

The Vicksburg Herald

Wednesday Morning, June 12.

The Mississippi Central is advocating the re-election of Hon. Van H. Manning to Congress.

The Canton Mall brags about being 13 years old. The Herald can beat that and have two years to spare.

Nearly all of our leading Northern exchanges have a long account of Dixon's execution, which took place here last Friday.

The Carthaginian says Gen. Chalmers has made a most enviable reputation for himself as a Congressman. He stands deservedly high, and as a member of his old Brigade we feel proud of him.

We were shown yesterday, by our young friend Mr. George Hawkins, some of the finest Irish potatoes and onions we ever saw. The potatoes are large and firm, and the onions are simply immense.

Our thanks are due Col. Kinloch Falconer, Secretary of State, for a copy of the Acts of the Legislature of 1878. The officers of our county entitled by law to receive copies will find them at the Circuit Clerk's office.

Some time ago when England prevented the Russian troops from entering Constantinople, Gortschakoff took sick. Since a Peace Congress has been called the Grand Duke Nicholas has become disgusted and threatens to retire to his estates. These manoeuvres clearly indicate that England has carried all of her points.

On Monday, June 11, a municipal election was held in Lake Providence, La. There were two tickets—the People's ticket and the Citizens ticket. If the difference in the principles of the followers of each ticket is as great as the difference in the names of the tickets, the two parties are divided by an awful chasm. We have not learned what become of the Democratic and Republican parties during this fearful contest.

Just before every election in this city a few deeply interested self-important individuals get together and resolve that everything will go to blasted destruction unless a workingmen's party is allowed to handle the political ribbons. Of course these people do not reflect that all in the city are workers, and that all parties are really workingmen's parties. They wish to indulge in a little cheap bunium in the hope that they may hoist themselves or their friends into office. In the last campaign the movement wilted before harvest time.

The Natchez Democrat has the following comments regarding the vote by which this city accepted the proposition of the Memphis and Vicksburg Company: "The people of Vicksburg, too, have established by this vote a reputation for business sagacity and nerve which is very creditable. The matter has been well discussed and the benefits of the road fully appreciated, and the means for constructing the work promptly furnished. The public spirit and business energy displayed by the people of Vicksburg in this single instance is enough to convince the world that the Hill City is not yet to die. In the hands of the present leaders in the enterprise a railroad will soon be running which will open up to that enterprising city one of the finest countries the sun ever shone upon."

We make note of the fact that Senator Lamar was the only Democrat in the United States Senate who voted to pension Gen. Grant for life. It was, to say the least, a very strange, an unaccountable strange vote. Time may develop the why and the wherefore of a vote, in which no other Democrat could unite with Mr. Lamar to help a man who is loaded with private gifts and public benefactions.—Port Gibson Reveille.

Senator Lamar, in all probability, asked himself which would be most beneficial to the South, for a Southern Senator to vote for pensioning Grant or against it? He probably decided that it could not possibly do any harm to vote for it. We wouldn't have cared three cents if every Southern Congressman had voted for it. If Grant was pensioned and out of the next Presidential race we would feel much easier.

Expected Dissolution of the British Parliament.

LONDON, June 11.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs that a statement is current at Clubs, and in high political circles that a dissolution of Parliament will shortly be announced, and that the report finds such general acceptance that several members have gone to look after their constituencies. The Daily News, in a leading editorial makes reference to the prevailing belief in the early dissolution of Parliament.

The Infamy of the Republican Party.

The investigation is all panning out on one side. Just what every body in the South firmly believed is now being proved. In the South the revelations create little or no excitement because the Southern people were fully prepared for them by an impression formed when the election came off, that just such corruption and rascality would be proved.

