Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH NEBRAKSA.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We learn this morning from Nebraska City that the proposition to call a special election has been agreed to by the County Commissioners of Otoe, and that said election will be called within thirty days after the proposition is published.

The Chronicle says:

"All the conflicting elements and interests in both city and county seem to be fully harmonized in the railroad proposition now to be submitted, and we believe every opponent of it in the county must acknowledge that it is as fair, safe and secure in its terms as language can make it. Every safeguard of the public interests are carefully thrown around our dealings with the Railroad Companies, and there is no chance for the frauds that have been so often perpetrated on communities in similar cases.

Let the friends of the proposition now go to work and secure at least a two-thirds majority vote in favor of it in the county. We fully believe it can be done, and the more unanimous it is the better."

It would seem from the above that Otoe county is now in earnest on the subject of railroads and we can assure the people living in that county that the citizens living in the eastern portion of Cass stand ready to assist this enterprise to the full extent of their ability. Let Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe and Cass counties now take hold of this matter, and in less than one year from to-day, this road will be completed and a direct connection formed with St. Louis.

We cannot afford to do without this road, and we believe that we have but to act promptly in this matter to secure it at an early day.

The reported gold discoveries in the Black Hills has been confirmed. The Sioux City Journal of last Tuesday has the following respecting these discoveries from which it would appear that they are no humbug:

"Mr. J. W. Crawford returned to this city on Sunday, after an absence of two months on the upper Missouri. He reports that the gold discoveries in the Black Hills are creating intense excitement in the upper country and hundreds are preparing to start for the new mines. An Indian from Spotted Tail's camp came into Whetstone Agency while Mr. Crawford was there, with several excellent specimens, among which was some very rich gold quartz.

Crawford obtained a specimen of the latter, and now has it on exhibition at E. B. Crawford's store, in this city. Those who have examined it, among whom are old gold miners, pronounce it very rich. The Indian said gold could be found in the beds of streams, in the side hills and in the canyons, in large quantities.

It is the general opinion of those who have examined the subject the most, that the importance of the discovery has not been exaggerated in what has reached us, but on the contrary that subsequent investigation will develop gold fields rivaling in richness any yet discovered in the country. Further intelligence will be looked for with impatience, and if the reputed discoveries do not fail of confirmation, there is sure to be a rush of gold seekers which will make times lively on the upper Missouri."

These discoveries open up a new opportunity for the miners to get rich, and we have no doubt but that a company or two will be formed in this city to prospect for the "dust."

The followitg item from the Burlington *Hawk Eye* will give some idea of the amount of lumber consumed in the West, and if the rates of freight shou'd be increased as therein stated, it will make lumber an expensive article to the people of this section.

"The lumber dealers of Kansas are in trouble. The charges for freight of lumber by the railroads, they say, is too high. And although high already, they affirm that thirty railroad companies engaged in transporting lumber between the producing regions and Kansas and Missouri, have entered into a combinion to increase the rates twenty-five per cent.

They say that 50,000 car loads of lumber were brought into the States of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska during 1871, worth at least $20,000,000.

Secretary Seward at Home.

George Francis Train, in his talk at Auburn, related the following interesting facts in relation to Secretary Seward:

"His house is a museum of curiosiosities. Mr. Seward must have five thousand volumes in his collection of forty years. There are one hundred files of private letters during his eight years' secretaryship. I wish he had kept his twelve years of the correspondence as Senator from 1849 to 1861. I hope I am not encroaching on private hospitality, as he is a public man, by saying that I found him, with his amanuensis and his daughter, busily making notes of his wonderful voyage around the world, a book that will contain some four hundred plates, and six hundred pages of talk with kings, sultans, khedhives, tycoons, mikados, and emperor of China. A book that a century ago would have been a Munchausen, Arabian Night's tale. It must be remebered that Mr. Seward, at three score years and ten, crossed all the mountains, rivers and oceans in the world. The book will no doubt have an immense sale, and Appleton will spare no expense in making it the grand success of the new book world."

The *Nationalist*, of Manhattan, Kansas, says.

