TEACHERS' COLUMN.

"As the Teacher is, so is the School."

Key to Webster's Dictionary.

Our language as it is to-day has, no doubt, puzzled many a thinking teacher to devise some plan by which pupils may become partially independent of the teacher's help in preparing a reading lesson. Schoolroom annoyances would be greatly lessened, and the overtasked teacher's smile more frequent if the method now given was adopted in every school. How often the rule, "Do not come to me while I have a recitation," has been disobeyed by some poor little offender, anxiously and diligently trying to prepare a hard reading lesson, tip-toeing up to the teacher just when a "sum" is to be explained to say "Please teacher, what is this word?" All teachers know the result. Either the rule goes for naught, or else the pupils becoming discouraged with words stupendous, obscure, and meaningless to them, declare their inability to prepare the lesson. There is but one way by which the rule, so indispensable to the harmony of the school may be respected, and the pupils encouraged in their own efforts to prepare the lesson without assistance from others, and that is to place in their hands a key whereby they may become familiar with good pronunciation—the size of the key depending upon age and ability of the pupils.

Language consists of sentences, sentences of words, and words of letters or characters representing the sounds of the language. Need I tell you that we have forty elementary sounds and only twenty-six characters to represent them. It is obvious that some of these letters or characters must necessarily be used to represent more than one sound, and this imperfection naturally gave rise to some method of indicating them. In order to understand the growth of this system, we must refer to the first lexicographers whose efforts were to facilitate the study of the Latin language, and bilingual dictionaries had become common, while those designed for merely English readers were rare and meagre in productions. Probably the earliest of the latter was that of John Bullokar, explaining 5060 of what were esteemed the "hardest words." The works of Thomas Blount and Edward Phillips followed this. Nathan Bailey made the first attempt to give a complete collection of the words of the language, and his Universal Etymological English Dictionary, printed in 1726 was long held in the highest repute. Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary followed in 1755, and exerted an influence superior to any other in fixing the eternal form of the language and settling the meaning of words. In his third edition, carefully revised, printed in 1768, two marks were given, the macron and the breve indicating the long and short sounds of the vowels, but even these not being used throughout the work were of no practical use. They were simply given in an explanation of the "Grammar of the English Tongue." In referring to the schemes of those who wished to amend or settle the orthography of the English language that of Sir Thomas Smith's w s given, in which two marks were used; the caret and diæresis, and an old Saxon character representing the sound of "th" subvocal. In the old Saxon language the macron was used with the capitals A and D, and the semi-diæresis with y, but whether they were used to indicate sounds or were essential parts of the characters themselves, I am unable to say. There was clearly no system of pronunciation in Johnson's works. But we must remember that the field was a broad one, almost a chaotic mass, and he devoted his time in adjusting the orthography which was at that time unsettled and fortuitous. As he himself confesses "he found a speech copious without order, energetic without rules, perplexities to be disentangled, confusion to be regulated, and provincial expressions to be rejected or received without the detriment of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority."

Among the first writers to give attention to pronunciation was Mr. Elphinson, who reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a regular pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick succeeded him, and in his Rhetorical Dictionary, divided words into syllables as they are pronounced, and placed figures over the vowels to indicate their different sounds. This is certainly the origin of the numeral system. Mr. Sheridan, following, not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels but spelled the words as they are pronounced, thus completing the Walker idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary. The works of the above named authors I have had no chance to examine.

The next coming under my notice was a "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" by John Walker, 1831, in which he used the system of representing sounds contributed by Dr. Kenrick, and also adopted Sheridan's idea of spelling the words as they are pronounced. Four numerals were used, thereby expressing the long and short sounds of the vowels, broad and Italian *a*, *o* as in *move*, *u* as in *full*, and two diphthongs, *oi* and *ou*. "Th" in italics was a subvocal. This system was imperfect in many ways. In McGuffey's old spelling book which, through the instrumentality of austere disciplinarians, we shall always remember with emotion, this system, with the addition of two more numerals and the diæresis, was used. By this method some of our most beautiful sounds and the ones most likely to be mispronounced were left unmarked. For example *a* in *ask*, *e* in *mercy*, *i* in *girl*; also *c* having the sound of *k*, *x* that *gz*, and *g* for long or short *j*. Very little attention was paid to the sounds as indicated by this very imperfect system by the pedagogues of those days, and the only diacritical marks known to the school were those made by the rod.

