THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within the year. Three Dollars if not paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county must pay in advance, which is indispensable in all cases.

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One square (10 lines) one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

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The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882. VOL. XVII.--NO. 43

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES. LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

Pine, Hemlock, Cypress and Oak

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

50,000 WHITE PINE PEACH BOXES.

We have always on hand a full supply of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK Timber, with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also BUILDING HARDWARE and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
TUNIS' MILLS, MD.

January 14, 1882-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street, EASTON.

Florestan Cologne.

A New and Elegant Perfume. Fashionable, Lasting and Refreshing. Ask for Florestan Cologne at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Handelion, Dandelion and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC; into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Your Best.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. If you suspect impure blood, a weak back, or any disease, use the Tonic today. You will surely be cured. Regular size, $1 per bottle. Trial size, 25 cents. This Tonic is the most concentrated and active medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Extracts of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

Parker's Hair Balsam,

An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that Restores Faded or Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

CANS! CANS! CANS!

For Fruits and Vegetables.

SMITH & WICKS,

Mill and Bowly Streets., Baltimore.

PATENT OUTSIDE SOLDERED. OLD STYLE INSIDE SOLDERED. } AS BUYERS MAY PREFER.

Having largest facilities in the country (150,000 per day) can insure prompt filling of orders. We also furnish Solder, Cans, Soldering Irons, and Hall's Gasoline Fire Pots for Capping Purposes.

Our Solder is exactly the same in quality as we use for making cans; made of pure pig tin and lead. No old lead, antimony or bismuth is used in its preparation.

☞ Correspondence solicited, and information about the canning business given on application. Mention this paper.

Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the curse of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents. Five vials for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC. ASK FOR HENNEY'S ANTI-CORN AND BUNION PLASTER.

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, NIGHTMARE, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.

E. RIVAL, a Planter at Bayou Sara, La., says: "My plantation is in a malarial district. For several years I could not make half a crop on account of bilious diseases and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was magnificent. My laborers soon became healthy and efficient, and have had no chills since."

They relieve the congested liver, stimulate the bowels from torpidity, and restore the blood from impurities to a healthy condition, when nothing else can do so readily, without any inconvenience.

For this purpose Tutt's Pills are unrivaled. A Healthy Digestion, Vigorous Health, a Clear Skin, Lustrous Eyes, and a Buoyant Spirit follow their use. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a box. Office, 39 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of One Dollar.

Office, 39 Murray Street, New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S HANDY ADVISER—Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Sines Rheumatism Cure Company

Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Horehound

Sing Ah. Sing Ah.

25 Cents for all Sing Ah. Sing Ah.

Coughs and Colds

Seasonable.

Harnesses of all kinds, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Whips, Blankets, Robes, Satchels, everything that belongs to a first class store, will be in season the coming season. Call and see me. It will profit you.

T. C. MODLE.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE STAR.]

THE WORTHIES OF TALBOT.

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

Col. Jeremiah Banning.

Das carus ipse fuisse tuo cum gaudet Anno revisens quem Altanticum Impune.

HOR. (Lib. II. Od. 10.)

(CONCLUDED.)