As the case now stands, a very few men in the Republican party are the ones chiefly blamed. This we think is rather unjust. The whole party is to blame. President Grant blindly did everything asked of him to further the fraud. The fraud would have been impossible but for Grant's sending troops to Florida and Louisiana to protect the thieves who accomplished it. He followed up the troops with the visiting statesmen, and these statesmen immediately proceeded to develop their state craft by telling the Returning Board scoundrels that they would all be cared for, and guaranteed their assertions by proving their close relationship and friendship to Hayes. It was the cunning scheme of the Radical party to use troops and visiting statesmen to pull the lost States through, and there is no man more responsible for the success of the fraud than U. S. Grant. And he is no more responsible than the balance of his party; he was only in a position to do more. The Republican Congressmen, with one or two exceptions, stood square up to the party rack and partook of the fraud. The Republican press howled for it; Republicans talked for it; Republican officials used their influence for it; Republican Judges decided for it, and Republican preachers prayed for it. Whatever of fame or infamy attaches to the proceeding attaches to the whole Republican party. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Sherman are no deeper in the mud than the rest of them are in the mire.

Talkers.

Happy in their own eyes are the people who can talk when they have nothing to talk about, smile when there is nothing to smile at, and grow enthusiastic over nothing. They are valuable members of society. In fact, society could not very well do without them. Fresh ideas, interesting topics, and amusing thoughts, are not always at command by the most intelligent people; but one of those happy persons, on being presented to a stranger, can begin to chat at once, as though the words, "Allow me to make you acquainted," had been the key to some mystical-box hidden with him.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle! the tune goes on merrily, brightly, without a hitch or any pause whatever. How does he think of it all? It is nothing very new or startling, but the air and tone make it seem so, and you cannot help feeling that it is an accomplishment, after all, to be able to talk about nothing delightfully at a moment's notice.—[Exchange.]

The above is not intended for our lady readers. It is intended for those gentlemen who prefer to talk people to death to doing anything to make a support for themselves.

Grant and Ingalls at Poker.

The all-famous game I ever saw was one Rufe Ingalls and Grant played in my quarters at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, in the winter of 1853. They had been playing "cut-throat" until about midnight. I was pretty well slewed, and turned in and fell asleep. Just as the day was breaking I awoke, and there sat Grant and Ingalls playing draw. There was only about a half a pint left in the bottle, and they were betting high for it. They had black and white beans for chips, and there was about one-quarter of a peck piled on the table when I awoke. What first attracted my attention was hearing Grant say, "I'll see you, and go a million better." I could scarcely restrain myself. I knew they didn't have a half dollar to bless themselves with, and the whisky they were playing for was the last of a five-gallon jug sent me from Frisco, and they were squandering millions over it. Well, I lay still until they had bet about one hundred millions, when I got up and quietly looked at their hands. Grant had a pair of aces and Ingalls three jacks. I waited half an hour to see who would get the last drink, but my eyes were too heavy and I dropped asleep. When I awoke it was broad daylight, and Grant and Ingalls were both under the table. I measured the beans, and there was just three pecks and one-quarter. Who got the whisky I don't know, but it is my opinion Grant did. He had the bottle in his hand any how.

In Germany between twenty and thirty persons have been arrested in various towns for expressing regret at the failure of Nobelling to kill the Emperor. At Brunswick and Barmen men have been arrested charged with telling beforehand of Nobelling's attempt. At Homburg the police closed a socialistic meeting. Persons who knew Nobelling intimately at Halle say that he often had fits of insanity. The Kiel Gazette says that while at Dresden Nobelling was suddenly seized with the notion that he had found a solution of the Eastern question, and started for London, declaring his determination to submit the plan to the British Government.

The Potter Committee has Darrall on the stand.

FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

Friar's Point Coshonian: Now is the time when one sighs for the days of pristine purity, when a fig leaf was considered sufficient clothing for gentlemen and ladies.

CAMP MEETING.—The Sea Shore Democrat says: "The Sea Shore Camp Grounds of the Methodist Church in this county, have been much improved since last year, by the erection of new buildings, and the beautifying of the grounds. Services will begin this year on Wednesday, the 10th of July."

Winona Advance: The people of the State of Mississippi are in a more prosperous condition than any State in the Union. The State owes less money and her warrants are worth dollar for dollar. Perfect peace reigns throughout our borders. These great blessings are in consequence of Democratic rule for the last four years.