Then the teacher prided himself on his classes being able to spell long difficult words of five, six, and even seven syllables, without regard to the pronunciation, meaning, and use, and even to these days, it is not an unusual thing to find the best speller in the school unable to write a letter of the simplest kind without misspelling words familiar to him by common use, or mispronouncing half of the little words in his reading lesson. If this be true of the best, what can be said of the others? All must agree that it is absolutely necessary that *correct pronunciation* and *use* of words be taught in connection with spelling. You can not speak of one without mentioning the others,—they go hand in hand, and by neglecting one you kill or maim the others. Thus the orthography of a word without the pronunciation and use is of no value. True a half hour is a very short time in which to teach the sounds together with the orthography, pronunciation accent, and use of a word, but always bear in mind, "Not how much but how well." Teach few words but teach them more fully. The result of our work in the schoolroom can not be measured by the number of pages recited each day, nor by the apparent present results, but will gradually be unfolded in the weeks, months, and years that follow school days. We must work and wait.

I have given the history of the numerals or superiors, but the origin of the present system I had no means of determining. The only old edition of Webster accessible to me was that of 1847, in which was stated that Perry in his work indicated the sounds of the letters by certain arbitrary marks, and that this system was too complex for convenience. He did not say what these marks consisted of. He also said that the key to pronunciation in this edition (1847) had been enlarged and placed at the bottom of each page for greater ease of reference. We must infer from this remark that this same system somewhat limited, was used in his other works. Six marks were used in this edition, macron, diæresis, semi-diæresis, tilde, breve and a peculiar mark used with *u* to represent the sound of "yu"—these having in all twenty-two uses. The short sound of the vowels were not indicated, and a note is given to that effect, which says, "The short vowel is never signified by any diacritical mark," this being the first mention of these marks by a name in any dictionary except the latest editions, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Dr. Johnson is accredited with having used the name "diacritical points." In our late editions a quotation is given from Alex. Ellis, in which this name is applied to the method of indicating the sounds of the language, but it has only been within the last ten years that this name came into general use. The late edition of Webster contains eight diacritical marks, the ones before mentioned with the caret, cedilla and perpendicular or suspended bar, and schoolbooks have been printed conforming to this system. Fortunately for schoolroom work, now, these books have been adopted in nearly all the schools and correct pronunciation can be taught thoroughly without a very great effort on the part of the teacher.

There are two kinds of pronunciation; practical and artistic. The former requires that we pronounce our words in such a way that we may be understood; the latter that we pronounce them so that they may be pleasing to the ear, but so far as possible it is desirable that one's pronunciation should not be conspicuous. In both cases just mentioned pronunciation is determined by good usage. Webster's dictionary reflects good usage, and as it is a recognized authority wherever the English language is spoken and is the standard most generally adopted in the United States, I think we should conform to it.

Of late years great attention has been given to articulation and syllabication, as the correct foundation of good speaking and reading. No one can fluently and pleasingly utter a word without having first acquired the habit of producing distinctly the sounds composing it. Daily lessons should be given in these very important divisions of pronunciation to secure a neat, prompt, and easy action of the organs of articulation, to cultivate the ear to discriminate sounds and form the habit of uttering them correctly. With this the key must be given and pupils compelled to search for words they wish to pronounce. The object of this is three-fold; it saves the teacher's time and temper, places the pupils in possession of valuable knowledge and also the meaning of the word which might otherwise be forgotten in a hasty preparation of the lesson. For older pupils, besides the sounds and diacritical marks, a series of lessons may be so presented as to lead them almost unconsciously into the habit of weighing words and making nice, yet sound distinctions. There are several sets of diacritical marks, but only one need be taught; that one in general use, and I have given you the uses of those now found in Webster's dictionary, and our school books. I have outlined some of the work just as I present it to my class bit by bit. This method is applicable to intermediate, grammar and high school work, and a part, depending upon the aptness of the pupils to primary grades. A knowledge of these uses with a few exceptions from the geography is sufficient for daily use. *providing the organs of articulation have been trained to produce the sounds as indicated by these marks.* As the mouth is the mold in which the vowels are cast, remember the quality of the sound depends upon its shape. For intermediate grades, a sound should be given with the name of the diacritical mark and the pupils required to find ten words, or any number depending upon the time to be given to this exercise, containing this sound. This work should be brought to the class on paper or slates, neatly done, and after a careful inspection by the teacher, the sounds should be given, and the words pronounced, and if time permits the meaning should be explained and the pupils required to write sentences using these words. If this can not be done at one recitation, at one time the sounds and pronunciation, at another the meaning, followed by the sentences. I would suggest that primary pupils be taught the sounds without the name of the diacritical marks. The little ones will soon learn to associate the letter and mark and give the sound correctly. As soon as they are able to write a little—and writing should be taught from the first day a child becomes a pupil—a sound should be indicated for them and they should be told to find a certain number of words in their books containing this sound and write them on their slates. In this way they will soon become familiar with the marks and sounds. They are also kept busy and the government of the school thereby made easy, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and I know of no place on earth where this adage is better illustrated than in the schoolroom. Then—

