Tillage

Tillage is a good thing. Manure is a good thing. But tillage and manure together are far better than either alone So I said to myself one day as I walked across my corn field. This spring I spread a little well-rotted manure on the poorer parts of the field and plowed it in. I have cultivated the corn very thoroughly-almost excessively. The land was far from clean, and I was determined that not a weed should grow that I could reach with a cultivator. We harrowed the field four times with a Thomas harrow after the corn was planted, and before it was large enough to cultivate. This is pretty good tillage, and the corn on the whole looks quite well for this season; but wherever the manure was applied the effect is very decided. I do not think I ever saw so little manure do so much good. We did not put on over five tons to the acre. True, it was good manure, made from sheep, cows, and pigs fed largely on bran, and was pretty well rotted; but still I think the good tillage has helped the manure. I am sure the manure has helped the good tillage.

What we want is good manure and good tillage. And when I so strenuously and so frequently urge farmers to cultivate the soil more thoroughly, I have precisely this result in my mind. I never dreamed of depending ultimately on tillage alone. I use it merely as a stepping-stone to something better. If I have given any other impression it must be because I do not write and talk plainly and definitely. But it is also just possible that some people are care-less readers and uncandid critics.

The symptoms of this disease, which has during the past few years become quite prevalent in our poultry yards during the hot months, are by no means uniform, and in several instances do not present a clear choleraic character. It therefore, of importance for the breeder to thoroughly understand the symptoms, so that if his fowls be attacked, he will be able to apply the proper remedy. During the last few years, in the United States, whole yards have been devastated by this disease, and we see several complaints in poultry journals of similar occurrences this year. When attacked by choiera the bird is seized with a sudden and violent When attacked by cholera the thirst, accession of thirst accompanied with diarrhoa; at first the droppings are of a greenish character, and by degrees become thin and whitish, much resembling similar discharges in the human subject. Great weakness also manifests itself, and in some cases cramps supervene. The disease runs its course rapidly, death resulting in most cases in from twelve to thirty-six hours; if not, therefore, taken immediately, the treatment is generally too late. If the following recipe be administered at an early stage of the disease, every three hours, a large percentage of those affected may be cured Rhubarb, five grains; cayenne pepper, two grains, and laudanum, ten drops.-Exchange.

### How to Treat Run-Down Horses

When horses become worn out and run down by hard work, sometimes liberal feeding alone will not bring them up again to their proper state of health. A writer in the Agriculturist says his animals were in that condition of lassitude and weakness, and he sawed a barrel in two and placed the ends upon the platform of the pump, to be used in watering the horses. Into one of them he put a pailful of corn meal and mixed it with the water. The horses at first did not like it, and would only drink a little when very thirsty After they had drank what they would they were allowed pure water. In a few days, however, they drank this corn meal soup with a relish, and in less than a week there was a decided change for the better in the appearance of all the horses. He did not let them eat the meal, but merely let them drink the milky water. There is no doubt but it is as good for them as a plate of good soup is for a tired and hungry man before dinner. It seems to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion.

## Household Hints.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen pot or pan, closely covered, in a dry, cool place. Keep fresh lard and suet in tin ves

Keep salt pork fat in glazed earthen

Keep yeast in wooden or earthen

Keep preserves and jellies in glass,

china, or stone ware. Keep salt in a dry place.

Keep meal in a cool, dry place. Keep ice in the cellar, or refrigerator,

wrapped in flannel. Keep vinegar in wood or glass.

Housekeepers in the country must be careful that their meats are well salted. and kept under brine.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat and fish.

Saltpetre dries up meat-it is best to use it sparingly.

## Cutting Corn.

I commence cutting up the corn as soon as it is too hard for roasting ears, making the shocks contain 12 hills When first commencing cutsquare. ting, cut about one-half the shock, tie it, and let it cure a few days before cutting the other half of the shock. See that the stalk is well set up, a little bracing, and well tied, to keep it from falling down. I have continued cutting up until November, but think the earliest cut best, and have always observed that when cut just at the right time, when you go to use it the shock opens out, nicely cured, and the blades a bright green color, looking good enough to eat.