"A few days an eagle descended upon the head of a little Swede boy, about ten years old, who lives near the head of the Wildcat, and undertook to carry him off. He fastened his talons in the boy's cap, but the youngster, instead of rising in mid air, caught the eagle, and after a long and severe struggle succeeded in killing him. He measured eight feet from tip to tip. When the lad reached home he was taken to task for not bringing him home alive, but he replied:—'I don't going to let him eat me up already.'"

Selling Arms.

The Chicago *Journal* rises to explain, and does it in a very few words, thus:

"The *fact* of the matter is, that immediately after our war of the rebellion, the government sold off at auction, as per previous advertisement, all its surplus war material, including ordnance, muskets, etc. These arms were purchased by private parties, and passed out of the possession or control of the government, and when the Franco German war broke out were sold by these purchasers to the French government, and, we presume, some of them were also sold to the German government.—If $2,000,000 of the French purchase money have been fraudulently pocketed, it was done by the purchasing agents of the French government; at all events, it could not, under the circumstances, have been done by officers of our government."

A Strange Figure-Heap.

[From the N. Y. World, Feb. 13.]

The train which arrived from New York at Lawrence, on the Camden and Amboy railroad at 2:41 on Tuesday morning, carried with it upon the cowcatcher of the locomotive the body of a man whose name and the manner of whose death are as yet unknown. When the train stopped at the station, the station master found the mangled remains lying across the iron bars of the cowcatcher, with arms and legs broken and stripped of both clothing and flesh. Where the body was picked up by the locomotive was unknown, and inquiries were at once set on foot to identify the man. The pockets were searched, and a ticket from West Philadelphia to New York was found with $35 in money, a bottle of whisky, a letter directed to Thomson's steel works in Jersey City, introducing "the bearer" as a machinist. From the conductor's punches in the ticket it was evident that the man had left Philadelphia by the last train on Saturday night, and had ridden as far as Princeton or New Brunswick. Subsequent inquiries confirmed this opinion, and showed that the man had come from Philadelphia in company with two or three roughs, with whom he drank whisky and indulged in fights occasionally during the two hours consumed in going between Philadelphia and Princeton Junction. Beyond this point he had been missed by the brakeman, the conductor being first informed of the fact that he was missing when the train arrived at New Brunswick. The men who had been in his company said they saw him jump from the train about a mile from Princeton junction, and that they saw him stagger a little and then walk away. It is now suspected that the passenger was pushed off the cars by the roughs in one of their drunken squabbles, and that he was afterwards struck by the locomotive of the train from New York. But nothing definite can be known until the companions of the unfortunate man can be arrested.

Butter in Sacks.

The dairymen of Washing on Territory, for want of tubs and jars, have adopted a method of putting up and keeping butter, which though novel, presents some features that are worthy the attention of those having butter packed for family use or for the retail trade. The packing is thus described:

All butter is packed in muslin sacks, made in such form that the package when completed, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter and from half a foot to a foot in length. The butter goes from the churn, as soon as worked over, into the cylindrical bags made of the finest bleached muslin. The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight admixture of saltpeter and by means of weights kept always below the surface, the cloth integument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package, and being always buried in brine that protects it from the action of the air, and it has been ascertained by the trial that butter put up in this way can keep sweet longer than in any other way.

Besides, it is found easier and cheaper for the manufacturer than to pack either in jars or firkins. And for the retailer, there is no telling the advantage on the score of safety and convenience. These rolls of butter can be on his counter as safe from injury, from dust or other contact, as bars of lead; can be rolled up for his customers in a sheet of paper with as much propriety as a bundle o matches. If the consumer, when he gets home, discovers specks of dust upon the outside of the sack, he can throw it into a pail of pure cold water and take it out clean and white. As he uses the butter from day to day, with a sharp knife he cuts it off from the end of the roll in slices of thickness suited to his want, and peels off the cloth from the end of the slice, leaving it in tidy form to place upon the table.—*Homestead.*

Rev. John H. Croxton, the gentleman who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket two years since, is out in a letter endorsing a fusion ticket. Despairing of success in the election of a Democratic ticket this fall, he proposes to unite the high and holy men of both parties, and thus trample down the very appearance of political corruption.—*Blair Times.*

The Supreme Court.