Greenwood Flag: Mr. R. P. Parrish brings us in an oddity in the shape of a wild, or Indian potato, about as big as a water bucket. It is on exhibition at the Flag office. We hear a report that C. S. McKenzie, Esq., and Mayor Shryock, of Winona, displayed bad taste and bad marksmanship by exchanging several shots at each other one day last week. It's all over now, and I nobody hurt.

Natchez Democrat: Bradford Hudson, the negro who, in Jefferson county last week, attempted to commit a senseless outrage on the widowed sister of Mr. Geo. Van, has really expiated his crime on a tree limb in the Union Church neighborhood. Before being hung the matter was investigated by a jury of fifteen, who found the proof to be so overwhelmingly conclusive that they unanimously doomed him to be hanged.

Port Gibson Reveille: Seiden Spencer, the oldest son of the late H. N. Spencer, died suddenly, on Monday morning, at Skipwith, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Spencer had been engaged in planting extensively for many years since the war, and was successful. He was a gentleman of rare intellectual strength, the result of natural and educational endowments, and of methodical culture. Few men read so much, and so many of the books of the highest standard, in law, in history, and in the science of political economy.

Friar's Point Gazette: Last Saturday morning a gentleman coming in from the country, reported that he had met a bear in the road a few miles from town. The bear walked off into the cane and gave the gentleman the right of way on the road. On Friday night, as the steamer John B. Maude was coming up the river, a thief went through a number of deck passengers to the amount of over one hundred dollars, and attempted to make his escape from the boat at our landing, but was arrested and lodged in our jail; but several of the victims who did not wish to remain here till next Court as witnesses, compromised with the thief and getting their part of the money back, abandoned the prosecution, and he was turned loose.

A Heavy Wool-Gathering.

Seeing in the "Live Stock Journal" the boast of some Oklahoma farmer that he had gathered 6 pounds of wool from a sheep not long ago, our handsome old bachelor friend, Perry Mullen, reminds us that he took 16 pounds from a Cotswold goat not long ago, at a single shearing, and it wasn't a good day for clipping hair either.

Who can beat this? What do you say, Monroe?—Columbus Independent.

We can beat the "Oklahoma farmer." Capt. A. H. French, of Old Monroe, clipped ten pounds of excellent wool a few weeks ago, from a Cotswold lamb in the Spring of 1877; but when it comes to "clipping hair" off of "Cotswold goats," we ask to be excused. We are not acquainted with the brutes. The hills of old Gloucestershire would gape wider than Bald Mountain when it burst open, if they could hear Stephens talk of the hardy flocks that nip the thistles from their sides and summits, as "goats," and their wool as "hair."—[Aberdeen Examiner.]

Two Little Girls Smothered in a Trunk.

St. Louis special June 4, to Clin. Enquirer. One of the most awful calamities ever recorded is that of the death of the two daughters of Mrs. Amelia Moench, first assistant teacher of German in the Franklin school, by being suffocated in a trunk. The little girls have for a year past been with their father on a farm four miles from Dixon, Mo., 138 miles from St. Louis. Mrs. Moench spends her vacations on the farm, and was prepared to go to her husband and children immediately upon the close of school. On Sunday evening she received the following telegram from a friend living in Dixon:

"On returning home last evening Mr. Moench found both little girls dead in a trunk. I am going out to see."

Mr. Moench had gone to Dixon on Saturday, and his little girls called cheerfully after him to hurry back, and if he wrote to their mamma to send their love. On his return he was surprised to see them awaiting him. He called but received no answer. He went into the house and saw the tray of the trunk setting on the floor. A horrible fear flashed on his mind. He opened the trunk and found the two little girls: the younger, who was underneath, was evidently past all hope, but the elder was still warm and limp. Not a neighbor was within half a mile. The father dashed cold water on the children, then rubbed them with vinegar, and made every effort to restore animation, laboring until after 12 o'clock, but in vain. He then gave up in despair, and went to seek help from a neighbor. The distance from the railroad station and telegraph caused the delay by which Mrs. Moench was prevented from even seeing her little daughters before their burial.