But little more is known of Col. Banning than what has just been related, principally in his own words. Family tradition and a few scattered notices of him in the public records and newspapers have preserved some memorials of him; and his extraordinary will written by his own hand, which may be regarded in the light of a supplement to his autobiography, and from which extracts will presently be presented, has furnished to us views of his character and opinions upon some social and political subjects, as well as revealed some curious incidents in his active career which he thought it unnecessary to mention in the account of his life prepared for his children. In religion he was an adherant of the Church of England, and her successor in America, and he never permitted himself to be drawn away from her communion even when so many were forsaking it, including members of his own parental household, under the fervid preaching of the Methodists. He transmitted his partiality for the beautiful and decorous ritual of the Episcopal church to his descendants. In politics he was a whig under the provincial regime, an ardent and devoted patriot during the war of the Revolution, and a Federalist of the school of Washington and Hamilton before and after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. His views of the measures of the English government that led to the revolt of the colonies he has himself expressed with sufficient distinctness. His active participation, in military operations, was confined to the defense of the county, by the militia, from the petty attacks from the enemy's fleet, or from the marauding expeditions of the tories from the southern part of the State. He has left a memorandum of his driving off with his command a party that had seized a vessel at Carth Haven in Dorchester county, and then made a landing at Bencil's point for the purpose of plunder. It is not believed that he ever participated in any military operations beyond the limits of the county. None rejoiced more than he upon the return of peace. He early discovered the weakness and inefficiency of the government under the Articles of Confederation, and became the earnest advocate of a "more perfect union"—so much so that he has been stated to was chosen one of the delegates from Maryland to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He supported the administrations of Washington and Adams. A letter of Col. Banning to Gen'l Washington, and the reply of the President to him have been preserved, and as they probably have never appeared in print since their original publication in the *Maryland Herald*, they are here inserted in full. A public meeting had been called, to assemble at Easton on the 7th of September, 1793, of the citizens of Talbot "to express their sense of the duty and interest of the county in observing an impartial conduct and a strict neutrality with all the powers now at war in Europe, and their opinion of such measures as have already been taken upon that subject." The President had issued his proclamation of neutrality and there were not wanting those who for one motive or reason, or another, condemned the position he had taken. The meeting assembled at the time specified and passed a series of resolutions sustaining the President in his course. Unfortunately the number of the paper containing them is lost, but the following is the letter of the chairman of the meeting, Col. Banning, which accompanied the copy of them that was transmitted to the President, and the reply of Gen'l Washington:

EASTON, September 7th, 1793.

To the President of the United States—

Sir: I am injoined by such of the citizens of Talbot county as were present at a meeting held this day at Easton, to communicate to you the inclosed resolutions; and at the same time to accompany their sentiments by expressions of their esteem and attachment to your person; and of their heartfelt wishes for your constant health and happiness. In compliance with this injunction I have accordingly done so: and I beg to assure you, sir, that in the exercise of this duty I feel the most distinguished pleasure.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JERE BANNING, Chairman.

To which the President returned the sollowing answer:

MOUNT VERNON, 16th Sept., 1793.

To Jeremiah Banning, Esquire, Sir:

The appreciation which the General Government has met from my fellow citizens, throughout these States, cannot fail to excite in me the liveliest satisfaction; and the assurance given by them of their firm intentions to unite in keeping our country in a state of peace at this important period, is an additional and pleasing testimony of the unanimity and good sense of the citizens of the United States.

While I beg of you to assure the citizens of Talbot of the reliance I place in their disposition towards the General Government manifested in these resolutions, I also request you to make known to them the pleasure I receive from their expressions of esteem and attachment for my person: and to you, sir, for your polite manner of transmitting these resolutions, my best thanks are offered.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Jere'h Banning, Esq.

At another public meeting held at Easton May 3rd, 1796, for the purpose of declaring the sense of the people of the county upon the subject of Jay's treaty, which was then exciting much angry feeling, Col. Banning was one of thirteen gentlemen, who represented whatever was most respectable for purity of character, political intelligence, or social distinction, appointed to draft a series of resolutions approving the treaty and urging its fair and honorable execution. Col. Banning was therefore recognized as decided Federalist at a time when parties were in process of formation.

He is represented as having been fond of the social pleasures, given to hospitality, and forming strong personal attachments. He was not averse from some ostentatious display in his mode of life, but his pride was not accompanied with offensive disdain for those whose modes of life were plainer and simpler. He had no enemies where all seemed friends. In his home he was accustomed to maintain some old English customs long after they had ceased to be observed by his neighbors. The yule or christmas log blazed upon his hearth while he lived, and, perhaps it was not brought home with all those ancient rites of jollity that were once observed, it was punctiliously prepared and deposed in his capacious fireplace by his servants, who, while it burned, were required to do no more than the most necessary work of the farm or plantation. The stirrup cup was always proffered to the departing guest, and the family still preserves the ample glass in which this social *viaticum* was prepared and presented. His house was garnished as some, or encumbered as others would now say, with curiosities gathered from all parts of the world during his numerous voyages or presented by his seafaring friends. He was a man of good natural abilities, and these he had cultivated by reading the best authors. He collected a not inconsiderable library, which he bequeathed to his children. He was fond of using his pen as his journal attests, and we may readily believe if he had lived in the present time he would have indulged his disposition to speculation upon political and social subjects and his propensity to write upon them by frequent contributions to the public prints, if not by the production of something of more permanent and sustained character. His private affairs were managed with order and discretion so much so that he was enabled to accumulate a handsome fortune in lands and negroes, the first of which, distributed among his three children gave to them independence, and the ability to maintain a style of living corresponding to their social position. The last, as will presently be shown, were emancipated, with conditions that attest his feelings of humanity as well as his sense of justice.