Associate Justice Lake delivered the opinion of the Court, in which without deciding the question of the legality of acting Governor Hascall's proclamation, the revoking proclamation of acting Governor James, was declared legal, constitutional and of binding effect. Justice Crounse concurred in this decision.

Chief Justice Mason said:—

"I regard the result of this proceeding as an unwarranted assault upon the rights, privileges and prerogatives of an independent and co ordinate department of the State Government, and I cannot concur in the views expressed by the majority of this court. I will at an early day, prepare and file an opinion, setting forth my reasons for dissent."

The briefs of associate Judges Lake and Crounse were somewhat lengthy, and we have been unable to obtain copies of them up to going to press.—*Lin. Journal.*

The N. Y. Post, of the 17th, discusses what it fitly calls the "greatest crime in history." On that day, just one hundred years, had elapsed since the treaty was signed at St. Petersburg between Russia Prussia and Austria for the partition of Poland, and which resulted in the lingering death of a great nation. At that date Poland, was a country larger than England, and its population excelled that of all the British islands. Not all of Poland was then taken, but in 1793 another portion was divided between the three national robbers, and in 1795 the remainder was appropriated, and Poland finally blotted from the map of Europe. Other nations protested. But they did nothing. Execrations from the pens of all the leading men of the age had no effect upon the monsters who were resolved to destroy a nationality that deserved to live. It is a good thing to remember about these days. There are some people in this country who seem anxious to repeat the crime.

The Livingstone Expedition.

Our readers will remember that the British government, some time since, formally declined sending out an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, thus leaving the matter entirely in private hands to be disposed of as the public saw fit. At a subsequent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the acting president, Sir Bartle Frere, called attention to the favorable opportunity offered by a vessel on the point of starting for Zanibar by way of the Suez canal, and proposed to dispatch a party of forty volunteers to proceed up the country at once, in preference to relying on the chance of Dr. Livingstone being rescued by the company under command of Sir Samuel Baker, who it is understood, is slowly making his way southward. The proposition was favorably received by the society, and liberal subscriptions made on the spot were afterwards increased to the amount required, $15,000. On Wednesday last, the expedition left London, and much interest will be felt in ascertaining the names of its officers, the material of which the rank and file are composed, and the plan of operations decided upon. Several weeks must elapse before these particulars teach us by mail, and meanwhile we may recall with pleasure and profit the main points in the career of the remarkable man whose salvation is the object of this desperate and almost hopeless undertaking.

Rev. David Livingstone was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, about the year 1817. His parents were highly respectable, but somewhat poor in this world's goods, which necessitated the sending of their son at a very early age to earn his living in the cotton mills of his native town. Inspired with a genuine love of learning, and possessing the proverbial Scottish thriftiness, the boy managed to gain money enough over and above his daily wants to buy books, and these he studied diligently every vacant moment. In the winter he attended school at Glasgow, resuming work during the summer months, and in this way he obtained a tolerable English education and some knowledge of the classics. Having strong religious sympathies, his main object of ambition was to become a missionary, and accordingly when he reached the proper age he spent several years in the study of medicine and theology, and in 1838 was admitted licentiate of the faculty of physicians and surgeons. He then offered himself to the London Missionary society for ecclesiastical duty in Africa, and having been ordained a minister of the gospel in 1840 he left England for Port Natal.

Soon after arriving at his field of labor, he made the acquaintance of Rev. Dr. Moffat, one of the most distinguished and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married. For sixteen years—from 1840 to 1856—he pursued his sacred calling steadily at Karuman, Mabodsen and other stations in South Africa, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, manners and customs of the natives. He twice crossed the continent a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the Indian to the Atlantic oceans and in 1855 received the Victoria, or Patron's gold medal, from the Royal Geographical society for his explorations. He returned to England in 1856, and was present at a meeting of the society when he was personally complimented by the venerable president, Sir, Roderick Murchison, as "an illustrious discoverer and the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge." Dr. Livingston, while on this visit suggested the project of growing cotton on an extensive scale in the interior of Africa, opening up a direct trade between that section and England, and thus aiding in civilization and christianizing of the barbarous population.

