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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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STIRRING ADDRESSES.

We give below the speeches made by Gen. Wade Hampton and Col. James H. Rion in the recent Democratic State Convention. They will be read with interest.

Speech of Gen. Hampton.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: In accepting the honorable post to which you have called me, that of your standard-bearer in the great struggle for reform which you have begun, I do so with the most grateful appreciation of your kindness, and the most profound sense of the high duties, the grave responsibilities, pertaining to the position. In the better days of our country, when the surest passports to official station were found in the ability, the honesty and the integrity of her public servants, the most distinguished sons of South Carolina looked upon the Chief Magistracy of the State as the goal of their highest ambition, and the best reward of their public services. If men of whom Carolina is justly proud, held in such deserved estimation the distinction of being thought worthy by their fellow-citizens of the highest office in the gift of the State in the days of her prosperity and peace, how much more highly should I esteem the honor you have done me by calling me unanimously to lead you in this hour of gloom and peril. You are struggling for the highest stake for which a people ever contended; you are striving to bring back to your prostrate State the inestimable blessings which can only follow orderly and regulated liberty, under free and good government. We believe that these blessings can only be secured by a complete change in the administration of our public affairs, National and State, and believing this, our sympathies and our interests lead us naturally and inevitably into alliance with that great party upon whose banners are inscribed the watchwords of Democracy—reform, good government, hard money and home rule.

You have endorsed and ratified the platform of the Democratic party adopted at St. Louis, and planting yourselves firmly on that, you look forward hopefully and confidently to a victory in which you will not only share, but to which you will have contributed. The platform which you have adopted here is so catholic in its spirit, so strong in its foundation, so broad in its construction, that every man in South Carolina who honestly desires reform can find room to stand upon it. With such a platform, where our citizens of all parties and all races can stand assured of equal rights and full protection, you can surely bring back to our distracted State the great blessings of good government.

As for myself, should I be elevated to the high position for which you have nominated me, my sole effort shall be to restore our State government to decency, to honesty, to economy and to integrity. I shall be the governor of the whole people, knowing no party, making no vindictive discriminations, holding the scales of justice with firm and impartial hand, seeing as far as in me lies that the laws are enforced in justice tempered by mercy, protecting all classes alike, and devoting every effort to the restoration of prosperity and the re-establishment of honest government.

Thinking you gentlemen for the honor you have conferred upon me, and invoking the blessing of God on your praiseworthy effort to redeem our State, I here pledge myself to work with you in that sacred cause with all the zeal, all the energy, all the ability, and all the constancy of which I am capable.

Speech of Col. Rion.

At the close of Gen. Hampton's speech, Col. Rion, one of the members of the National Democratic Committee, was called on to address the Convention. He said that at a meeting of the National Democratic committee at Washington, and later in conversation with Mr. Tilden at Albany, the members of the committee, coming from all sections of the Union, represented that there was an uprising of the American people for the purpose of overthrowing the Republican party, and they told me that everywhere the Republican party had to resort to the state cry of "rebellion." The main dependence of that party seems to be founded on "bloody shirt" arguments and on the use of the United States army itself, which is nominally employed for the purpose of preventing intimidation

