

ARRIVAL OF THE ADVENTISTS.

The Followers of this Religion Preparing for Camp Life.

A Tented Village Inside the Speed Ring at the Fair Grounds.

The state fair grounds which since a week ago last Monday have appeared as deserted are again teeming with life and activity.

All day yesterday teams and wagons were busily engaged in transporting to these grounds the tents and all the necessities of camp meeting life.

The tents and places for holding their public services are all put up on the plat of ground within the race course arranged in streets and alleys.

The streets running east and west are named A, B, C, D, etc., while those extending north and south are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

Yesterday afternoon 120 tents had already been erected, together with the pavilion and the large reading room where books, newspapers and periodicals may be read.

The pavilion on the north side of the ground will be used for holding services in the English language, and has a seating capacity of 1,200.

The reading room or tent is also very spacious and will furnish accommodations to all.

Services will also be held in German and the Scandinavian languages. The place for holding these last named services however has not been erected.

This meeting is the annual camp meeting of the followers of this religion in western Iowa and Nebraska.

The meeting will be under the supervision of Elder A. J. Cudney. In addition to the ministers of Nebraska the following from abroad

will be present. Elder George I. Butler, president of general conference, just returned from Europe.

Elder O. A. Olsen, president Minnesota conference.

Elder E. W. Farnsworth, of Iowa. Mrs. E. G. White, whose earnest labors in behalf of religion and temperance, have extended from Maine to California.

Prof. J. E. White, of Kansas City, will take charge of the Sabbath school, and will speak on the subject of temperance.

Elder Roquist, (Swedish) late from Sweden. Elder Wilson, (Danish) late from Texas.

The following is THE DAILY PROGRAMME: The bells for rising at 5 o'clock a. m.

Prayer and social meeting in the tabernacle at 5:30. Breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Family prayer in the tents at 8 o'clock. Business meeting at 9 o'clock. Preaching at 10:30.

Dinner at 1 p. m. Bible reading or preaching at 2:30. Business meeting at 5 o'clock. Preaching at 7:30.

The bell will ring for retirement at 9 o'clock. Everybody on the grounds perfectly quiet at 9:30.

ARMY ORDERS.

More Strictness to be Observed in Courts-martial.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming on the first day of October 1884, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

for the trial of such persons as may be brought up before it.

DETAILS FOR THE COURT. Colonel Harry A. Morrow, 21st Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Infantry; Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Infantry; Capt. Jesse M. Row, 9th Infantry; Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Wm. E. Hoffman, 21st Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, 21st Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Chas. M. Rock-fellow, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant George Palmer, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Harry J. Bally, 21st Infantry; 2d Lieutenant John Baxter, Jr., 9th Infantry; 2d Lieutenant Chas. R. Noyes, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Frederick H. E. Elstein, 21st Infantry, judge advocate.

A greater number of officers than those named cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By direction of the secretary of war the following order is published to the army.

The frequent failure in proceedings of general court-martial to show, in cases of men tried for desertion, the intention of the accused, by which alone it can be determined whether the man is guilty of the crime of desertion (not of the absence without leave merely), deprives the reviewing authority, and those to whom application is made to extend clemency, of a proper and intelligent understanding of the case.

The attention of officers composing general courts-martial is therefore called to the necessity for more careful and searching inquiry into the cases of enlisted men brought before them for trial under charges of desertion. That crime may be briefly defined as an unauthorized absence accompanied by an intent of not returning. Both elements must be proved, but the second is the gist of the offense; and it follows that, in order to determine the question of intent, all the circumstances connected with the absence

of the prisoner must be considered together. The entry on the descriptive list of a soldier that he has deserted is not proof of the crime, but merely evidence that he has been charged with it. A commission, as mentioned in its effects that they have been absent long enough to be reported deserters, prolong their absence through fear of being brought to trial for desertion, although they had from the first no intention to desert. Their offense deserves and should receive proper punishment, but it is not desertion. It should appear of record that the plea of "guilty" to a charge of desertion is understood by the prisoner as an acknowledgment of his intention to desert, and not merely of an unauthorized absence; and it should not be accepted when the prisoner makes a statement at variance with his plea.