In the spring of 1858, he went back to Africa accompanied by a number of assistants sent out by the government, and in September, 1861, he penetrated into the region of Lake Nyazza and made important discoveries there. In April 1862, his wife, who had been a constant companion in all his expeditions, died of malarial fever at Shupanga, and the following year the party was recalled. In 1864 Dr. Livingston visited England, and after giving account of his travels and making extensive preparations for future travels, departed again in April 1865. Two years later, a report was received to the effect that he had been killed in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyazza, but though generally believed it has never been satisfactorily confirmed. An expedition in search of him, under command of Mr. E. D. Young, went out during the summer of 1867, but accomplished nothing, nor is there much reason to think the present effort will be more succesful. Had Dr. Livingstone been alive, so bold and experienced a traveler as he would have reached the white settlements on the coast long before now, or at least communicated authentic tidings of his whereabouts.—*Mo. Republican.*

The New York *Citizen* has put on a new theatrical critic, who thus begins a notice of the "Black Crook": "Where now is the erstwhile glad frondescene of your garnish grottoes, the flamivomous effulgence of your Hades, the fluviatic mockery of your copper bottomed lakes, the impermeable cotton of your oscillating foam, or the floculent florescence of your glowing muslin roses? and where, indeed, the horrors of your delirious, vasty deep, the splendor of you appoletic rainbow; the diaphonus abundance of your tissue paper skies, the lilecebrous nicitation of your willowy, prostrate vestals on their mossy banks of baize?" There has been no response to these interrogatories—even echo is knocked speechless.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Omaha papers of Sunday morning serve up their usual ration of lies, as to the status at Lincoln, to their readers. The indignation expressed by parties here from all parts of the State, at the systematic deception and falsehood of these sheets, and their continual misrepresentation of men not the tools of the city, will fall with a crushing weight upon the interests of that city, before many months. The people of Nebraska are tired of these continual outrages upon truth, manliness and decency, and they will act decisively and forcibly in the premises. There is future punishment for all such damnable reckless rascality as is daily practised at the expense of Nebraska and her decent men by these daily dirt slingers.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The difficulty between Germany and Brazil has been settled by a conciliatory course on the part of the latter, and the two countries are on a friendly footing.

Chief Justice Chase is buying up Rhode Island. He has already purchased five acres, and is keeping a sharp eye on the other fifteen.

Several large coal piles in Chicago have never been extinguished since the great fire, and still smoulder during the day and blaze forth at night.

Published statistics show that 90,000 emigrants left Germany last year, and that nearly all came to the United States.

A celebrated author says that no letter is ever commenced without the first page being an apology.

Wm. Gossip, so says a Halifax journal, deals in newspapers in that city.—Names are sometimes appropriate.

"Consider Me Smith."

A good story is told of old Dr. Caldwell formley of the University of North Carolina:

The docter was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots.

He looked as though he might be tough but he did not seem strong. Nevertheless, he was among the knowing ones, reputed to be agile "as a cat," and, in addition; was by no means deficient in the knowledge of the 'manly art." Well in the freshman class of a certain year was a burly beef mountaineer of 18 or 19. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus' physical dimensions, and his soul was horified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potential in his rule.

Poor Jones—that is what we'll call him had no idea of moral force. At any rate he was not inclined to knock under, be controlled despotically, by a man he imagined he could tie or whip. At length he determined to give the old gentleman a genteel, private thrashing, some night, in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student.

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night Jones met the docter crossing the Campus. Walking up to him auptly:

"Hello, Smith! you rascal—is this you!" And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the face that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing but squared himself and at it they went, Jones' youth, weight, and muscle made him an "ugly customer," but after a round or two the docter's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his antagonist down, and was straddle of his chest, with one hand on his throat; and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of the head.

"Ah! stop! I beg your pardon, Docter Docter Cladwell—a mistake—for heaven's sake, Docter!" he groaned. "I really thought it was Smith!"

The docter replied with a word and a blow alternately.

"It makes no difference; for all present purposes consider me Smith."