## After Them.

John N. Beadle, a correspondent of account of an adventure in the North Woods, recently, which reads like the stories of a century ago. In company fishing excursion, and the pair were it, at least to human ken." enjoying their sport finely, when an angry growl a short distance off disto separate trees without unnecessary delay, Bruin following Mr. Beadle so thorough reconnoissance of the ground, the bear leisurely proceeded to secure afternoon till daylight next morning, enable them to escape if the hungry spoiled her appetite each time for a few brute should reappear.

#### Baby Farming.

Baby farming has long been a recogized business in the Old World, and although a plant of foreign growth, has taken root here and flourished amazingly. Civilized society shudders at the utterance of the doctrine that some means should be taken to check the too rapid increase of population, but in private makes use of all the appliances which have been invented to accom-

plish this object. In England the custom of baby farming is an old one. The ordinary means for preventing the infant from coming into the world having failed, the next question is, how to get it out of it in the best and speediest manner. Regentlemen in the City of London have leveloped the fact that thousands of infants are annually put out to nurse with the understanding that the mother is no longer to be troubled with them. In some cases the same party will take twenty or thirty infants at once. As the nurse is paid a fixed sum for her services, which is neither increased nor decreased by the length of the time for which her services continue, it is, of course, to her interest to make that time as short as possible.

The developments brought about by these investigations would be incredible if they were not so well authenticated both by all the well-known phi lanthropists and the exposures made in recent cases in this city.

But a few weeks since a nurse was brought before the Court of Special Sessions upon the charge of exposing a child, which had been entrusted to her care, to the fierce rays of an August sun and the chilling dews of night until

It was proved that the woman was in the habit of taking children ostensibly to nurse, but in reality to relieve their mothers of a burden. Those of the children who survived the course of treatment to which they were subjected were set adrift or given away to any

person who would take them.
Since that time an establishment carried on on a far more extensive scale in the upper portion of the city has been brought to the notice of the police by the neighbors, and the parties con-cerned in it will undoubtedly be indicted during the coming week. parties living in the vicinity of this baby farming establishment being dis-turbed by the uproar made by the starved and tortured children, and suspecting what was going on, applied to the police to have the matter examined. and if possible put a stop to it. It was found that more than twenty children ranging from one week to six months in age, were confined in the establishment.

The nurses who had charge of them stated at first that no more deaths occurred among them than would occur among the same number of children anywhere else. But an examination into the state of affairs showed that many of the children were actually dying of starvation

The evidences of ill-treatment on every hand seems apparent. There were none of the ordinary appliances fer securing the comfort of the children, all of whom bore marks of illusage. It is believed that the testimony, when these cases are brought to trial, will horrify the community.

## The Yellow Fever.

The rumors which for some time have been in circulation regarding the existence of yellow fever in the Southwest, it now appears, have been too well founded. It is now admitted that it ed to suspend in consequence of prevails in certain portions of the city doubt they were all mixed up in the same disease seems to have broken out with The Cookes were either short-sighted A panic has fallen upon the people, and the little town is deserted. upon tempting the market and public to take the load off their hands by exdispatch to Washington to Senator West, says :- "The poor are nearly all go and Boston fresh in our memories, tracts at the Stock Exhange. There we cannot believe that Shreveport will be left one day without relief. From and likely to succumb. Stocks tumbled Mobile we learn that the Advisory Board down more or less according to their Orleans, so far as local travel is concerned. This example should be folinfected districts.