Inquiry into applications for clemency shows that some judges advocates of court martial have a habit of recommending enlisted men charged with desertion to plead guilty and submit their case to the merciful consideration of the court, when a careful examination of all the facts would have developed, at least, a fair line of defense against the charge. This practice is reprehensible in itself and indicates a failure on the part of an officer resorting to it to appreciate the true functions of his office, and department and subordinate commanders should not only discourage it, but in every proper way secure protection to the prisoner from such ill-advised counsel.

A copy of this order will be furnished by the appointing power to every general court-martial convened for the trial of enlisted men or before which they may be brought.

Central Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Anti-Monopoly State Central committee will be held at the Commercial hotel, in Lincoln, at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1884.

THIRD WARD DEMOCRATS.

They Hold a Mass Meeting on Fourteenth and Harney.

The Third Ward Cleveland and Hendricks club held a meeting in the rooms of the county club, corner Fourteenth and Harney streets last evening.

The rooms were well filled, all the seats being taken. The meeting was presided over by Joe Teahan, president of the club.

The meeting was addressed at length by W. A. Stow Esq., who made a ringing democratic speech, was attentively listened to by his audience and loudly applauded by the same.

He was followed by Michael Donahoe Esq., who proclaimed himself as having become tired of following the republican party in its cranksy ways and erratic prohibition and had left it.

J. T. Moriarity was next called out and reported in a short but telling speech.

J. E. Riley was then called for but excused himself for the reason that the business to be done by the club would not warrant his taking up their time.

Ed. Badger, charged with complicity in the robbery of a conductor named Manning at the Millard hotel, Tuesday, was arrested at the Palace saloon, last night.

Concerning the Nebraska Hog.

To the Editor of THE BEE. BATTLE CREEK, Neb., September 23.

Dear Sir: I saw in your daily of September 22d an account of a disease in hogs that cannot be accounted for, and killing the hogs off by hundreds.

I had six nice shoats; they were taken sick, would not eat, weak across the kidneys, would go staggering around the pen, and at last died; and I found by examination their head and throat to be full of worms. I took sixteen from one pig, from six to eight inches long. I first saw some of these worms coming from the nostrils of one of my pigs. Would it not be well for stockmen to examine their hogs and see if this is not what is the cause of hogs dying; and, if so, what causes these worms and what will drive them from the hogs.

J. L. AVERY.

Ordination Services at Trinity Chapel.

These services have been several times postponed, but will take place this morning at 10:30. The Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, P. D. Bishop of Missouri, arrived yesterday evening and preached to the congregation. It was deemed expedient to hold the ordination services this morning, when the Rev. Thomas Stafford, of Ashland, Deacon, and the Rev. N. S. De Mattos, of Schuyler, Deacon, will receive the order of the priesthood.

How He Lost His Farm.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "I'm do tramp, mum," said the individual, who looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, as he solicited something to eat, not having eaten a morsel of food for the past fourteen days.

"No, mum, don't class me them shiftless vagabonds. I've met with their misfortunes, I hev."

"What were their nature?" sympathetically asked the good housewife, as she reached together all the cold victuals in her larder.

"I, but a short time ago, mum, owned one of the finest farms in Minnesota."

"What became of it?"

"One of them dreadful cyclones, of which you have no doubt read, mum, blew that beautiful farm in five minutes entirely upon the land of another man and left me penniless."

"But had you not still the land left?" asked the lady.

"No, mum, the cyclone carried it all on to a 'jining farm, and the man that owned it refused to give it up."

"But the land your farm was located on—surely it was still left?"

