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37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1882. For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time. Mrs. L. F. GERRIT.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

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Advertisement for Ball's Elastic Section Corsets featuring an image of a corset and text: 'BALL'S ELASTIC SECTION CORSETS'.

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to the wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought. The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians to be the most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made.

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BURBKA PILE OINTMENT... \$.50 EBOLLO OINTMENT... \$.25 DE NEES FAVOR and Aque Tonic Cordial... \$ 1.00 STANDARD LIVER PILLS... \$ 2 AMERICAN DIARRHEA CURE... \$.25 WARRHIT COUSSES SURE CURE FOR CORNS... \$.25 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

CROOKED DRIVING. What John Spain has to Say Upon the Subject--All Drivers Incurable. The well known driver, John Spain, who was himself once ruled off the track for crooked driving, said to a reporter the other day: "Yes, a person can always hear all the talk they want about crooked driving, and generally those who charge it the most are those who know the least about it. In the first place, a greater part of the talk comes from parties who have backed their judgment on a race and found that they were mistaken in the abilities of their horse, and to make themselves feel as easy as possible they charge the race was crooked. Now, in the first place, under the present management of all the national association courses, it is hard matter for a driver to pull his horse for the judges, are all men of experience, and are quick to tell whether a horse is being driven for what he is worth or not, and every driver knows that if he is detected in crooked work he will be disgraced or barred from driving on any of the tracks that hold a membership in the association. If he is once expelled he might as well go to shoveling coal or mowing wood for a living, for he can never do anything as a driver. It is a straight tip that I don't know of any driver of the least importance in this country to-day who would undertake to pull a horse for a consideration, unless the owner would command it, and there is no man that I know of, and I am pretty well posted on all of them, who would not rather drive his horse on their merits than to scheme with them. Any man who handles a horse will naturally take pride in him, and would much rather see him win than lose, not only because it adds to the driver's reputation, but because he forms a certain affection for the horse. I would to-day rather take a smaller salary from a man who wants his horse trotted on their merits than to take a large salary from a man who would rather crooked, and I don't believe that any driver in the country, and certainly none of any prominence, who don't think the same thing. Now Commodore Kitzon, the gentleman for whom I am training, never thinks about other horses in a race in which he wishes to enter, but if he thinks one of his string is able to win, he says go in and trot them on their merits, and if they beat us it is because they have a better horse."

It is a man has a good horse and trots him on his merits, there is no matter what the combination is, if there is such a thing, if he is able to win he will do it, unless there is foul driving, and in that case, the judges can decide it; but all drivers know that they are playing with the fire when they undertake to drive outside the rules of the association. St. Julien and Clingstone would be the greatest team that ever was hooked double, and they would make any other double team sick. There is no telling what it would be possible for them to do. I tell you, I think a great deal of Clingstone. He is a wonderful horse, and no mistake; and a match between him and St. Julien would be a great event in turf history. Clingstone has not been worked much yet, and was not in condition for a race, although his physical health is better than could be expected after the operation which was performed on him. After he gets to work in earnest I don't think there is any horse that has license to beat him.

When in the Walla Walla Valley, Portland (Ore.) News. From a reliable source it is learned that the crop outlook in the Walla Walla valley is beyond any former year in respect of wheat acreage and average quantity. The acreage cultivated in wheat and barley is nearly a third larger than ever before. Fall wheat runs from two to four feet in height, and grows with a closeness that causes surprise among the most experienced wheat farmers. Fields, which averaged last year not more than twenty-two bushels to the acre, will reach at least thirty-five this season. The Blalock ranch a large tract, which two years ago reached the astonishing figure of fifty bushels to the acre, will certainly come up to the same average. Southeast of Walla Walla, on an immense tract owned by Orley Hull, who, by the way, received the premium on his wheat during the last three years, a yield promise to exceed that of any former year, both in fall and spring sown wheat. Barley in this vicinity is already heading, and the farmers are actually preparing for harvest in July. On Eureka Flat, northwest of Walla Walla, the promise is equally good, and producers of wheat are in fine spirits. On the Touchet and toward Snake river, a new and increased acreage of wheat has been sown, which can be categorized as to yield and excellence with that of the sections already named.