## An Odd Pet.

A writer, in speaking of sailors' pets, years, who for many months retained cupied in a round of duty, pleasure and labor. His duty consisted in eating seven meals a day, and bathing in a tub after each; his pleasure, to lie on his side on the quarter-deck and be scratched and petted; while his labor consisted in ceaselessly endeavoring to enlarge a certain scupper-hole sufficiently to permit his escape to his native ocean. How indefatigably he used to the Utica Observer, sends that paper an work day after day and hour after hour, scraping on the iron first with one flipper, then another, then poking his nose in to measure the result with his whiskered face! He kept the hole bright with a friend, Mr. Beadle went on a and clear, but did not sensibly enlarge

A LEGEND.-There is a legend that closed the presence of a bear with evident hostile intentions. The two took who were prevented from marrying because their fathers were enemies, took closely that he had barely time to scramble out of his reach. After a heights clasped in each other's arms. This was long before the days of the Erie Canal, and the story goes that the his game by gnawing the tree down, but became disheartened with his job, girl escaped with simple fracture of and about midnight stalked surlily off.

both her arms, and that she recovered,
The men were treed from four in the and married the husband of her father's choice, and was a happy wife and not daring to venture down after the mother. She must occasionally have bear left until it was light enough to enable them to escape if the hungry enable them to escape if the hungry

#### The Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

What a New York Paper has to say on

The city, says the New York Herald, ad a veritable sensation in the announcement of the suspension of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company. In the circular issued by the firm it is stated that the suspension was caused by advances having been made to the Philadelphia house of the ompany and from a heavy drain on the deposits here. This, it is said, was the immediate cause. But what was the remote cause, should it be more than a temporary suspension? Temporary or not, however, the probability is that there are causes of a general character, and dating back some time, affecting all cent examinations by several benevolent the establishments, branches and business of the Cookes. The dispatch from Washington announcing, immediately after the suspension of the bank here that the banking house of Henry D. Cooke & Co. had closed doors and suspended at noon, gives a serious aspect to the matter, and leads to the inference that previous circumstances have been operating to produce the catas-

The pressure must have been great to have caused such instant action of the First National Bank of Washington; for, as the dispatch says, parties were at the counter drawing out funds when the order was given to close the doors and people to leave the premises. Such prompt action after the short run upon

nection with the Cooke houses. The United States Treasurer has ordered the payment of gold drafts on Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, to be stopped. It is to be hoped the government is not in any way involved and will not sustain any loss. We are aware of his meeting with the Ravenscraig near Cape York shows how well founded had the handling of vast amounts of government money and securities. They have, as the famous Syndicate, or the most important part of it, had great deal to do with negotiating the loans, as they are called, for the funding of the new five per cents. of the national debt: have had a hand, also, it is said, in the fifteen million five hundred thousand Alabama claims' payment by England, and have been the financial agents or medium of the Treasury Dé partment in other important transac tions. If, therefore, the government should escape loss in this tremendous crash it will be fortunate. That we have yet to learn. Or if the London house can stand the shock, that will be as gratifying as surprising. It is but fair to say that the firm here asserts that the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in London is entirely separate from the houses in this country, that it is thoroughly solvent and that it has a

large cash surplus on hand. More satisfactory than anything the suspended banks may say is the authorized announcement, according to the Washington dispatches, of the Treasury Department that the banking house o Cooke, McCulloch & Co., does not owe the government a cent, but that, on the contrary, it overpaid in the last

Many rumors are afloat as to the amount of the liabilities of the Cooke banks, some stating them to be twenty millions, some more, and others less. It is known their transactions were on a large scale, but how much they owe or will be able to pay is not yet ascertaied. Hopes are held out to deposi tors and other creditors. Though one of their banks may say it was compelldemands of another upon it, there is no Railroad was a stupendous speculation. great violence. Most of the telegraphic in not seeing the doubtful character of operators have been stricken down by the enterprise, and the burden they would have to bear, or they calculated tensive advertising and the prestige of their financial standing. As to the dison our hands. No money in the city turbances of the stock or money martreasury. All pecuniary aid will be ket, or the alleged unusual drafts of thankfully received. Fever increasing." the depositors, having much to do with A later dispatch states that there are their suspension, seems to us doubtful. six hundred persons sick, and that one hundred and forty-six unfortunates have died. The sudden change in the weather well managed bank. How far these from heat to cold has increased the rate suspensions will affect other banks, call upon the public to come forward at from them, as on all such like occaonce to the relief of these unfortunate sions, has prostrated some speculators people. We do so with the full con- and firms. Richard Schell was one of viction that the response will be prompt the victims, and the firm of Robinson and equal to the occasion. With Chica- & Suydam was unable to meet its conare rumers of others being embarrassed of Health has instructed the Mayor to supposed intrinsic or speculative value, issue a proclamation quarantining New and Western Union run down more than ten per cent. Gold, of course, felt the shock, but fluctuated little more lowed at once wherever there is any than one per cent, which rather indipossibility of communicating with the cates no very great trouble is to be ap-