Col. Banning died Dec. 23rd, 1798, at his seat, which he called the *Isthmus*, now owned by Mr. James Easter, and there he is buried; but no stone marks his grave, though his will indicates he was not indifferent to such tokens of filial respect and affection.

Reference has already been made to Col. Banning's will, a curious as well as a valuable document. This will, singular for its great length alone, filling twenty-two large folio pages as recorded, contains not only his wishes given with great minuteness with regard to the disposition of his property, but also his reflections upon certain topics that are hardly expected to be introduced in a formal paper of this kind. Very evidently it is olographic, and was written at various times during several successive years, as though its preparation had been a pleasure which he wished to prolong; and it was clearly intended, of itself, to be a kind of literary legacy to his descendants, to remote generations. A few extracts from it may not be unwelcome or at least they will furnish a fitting conclusion to this biographical sketch of one of Talbot's worthies.

By an Act of Assembly of 1782, which was an extension of the Act of 1773 of similar tenor, owners of entailed estates were empowered to cut or annul the entailments by simple deeds of conveyance. Col. Banning seems to have entertained doubts as to the wisdom of this law. After making certain previsions to secure to his children the property he devised to them and their heirs, he says:—"I do not mean, neither would I have it to be construed, that I intend in any of the foregoing devises to debar courtesies to husbands or dower to wives according to the law of the land. From the present law and opinions entails seem of little avail, and believe that the most competent judges are opposed to the idea of perpetuity of lands in the hands of particular persons. It therefore might have the appearance of singularity to risk an opinion to the contrary: but when we reflect upon various snares and allurements that are strewed in the paths of unwary youth, with a view to inveigle them out of their property, gives me, I must confess, the strongest reasons to doubt the justice of the policy and the law, and have ever held that whatever is morally wrong could never be reconciled by political reasonings; and surely every violence and infringement of the express words of a last will and testament deserves the epithet. And besides, it is a direct violation of our boasted liberty of disposing of our property in the manner most agreeable to ourselves. However, as I find myself rambling into matters of mere speculation, shall only observe, that what I have done by way of entail may perchance hereafter secure a home for some yet unknown relative: and as the chief of my property was acquired by a long and perilous sea service, it is but natural to suppose that my feelings revolt at the idea of the same, hereafter, idlely (sic) and foolishly squandered away. And although, as I observed before, that the law may countenance the alienation of states tail, yet the simple and unhappy victim is ever after treated with scorn and contempt, shunned by their acquaintance, deserted by their friends, abandoned by all, left at last to drag out a miserable life, loaded with remorse, and full (though too late) of repentance. I could wish to impress these horrors so powerfully on young minds that they might never be forgotten—at least, I have done my part by showing the rocks, and it remains with them only to avoid the danger."

