SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and buds is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin mobile, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I truly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief, they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one who never has had the Catarrh, or one who never had aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely at intervals distinguish by account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
REV. W. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1876.

P.S.—I purchased 1 SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Waltham Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, pain-drivers, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cases have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made, as suggested by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now perfect in every respect, and *the best plaster in the world of medicine.* All we ask from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. The price is 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscrupulous dealers will be found ready to misrepresent them for *selfish motives* and endeavor to substitute others. If you ask for

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Have it if you have to send to us for it.

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For TEN YEARS **TUTT'S PILLS** have been the recognized **standard Family Medicine** in all the **Atlantic States**—From **Maine** to **Mexico**, scarcely a family can be found that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their **virtues known** in the **WEST**, with the certainty that as soon as tested they will become as popular there as they are at the **North and South.**

TUTT'S PILLS!!

DO THEY CURE EVERYTHING?

NO.—They are intended for diseases that result from malarial Poison and a Deranged Liver.

DR. TUTT has devoted twenty-five years to the study of the Liver and the result has demonstrated that it exerts greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body;—Digestion and Assimilation of the food—on which, depends the vitality of the body,—is carried on through it; the regular action of the bowels depends on it, and when these functions are deranged, the Heart, the Brain, the Kidneys, the Skin, in fact the entire organism is affected.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED LIVER.

Dull Pain in the Side and Shoulder, loss of Appetite; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Sick-headache; Drowsiness; Weight in the Stomach after eating, with Acidity and Belching up of Wind; Low Spirits; Loss of Energy; Unsociability; and forebodings of Evil.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE NEGLECTED, SOON FOLLOWS

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HEED THE WARNING!

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TUTT'S PILLS.

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, giving a cheerfulness of mind and buoyancy of body, to which he was before a stranger. They create an Appetite, Good Digestion, and

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E. RIVAL, BAYOU SARA, LA.

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THE HERALD.

Gould against Vanderbilt.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Very few persons properly estimate Jay Gould's wealth and power. Within the past twelve months these have increased enormously; his losses have been few, and his profits immense. Of course he was compelled to expend a great deal of money in Washington during the winter for which he has received unsatisfactory returns; still he has added largely to his wealth and influence in the acquisition of the stocks of Western roads, which have appreciated many per cent. He is at present the largest holder of Chicago and Northwestern, of Chicago and Rock Island, of Union Pacific, of Kansas Pacific, both stock and bonds of Colorado Central and of the Utah Northern, Southern, and Central. He is also the third larges holder of Western Union Telegraph, the first two being Mr William H. Vanderbilt and the Hon. E. D. Morgan.

Little over one year ago Mr. Gould's chief holdings were of Union Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stocks. He controls at present about five thousand miles of railroad, and holds large lines of stock and bonds in the separate properties. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt is his only rival in railway ownership, and while he is the largest out-and out owner of railroad stock and bonds, Mr. Gould probably holds about as many shares on margin. Mr. Vanderbilt controls the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Canada Southern, and, it is understood, has the refusal of the Atlantic and Great Southern. He controls about four thousand miles of railroad, or will, if successful at the Michigan Central election. Mr. Vanderbilt can dictate terms to railroads east of Chicago; Mr. Gould can make or break the tariffs of the great trunk lines across the continent. Mr. Vanderbilt realizes the danger to which he is subjected by Jay Gould's strategical position, and has been untiring of late in his efforts to prevent him from getting a connection between Buffalo and Chicago.

In fact there is but one road left that Mr. Gould could possibly get—the Toledo and Wabash—and it is doubtful whether it could be advantageously used as a part of a great through line. If Mr. Vanderbilt succeeds in preventing a connection between the Erie Railway and the Chicago Northwestern and Chicago and Rock Island in the Gould interest, he will probably demand that Lake Shore and N. Y. Central from the eastern end of the great through line. If he is unsuccessful Gould will be likely to injure his properties greatly. Mr. Vanderbilt can do little to injure his adversary save in the way of breaking up any eastern connection. His antagonist can, by turning the freight and passengers of Chicago and Northwestern, of Chicago and Rock Island, and of Kansas Pacific over the Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio, inflict serious damage upon Lake Shore and N. Y. Central.

The situation, to say the least, is a singular one; and yet, at the last moment, Mr. Gould may step over to the Grand Central depot and in an hour make millions by joining the Vanderbilt party, as he did in Western Union last summer.

But Mr. Gould's power to make or mar is not alone interesting to holders of Lake Shore and New York Central.

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads run nearly parallel for the greater part of the distance with the Chicago and Rock Island and the Chicago and Northwestern respectively. Mr. Gould has looked with disfavor upon both of the former corporporations for several years, and a diversion of the traffic of Union Pacific over Rock Island and Northwestern, and a lowering of local rates at competitive points, would burst the Iowa pool that has been in existance for six years, and knock the prices of these stocks many per cent.