A Magnificent Fir. One of the finest conifers in Germany, known as the Royal Fir, stands near the village of Albernau, in the Erzgebirge mountains. Its diameter, 40 inches above ground, is 6 feet 10 inches, sufficient to conceal a horse and rider placed lengthwise behind the trunk. It begins ramifying at a height of 34 feet, and the full elevation to the top of crown measures 154 feet. It is thought to be the tallest and strongest representative of the species, not only in Germany, but in the whole of Europe. This noble tree, which is supposed to be 500 years old, now shows signs of decay, having died out on the apex of the crown since the year 1874. The enormous dimensions of the tree may be better realized by cordwood measure. The shaft is estimated at 5 1/2 cords; limbs and brushwood, 12 1/2 cords, making in all 6 1/2 cords.

A Most Interesting Widow. From a New York Letter. The most interesting widow in America is Mrs. Hensley. I saw her yesterday. She was tall, erect, and singularly impressive in bearing. Her carriage was no better described than to say it was that of a West Point military man, softened by reproduction in the other sex. That is to say, she was a happy medium between stiff dignity and plant grace. She had a very pretty, if not beautiful, face, but it was her air of high breeding that distinguished her above others of equal comeliness. She might have been the aristocratic heroine stepped out from a conventional society novel. She is the daughter of Commodore Price, of the United States navy. She is in rearing and character all that her demerit promises, and a widow at thirty, with \$3,000,000. There will be a fight by her husband's relatives, probably, but with no prospect of depriving her of any considerable part of her wealth. Doesn't that make her the most lovable widow in America?

FOOD OF FOOD FISHES. What is Found in the Stomachs of Bass, Cod, Shad and Mackerel. Philadelphia Record. Professor Rice, of Brockton, since February 24 has been making a study of the food of the different varieties of fish, in order better to determine the proper time for close seasons. The work is carried on under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and is a new and important subject of investigation. Professor Rice said to a reporter of The New York Herald: "I am not only examining the stomachs of the fishes, but also the contents of their stomachs. Should other fishes be its food? I also examine the stomachs of those that are not too much decomposed. This will determine the time of year when fish in certain localities are most voracious and likely to be caught by bait or their presence looked for on certain feeding grounds. Observations concerning the change of food according to season will also be useful to the fishermen, and whether the change of the temperature of the water has anything to do with it. This will also be of great value to the fisherman, who is not so much concerned with the knowledge of what variety of food improves the flavor of the fish, and will also indicate whether they feed or not during the spawning season. This and a great deal more will unquestionably be the result of the present investigation."

"It is asserted that nothing has been found in the stomachs of the salmon that are taken in the Canadian rivers, where they go to deposit their spawn. Is such the case? This will also be of great value to the fisherman, who is not so much concerned with the knowledge of what variety of food improves the flavor of the fish, and will also indicate whether they feed or not during the spawning season. This and a great deal more will unquestionably be the result of the present investigation."

"But the hangers-on of old Sir Isaac's creed are certainly credited with opening the stomachs of the trout they take and selecting their casts of flies accordingly." "A few thoughts and what they learn they generally guard as a close secret. The world at large is not benefited by these spasmodic investigations of a few men. Nor do I believe any record of their observations has ever been kept."