Their ages were eight and five years. It was learned that the little girls were

in the habit of playing hide and seek, and had often hid in the trunk separately. It had been their habit to hide when they saw their father returning home, in order to enjoy the sport of having him hunt for them. The trunk had no spring lock, and why they were unable to raise the lid remains a mystery, but it is supposed the heat overcame them immediately. Their faces gave no indication that they struggled or suffered, being calm and smiling. The little girls were particularly bright, intelligent, healthy, and the circumstances of their death are such as to awaken a sympathizing pang in every parent's heart.

Why Unmarried.

EXPLANATION OF THE EXCESS OF FEMALES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

New York Times. Instead of saying that there is an excess of 30,000 women in Massachusetts, we shall be able to reason more clearly if we say that there are 30,000 unmarried women in that interesting State. If the facts are stated in this way we at once see that, instead of troubling ourselves about over-production, we should merely ask: Why are these women unmarried? The answer is not difficult to find. These women are unmarried because they are of a pattern which has, of late years, gone out of fashion. About the same time as the gray trousers of England drove out the broadcloth trousers which, in connection with the black waistcoat and black dress coat, formerly constituted the walking costume of the American citizen, there was introduced the plump English style of girl. The latter soon became very popular, and the bony and speculative maidens of Massachusetts became a drug on the market. It was still generally conceded that the Massachusetts girl knew more of Emerson's philosophy and Alcott's orphic utterances than did her plumper rival, but the merits of the former were so longer able to awaken any enthusiasm. The Boston poetical young man no longer wrote sonnets expressing the emotions of his heart on hearing the bones of his beloved object rattle as she ran to greet him at the gate, and the Boston youth of fashion no longer proposed to publish at public dinners the once familiar toast, "Beauty and Bones," in honor of the spare sex. In fact, spare and angular girls went entirely out of fashion, and Massachusetts men went outside the boundaries of New England when they sought for wives.

Blackmailing Critics.

Philadelphia Times. The book-keeper of the Pappenheim-Adams opera company has shown a New York reporter the entries in his cash-book of the sums paid during the disastrous season in that city for "press expenses." They were in some ten, twenty and fifty dollars and in one case a check for a hundred dollars was given, and the book-keeper explained that a certain little mark opposite these items stood for "sugar." In other words, these sums were paid to men who wrote, or were supposed to write, criticisms for the papers. These people got \$445 out of the unfortunate manager in one month, and would doubtless have gone on bleeding him indefinitely. If the concern had not gone into bankruptcy. We are glad that these figures have been given in this public way, because it directs attention to a nuisance which ought to be abated, and which might be abated very easily if managers had a little more respect for themselves and for the public. In every city there is a class of blackmailers who live upon what they can extract from theatrical and musical people. Sometimes, as appears from one of the entries exhibited in New York, they are connected with real newspapers; more often their connection is professional blackmailing sheets, with Sunday papers, "dramatic journals," and the like. In any case the man who yields to their demands and helps to support them can claim no sympathy from the public.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray's "Church of Future" does not seem at all likely to be a Church of the present time. Murray has ideas which, though containing some germs of good, are slightly tinged with the impracticable. Convinced that the Churches as now managed do not reach the people, his plan of improvement is to have something as radically different as is possible. Murray's Church is to seat 5,000 people and to cost \$200,000. It is to be furnished with a tremendous organ and the biggest chorus of singers outside the celestial choir. It is to have two permanent preachers, namely, Murray and another man like him, if such an one is to be had. The pulpit is to be open to the widest expression of opinion, from Roman Catholicism to Buddhism. In the matter of invited preachers it is to be equally free to Cardinal McCloskey or Madame Blavatzky. Baths, a dispensary and other means of physical well-being are to be provided in connection with the church. Provisions are planned for keeping the building constantly open, with people in attendance to give counsel and relief to the sick, the afflicted and the stranger. All that Mr. Murray wants for this omnium gatherum of religious miscellany is simply four hundred "founders," with five hundred dollars apiece. He reasons that if Phillip Brooks' magnificent church cost \$1,000,000, so small a sum as \$200,000 ought at once to be forthcoming for such a comprehensive scheme as he has devised. He is going to Europe for a year, and hopes to find the money pledged by the time he returns.—[Philadelphia Times.]