"Commit their tasks; help them to climb,
And keep them *working* all the time."

SADA D. PUCKETT.

Teachers' Certificates.

At a meeting of the Board of School Examiners held May 2nd, 1885, certificates were granted as follows:

For one year—Frank Foust, E. S. Cummings, Edward Roberts, Nannie Wright, Walter Faris, Frank Parshall, Sallie Cadwallader, Frankie E. Fenwick, Minnie Jenkins and C. M. Johnson.

For two years—Jonathan Foust, F. A. Teuer, J. C. Foust, W. P. Donohoo, J. B. Faris, J. R. Caplinger and John McNicol.

For three years—A. Z. Blair, R. B. Fairley and J. C. Barrett.

The foregoing is correct,

E. G. SMITH, Clerk.

"Died of ammonia, poor fellow," said the renowned Mrs. Partington, on learning of a friend's death from pneumonia. "I believe I should have died, too, but for Dr. Bull's Cough Stirrup. It stirred up my cold and drove it away." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup she meant, of course.

London Shop Signs.

[Chicago Herald.]

Sign-boards in London were formerly not a term to houses, but were placed on posts or hung thereon with hinges. So purely did these increase at one time that they so entirely obstructed the free circulation of air, and were supposed to be among the causes of the frequent epidemical disorders of London. They also naturally aided the spread of conflagrations, and on these grounds were afterward forbidden to be displayed.

She Could Stand Up.

[Erie Observer.]

"Will you please let this young lady have your seat?" asked a young man of a hard-working laborer in a crowded street car the other day.

"I don't think I will, sir. I see she's got a pair of skates with her, an' is goin' to the rink, an' if she's stout enough to skate several hours she ought to be able to stand up here in the car a few minutes until she gets there," was the prompt and appropriate reply.

Unfortunate.

[Life.]

Maggie, to her stepfather, who is very popular with the children—I wish you had been here when our other papa was alive. You would have liked each other so much.

WASTE PLACES OF THE WORLD.

Northern Thibet—The Sahara Desert—Arctic and Antarctic Regions.

[New York Sun.]

The Russian explorer Prejevalsky said after his recent journey in northern Thibet that an enormous amount of animal life was supported by the scanty herbage growing on these bleak, half-sterile plains that form the highest plateau in the world, some 18,000 feet above the sea. He said the wild yaks there must number millions, and that a full-grown yak weighs from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. Nature's chemistry evolves these great masses of flesh from the poor herbage of a region so lofty that its lakes are frozen over until nearly June, though they are 600 miles nearer the equator than we are.

Explorers tell us that not only does animal life abound, but that man can live in some of the most desolate parts of the globe. It is a mistake to suppose that the Sahara desert is merely a useless sandy waste. Much of it lacks not so much cultivable land as industrious hands to make the vast expanse of withered oases blossom again. The Mussulman sect known as the Senousians has for years been digging wells, irrigating the land, and turning many hundreds of barren acres into gardens. Twenty-four years ago it planted its headquarters in the desert near the western border of Egypt, built reservoirs, began plantations, erected convents, and now a population of 8,000 people live at Jarabub, where the soil has been restored to fertility by their labors. There are large areas in the Sahara that need only rain or irrigation to cover them with verdure. Through these regions pass the caravan routes, along which the 50,000 camels engaged in the Saharan commerce bear their burdens.

Mr. Anderson, the civil engineer who last year completed sixteen years of explorations in South Africa, between the Orange and Lambesi rivers, says that the rain that falls for a few weeks every year in the great region known as the Kalahara desert covers the blackened, verdureless plain with splendid vegetation. Game is abundant there, especially lions, leopards, and ostriches, and he has counted in this desert twenty-two lions in a troop, and has seen 200 ostriches in one flock. Beasts and birds find sustenance in this region where only a few bushman hunters live. Far northeast of them on the semi-arid steppes of Kordofan and Darfur millions of sheep and camels exist on the scanty pasturage of that desert region.