"We are as yet in the dark and little is known about some of the varieties of fishes," continued the professor. "One is the striped bass. There is only one instance where ripe bass of both sexes were found. This was in North Carolina in 1879, the United States fish commission making the observation. I have been paying special attention to the striped bass; indeed, all these observations are directed to those fishes that are in season. Until now it has always been supposed that male striped bass never grow to the weight of the females, and that they were always small fish. My observations, however, contradict all the stories about the male bass not growing large. The first bass I opened was a male weighing twenty and one-quarter pounds; he was caught at Croton Landing. On March 30 a male bass was taken in the North river, opposite Sing Sing, that weighed thirty-one and a half pounds, and yesterday I examined another male from North Carolina which weighed forty-six pounds."

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"With one exception all the striped bass I have examined, of which there has been a large number, have furnished no evidence that they use as food during their adult condition anything but various kinds of other fishes, such as eels, bass of their own kind, shiners, white bait (the young of smelt fishes), alewives, herring, and without doubt, menhaden. The exception mentioned was in a small bass, about six inches long, found in the stomach of a large female bass, weighing forty-six pounds, taken at North Carolina early in April. The stomach of this small bass was nearly full of small shrimp and crustaceans of various kinds. An eel fifteen inches long was also found in the stomach of a large bass."

"When do the bass begin to feed?" asked the reporter. "It is not until the end of March that they commenced to show that they had commenced to feed. Up to that time I found nothing in their stomachs save a whitish, jelly-like substance. Since then I have found something in the stomach of almost every one. It has not been determined whether they feed in the rivers in winter or not."

"What is their food at this time?" "Striped bass apparently follow up one kind of food and avoid feeding promiscuously." "How often do they feed?" "As yet it cannot be determined when the fish feed; but when the temperature of the water is low they do not feed much food. As an instance, however, of the bass from Croton, I took one of a sixty-six pound bass which weighed over one pound apiece. It may be that fish, like certain uncivilized human races, feed only when compelled to do so by hunger, and at irregular periods; and it is only the food found in the mouths of the stomach that can be told, as the food at the bottom of the stomach is generally too much decomposed for recognition."

Several large female bass have been taken of Governor's Island, in New York bay. One, a sixty-three pounder, was taken on April 28. It stomach

measured twelve inches in length and the intestine forty inches. In it was found five backbones of large fishes, a one pound mackerel and the pen of a squid. The overalls were over green in color and not very ripe. On May 5 another was taken in a shad net. It weighed forty-six pounds. The stomach of this one was nearly empty, only one-half of a small mackerel being found.

"After the striped bass I have next paid attention to the cod. As far as is known it is omnivorous. I believe that it will eat everything it comes across. I have found in those cod I have examined rock crabs, hermit crabs, sea anemones, sea cucumbers, fishes of all kinds, shrimps and various species of crustaceans. In almost every cod I opened I have discovered a very large tapeworm. It is generally found in the pyloric portion of the intestine. One of the tapeworms was over six feet in length. In addition to the tapeworms the presence of round worms, about the length of a leader match, but not quite as thick, is quite common in the intestines of the cod."

"The work on the shad commenced on April 20, when out of a lot of North River shad food was only found in the stomach of one of them. It contained a few small shrimp and a fish's scale. On the 26th another North River shad's stomach was found to be full of small shrimp. "The common mackerel, or fresh mackerel as it is called, is quite abundant this season. At first I found in every stomach of these fishes a small reddish crustacean, but it was too much decomposed to determine what it really was. In color and consistency it resembled anchovy paste and in smell rather like lobster. Since then I have discovered small shrimp of various kinds, none of them being over one quarter of an inch in length."