"Oh, yes, it was there; but you see it belonged to a man who owned it afore my land was blown on top of it, and when mine blown off he come and claimed the property. Them cyclones is terrible. Thank, mum. No cold potatoes—I don't relish them when I get to thinking on my misfortunes."

Postage Stamps

Are now to be sold at many regularly appointed places in each of the large cities. A wonderful convenience this will be to the public. As they will be generally at the drug stores the people who call for stamps can also call for Brown's Iron Bitters, the great family tonic.

Wisconsin Commissioner, F. W. Williams, writes: "We sell no tonic, invigorator or blood purifier that gives such satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters."

GOING TO THE COAST.

Two Hundred Visiting Knights of the Throttle in the City.

On Their Way to Attend the Grand Division at the Golden Gate.

The Millard hotel was filled to overflowing last evening by delegates of the various lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on their way to San Francisco. The regular train on these Chicago & Rock Island brought into Omaha four special cars filled by their delegates who left Chicago the evening previous at 9 o'clock, arriving in this city one hour behind time. They were met at Neola, Iowa, by a committee consisting of T. C. Livingston, A. L. Johnson, E. R. Mathis, J. J. Mackeok, D. B. Hines and M. Farrel, appointed by lodge No. 183, of the B. of L. E. of this city to escort them to Omaha.

These gentlemen are on their way to San Francisco to attend the annual Grand International Division of this brotherhood, which meets in that city beginning October 1st. Besides the delegates arriving last evening about forty from the states of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee came in in the morning who were shown about the city by their Omaha brethren yesterday.

Another special car from New York will arrive this morning containing the remainder of the eastern delegates. These gentlemen, many of whom are accompanied by their wives, will remain in the city to-day and will leave by a special train over the Union Pacific road at 10 o'clock this evening.

This train will start from Omaha, made up of seven sleeping cars, which will be filled by the delegates arriving from the east last night and this morning, and the remaining two by those coming to this city from the north and south, and one baggage car. At Cheyenne another sleeper will be attached, and thus made up the train will reach its destination.

With the exception of one day spent in running down to Salt Lake, under the party will make its journey to the coast without stops of any great length.

The visiting delegates were met by their Omaha brethren at the Millard last evening and many were escorted by them to their lodge rooms where a sort of informal reception was tendered the visitors.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock a special meeting of the Omaha lodge will be held at its rooms, northwest corner Douglas and Fourteenth. The session will be with closed doors, the visiting delegates attending. At 4 p. m., a reception and banquet will be tendered the visiting delegates and their wives at Falconer's hall. During the day they will be shown about the city by their Omaha brethren.

The annual Grand Division which these delegates will attend is made up of one member from each lodge throughout the United States and the Canadas. The delegate from Omaha lodge is John F. Staley, who will start with his brethren on the special train this evening.

The object of these Grand Divisions is to promote fraternal feeling among the brotherhood, elevate the profession and become better acquainted. The meeting will be for a week or ten days duration, the delegates expecting to be absent from their labors about six weeks.

Among the notables of this brotherhood who arrived last night were: P. M. Arthur, grand chief, and T. S. Ingraham, first grand engineer, both of Cleveland, Ohio, and G. W. Tyler, grand chaplain, of New York.

REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments for George W. Dorsey and J. G. Tate.

Stanton—Monday evening, September 29. Wayne—Tuesday evening, September 30. Hartington—Wednesday evening, October 1.

Ponca—Thursday evening, October 2. Norfolk—Friday evening, October 3. O'Neill—Monday evening, October 6. Amesworth—Tuesday evening, October 7. Neligh—Wednesday evening, October 8. Pierce—Thursday evening, October 9. Creighton—Friday evening, October 10.

FORGE W. R. DORSEY AND GEN. A. H. CONNOR. Old—Monday evening, October 13. Broken Bow—Tuesday evening, October 14. Loop City—Wednesday evening, October 15.

St. Paul—Thursday evening, October 16. St. Joseph—Friday evening, October 17. Grand Island—Friday evening, October 17. Central City—Saturday evening, October 18.