at the South, but which is really employed for purposes of intimidation at the elections. I told the committee, and I think told them truthfully, that the people here felt no terror of the blue-coats, for during the war we had a warm front for them, and now during peace we had a warm side for them. In our association with the United States army they sympathized with us in our distressed condition, and we sympathized with them in seeing them disgraced to a mere constabulary or general detective force. I told them they need have no fear of having that force employed to the advantage of the party who so employed them. The committee expressed the belief that at the next presidential election this country would be reclaimed, and what I have seen in this Convention of the manner in which this contest is to be conducted, and the plans of the campaign have been such as to give me great satisfaction. The energy, the determination and the unflinching purpose to carry this State by all peaceful and just measures, and these only, have given me great satisfaction, for this was a point which the national committee was greatly concerned. There is likewise a determination to resort to no means of violence. They say that we in the South, and especially we in South Carolina, must allow them as few arguments as possible of the "bloody shirt" class. We must send as little grit as possible to the outrage mill, and of the parties who manipulate the Radical party in the North had it in their power to draw a draft on the South, stating how many negroes they wanted killed off in those States where the Radicals are in power, the draft would be honored at once. Let us do everything in our power to prevent such a draft from being honored; to bear and forbear, even to that extent when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Mr. Tilden asked me in reference to the present condition of affairs in South Carolina. I told him it was almost impossible to overthrow the majority we had to contend against; but when I told him how the State government had been administered, the excessive taxation which was imposed upon us, and which absorbed more than the surplus income of the whole people, and the hard won earnings of the colored laborer combined and how that in our town, I had seen strong, able-bodied negroes going around asking for subscriptions, he asked me if it is possible that there is any difficulty in a Democratic ticket, or electing a Democratic ticket, or that the colored people would not have the manliness to sustain it by a full vote. He also said he thought the State of South Carolina could be carried for the cause of good government, and by peaceful and lawful means, and that it would become him the candidate of reform and good government, to be elected by any other means or be friendly to any plan of intimidation at the South. Governor Tilden then said: "I want a fair election and that is just what the other side fears for with a fair election, they will assuredly be defeated in every Southern State." While here, said Col. Rion, I must be allowed to express my gratification at the action of this Convention. While we have had a hot debate on the propriety of postponement, from that point there has been unanimity, and we are now unanimous. [Applause.] I desire here to make this remark, that all the South of which Hampton is the general representative, as of the prostrate State in particular, is sadly misunderstood at the North where he is considered by some as an embodiment of rebellion. They forget that the really foe is never a secret enemy. They forget that he who wields a stably sword never, when he sheathes it, uses a stiletto. It is also charged that Hampton is not content to abide by the results of the war. They forget that Hampton, like the rest of us had no liking for the reconstruction laws, but that since they have been put in operation Hampton is for accepting the situation. They do not know that, but we know it, and their mistake will be corrected when the canvass opens and Hampton makes known his sentiments. He does not accept all the corrupt measures that have been forced upon the State by the Republican party for the purpose of plunder and peculation. I think that, as Democrats, we may congratulate ourselves on the standard-bearers we have—Tilden, Hendricks and Hampton. With such standard-bearers as these our cause will have the success it merits. Tilden will not use the United States army for political purposes; but to protect the citizens against bandits and savages. He will contribute millions for defense, but not a cent for getting up official murders. He said to me that like Grant, he would "let no guilty man escape," but he would make no exception in the case of guilty friends; and when he says "let us have peace," he will include every citizen of the Union under the protectingegis of the Constitution. So, gentlemen, I think with these standard-bearers we shall press on to success both in the State and the United States.

Centennial Railings.

From our Traveling Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1876.

"See Venice and die!" used to be a common saying, indicating that he who had visited the beautiful city of the Adriatic had seen all that was worth beholding in the world, and was henceforth ready, so far as sight-seeing was concerned, to depart out of it. But the expression must be changed now to "See the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and die," for after that there will be scarcely anything else worth seeing, this side of a better world. It is such a combination of things, elegant, rich and useful, as has never been brought together before, and may never be again; and it is incumbent upon every person who can do so, to visit it. We who live in this age are highly favored above our forefathers, who never contemplated so great and so grand a display, and it is a question whether those who come after us will enjoy the same opportunity—certainly not until another century of prosperity has rolled around.

To attempt a detailed description would require too much time and space. Indeed, it is doubtful whether such a thing is possible, where there is so great a variety. Each one of the principal buildings contains enough in itself to occupy months of time in examining critically, and every time the visitor returns he will find something new or that appears new. So many nations are represented, that it may be called truly a "bazaar of all nations." Here you will enter the space allotted to the inhabitants of the East, and the day will pass away before you have half finished China, Japan, Turkey and Egypt. There you will see European banners flying, and one never tires of examining the exhibits made by Russia, Sweden and Norway, Austria and Hungary, Germany, France, Italy and Spain, while Great Britain and Ireland present enough to make a respectable exhibition by themselves. Here we find Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Peru, all amply represented. Then we come to the Dominion of Canada, with Greenland and Labrador, all filled with interesting matter, and finally the United States displaying such a variety of articles, in every conceivable branch of industry, manufactures, mining, agriculture, art and science, as completely outshines and overshadows all the others, at least in quantity and oftentimes in quality.