The earliest Arctic explorers found in the little Spitzbergen archipelago—where, it is believed, no human being had ever lived—herds of reindeer upturning the snow with their hoof and noses to get at the lichens on which they fed. Many reindeer live as far north as Littleton Island, and several score of them were killed by the Hayes and Polaris expeditions. Musk oxen, or their traces, have been found along the shores of the great frozen sea as far north as explorers have attained. Lockwood, far north of the supposed limits of animal life, found traces of this wonderful quadruped, which grows fat on the tender shoots of the Arctic willow and ploughs up the snow for moss and lichens.

Of all parts of the earth the Antarctic regions alone are comparatively destitute of life. Few species of living things in the vegetable or animal kingdom can endure the rigor of the south polar region. No terrestrial quadruped inhabits the land within the Antarctic circle, and whales and seals are the only mammals that enter its area. Summer in the Arctic regions, with its abundant life on land and in the air and sea, presents an animated and cheerful scene compared with the utter desolation that reigns perpetually in Antarctic waters.

English Soldier and Matrimony.

[Chicago Times.]

An English soldier can not lawfully get married until he has completed six years service and is also the possessor of a good conduct badge. Having served the allotted period, leave has to be obtained from the commanding officer of the regiment; but as a rule permission is granted readily enough. When married the soldier's position is much improved. He has his separate room in the barracks, with coal, gas, and wood free; and if his wife is a good laundress she can add to his income by doing washing. By the practice of strict economy a soldier's wife can, under such conditions, enjoy a more comfortable existence than if she had mated an agricultural laborer or mechanic.

But even under the most favorable conditions it is hard to lay by for a rainy day. The proportion of married men for whom accommodation is provided by the government is about 15 per cent. of the strength of the regiment, and when that limit is passed the soldier must marry, if at all, without leave, which is done by large numbers, but he has to support his wife and self on his regimental pay and rations. But he is allowed the privlege of "living out of mess;" that is to say, instead of taking his meals in common, he is permitted to draw his rations and do his best to make three quarter pounds of meat per diem and one pound of bread fill two mouths instead of one.

A New Phrase.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

They have a new lot of slang in the south. One of the San Francisco visitors who returned a few days ago from New Orleans with the statement that this place was good enough for him, told me he was waiting for a train one day, having lunch the while in the restaurant. A tall southerner sat at the same table. Suddenly the southerner got up and was making for the train.

"You needn't hurry," said the San Franciscan. "There's the conductor at the next table."

The southerner thanked him, sat down again and finished his meal. Presently the conductor arose. The southerner turned to the San Franciscan and said politely:

"It is time, sah, that we should 'smooth off.'" And they smoothed off.

Good Story About Sullivan.

[Chronicle "Undertones."]

There is a good story about Sullivan going the rounds. He was arrested for brutality in Boston and was defended by several lawyers. They would not allow him to put in a word, and he showed a most expressive disgust at the weakness of legal arguments. At last one of his lawyers got up

"Your honor, I move to strike out——"

"By thunder, that's right! That's the first sensible thing I've heard said in this court."

Need of a War.

[The Current.]

There is need of a big war to give the inventors of new military arms an opportunity to display their resources. Among recent contrivances are balloons with photographic appliances, torpedo-boats which may be sunk out of sight and guided under water by electric lights, and nitro glycerine cartridges warranted to blow a mountain into smithereens.

Having a Clear Understanding.

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from the honeymoon trip: "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life; are you to be president or vice-president of this concern?"

"I want to be neither president or vice-president," she answered, "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What is that?"

"Controller of the currency."—*Boston Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ANIMALS.

A Physician Who Treats Domestic Animals for Melancholia.

[Philadelphia News.]

There is a peculiar hospital on Callowhill street, a visit to which amply rewards curiosity or a desire to obtain knowledge of an uncommon kind. It is no more nor less than a cat and dog hospital, but, strangely enough, the inmates do not lead "a cat and dog life." Mutual sufferings and infirmities seem to have a sedative effect, and these proverbial enemies lie down together, even as the lion and the lamb, and take their medicine with a good grace. The place is conducted by Dr. Robert J. Janvier, who devotes his whole time and attention to the treatment of canine and feline diseases. The doctor is an old practitioner, and is acquainted with all the ills to which cat and dog flesh is heir to.