Professor Rice then examined an eel five and one-half pounds in weight, three and a-half feet long, that had been caught at Jack's Reef, Seneca river, Oneida county. It was a female. Nothing was found in its stomach, nor has any food been discovered as yet in the stomachs of these eels that have been examined. Twenty bluefish were taken off Cape Hatteras, N. C., on May 10, were received here two days later. The professor, in examining the stomachs of these fish, found the representatives of fourteen varieties of fish. They were the butterfish, spring herring, Lafayette, guard or sea robin, stargazer or sea raven, small fish, kingfish, mosbunker, weakfish and the bass. The bones and decomposed fragments of four other species. The first bluefish in this vicinity were caught off Barnegat on the 15th, and weighed about two pounds each. During their stay in our waters Professor Rice will have an opportunity of investigating the epicurean tastes of the fish that is credited with having a penchant for snuff boxes and tobacco boxes. A male mosbunker, the first of the season, who was sporting a school of lady shad, was taken on May 4. His stomach contained decayed material supposed to be small fish. In three porpies a few fish scales were found buried in a chyle-like substance. A male black bass contained the same milky fluid, and in two male sea bass caught in Narraganset Bay were found the remains of small fishes. On the 16th instant both cod and shad were found to contain nothing in their stomachs. Professor Rice has now examined over 100 fish, and no doubt will continue his examination during the season.

A Desperate Struggle. Kingston (N. M.) Tribune. A day or two ago one of the most desperate battles between man and brute which has occurred in the Black range since the hardy prospector put foot upon the mineralized surface of the wild region took place on the north side of the Black range. Brains made a determined fight against two brothers, who, for the sake of fond relatives and friends whose fears would be awakened should they become acquainted with their boys' connection with the circumstance, desire their names withheld from publication. The boat is described as being one of unusual size and ferocity. The description may well be honored with perfect correctness, judging from the character of his engagement. It appears that the boys were coming down the arroyo entirely unconscious of the presence of danger, when the bear attacked the elder and larger of the two men from the side of the trail, where he had been concealed by the heavy undergrowth. The animal struck his victim in the face and knocked him over as if he were a log in the back as he fell. His claws tore the flesh in both places, and he had crawled upon the almost insensible man preparatory to completing his deadly work, when the younger man, forgetting self in his anxiety for his brother's safety, dashed into the fight. The man was unarmed, with the exception of a revolver of small caliber, which was carried by the first one assaulted. With the bear who bore no effect, and for a time it was a contest of muscle. The animal, upon being attacked by the younger brother, turned upon him, and with a vicious display of brute force tore the muscles from one of his arms, and with his huge jaws fearfully lacerated the young fellow's leg. While this was going on the other brother had gotten up, and, placing his thirty-eight in the back of the bear, fired a shot through his bowels. This seemed to engage the attention of brute, who began to think the fight so entertaining as it had been, and decamped.

The boys managed to reach their camp after much suffering, the younger one losing a great deal of blood. Dr. J. E. Thompson, of Kingston, was sent for and went immediately to the scene. He says that the presence of the boys and their good judgment in treating their wounds had probably saved their lives. They were terribly "chewed up" and clawed, and but for judicious management would have been permanently crippled, if not killed. Dr. Thompson sewed up a number of the wounds, and says there are numerous other places where the bear's teeth entered, and where the bear's teeth entered was a remarkable one, and it will be remembered as one of the prominent incidents attending the occupation by the Black Range.

Humor in the Stomach. Much of the distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and other causes is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Several cases, with all the characteristics of those complaints, have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Other cases effected by this medicine are so wonderful that the simplest statement of them affords the best proof that it combines rare curative agents and when once used secures the confidence of the people.

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Call and Get My Prices Before Buying Elsewhere. YARDS COR. NINTH AND DOUGLAS. ALSO 7TH AND DOUGLAS

A MISSING SOLDIER'S FATE. His Bloodstained Album Returned to His Family After Nineteen Years. On February 26, 1864, Harrison Wilson, Joshua Gordon, James Clark, Joseph Smallwood, William D. Hoover, Lewis S. Smith, James Smallwood, Joseph Alexander and William Bartlett, of May's Landing, N. J., enlisted in company G, of the Tenth regiment of New Jersey volunteers. They went into the Union army at the period when some of the most fiercely contested battles of the war were fought. Four of these brave men, after enduring the fatigue and dangers of the battlefields were so fortunate as to return to their homes at the close of the war. The others fell on the battlefield. Joshua Gordon died of disease in the hospital; James Clark and Joseph Smallwood fell by the bullets of the enemy in battle. Joseph Alexander was wounded, but served out his time and was discharged honorably. But ultimately died of his wounds. Jas. Smallwood was lost at sea, or supposed to be lost, about the same way as the Wilson brothers were lost last fall. William D. Hoover and Lewis Smith are still living at their homes. But Harry Wilson was reported missing, and for nineteen years that terrible word "missing" has filled a mother's and father's hearts with anguish.