THE BUILDINGS.

There are seven large buildings, and I nearly a hundred smaller ones. The large ones are appropriated to special uses, such as Machinery, Memorial, Agricultural and Horticultural Halls, &c. Main Building, Women's Pavilion and the Government Building. Each one of these taken alone would be a sufficient exhibition in itself; indeed, I have visited several of the annual fairs of the American Institute in New York, which we considered grand affairs, and they would compare unfavorably with any one of these buildings. Here all persons can gratify whatever tastes they may have. Those who love to examine the practical workings of machinery, can spend their time profitably in Machinery Hall, amid the sounds of steam-engines, shafting and pulleys, hammers, presses, sewing machines, pumps, saw mills, turning-lathes, paper-making, glass blowing, printing, watch-making, gun-manufacture and every possible kind of machinery used in this country. Those who love art will enjoy a feast in Memorial Hall, and the building annexed to it. Here are paintings, grand and beautiful, some historical, some allegorical and some diabolical, on the one hand, and the fruit of the artist's imagination, and some that have neither imagination nor reality about them. Here too he will find beautiful statues in marble and bronze; mosaics, of the most exquisite workmanship; old and rare china ware; coins and ornaments from ancient Rome; engravings, prints and works in water colors. In Agricultural Hall those who delight in cultivating the soil will find the latest and most approved machinery of every description, all intended to save labor, and improve the productions of the soil. Here too will be found the various articles grown in different lands as they are arranged for examination. Our planters would acquire many new and valuable ideas by closely examining the exhibits in this building. In Horticultural Hall those who love trees and flowers, will find much to interest and instruct them, and many an hour can be spent pleasantly and profitably in that building. In the Women's Pavilion may be seen many interesting and valuable articles, paintings, wax work, engraving, needle work, embroidery, sculpture and drawings, all the work of fair woman's hands. I must confess that I grew quite enthusiastic over the contents of this building, and feel prouder than ever of the women of our land.

The Government Building is a perfect curiosity shop, as it contains everything of interest from the Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute, War, Navy, Light House and Engineers' Department. Here are guns and cannons, monitors and frigates, swords and pistols, infantry, cavalry and artillery. There are fifteen-inch guns and four-inch howitzers, mounted side by side; thirteen-inch mortars, and thirteen-inch cannons, that used to disturb the rest so much in former days. You cannot imagine what a satisfaction it was to walk straight up to a monitor and peep into the muzzles of those same big guns that used to belch forth such fearful destruction of every hand. No necessity even of dodging behind a traverse. Then there are interesting in their own sphere, and each one should be visited in turn and its contents examined.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our State was so unfortunate in its commissioner, who misrepresents it, that she has but little showing. Had the proper man been appointed we would have been well represented at the Exhibition. Still we are not entirely forgotten. In Machinery Hall I saw one of Taylor's patent cotton presses, with a bale cotton squeezed down to eleven inches. In the Book Department of the Main Building I saw a fine display of blank books manufactured in Charleston, which compare very favorably with other exhibits. The case alone attracts much attention, being in the shape of a large book, the panels filled with plate glass. In the Horticultural Department the Pacific Guano Company has a separate building, in which may be seen specimens of the phosphate rock or bone of South Carolina; also a model of the Company's works on Charles Island. Around the outside of the building cotton, sugar-cane, palm-oil, and a variety of plants are growing luxuriantly. It is quite unusual to see cotton squares and blooms in the open air in Pennsylvania, yet here they are looking as natural as ever. There may be other exhibits from our State, but I have not seen them. C. E. C.

QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER.—Are you troubled with Indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the liver? Have you suffered for years and found no relief from the use of medicines? Do you have a faint appetite, and are you troubled with feelings of languor? If you have these feelings, we know you have not tried the new discovery, MERRILL'S HEPATICE, at McMASTER & BUCK'S Drug Store. It is performing wonderful cures in this and all other communities where the people use it. It is pronounced by all as the best Liver Medicine in the world. Two doses will relieve the worst case of Dyspepsia or Constipation of the Bowels. Each bottle contains fifty doses, and a teaspoonful of this medicine in a wineglassful of water three times a day for one day, produces a most wonderful change. Where the system is run down with loss of energy and appetite, or Dyspepsia, with all its train of evil, is effecting its deadly work, this remedy, MERRILL'S HEPATICE, never fails to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who doubt the merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the Hepatice, have our sympathy; but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine.

"Wanted"—Yesterday morning a boy entered a Woodward Avenue drug store, bottle in hand, and said he wanted ten cents' worth of "sakanyony." The druggist had him repeat the word two or three times, and then said: "Now do you mean arnica or antimony?"

"I dunno," was the reply.

"What is it for?" asked the druggist.

"I'll be healed if I tell," replied the boy, starting slowly out. He went as far as the door, got a bright idea and turned and said:

"If your wife hit you on the head with a chair leg, which of them medicines would you git to take the swelling down?"

"Arnica."

"Then fill her in ten cents' worth," said the boy, and he gazed lovingly at the big sticks of licorice while the preparation was being bottled.

Detroit Free Press.

At a Republican meeting in Richmond the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Republicans present will hereafter absent themselves from Democratic meetings, and will leave all the empty seats for the Democrats.

Resolved further, That we extend to the Democrats our invitation to be absent from our meetings in future.

It is said that there are no white Republicans in old Pickens.

Counterfeit ten-cent pieces are in circulation.

Being kindly and politely invited by my friend Mr. Wm. W. Entzinger, to attend a public picnic dinner at Killian's Precinct, Richland County, S. C., I did so; and now give you a few items, relative to the occasion, &c. &c.

They have organized at the precinct a large and respectable Democratic club, and Capt. W. H. Stack and Mr. Entzinger and others are its officers. The assembly having seated themselves conveniently about the stand, Capt. W. H. Stack opened the meeting with appropriate remarks, suggestions and observations well and timely expressed. No invited speaker for the occasion being present, except Capt. Thompson, of Columbia, the nominee of the State Democratic Convention for the office of State Superintendent of Education, Capt. W. H. Stack announced the fact and was about to introduce Capt. Thompson, when Mr. W. W. Entzinger, by previous arrangement with Capt. Thompson, arose and made appropriate remarks, introductory to Capt. Thompson's speech; and Mr. Entzinger, who entertained the audience with an able speech, filled with good and correct views of the necessity of economizing the public money, in many points of view—financially, but particularly in regard to educating the youth of the State of South Carolina, both white and colored. He stated that if elected he stood pledged and determined to see to it that all moneys coming from the State treasury into or under his jurisdiction should be properly appropriated to their legitimate purposes, and that all classes of citizens should have justice at the hands of public school officers as far as his influence or authority could control. He also spoke in favor of Gov. Tilden, Gov. Hendricks and their party, and of Gen. Hampton and the other nominees of the Democratic party of South Carolina. He was, upon concluding, warmly applauded for his correct, manly, reasonable and statesmanlike views of justice, economy and good government. After the cheering had subsided, W. W. Entzinger, Esq., again arose, and after pertinent and complimentary remarks, very pleasantly introduced Capt. Sligh to the stand, and invited him to the audience. Capt. Sligh came forward and made a very plain, sensible, forcible and patriotic speech. Mr. Entzinger now introduced Mr. George Swygert, who arose and made a speech which, for reason, argument and matter of fact, was hard to excel; and his was just such a speech as every man should make to the colored folks every day, for their benefit, permanent and durable. I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that I cannot speak of the many good and strong points and facts introduced by the different speakers, and I much regret that W. W. Entzinger, Esq., did not conclude his speech, as I was aware that it would have been rich, truthful, eloquent and sagacious. Now, Mr. Editor, I must say one word in reference to myself. I was called on for a speech, and refused; but the evil being reiterated, I concluded to excuse myself, and was introduced by the audience by Capt. Stack, when I proceeded to make a few remarks. I held in part to the following opinions, which, with others, I tried to enforce in my speech: That the best, purest, wisest, most honest, most just, happy, economical and prosperous government of the world, was that established, defunct, perpetuated by our patriotic republican ancestors in the form of a representative Democracy; such as the desire and demand for the next century. That the worst, most unjust, reckless, extravagant and profligate government on earth is the one under which we are now compelled to live, and have lived for eight years or more. That we have laws tyrannical and oppressive to the people, unjust, and bearing down ruinously upon the rights, property and common interests of all the people, colored or white, poor or rich, and that there has been a system of stealing from the public treasury of Federal and State governments, detrimental to all the political, civil and moral interests of all classes of our people. That if the colored people have any friends, they are the white people of the Southern States, and if any enemies, independent of ourselves, it is high time for the Southern people to see to it that the negroes of the South are permitted to have for the future good government; they are among us and we are their natural guardians, protectors, benefactors, law-givers, and their rightful political, civil, moral and religious heads. That the South have a more than human, yea, a Divine right to rule, teach, cultivate and preach to the colored man of the South, until he is civilized, enlightened, christianized and made capable of self-government; and that the Radical party North and South have only