The Life of Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, has the following: "A young lady, the daughter of the owner of the house, was addressed by a man who, though agreeable to her, was disliked by her father. Of course, he would not consent to their union, and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour came, he placed a ladder to the window, and in a few minutes she was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon at some distance from the house. After a while the lady broke silence by saying, 'Well, you see what a proof I have given you of my affection; I hope you will make me a good husband.' He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered, 'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not.' She made no reply, but after a silence of some minutes she suddenly exclaimed, 'Oh, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room.' 'Then,' said he, "we must go back and fetch it.' They were soon again at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill-natured lover waited below. But she delayed to come, and so he gently called, 'Are you coming?' when she looked out of the window and said, 'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not;, and then shut down the window, and left him to return upon the double horse alone."

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Repairing and Varnishing neatly Funerals attended at the shortest

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY.

Aggregate Assets, - - - - $3,666,242.85.

Consolidated Statement of the condition of the GERMANIA HANOVER, NIAGARA, and REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Companies, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1871.

CAPITAL.

Aggregate Capital	$2,200,000.00
Surplus	1,466,242.85
To Capital and Surplus	$3,666,242.85

ASSETS.

United States Securities	$1,424,[illegible]
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Loans on Call (amply secured)	32,850.00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Other Securities, including Bills Receivable, Bank Stocks, etc	929,086.23
	$3,666,242.85

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$192,166.50
Other Claims	6,225.73
	$190,392.23

It is hereby certified, that there has been filed in this office a sworn statement showing the condition of the Underwriters' Agency Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1871, in a cordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, of the State of Nebraska, to regulate Insurance Companies, approved February 24th 1869; that said company has filed the necessary papers and a statement showing that said Company is possessed of the requisite amount of capital and invested as required by law. Authority is therefor given to the above named Company to transact their appropriate business of Fire Insurance, in this State, in accordance with the laws there f until the 31st day of January, 1873. I further certify that Henry E. Palmer of Plattsmouth, County of Cass is authorized to transact business according to law for said Company as their Agent and Attorney, by filing this Certificate for record with the Clerk of Cass county.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, at Lincoln, this 31st day of January, 1872.

JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor of State.

{L S}

H. E. Palmer, Agent, Plattsmouth. feb8d6w4

State of Nebraska, Insurance Department.

CONTINENTAL LIFE

Insurance Company of New York.

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Continental Building, Nos 24, 26 & 28 Nassau St. N Y

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President. J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.

Enterprising, Economical, Liberal and Safe.

Number Policies issued to Jan. 1, 1872	45,900
Number Policies issued and revived in 1871	12,337
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872	$7,565,235.00

This Company is Purely Mutual in its operations, dividing its entire surplus among its Policy holders, annually, on the "*Contribution* Plan," and has a larger business and a lower ratio of expense to income, than have ever been attained by any other Company at a Corresponding period in its history.

Its total Assets are sufficient to discharge all liabilities, including re-insurance, pay back all its stock capital, and leave as a balance *more than a MILLION* of earned surplus.

This Company Issued More Policies

—IN 1871 THAN—

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jan10d&wtf General Agents, for Nebraska.

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Opposite the Platte Valley House, in Schlater's Jewelry Store,

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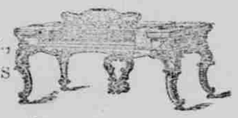

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CHARTER OAK STOVES

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Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so finely managed that we guarantee them to give

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As no article in the household has a greater influence in promoting the health, comfort and happiness of the family circle than the Cook Stove, it is economy as well as policy to get the very best; and in buying the Charter Oak, you can rely on getting the most successful, popular and perfect cooking stove ever made.

In using an Epicure Broiler you are always sure of having

Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks, Chickens, Hams, Chops, &c.

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MRS. Whitcomb's Syrup.	Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and summer complaint of children of all ages.	Price 25 Cents.

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeryes, Toilet articles, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Putty, Window Glass, Lamps, chimney's, extra refined coal oil, non-explosive burning fluid, &c. &c. go to

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Strictly pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, a speciality.

He manufactures flavoring extracts, a fine preparation of chocolate ready for use, an unequaled baking powder and various other articles. To those addicted to the use of Opium, that poisonous and destroying drug, come or address me and be cured as thousands of others have been and are being, by a painless, permanent antidote. When once cured, which takes but a short time, you have no desire for drug or the antidote.

Communications for the Opium Antidote may be addressed to Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb. or E. J. Chapman, M. D., 296. Valley, Iowa. jan17d&wtf

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

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It as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in construction, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

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They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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