There is no immediate danger of this for he has not yet marketed a sufficient quantity of R. I. and Northwestern. As soon as his bag is emptied of these stocks, it might not be unreasonable to expect that he would try to get them back cheaper, and also break down Burlington and Quincy and Milwaukee and St. Paul. The Illinois Central would probably come in for a share of attention. It will be both instructive and interesting to watch the development of the next few weeks, as they will more clearly define the positions of both Jay Gould and Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOR.

The Working Classes Not Communists.

[N. Y. Graphic.]

The Times is quite right in protesting against the loose charges of communism and disorder applied to the great bulk of the working classes. It is undeniable that there is a great deal of disorder manifested. This is due, however, to exceptional circumstances, and to the want of employment. The ordinary workingman cannot see why he must go almost naked and hungry when Providence blesses the country with enormous crops, so great that the roads cannot carry them; when there is universal wealth to be dug out of the earth; when there is untilled land in every direction to be occupied, and he naturally concludes that there is

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE STATE.

Ordinarily, the workingman is quite content if he can get employment and secure a bare living. He knows little and cares less for the fine theories of land ownership, paper money, the wickedness of exacting interest and the other platitudes of the theorists and labor reformers. There is danger that, stung at last by continuous hard urging and pangs of hunger, he may prove dangerous to the public peace, and hence we have urged the necessity of a larger army or the organization of a real national guard.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

We have also held that it is preposterous for the nation to economize in the matter of employment in times of terrible stringency, but that advantage should be taken of the lowest prices of labor and material to construct such public work as is demanded by the necessities of the nation. Hence we would have war-ships constructed, war material accumulated, our rivers and harbors improved, national buildings erected, the Mississippi levied, and all the necessary internal improvements accomplished by the nation. We would have business stimulated in all necessary and wholesome ways until the country has fully recovered from the effects of the hard times. Then the government should refrain from competing with other employers for labor are reduce its national works to a minimum. But instead of making any efforts for the relief of the country, this absurd congress is throwing people out of employment and adding to the distress of the times; and then engaging in revolutionary projects in order to excite the passions of the discontented working classes. The great bulk of

OUR LABORING POOR ARE NOT COMMUNISTS,

they are not rioters. All they ask is that they shall share enough of the necessaries of life to keep them alive and permit them to experience some comfort. In other words, they want to be treated about as well as the average working horse is treated. But if the nation and society turn from them, shutting their eyes to the necessities of the times, and declare that there is nothing to do, that there is no business, that "I am not my brother's keeper," then we must not wonder if the voice of the communist is heard in the land, and if the institution of private property is really in danger.

Domestic Recipes.

Yankee Brown Bread.—Two quarts Indian meal, one quart rye flour, two-thirds teacup of molasses, little salt, one teaspoonful soda; mix with sour milk quite soft; bake six hours—at first with good heat, then more moderate, until a nice dark brown.

Imperial Cake.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one of seeded raisins, chopped, one-half pound of blanched almonds pounded fine, quarter of a pound of citron thinly sliced, eight eggs beaten separately, a little mace, and two glasses of brandy or wine. This makes one large loaf, to be baked two hours.

New Way of Cooking Oysters.—Take mashed potatoes, mix a canful of oysters with the potatoes, and with a knife cut the mass up fine. Add one-half pound of powdered crackers. Fix off with butter, pepper and salt and moisten the whole with oyster juice. Take little pats of this, roll them in powdered cracker crumbs and fry till brown in butter, and the result when served warm is delicious.

Frosted Rice Pudding.—One cup of rice boiled in one pint of water until dry, then add one pint of milk and boil again. Add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, the yolks of four eggs, and one-half cup of sugar. Stir well together, and bake slowly for one hour. Beat the four whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add one cup of powdered sugar; spread on the pudding and brown lightly.

Sponge Pudding—This is new, and furnished by a French cook, and is both delicate and delicious. One quarter of a pound of flour, one-quarter of a pound of sugar, boiled with one quart of milk to a thick batter, then add a quarter of a pound of butter. Divide twelve eggs and and the beaten yolks to the batter, then mix in the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Put into a buttered pudding dish and set into a larger dish of hot water, and bake in the oven about forty minutes, with a brisk fire.

Buttered Eggs or Rumbled Eggs.—Break three eggs into a small stewpan, add a tablespoonful of milk and an ounce of fresh butter, a saltspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Set the stewpan over a moderate fire, and stir the eggs with a spoon, being careful to keep every particle in motion until it is set. Have ready a crisp piece of toast, pour the eggs upon it and serve immediately. This mode of dressing eggs secures that the white and the yolk shall be perfectly mixed.