A regular physician, he retired from practice about twenty years ago in Paris, and devoted himself to the study of animal maladies. He came to Philadelphia about six years ago and established his "dog hospital," which he has made a success. A reporter visited the place lately, and was shown around by the doctor and treated to some novel sights. The rear of the house is well ventilated and lighted, and partitioned off by fence-like gates, making about thirteen small apartments which can be thrown into one by the removal of the gates. In each of these rooms, or wards, as the superintendent chooses to call them, are from one to five cats or dogs. Misery makes strange bedfellows, and it is by no means unusual to place a cat and dog or two cats and one dog together. Indeed, the doctor says this arrangement is frequently the best, and more conducive to the health of the patient.

"For example," he said to the inspector, "here are a dog and a cat. They have been living together for eight months, and are as fond of each other as two such ascetic creatures can be. The dog, you see, is a fine 'coach,' and the cat an excellent Maltese."

"What is the matter with them?" was asked.

"Oh, nothing in particular. They are both hypochondriacs—melancholia, you might call it. The dispositions of both are identical, and neither will have anything to do with any of the other patients. They pass the day and night in silent contemplation of each other, varying the monotony once in awhile by indulging in a methodical and dignified caress. Both have been under my treatment for over a year, and it took several months to diagnose and find a treatment for their peculiar malady, as the symptoms in each case are identical.

"The dog exhibited the most intense sadness, and would not notice any of the other patients, and would seldom accept food, though I offered the most tempting dainties. The cat was the same way, only she seemed to have a thorough disgust for the society of other cats, and the only time she would ever give a show of spirit was when some other cat would come near her. Then she would curve her back in disdain, and, with a contemptuous hiss, walk away. It became evident that she was proud and felt herself above her companions. I concluded at last to try the dog, who was also a supercilious animal, and it was not long before the arrangement proved satisfactory. Disappointment in love, I imagine, is the cause of their sorrows. These haughty aristocrats get along well together, and I have hopes of bringing them out of their 'alough of despond.'"

The doctor continued a very interesting narrative, explaining the diseases of the various animals under his care. There were about twenty in all, two-thirds of them dogs, embracing Newfoundlands, terriers, Skye, black-and-tan and bull, and two Pomeranian or coach dogs. Four dogs and two cats had consumption, but the majority were suffering from disease brought on by accidents. One of the cats had no hair whatever, and was as bald as the most confirmed front-seat portion of the ballet. It was a funny sight, and was used by the convalescing patients, when in a good humor, as a roller-skating rink.

Tender-hearted Victor Hugo.

[London Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.]

There is one thing about Victor Hugo which will always keep him young, and that is his love of youth, his love of young children. Jeanne and Georges, to whom he has so often read over the charming pages of "L'Art d'etre Grandpere," are now shooting up into adolescence. They are no longer the pretty girl and boy who huddle together on their grandpa's knee in the pretty and familiar photograph. But the affection they once monopolized has only been widened. It includes all little children now, even strangers. I saw tears in the eyes of several of the impressionable spectators when the veteran stooped last night to kiss a dirty little ragamuffin of a boy who had somehow crept into the poet's drawing-room and was staring at him open-mouthed. (Perhaps I was hypercritical, but for the life of me I could not help thinking of Pelham, out canvassing and kissing the cottagers' little ones bedaubed with blackberry jam.) But I could tell you of other incidents which prove that Victor Hugo's heart is tender as the mind is strong.

A Long Hill.

[San Francisco Post.]

A tavern-keeper on the San Bruno road was aroused late the other night by the calls of an antiquated granger, who sat over the front wheels of a lumber wagon, and who was very much perplexed about something.

"I say, mister," said the old man, scratching his head, "this is the road to 'Frisco ain't it?"

"Cert—but, old man, what have you done with your hind wheels?"

"Jerusalem Scott!" said the old farmer, getting out his specs, "if I haven't lost them hind wheels. That explains the whole thing, mister. Seemed like I had been going up such an all fired long hill, I was beginning to think I'd lost my way."

Alaska has found a worthy chronicler in E. Ruhamah Scidmore, whose excellent book will be issued by D. Lothrop & Co. next week.