secondary rights in the matter, and that the South ought to try to do its whole duty to our colored people, and we can only do it through the great Democratic party of the United States. That the great body of the negroes would be industrious, thrifty citizens, if taken from the rule and government of liars, thieves and murderers. That the Radicals are the enemies of reform and enlightenment for the African race, and outside of their votes would sooner preach them to purgatory than to Heaven. That the Democrats do not wish or intend to put the negroes back into slavery, but only wish to see them exalted, civilized and christianized, under good government, so that they may send over to Africa as missionaries hundreds and thousands of their race, to preach the glad tidings of the Gospel to the millions of their race who are living in ignorance of the true God and a Saviour, and bowing down and worshipping false gods. Colored people of the South, you have a good, great, mighty and glorious work to do, and if you will venture over to the good, great and wonderful old people's government—the true republican, representative Democratic party of America—we will do you good, better your political and civil condition, exalt your morals, and refine your hearts and souls by the regenerating influences of wholesome laws, good and honest government, and genuine religious principles. Come over, then, to the help of the Lord against the mighty and lawless, for he has spoken good concerning Israel. You colored people know that the Radicals have fooled you and stolen and squandered your money. Schools three months in the year—and how many competent teachers, and how much education do your children get? Shame upon such a government! This is a disgrace to the poor African in his ignorance, and to the white race a withering curse. Oh! may God speed the right and true, and end all tyrannical, oppressive, thieving, unjust governments, and the bad acts of the rulers. God bless the colored man in his ignorance, and bring confusion upon the white Radicals, who are leading the Africans in the Southern States, and our government, to political ruin, to bodily and moral starvation! I hold further that the enormously extravagant and unjust taxation in our Federal and State governments, comes out of the colored people of the South, and of the United States. If all of the thousands which have been stolen had been justly, wisely and economically applied to legitimate purposes, we might to-day have been a much more enlightened, happy and prosperous people. J. W. COOK.

South Carolina Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, announce the following as its platform of principles:

We declare our acceptance in perfect good faith of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution; accepting and standing upon them, we turn from the settled and final past to the great living and momentous issues of the present and the future.

We adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party recently assembled at St. Louis, and pledge ourselves to a full and hearty co-operation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and believe that under their able and just administration of its distinguished reform leader, assisted by the eminently patriotic and able coadjutors by whom he will be surrounded, peace and prosperity will again bless our country, and the discussions, confusion and misadministration of the past eight years will give place to concord, good government, and a thorough restoration of the Union. In accordance with the declarations of that platform, and the utterances and acts of our distinguished leader, we demand a genuine and thorough reform in the State of South Carolina, and call upon all of its citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, to rally with us to its re-emption; for it is evident that substantial and lasting reform is impossible within the ranks of the Republican party of this State.