Crocheted Rug.—Take rags such as used for making carpet; sew the colors promiscuously; keep a particular color of dark material for a prevailing one all through. Next make a strong hook out of hickory. For an oval shaped rug, crochet an oblong piece in the common stitch, only omit to throw the thread over the hook before inserting the needle; then crochet around the oblong piece, being careful to widen at each corner. When large enough to suit the fancy, add a few rows of plain color. This rug, if made according to directions, is very cheap and pretty, as the materials used might otherwise have gone into the rag bag.

A Wife's View of Dueling.

Smith has had a scene at the club with another gentleman of a peppery disposition; blows and cards have been exchanged, a duel has been agreed upon, and he returns to break the news to his wife.

"Miserable man!" she cries, in an excess of emotion, "would you go forth to fight, and be brought back to me all shot full of holes and having your life-blood all spilled over the carpet? What would become of me if you were killed? The light of my life would be quenched in rayless gloom, and I would be reduced to want and misery, because all the fortune belongs to you, and, as you have made no will, when you are killed all the property will go to those miserable brats of neph——"

"Hold!" cries the husband, "Do not accuse me wrongfully. I have thought of every contingency, and arranged to secure your happiness. Should I fall, all my property will become yours. See! here is my will, duly signed, sealed and delivered!"

The young wife seizes it, runs over its contents with anxious eyes, puts the precious document in her pocket, and then, with the air or a Spartan matron, says:

"Go! Avenge your insulted honor Go to fight—if need be, to fall.'

A Good Daughter.

There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than a good daughter, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm acquitals more joyfully respond. She is the steady light of her father's house. Her idea is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sun and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song does not make him forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality and the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent of those nameless, numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending but expressive proofs of love.

The Actor and the Emperor.

The following anecdote is related *apropos* of the Russian Emperor Nicholas, father of the reigning Czar, whose fondness for the stage and artists led him to institute a Theatre Francais at St. Petersburg. He always treated the actors with great kindness, almost bordering on intimacy. "The Emperor often took long solitary walks, and to prevent troubling the tranquility of his promenade, it was strictly forbidden to address a word or present a petition to him under pain of a fine or imprisonment. One day a comedian met the Emperor, and removing his hat, bowed respectfully. It happened that this actor was a particular favorite of the monarch, and on this day in question was to appear in a new piece. "Ah! is that you?" said Nicholas. "Well, my friend, I hope you are going to make us laugh to-night." "Sire, I shall do my best to please you," was the reply. "Well, well, I trust to you," said the Emperor. Some steps further on, as the actor continued his way, he was accosted by two officers. "Come with us," said one of them, taking the artist by the arm. "Go with you! Where to?" "Where to? Why to prison, of course. You have just spoken to the Emperor." "Not at all," said the actor; "it was his Majesty who spoke to me." "Come, there is no use arguing—march;" and the poor actor was dragged off to prison and locked up. * * * It is eight o'clock. The Imperial Theatre is crowded with Russian nobility. The Emperor enters his box, and is received by his ministers and generals. He bows several times, then sits. It is customary in Russia, on the seating of his Majesty, for the performance to commence. Nicholas, like Louis XIV., disliked waiting; but the performance does not begin. An aid-de-camp is dispatched to inquire the cause of the delay. He soon returns and announces that the comedian has failed to put in an appearance. A useless search is instituted—the actor has disappeared. The Emperor summons the general of police. Questioned by his Majesty, he knows nothing of the whereabouts of the actor. "It is your business to know everything," says the Czar, with lowering brows. "I give you five minutes to find out, and pull up the curtain. Go." Thereupon all the agents of police are set to work, and with such success that, at the end of three minutes, the general of police comes and announces to his imperial Majesty that the actor has been incarcerated for having dared to address him in the street. The Emperor laughs long and hearty. "Go, sir, and order the performance to commence, and after the representotion you will bring the hapless prisoner here." When the actor found himself a prisoner, his fury had been uncontrollable. But by degrees he had calmed down, and had determined to abide the course of events, making no effort to regain his liberty. When he appeared on the stage, the Emperor himself gave the signal for the ovation which greeted him. The assembly had learned the whole affair, and was literally convulsed with laughter at the serious face the comedian wore. At the end of the peformance he was conducted to the imperial box. "My dear fellow," exclaimed the Emperor, who could not help again laughing at the pitiful mien of the actor, "I am really very sorry for your misadventure, and to make you amends, I grant you, before you ask it, any favor you desire of me." "Sire,' said the exasperated comedian, still a prey to nervous irritation, "I have only one favor to ask, and that is, that you never speak to me again." The next day he received in a casket, which bore the imperial arms, a superb watch, studded with diamonds.

Reputation and Character.