SCROFULA

Usually develops in early life, and is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, thickening of the lips, enlarged neck, sore eyes. A scrofulous condition is often hereditary, but bad diet, too free use of fat meats, bad air, want of sunshine and nourishing food will induce it. Some people are troubled with scrofulous swelling of the glands, and with ulcers and kernels, which may cause very little pain; others may have inward scrofula, scrofula of the lungs, scrofula of the spleen, scrofula of the kidneys, and scrofula of the bones. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive away any case of scrofula and not to appear in another place, for their action on the blood and bowels will carry the disease entirely from the body.

my21y1

A Mother's Love—A Practical Illustration of Its Power.

A mother's love! What a potent thing it is! It will melt the heart of the most hardened criminal, when no other influence would be effectual. No one but a mother knows its full meaning, but every one can appreciate it if they will. It is known, though, that it means sleepless nights, care, inconvenience, and, if necessary, want, hardship and death. But the subject has been too eloquently treated by the sweetest poets and the ablest writers to furnish an essay for these columns. Too many practical illustrations occur in every day life for it to be dwelt upon, so that it is unnecessary to speak of the subject further in order to make the reader understand the full meaning of what is to follow.

Mrs. Henry Schuslen, of Ashland, Ky., writes that her daughter has been cured of deafness which resulted from chronic catarrh. She tells how she had lost all hope of her daughter (her ideal) being cured, and how overjoyed she is at the result. After trying many remedies, she says PERUNA brought a cure, and that the daughter's hearing is restored. She concludes, by speaking in the most flattering terms of PERUNA, and then describes in the most lovely manner the happiness it has brought her, and reviews the distress she experienced while her daughter was afflicted.

Dr. A. R. Ong, Martins Ferry, O., writes: "I have a large trade on your PERUNA. Think it is a grand remedy."

Mr. Robert C. Hannah, Tolesborough, Lewis county, Ky., writes: "I write to inform you of the great benefit I received by the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. I had been low spirited and very sick for about six months with a bad cough, and my friends thought I had consumption; tried a number of patent medicines, and most of the doctors in the vicinity (and we have some as good as you can find in the country), but they did me no good whatever. Our merchant, Mr. Gillespie, insisted upon me trying your remedies. I did so, but must say, I had little faith in them at first; before I had consumed my first bottle, I noticed a change for the better, and to-day I am entirely well, and as sound a man as there is in the vicinity. I credit my cure to your valuable remedies, PERUNA and MANALIN, and recommend them to all of my friends."

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight **Colds** and **Coughs** frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic **Bronchitis, Laryngitis,** and even acute **Pneumonia,** and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of **Pulmonary Consumption.** It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of **Croup** and **Whooping Cough.**

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Hillsboro Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly by H. ROADS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers.

BUYING PRICES FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Hillsboro, Monday, May 11, 1885.

Dealers are paying the following prices for the various articles named:

Wheat, bushel	90a 1 00
Corn	a 60
Oats	35a 40
Flax Seed	1 00a 1 10
Flour, cwt	2 50a 3 00
Corn Meal, bushel	70a 75
Potatoes	45a 50
Sweet Potatoes, bushel	a
White Beans, bushel	1 10a 1 30
Dried Apples, lb	3a 3½
" Peaches	7½a 1 00
Green Apples	40a 45
Feathers, lb	15a 20
Butter	a 9
Eggs, dozen	8a 8½
Bacon Hams, lb	a 8
" Sides	a 6
" Shoulders	a 7
Lard	11 00a 12 00
Hay, ton	35a 40
Sorghum Molasses, gal	6a
Tallow, lb	a 6
Live Chickens, lb	a
Dressed Chickens, lb	a 7
Turkeys, alive	a
" dressed	12½a 15
Honey, lb	16@20
Wool, medium, per pound	

RETAIL PRICES OF GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

Groceries and other articles retail from stores at the following prices:

Sugar, N. O. lb	6a 6½
" Refined, Crushed and powdered	7½a 10
Coffee, Rio	12a 15
Tea, Imperial, Y. H. and G. P.	40a 80
" Black	50a 80
Cheese, factory	10a 15
Flour, good family brands, cwt	3 00a 3 25
" " " bbl	6 00a 6 50
Fish—Mackerel, No. 2, ½bbl	3 00a 4 00
Kits	60a 75
Fish—White, ½bbl	5 50a 6 75
Kits	1 00a 1 10
Molasses, N. O	60a 65
" Sorghum	45a 50
Golden Syrup	45a 50
Lard Oil	1 00a
Coal Oil	15a 20
Salt, Kanawha and Ohio, bbl	1 20a
Hams, City sugar cured	12a 12½
Brooms, single	40a 45
Rice, lb	8a 10