A subject that towards the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present, engaged the earnest attention not only of the most compassionate but the most calculating and politic minds was the emancipation of the slaves: and all know how nearly, and, it may be added, how unfortunately Maryland failed to enact laws for the accomplishment of this wise and beneficent object. Col. Banning was an advocate and confesses to have been a participant in the introduction of African slaves into this State, at a time when the moral, economical and political character of the act was not clearly apprehended, nor its consequences apprehended, shared at the time indeed with many of the most enlightened and benevolent citizens in the fundamental principle of the right of man to liberty; and the following extract from his will will serve to record his advocacy of that principle and the method he adopted to carry it into practical execution as far as it lay in his power. "Since the late contest with Great Britain, our mother country, for liberty, I believe it hath led most Americans seriously to reflect on the impropriety of our conduct in holding others, at the same time, in the most abject bondage, that were clamoring for liberty. I mean negroes, and hope this period not far remote before, first in part, then totally, slavery will be abolished, and that the wrongs of this unfortunate and much injured people may at length be redressed. And as those of mine have been brought up under my own eye, and may say, daily fed by my own hand, and to which I may also add, though with regret, that I brought most of them, or their ancestors, from Africa, their native country, the justice of which traffic, at the time, seemed not in the least to have been considered—with this further inducement also to claim my commiseration and protection, that they have generally behaved with great honesty and faithfulness, so as to interest my gratitude and friendship in their favor—and do most sincerely felicitate my county on the legislature repealing that most absurd and arbitrary law prohibiting the disposal of our property as we please, I allude to that of giving freedom to negroes by last will and testament. And now only it remains for a more enlightened period to follow the laudable example of our Northern fellow citizens to complete the work and to erase from the inspection of future generations those horrid laws for shooting of negroes and cutting off their ears, and for offences too, that would not now risque the life of a cat. But notwithstanding the savage and barbarous disposition which marked the darkened age giving birth to them, I must now in justice to my countrymen and with infinite pleasure to myself freely and with truth declare that the humane and benevolent treatment of that class of people for some years past stand first among our great reforms and improvements.—With these sentiments (and which sentiments no man would dare to have publish 40 years ago,) it would seem strange and inconsistent, not in some degree to alleviate the situation of those negroes, which chance or fortune hath placed in my power. My will therefore is &c." He proceeds to manumit and set free at his death six old servants, and provides for them comfortable support upon his home plantation and at the expense of his son Robert. The remainder of his servants were, all, to be free at certain specified ages, and so was their issue. Certain of the younger boys were to be taught the trade of the carpenter, but were to become free. He further directs that if any of his slaves should desire to be taught trades they should be so taught, but were to serve a short term of years in compensation for such instruction. He provides that if any of his heirs should abuse or ill treat any of the slaves, while in servitude, they should be deprived of the services of such slaves. He further says: "So much do I feel myself interested in the future welfare and happiness of my negroes, there issue and offspring, forevever hereafter, in having every part and clause herein relative to them, strictly and literally fulfilled and complied with, that should any, claiming hereunder, attempt to evade or counteract my will, not only in respect to my negroes, but in all things relative thereto, I do absolutely hereby revoke and disannul (sic) every part and clause herein made in favor of such, and that all property by them possessed in consequence hereof pass in reversion, as if he had died." In this will, there are many other curious provisions, but as they illustrate no phase of society or opinion they need not be here quoted. His fondness for the observance of old customs is exhibited in the following. "I give and bequeath to my much beloved neice, Mrs. Catharine Clew, (daughter of his brother Anthony,) of Philadelphia, a gold enambled mourning ring, and though such mementoes have in the revolution of customs, like many other things pretty well gone out of fashion, yet I flatter myself she will accept of it merely for my sake."

Col. Banning left three children, Robert, Freeborn and Clementena. Robert his eldest son and principal heir was born at the Isthmus, Jan. 16th, 1776. Receiving such education as was at that time to be obtained in the county, he early became the assistant of his father in the discharge of the duties of the Custom House, and in 1795 was appointed "Inspector of the Revenue for the several ports within the District of Oxford," by Gen. Washington, whose commission dated Feb. 3rd, is still preserved by a member of the family as a valued memorial and almost sacred relic. After the death of his father in 1798 he was appointed Collector by President Adams, a post which he held until removed by Mr. Jefferson in 1804. He was an active politician of the old and reputable school, identifying himself with the Federal and then with the Whig party. He represented this county in the lower house of General Assembly in 1812, 1816, 1817, 1825 and 1826, and was a candidate for the place of delegate in other years when his party was in minority. He was also at one time Collector of taxes. He commanded a company of dragoons in the war of 1812 and 1815, and performed most efficient service, when the county was threatened at various points by the enemy then in control of the Bay, and committing depredations along its shores. He was for many years a vestrymen of Saint Michael's parish and a trustee of the poor of the county. He was one of the earliest members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and having been chosen a trustee of that association, he remained such, long after it had lost its original character and had become a dining club of most respectable gentlemen—in fact, until his death. As a member of this club and a boniboniere he was well known in the county for his luxrious entertainments, to which the hearty good will and generosity of the host gave that fine zest which even his superlative *cuisine* could not impart. He was a great sportsman with the rod and gun. In early life bowling divided his affection with fishing; but when, by reason of age, he could no longer bear the exposure incident to the former, he became quite a devotee to the gentle craft, the recreation of the contemplative man, as old Walton hath it. He was urbane in manners, guileless in character and indulgent in disposition. He cherished old friendships, and harbored no animosities. After leading a long and happy life, such as is the lot of but few, content with himself, and enjoying and deserving the respect and affection of neighbors and kinsmen. He died Sept. 17th, 1846, and was buried near his honored father. It is worthy of being noted, at least as a curious incident, that being prostrated by a stroke of paralysis he was visited by an intimate associate, Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, who a few minutes after taking the hand of his departing friend, was stricken down by the same affection, and the two died in the same house within a few hours of each other, and the funeral services of both were solemnized at the same time. Mr. Banning left a numerous family; to his youngest daughter, Miss Mary E. Banning, the writer is indebted for these extracts from her grandfather's day book, which make up the greater part of this contribution, and for other assistance in compiling this memoir. This lady inheriting from her father's fondness for the pleasures of the forest and field, but in her case it is manifested in her devotion to the study of Botany, in one department of which, the most difficult and neglected, mycology, she is recognized as scientific authority. The second son, who according to family tradition, received the name of Freeborn, because his birth occurred soon after the assumption of freedom by the state of Maryland, namely in 1777, for a short time in youth served in the British Navy, but subsequently secured a place in the navy of the United States, and acted as Lieutenant under Capt. Henry Geddes, whose daughter he married. His place of residence was Bailey's Neck, and after an interval of many years his grandson, Mr. James Latimer Banning, son of Henry Banning, Esq., banker of Wilmington, Del., has returned to take possession of the old homestead, thus restoring to the county a name that had entirely disappeared. Mr. Freeborn Banning died in 1829. The third child of Col. Banning was Clementina, who marrying Mr.——Hopkins of this county, has descendants living within the State, of the second, third a fourth generations.