Fullerton—Monday evening, October 20. Columbus—Tuesday evening, October 21. North Platte—Wednesday evening, October 22. Plain Creek—Thursday evening, October 23.

Kearney—Friday evening, October 24. Schuyler—Saturday evening, October 25. GEN. W. E. DORSEY AND OTHER SPEAKERS. Albion—Monday evening, October 27. Blair—Tuesday evening, October 28. Dakota City—Wednesday evening, October 29.

West Point—Thursday evening, October 30. West—Friday evening, October 31. Mr. Dorsey will be accompanied by candidates for state offices. C. E. York, U. S. W. Love, Ch'n State Com. Com. Ch'n Cong. Com.

POIPOSE FISHING.

GRUNEBaum BROS.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS FOR TOMORROW'S SALE.

5 boxes yard wide bleached 5 cents. 3 Bales yard wide extra 6 cents, heavy unbleached muslin, worth 10 cts. Flannel.

10 Pieces heavy Red Twilled 25c. 25 dozen Heavy Ladies' merino 25c. Gingham in choice styles, 41c.

5 Bales large size Bed comforts, 80c. 10-4 Extra heavy White Blankets, \$3.75; worth \$5. 40 dozen ladies' scarlet 1.75

Merino Vest and Pants, 1 per suit 3.00; yards Shirting 4 cts. Pepper Unbleached Sheetings, one of the best 7-4-12c. 8-4-16c. 9-4-18c. 10-4-20c. prices.

Don't fail to attend the sale to-morrow, the above bargains will positively move lively, and we advise all to be on hand early.

GRUNEBaum BROS., 1309 Farnam Street.

The novelty, the quality, the quantity and the value, in drygoods at

SIXTEENTH and Douglas streets.

SEKSON'S Soft Hats in great variety at Saxe's.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRALIA.

Public Mass Meetings of Unemployed Immigrants.

San Francisco Call.

Australia just now is full of people without employment who have been coming from England by the ship-load for the past year. The cities, towns and country are overrun with poor people in the most destitute condition. The understanding made with the home government by the Australian was that employment would be found for each and every one of the English working class that would emigrate to the colonies.

The experiment was started with the first shipment of 80,000 souls, consisting of young and old, married and single. The contract stipulated that all should be able people and in a healthy state; that on arrival they should be taken hold of by the Immigration Agency and provided for until distributed throughout the country, where labor was in demand. The affair has proved a failure, and what with bad times and other obstacles the people of the antipodes are in a state of despair.

It is not sufficient advanced or prepared to give homes or employment to the stranger. At one time it appeared as though the affair would result in a serious controversy between the governments of the different colonies, owing to the fact that some of them were recharging the immigrants sent to their ports to the other.

NEW SOUTH WALES has suffered the most. In Sydney the streets, parks and public grounds, termed domains, are full of the unemployed, the majority being in a most destitute condition. Hundreds landed without sufficient money to buy a loaf of bread or a night's lodging, and there being no accommodation provided, were compelled to sleep in the parks and domains in rainy weather, as well as in the most of the having great nature's blanket for a covering. The government began to supply them with blankets and places. The result is deplorable. Those who cannot retain their positions lose their employment and are thrown on their own resources. Many of the attractive young women that immigrate obtain positions as barmaids, and if virtuous on entering this employment it is not long before the surroundings demoralize them.

MASS MEETINGS.

Were held daily in Sidney by the unemployed immigrants to consult as to the best course to pursue to obtain redress for their troubles and grievances.

On every public plot of ground or open thoroughfare were found crowds assembled, listening to the speeches condemning their treatment by the government. For the citizens, affairs looked serious. They were already christened "something was wrong" to rectify the unfortunate state of things. When the government found that the drought did not break up until too late to do any good for the country this season, and the hospitals becoming full of rheumatics, the jails full of thieves, and vagrancy reigning supreme, then they cabled to the home government to stop the shipment of more immigrants until those that had arrived were well distributed throughout the colony and employment found them. They also charged the agent with having misrepresented affairs to those that were leaving their homes for Australia.