## A Corpse Exhumed to Kill a Slander.

A Canadian gentleman named Camtells us of Jock, "a seal of tender eron ten years since returned home from British Columbia, bringing with the affections of all hands, until washed him a coffin containing the dead bodies overboard in a gale of wind. This of his wife and child, who had died during his absence. They were interesture's time on board was fully octaving his absence. They were intered near Cornwall, where Mr. Cameron resides. Recently, while he was absent, some of his neighbors got up a story that the coffin supposed to contain the corpse of Mrs. Cameron inclosed nothing but a piece of clay, that lady having been in reality sold by her husband to an Indian chief on the Pacific coast for a gold chain. Strange as it may seem, this monstrous tale found ready belief among the Kanucks, and when Mr. Cameron came home he found t necessary to refute it. So he adver-tised that on a certain day the grave would be opened, and the corpses exposed to view. When the time came several hundred people were present. The bodies were exhumed and exhibited to the gaping crowd. They were in ex-A Legend.—There is a legend that two Dutch lovers at Little Falls, N. Y., who were prevented from marrying betinctly recognized by those who knew her in life. This, of course, exploded the dire resolution of leaping from the the story of the sale, and gave peace of mind to the gossips.

A blacksmith has succeeded in changing the gait of a pacing horse to that of a trotter, by simply fastening an extra pair of shoes heavier than usual to the fore-feet whenever he wants the horse to trot, and taking them off at all to change his gait.

#### The Polaris Party Safe.

Picked Up After a Voyage of Nearly Two

Months in Open Boats. The Dundee whaling steamer Arctic arrived at Dundee, having on board Captain Buddington and the remainder of the Polaris' crew. They were picked up on the 20th of July last by the whaling ship Ravenscraig, also from Dundee, twenty miles to the south of Of twelve soldiers attacked during the Cape York, in boats constructed of the remnants of the bulwarks of the Polaris. In accordance with the directions of of the symptoms, have been remarked. the chief officer the Ravenscraig transferred the crew to the Arctic, which

brought them to Dundee. Captain Buddington and his party wintered last year on the mainland, near but details are wanting. The disease Littleton Island, on that part of the east has also appeared in Rouen, where, ac-Littleton Island, on that part of the east coast of Smith's Land between Cape Olsen and Foulke Fjord. Realizing that 25th of August there had been seventythe Polaris was not in a condition to four cases, with thirty-nine deaths, in carry them any further south, she was the two hospitals." partly broken up, and the boats in "In Hungary and Transylvania," says which they were found were made from the Swiss Times, "the cholera has the material thus acquired. The boats made fearful ravages. According to were made ready and stored with the official accounts, 60,000 people bread and other provisions, and early in died of it. Vienna is said to have June Buddington gave the order to proceed south.

Buddington was well acquainted with the movements of whale ships fishing on the coast of Labrador, and knew that it was customary for them to endeavor to reach Cape York, off the 197 persons were taken ill at Magdeburg, west coast of Greenland, early in June, whence they usually crossed over to the opposite coast, and commenced the bank indicated that the firm was in a bad condition. the catch on whaling grounds nearer the Labrador coast. By hastening The Treasury Department, if not alarmed, has taken the precaution to prevent losses or discredit from its conheanticipated finding the whalers, by any of whom he was sure to be taken on board. It was a question, however whether he would arrive at Cape York in time to meet the whalers. In case

#### The Gulf Stream.

On its emergence from the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf Stream has a breadth of fourteen leagues; its depth is one thousand feet; and the rapidity of its motion, which at the outset, is nearly the cure of stomach and bowel comfour and a half miles per hour, gradually diminishes, though it preserves, nevertheless, a comparatively considerable degree of speed throughout its extended course.