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, cwt. gross	3 50a 4 50
Beeves, shipping	4 00a 5 00
Sheep and Lambs, per cwt	2 50a 3 50
Hogs, cwt. gross	3 50a 4 00
Stock Hogs gross	3 00a 3 50
Milch Cows, with calves	30 00a 40 00

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Highland County, Ohio, at their next session to be held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1885, praying for the vacation of a road, or passway, commencing in the lands of J. N. Glaze, where said road leaves the New Limestone road; thence N. W. crossing the lands of J. N. Glaze and B. C. Stanley, to the line between B. C. Stanley and Wm. Keech; thence north on the line between said Keech and Stanley, Glaze and Stanley, and Wm. Williamson and J. N. Glaze, to the N. W. corner of said Williamson, as said passway has become impassable for vehicles and has been closed for three years, and because the same has become useless to the public.

The said road prayed to be vacated is situate in Brushcreek Township, Highland County, Ohio.

J. N. GLAZE and others,
Collins & Collins,
Att'ys for petitioners.

May 2d, 1885.
my9t4

TIME TABLE.

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad.

January 22d, 1885.

EASTBOUND.

Leave	a. m.	p. m.
Cincinnati	†6 25	†4 10
Cumminsville	6 48	4 25
Madisonville	7 11	4 51
Loveland	7 36	5 14
Blanchester	8 07	5 42
Clinton Valley	8 20	5 50
Cuba	8 32	6 00
Marlows	8 40	6 06
Wilmington	8 49	6 15
Melvin	9 05	6 30
Reesville	9 10	6 35
Sabina	9 15	6 40
Rattlesnake	9 26	6 52
Jasper Mills	9 30	6 56
Washington C. H	9 41	7 07
Bloomingburg	9 53	7 20
Madison Mills	10 05	7 30
White Oak	10 12	7 37
Mt. Sterling	10 20	7 46
Palestine	10 25	7 51
Derby	10 29	7 59
Morgans	10 42	8 09
Pleasant Corners	10 49	8 16
Grove City	10 56	8 13
Briggs	11 04	8 32
Arrive at Columbus	11 20	8 50

WESTBOUND.

Leave	a. m.	p. m.
Columbus	*7 10	¼4 10
Briggs	7 28	4 03
Grove City	7 36	4 11
Pleasant Corners	7 44	4 19
Morgans	7 51	4 26
Derby	8 01	4 35
Palestine	8 08	4 41
Mt. Sterling	8 13	4 46
White Oak	8 21	4 54
Madison Mills	8 28	5 01
Bloomingburg	8 38	5 11
Washington C. H	8 51	5 24
Jasper Mills	9 00	5 34
Rattlesnake	9 04	5 39
Sabina	9 15	5 49
Reesville	9 20	5 55
Melvin	9 25	6 00
Wilmington	9 41	6 15
Marlows	9 51	6 28
Cuba	9 59	6 29
Clinton Valley	10 10	6 40
Blanchester	10 28	6 53
Loveland	11 00	7 22
Madisonville	11 25	7 44
Cumminsville	11 44	8 06
Arrive at Cincinnati	12 00m	8 25

*Trains run daily. †Daily except Sunday.

All trains between Columbus and Cincinnati run through without change of cars, connecting in the Union Depots with all diverging lines.

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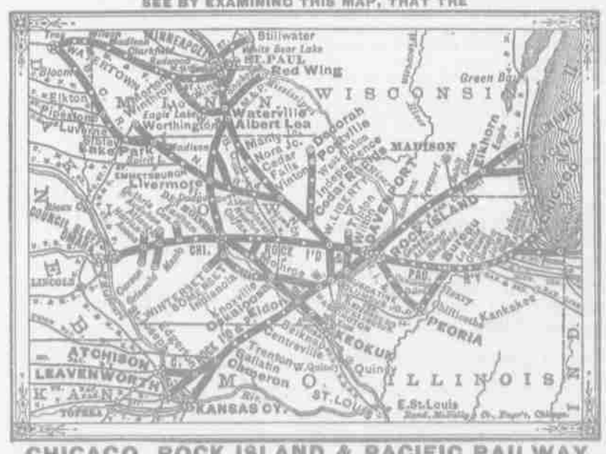
mar16y1

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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