Farmers' Wives.

It is an evident fact that farmers' wives are afflicted with many diseases which are the results of overwork. They are constantly on one ceaseless routine of toil from daylight at morning until late at night. No change, no relaxtion, no rest! Farmers should note this fact, and be forwarned before it is to late. It is astonishing what an amount of labor the wives of farmers perform. Many of them get up and have breakfast ready before their husbands are out of bed. Then it is work, work, work, until near midnight, their minds during the time being constantly occupied with their duties, and with thinking of how the food is to be supplied, when the washing and ironing is to be done, when time can be spared to scrub the floor, how the children are to be clothed and kept tidy, and innumerable other things not necessary to mention, all of which combined to overwork and break down the strongest woman in the land. In no case is it safe to be continuously thinking upon any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been weakened by too great a strain upon it, thereby producing insanity, epilepsy, vertigo, hysterics, female weakness, general debility, and a multitude of other diseases, the remedy is Rest and a few bottles of Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co.'s Samaritan Nervine. It acts directly upon the nervous centres and invigorates and strengthens the whole system. Many ladies have refrained from using Samaritan Nervine on account of an existing prejudice against advertised medicines. Let us ask a question: Are you prejudice against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised, or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention?—Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions of dollars in loses and yet had a capital of several million left? Do such advertisements shake your confidence and create prejudice?—Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found Samaritan Nervine to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? The following statement speaks for itself:

FAIRFIELD, Lenawee Co., Mich., April, 25, 1881.

Dr. Richmond—Dear Sir: This is to certify that my wife had fits for thirty five years. They would last her for about one hour, and sometimes longer. I happened to hear of your medicine, and sent for some of it. She had no more fits after she took the first dose. She is now permanently cured, and her health is a great deal better than it has been for twenty years or more. You are entirely at liberty to use her picture and this testimonial in any manner which you please, and may sign my name to it. We owe you this much at least for what you have done for her. Yours truly,

HENRY CLARO.

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

A Danbury boy asked his father the other day what was a philosopher.

"A philosopher, my son? Why a philosopher is a man who reasons."

"Is that so?" said the boy dejectedly, "I thought it was a man that didn't let things bother him."

Not a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a reliable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Does this razor take hold well?" asked the sitting barber. "Yes," replied the unhappy victim, "it takes hold well, but it don't let go worth a cent."

The constant dripping of water will wear the hardest stone; so the constant hacking cough will undermine the hardest constitution. Avoid this fatal result by using Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.

A Western editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of onions from a subscriber, says: "It is such kindness as these that always brings tears to our eyes."

"If you are bilious," take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

Miscellaneous.

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, President Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a delightful tonic, it invigorates the system, stimulates the appetite, and is a valuable remedy for the purpose intended."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

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