On Tuesday, May 15, there came to the May's Landing postoffice a letter addressed to the postmaster containing the following: P. M.--Will you please deliver this letter to the nearest relative--father or mother, if living--of Harrison Wilson, of May's Landing, N. J., who belonged to the New Jersey volunteers during the late war. Respectfully, etc. A. H. OSBORN.

ANDERSON, C. H., S. C., May 11, 1883. I would be glad to hear from you in reference to Mr. Harrison Wilson, of May's Landing, N. J., who, during the war, belonged to the Tenth regiment (No. of regiment unknown). This man, I have reason to believe, was either killed or probably wounded in a certain battle. Would be glad to hear you communicate all you know in reference to him. Respectfully, etc. A. H. OSBORN.

To this letter the father, anxious for all the particulars, replied, and received by due course of mail the following letter and album belonging to his son, which was taken from his pocket while lying dead upon the field of battle: ANDERSON, C. H., S. C., May 23, 1883. Captain Joseph Wilson--Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. is at hand, and in reply would first say that the information I give is neither such as you expected or hoped for; nor is it such as I desire to give, knowing as I do the grief it will cause. But facts are facts, and it is possible for the friends of Harry Wilson to gather any comfort from what little I can give concerning his fate. God grant that they may do so, for I have long hesitated in doing so. I do not desire for the sake of this bloody memento can only make more sad the sorrow and embitter the grief of those who loved this soldier boy. I wrote to me the album, saying that he had just taken it from the pocket of a dead Federal soldier. This album I have retained ever since, and will now mail to you, enclosing the preceding letter, containing the pictures of Wilson's mother, his five sisters, and several of his friends at home. Almost at the center a bullet had cut its way clear through, and many of the pictures are stained with blood.

Respectfully, A. H. OSBORN. The album, to which allusion is made in the preceding letter, contained the pictures of Wilson's mother, his five sisters, and several of his friends at home. Almost at the center a bullet had cut its way clear through, and many of the pictures are stained with blood.

English Land-Owners in America. New York Herald. The recent purchase of 311,000 acres of land in the Panhandle district of Texas by Mr. Whalley, M. P. for Petersborough, England, for an English company, is another evidence of how large the foreign holding of American lands is getting to be. Mr. Whalley had been getting a few weeks on his tour of inspection when his mind was made up for one investment. The fact that other Englishmen and companies of Englishmen are in the same field and that they have already made large purchases is attracting general and increasing attention. One of the richest commoners in England, Sir Thomas Brassey, civil lord of the admiralty, and M. P. for East London, some years since published an elaborate pamphlet upon the agricultural possibilities of America. He is now a member of one of the purchasing syndicates. One of the most notable purchases has recently been made through ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia. Through him an English syndicate has bought 1,300,000 acres of bottom land in Mississippi, between Memphis and Yazoo. This purchase contemplates an extensive system of drainage. The reason why so much English capital is now turned toward America is that there is but small outlet for it at home. Land in England is at a discount, especially for grazing purposes, and the various manufacturing are at their fall-out and there is no room for more. The low price at which land may be bought here is also very tempting to the Englishmen. Nearly all classes are interested in the scheme--noblemen, members of parliament, country squires, journalists, army and navy officers. Government officials favor the enterprises, as they will afford a good outlet for emigration. The capital involved amounts to millions of pounds sterling.

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