Hanging of a Mollie Maguire.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 11.—Dennis alias Bucky Donnelly, a Schuylkill county Mollie Maguire, was hanged this morning for the murder of Thos. Saeger, a mine boss in 1875.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Election in Ouachita Parish—The State Convention Proposition Debated, in Spite of Newspaper Support—The Prominent Workers, Etc.

Special to the Herald.

MONROE, La., June 11.—The canvass in Ouachita parish for the selection of delegates to the Democratic Parish Convention terminated to-day in a mass meeting of the Third, Monroe, Ward, which was the largest Ward meeting ever held in North Louisiana. That Convention will choose delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, the Fifth Congressional District Convention, and the Senatorial Convention. The question at issue in this canvass was the calling of a Constitutional Convention, to frame a new Constitution for Louisiana, and has been thoroughly discussed on the stump. The contest has been very thorough, active and exciting, and the result is that the Convention has been defeated. Ouachita parish will send to the State Convention at Baton Rouge nine delegates solid against the Constitutional Convention. This result has been accomplished notwithstanding the Convention men had the Press on their side, and their opponents had no paper to advocate their cause, and notwithstanding the Conventionists and their papers have constantly asserted and repeated for twelve months that the people were solid for a Convention, and were so determined about it that they would consider no other issue. The people have proved the contrary by their actual votes, and the people of Louisiana generally will vote likewise, whenever they will have heard the question discussed. The people of other parishes will be warned by the election in Ouachita that the editors of the Conventionists papers are not "the people," and that the people are not in favor of a Convention because these editors are.

The result in Ouachita is largely due to the zeal, energy and ability of Senator Frank Stubbs, who has been vehemently criticized by the Conventionists; press and leaders for his course in the State Legislature and out of it, on the Convention question, and it is a great personal triumph for him. This result is also a great triumph for the government of that named hero and devoted friend of the people, Francis T. Nichols, and demonstrates that the people are determined that the government which he rescued for them from their Radical oppressors and plunderers shall remain undisturbed in his brave and honest hands until the expiration of his full term. The following gentlemen, prominent in politics, took part in the canvass: For Convention and New Constitution—Capt. G. W. McCranie, Capt. R. G. Cobb, Capt. F. Garret, Judge A. L. Slack, A. A. Gunn by Esq., and Thomas A. Garratt, Esq. Against same—besides Senator Stubbs, Judge R. W. Richardson, Col. Robert Richardson, Capt. W. W. Farmer, Dr. T. X. Aby, and last but not least, Capt. S. D. McEnery, the successful organizer and gallant leader of the triumphant Ouachita campaign of 1876.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Further Investigation—Examination of Witnesses, Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Anderson was on the stand giving elaborate details of the manner in which registration and voting was conducted. Ex-Congressman Darrall, of Louisiana, was on the stand, and testified regarding his application for the Collectorship of the New Orleans Customhouse—first, through Anderson's influence, Matthews withdrew his opposition to Packard as Collector, but finding his nomination out of the question, Matthews agreed to support Darrall for the place, providing Anderson should deliver to Matthews certain papers. These papers were ready for delivery, but were withheld because Darrall was not appointed. Among the papers stipulated for was the copy of the Sherman letter. Darrall stipulated to Anderson that in the event Darrall should have the office, Messrs. D. A. Webbers, L. Randall and Thos. A. Jenks, should be provided for. In this bargain Anderson appears to have made no provision for himself, as he could make a better living as a journalist.

H. Seymour, Notary Public before whom Anderson and Weber's agreement was sworn out, and J. Wilder, one of the attending witnesses, are here. They are here under subpoena.

The Matthews committee of the Senate agreed not to enter on an investigation during the present session, or do any business in July or August.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Morrill, of Vermont, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a building for a National Museum adjoining the Smithsonian Institute, and \$150,000 for constructing a terrace and grand stairway on the west front of the Capitol. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate devoted the morning to the consideration of bills on the calendar. A large number, not objected to, passed.