We charge that party with arraying race against race, creating disturbances and fomenting difficulties; with prostituting the elective franchise, tampering with the ballot-box, and holding unfair and fraudulent elections; with having accumulated an enormous debt, mismanaged the finances, and injured the credit of the State; with levying exorbitant taxes and squandering them when collected, thus wringing from the toil and livelihood of the honest poor man of the State, a large percentage of his hard earnings, without giving in return any compensation therefor; and with hopelessly involving in debt a majority of the counties of the State. Its management of our penal and charitable institutions is a shame and a disgrace. We charge

its legislation as demoralizing, partisan and disgraceful; and the venality and corruption which have characterized every branch of the government, executive, legislative and judicial, have no parallel in the history of nations. It has created a multiplicity of unnecessary and useless offices, complicated its system, and unnecessarily expensively. It has attempted to elevate to the bench two most corrupt and degraded men. It can never purify its government, and impartial government, or by its moral force and character, exercise in its full sovereignty the law of the land. We do not change this condition of things, which every patriot most deeply deprecates, upon the masses of the party, but upon their leaders, who have made such fatal use of their confidence and trust; for it is our firm conviction that all the good people of the State, of both races, desire peace and prosperity. We, therefore, call upon all of our fellow citizens, irrespective of race or past party affiliations, to join with us in restoring the good name of their State, and to again elevate it to a place of dignity and character among the commonwealths of this great country. We disavow all disturbances of the peace of the State, and denounce all instigators and promoters thereof, and earnestly call upon all of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party lines, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will; and if the government of the State be committed to our control, we pledge ourselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all its people, and to speedily bring to summary justice any one who dare violate them.

We desire a fair, peaceable election, appealing to the reason and not the passions of the people, and demand of the Republican party a fair showing in the appointment of commissioners of election. We demand a fair election and a fair count. We call upon all of the patriotic sons of Carolina to join us. We ask but a trial of committing the State to our keeping, and if good government, security, protection and prosperity do not dawn in our overtasked, despoiled and disheartened people, then drive us from power, with scorn and indignation. Our object is reform, re-employment and relief that by honesty and economy we may reduce the taxes and lighten the burthen of the people; giving at the same time absolute security and protection to the rights and property of all. Upon this paramount issue we bravely invite the co-operation of every Democrat and willing in this crisis of our State, to unite with us in this great work.

It was evening. Three of them were holding a hat. One of them held a lantern, another held a cut; and the third jammed the pistol into the hat, and fired, shooting the man in the hand who held the cut; and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. This cut left when it saw how matters stood, and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

Who Got the Best of It?—Two men were angrily disputing in front of the post-office yesterday. One said—"You're a blue-eyed, beer-buzzed Dutchman!" The other said—"Well, by shorge, you was notting; you was a tom pig, hotting; shoost like a shoost like a—a pig cross-scare; by shorge, hind old any shoostin'."

One hundred and seventy-six German newspapers support Tilden. Sixty-nine support Hayes. The German newspapers seem inclined to shake the bloody shirt.

Dead.—Speaker Kerr departed this life at Rockledge Alum Springs, Virginia, on the 19th. He was a good man, and we did all afford to spare him at this time. He was a man of studious habits; sound learning and great legal ability.

Observers Recaptured.—The two convicts who escaped from the guard at the Green Hill plantation several weeks ago, were recaptured at Hopkins' thicket; and have been turned over to Col. Parhale.

Shishine Advice.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfaction, we have a sure cure. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c.; we ask you to go to your Druggist, McMASTER & BUCK and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

"Mrs. Spinks," observ'd a boarder to his landlady, "do equal adjustment of this establishment could be more safely secured if there was less hair in the lash and more in the mistress's."