Its temperature, much higher than that of the sea it traverses, does not vary more than half a degree in every hundred leagues. Thus it arrives even in winter at a point beyond Newfound-land, with the abundant reserves of heat absorbed by its waters under the heat absorbed by its waters under the in winter at a point beyond Newfoundheat absorbed by its waters under the sun of the tropics. Plunged alternately in the bed of the current, and without its boundaries, the thermometer in-dicates a difference of twelve, and even sometimes of seventeen degrees.

If we compare this temperature with that of the surrounding air, the contrast is still more striking. Beyond the fortieth parallel, where the atmosphere is colder than the standard of melting ice, the Gulf Stream maintains an equable temperature at more than twentyfive degrees above this point. Its waters, like those of all seas very rich in saline matters, are distinguished by their depth of hue, and by their gleaming azure reflections, defining themselves by clear and precise lines on the green ground color" of the ordinary oceanraters. Up to the fortieth parallel the olue and emerald waves never mingle; it is only on quitting this latitude that the former overleap their boundaries, quit their channel and spread afar over of Memphis, and at least thirty persons difficulty, and that was principally the the cold strata of the sea. Their march in that city have fallen victims to the embarrassment caused by the Northern at the same time slackens, and the rafatal malady. At Shreveport, La., the Pacific Railroad. This Northern Pacific diating action of their caloric on the atmosphere becomes more sensible. It notably mitigates the severe climates of Northern Europe; without it England and a part of France would be doomed to winters as rigorous as those of Labrador. It is owing to the Gulf Stream that, in the north of Spitzbergen, the limit of eternal ice and snow, instead of sinking to the very level of the sea, maintains itself at a point fully 550 feet

Another very extraordinary characteristic of the great American current is the projection which it forms above the waters that inclose and compass it both on the right and left without being able to penetrate it. This projection is estiof mortality. A more alarming state of things can hardly be conceived. We have yet to see. The panic resulting metres (about two feet.) The surface of the current affects a concave curvature; and presents on its medial line a sort of ridge or crest, on each side of which extend two inclined planes; in such wise that every object floating on its surface glides to right or left. fact has been established by several vessels, whose keel, deeply immerged, wholly obeyed the action of the principal current; while at their side light canoes drifted en travers, carried towards the borders in a direction perpendicular to that of the ship.

The Gulf Stream is balanced, or

compensated, by the counter-current of cold and but slightly salt water, which, through Davis' Strait, descends from the Arctic Frozen Ocean in a precisely opposite direction. It is to the north of Newfoundland that this liquid avalanche of the pole encounters the genial river of the South. The collision produces the first deviation of the latter, while, at the same time, compelling the former to split into two branches; one of which plunges under the deep blue waters and continues its southward route, while the other bends to the west, skirting the entire extent of the American coast, and penetrating into every bay, creek and inlet. This region owes to it the severity of its climate, which is much colder than that of the European and Asiatic countries situated under the same parallels of latitude.

## Punishing Thieves.

The Parish of Vermillion, Louisiana, has been for years infested with cattle thieves. The people have been unable to obtain redress by process of law, and last month they organized a vigilance committee as a final resort. Notice was given to a large number of the thieves and their confederates that they must leave the parish within a specified time; but instead of doing so they armed themselves and threatened to destory the town of Abbeville, whereupon the vigilance pressed them and they scattered. It is reported that three of the gang were hung. One of a party of the thieves, who was endcavoring to escape, was arrested under a civil process at Brashear, and was taken from the steamer Minnie Avery at Jeaneretts by miles above that town.