River and harbor bill, with many amendments, passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

The following bills passed: For the sale of all lands held by the Navy Department not needed for naval purposes; authorizing Albert Ordway to assign and transfer the contract entered into by him with the United States for furnishing certain granite for the new State, War and Navy Department building. Most of the amendments

heretofore reported increasing appropriations for Southern rivers and harbors were adopted; also, for survey of ship canal between St. Mary's river and the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida. The proposition of Senator Cockrell for improvement of the Mississippi by a Commission, was lost.

Immediately after reading the Journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill.

Young, of Tennessee, offered an amendment appropriating \$85,000 for the construction of the Memphis Post-office out of Tennessee marble. Ruled out on a point of order. Young then offered an amendment for the construction of the building out of such marble provided the cost does not exceed that authorized by law. Adopted, but no final action taken on the bill.

The House Judiciary Committee will Make an Adverse Report on the Kimmell-Blair Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Judiciary Committee of the House had another meeting to consider the Kimmell-Blair bill, founded on the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, looking to questioning the President's title in the Supreme Court. A member of the Committee, whose name is withheld, has been instructed to draw up a report to be submitted to the Committee to-morrow. It is known that the report will be adverse to Kimmell's bill on purely legal grounds. The report will be technical, and confined entirely to the phraseology and bearing of the Maryland resolutions, and will not discuss assaults upon the President's title by either legal or political devices.

LATER.—The Judiciary Committee of the House, to-day, by a vote of 8 against 1, decided to report a resolution asserting in substance that the 44th Congress was a properly constituted body to count the votes and declare the result of the Presidential election, and that no subsequent Congress has power to reverse the action thus taken, nor can Congress confer powers upon the Supreme Court or upon any other to reopen questions which have thus been settled. The Committee will meet again to-morrow to agree, if possible, upon a preamble to accompany this resolution. The vote was as follows: In favor of the resolution—Harris, of Virginia; Hartridge, of Georgia; Stenger, of Pennsylvania; McMahon, of Ohio; Calbertson, of Texas, Democrat, and Messrs. Frye, of Maine; Conger, of Michigan, and Lapham, of New York, Republicans; Representative Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman, dissented. Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, Republican, and Lynde, of Wisconsin, Democrat, were absent.

The Peace Congress to Assemble Thursday—Points to be Discussed, Etc.

BERLIN, June 11.—All Plenipotentiaries will be here by Wednesday, except the Turkish, who will reach the city Friday. The Plenipotentiaries will be received on Wednesday in State audience by the Crown Prince, and will be conveyed to the Palace in state carriages. On Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock, the Congress will meet. After the transaction of necessary formalities, such as verification of several powers of Plenipotentiaries, and appointment of officials, the proceedings will be opened by Prince Bismarck, as President, by submitting his memorandum of the points or resume of the subjects to be treated directly by the Plenipotentiaries, each of whom will receive a copy of the document, but business of the first sitting will be confined to settlement of question whether or not the Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions. The original anticipation that Congress would complete its labors in a fortnight is thought likely to be realized. Newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world are already here. There is a report current that the Bonaparte, Orleans, and Bourbon interests are to be privately advocated during the Congress by gentlemen deputed for the occasion, the hope being entertained by the monarchial parties in France that a conservative reaction will shortly set in.

Report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange—Flattering Crop Prospects.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—The Cotton Exchange reports 129 answers from West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama. A marked increase in corn, wheat, oats and cotton gives promise of an enhanced crop. During seventeen years past we have not had such flattering prospects for all crops. The average acreage shows one fifty-seven hundredths decrease; per cent of stands are very good; date of planting averaging ten days earlier than last year; no fertilizers used.

Defeat of a Body of Mexican Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, June 11.—The News-Laredo special says news was received yesterday to the effect that Col. Algeria and 150 Government troops attacked 200 Revolutionists under Gama Ayala, at a place called Los Ladrones, forty miles north of New Laredo, and after a severe engagement completely routed them, taking many prisoners and capturing arms, horses, etc. Many are reported killed and wounded on both sides, but details are wanting. There was great rejoicing in New Laredo on receipt of the above news. The revolution is regarded as a complete failure in this section.

DO YOU HAVE A PAIN IN YOUR BACK? If so, your Kidneys are diseased. Do not use plasters—they will do you no good; but take HUNT'S REMEDY, and be cured. Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. cod. & w. 30