The reply came back, "No such thing" "misunderstanding in cable passages; cannot stop shipment of people immediately; several hundred already enroute; other ships chartered to take more, but will be able to draw it mild the following month; will ship the balance so many thousand at intervals, say two to three months."

And still they come, and the only satisfaction these poor people have is to grin and bear it. They have already christened the country the "Scatters' Heaven" and the New Chum's Hell. Those that came out with the intention of farming call it

"The land of opposition and kangaroo, the laughing jackass and cockatoo."

They have certainly arrived when everything looked its bluest; the country dried up, and even the cockatoo and kangaroo, like the grasshopper, after devouring all vegetation, have been compelled to live on the fences.

Protecting Plants in Autumn. Some plants are very sensitive to cold and wet, and have to be taken in the greenhouse or window as the cool autumn nights approach. Of this class are coleus, begonias, heliotropes and similar plants.

If young plants have been propagated, of course the old ones need not be taken up. Ten days or more of very fine pleasant weather often follow a heavy frost, and if a little protection be given tender plants for two or three nights—often only one, the season of flowers may be prolonged. If there is no wind, as usual just before the thermometer marks freezing during the night, a sheet or two of paper is sufficient to guard against danger, but anything at hand may be employed with a view of purpose. As our summers are short at best, it is worth while to attempt this continuance of bloom. Such things as dahlias, verbenas, sweet alyssum, etc., are at their best in the cool weather of autumn, and as they are quite sensitive to frost, a little protection for a night is frequently followed by nearly a month of extreme beauty of flowers during the end of September and beginning of October.

Base Ball. At Toledo—Toledo 9, Virginia 0. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 9, Allegheny 9. At Buffalo—Buffalo 10, New York 0. At Washington—Union Nationals 7, Cincinnati 6.

TUTT'S PILLS.

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowel-constipation, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the lower part, Pain under the shoulder-blades, Fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, A feeling of heat, or a burning, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flushing at the face, Headache, Irritability, Nervousness, and other ailments, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION. TUTT'S PILLS are adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of action as to soothe the suffering. The Liver and the Appetite, and cause the body to take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and a natural color acts on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are induced, and a healthy condition restored.

General Health, Physical Weakness, 50c. Nervous Debility, 1.00. Female Complaints, 1.00. Headache, 50c. Indigestion, 50c. Stomach Troubles, 50c. Biliousness, 50c. Constipation, 50c. Liver Troubles, 50c. Rheumatism, 50c. Gout, 50c. Gravel, 50c. Kidney Troubles, 50c. Dropsy, 50c. Hemorrhoids, 50c. Piles, 50c. Skin Diseases, 50c. Scald Head, 50c. Itch, 50c. Eruptions, 50c. Eczema, 50c. Psoriasis, 50c. Erysipelas, 50c. Carbuncles, 50c. Ulcers, 50c. Burns, 50c. Scalds, 50c. Frost-bites, 50c. Bruises, 50c. Sprains, 50c. Dislocations, 50c. Fractures, 50c. Rheumatoid Arthritis, 50c. Gouty Arthritis, 50c. Neuralgia, 50c. Sciatica, 50c. Migraine, 50c. Catarrhs, 50c. Gonorrhoea, 50c. Stricture, 50c. Hemorrhoids, 50c. Piles, 50c. Skin Diseases, 50c. Scald Head, 50c. Itch, 50c. Eruptions, 50c. Eczema, 50c. Psoriasis, 50c. Erysipelas, 50c. Carbuncles, 50c. Ulcers, 50c. Burns, 50c. Scalds, 50c. Frost-bites, 50c. Bruises, 50c. Sprains, 50c. Dislocations, 50c. Fractures, 50c. 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