Reputation and character are two things which most never be confounded. The one is eternal the other is internal. The one is determined by what other people say of us; the other is our inmost and real self. The one may vary with the caprice of the people; the other remains unaffected by the breath of applause or the mask of hypocrisy. Sometimes a man, from certain circumstances may have a very good reputation though his character is radically bad; and there have been cases in which the noblest men in point of character have been, just because they were acting out their principles, in very poor repute.

An effort is being made to introduce the English partridge into California. Four pairs of these birds were recently received from Australia, having been sent in exchange for some California deer and quail forwarded by the commissioners. Permission was given by Gen. McDowell to turn the birds loose on Goat Island in the bay of San Francisco, where there is plenty of water and cover, and where there are already numbers of quail. The General also issued an order prohibiting shooting on the island for two years, so that the birds might have a chance to multiply.

We strive as hard to hide our hearts from ourselves as from others, and always with more success; for in deciding upon our own case we are both judge, jury and executioner; and when sophistry cannot overcome the first, or flattery the second, self-love is always ready to defeat the sentence by bribing the third.

Cocoa-nut trees yield from eighty to one hundred nuts yearly, and will continue in bearing during two generations. The edible part when ripe is composed of fat or oil, to the extent of about seventy per cent, so that a quart is obtained from six or eight nuts.

Snook's boy heard him say the other day that there was money in hens, and he proceeded to investigate the old man's poultry-yard. He had gone through a dozen fine specimens when the old gent descended upon him, and the boy now wonders if there is a balm in Gilead.

The "Anti-Horse Thief Association" has 361 lodges and 8,000 members in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. In a recent convention at Augusta, Ill., it was stated that the Order had secured the conviction of over 1,000 thieves within a year.

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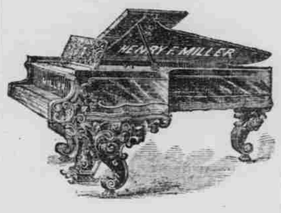

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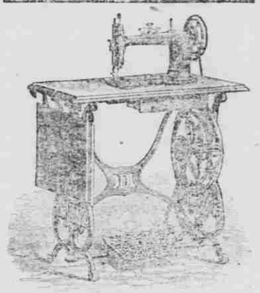

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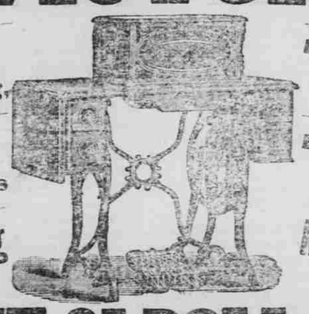

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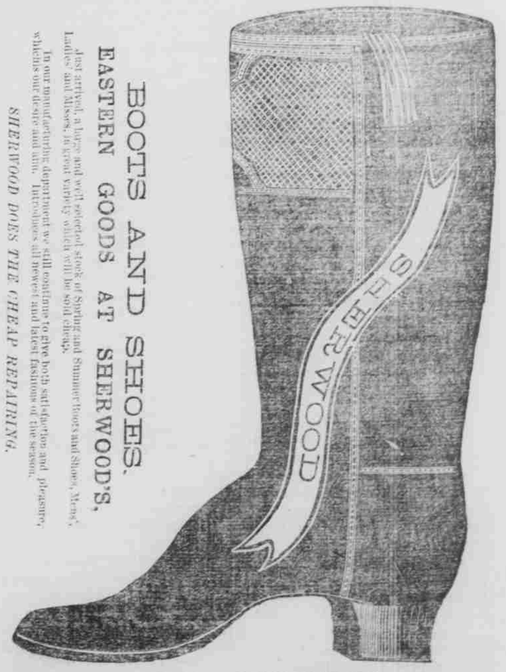
Thankful for past favors in the years gone by, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. GUARANTEEING SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES, and hoping my efforts to please may be crowned with success, I remain as ever,
J. V. WECKBACH.
REMEMBER THE PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF P. O.,
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

F. S. WHITE
has come home,
And he has brought the finest line of Dress Goods, Staple Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions you ever saw.
To say nothing of groceries by the acre, boots and shoes till you can't rest hats and caps till you must buy.
Spring and Summer Goods ever and ever so cheap.
Now is your chance—bound to sell—and undersell anybody. Hurry up. I want to go East again next month.

BOOT AND SHOE



BOOTS AND SHOES.
EASTERN GOODS AT SHERWOOD'S.
Just arrived, a large and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes, Mens', Ladies' and Misses, in great variety which will be sold cheap.
In our manufacturing department we still continue to give both satisfaction and pleasure, which is our desire and aim. Introduces all newest and latest fashions of the season.
SHERWOOD DOES THE CHEAP REPAIRING.
MANUFACTORY.