#### The Cholera in Europe.

The British Medical Journal, in its usual weekly review of the progress of on the ground under his plum trees Asiatic cholers in Europe, mentions each morning, and thus induced the that the outbreak at Havre, France, has proved very serious, "having been the cause of a panic which extends to all classes. Of twenty-one civilians treated the Indian meal is scattered or not, the in hospital nine have succumbed soon after admission with grave symptoms week, five have died. In the fatal cases the rapidity of the onset, the short du ration of the affection, and the violence It was imported by ships arriving from infected parts in Germany. Montivil-liers and Harfleur and the suburbs have been equally affected by the epidemic, cording to a medical journal, on the

spent already 200,000 florins in improv ing the drainage, but, notwithstanding, 1,188 persons were attacked from the 16th of July to the 21st of August, and Accounts from Germany state that on the 24th and 25th of August of whom 117 died. In Munich, of 407 attacked up to the present, 154 died; in Konigsberg, 146 died out of 315. In Stettin, 45 were taken ill and 36 died. In many other towns there were numer

CAN IT BE TRUE !- Within the last few months a considerable number of persons have called upon Dr. Walker, the proprietor of the popular medicine as VINEGAR BITTERS, and as sured him that, in their belief, his preparation is an infallible antidote for rum and tobacco. The minute details which have been furnished him forbid him to doubt the accuracy of the state This new claim of a great rem edy to the confidence of the public will give a vast and well-deserved impulse to its popularity. Heretofore the Bir-TERS have been recognized as a pure vegetable tonic and corrective, devoid f alcohol, and thoroughly adapted to plaints, nervous disorders, bilious afections, muscular diseases, and, indeed, a majority of the ailments within the reach of medicine; but if it will

tands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—Com.

#### A SOVEREIGN BALM found in that great and remable family

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, By the use of which health and happiness is restored to those afflicted with any Lung or Throat disease

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption. UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs" and Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Da. SCOVILL referring to it:

MESSES, J. N. HARRIS & Co.: Gents-I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN in curing the most deep-scated Pulmanary Consumption: I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best excectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. Por Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating those delicate ergans (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE." COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873.

J. N. HARRIS & Co.:

Dear Nirs-I am taking Allen's Luno Balsam for a disease of the Lungs of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy life last spring me and relief I that we will be supposed on my life last spring me and commenced using the last spring in the commenced using my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the bone-fit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. Pool.

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN. You will find in it a glorious prize, and a neverfailing friend in time of need. CAUTION.

Be not decrived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO , Cincinnati, O., PROPRIETORS.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult

AN OLD NURSE.

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILesses of DYSENTERI and DIABATHA Whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND · SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in orm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 215 Pulton Street, New York Sold by Bruggists and Chemists, and dealers Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,

## FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following mplaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stom sch, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Plesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and Ex-

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood. The Household Panacea is purely Veg-

CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all Druggists,

A new way of catching curculios is promulgated. An Ohioan during the curculio season scattered dry corn meal chickens to scratch the surface over daily. Thus doing they discovered and caught the curculios and saved the plums from their punctures. Whether making a chicken yard of a plum or-

chard is an excellent practice. Do Nor Throw Your Life away by neglecting a chronic cough, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure in

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cu-taneous affections cured, and the skin made eoft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—Com.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com.

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment into a long-necked junk bottle, add half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In en minutes the horse will begin to eat. - Con

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more re-lief than any other medicine.—Com.

At the Vienna World's Fair, the Grand Medal of Progress, which was the recognition of highest excellence in Pumps, Hydraulic Rams and Garden Engines from all Nations, was awarded to W. & B. DOUGLAS, Middletown, Conn., the oldest and best established manufacture of these goods in the world.—Com. facturers of these goods in the world .- Com. Boils-Pebuyian Sybup speedily cures.-Com

### Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only hal alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitus condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to thei

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitu and torpor arises frem a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ

is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitt deed, a majority of the allments within the reach of medicine; but if it will also cure the craving for liquor and tobacco, philosophers, statesmen and theologians ought to unite their voices in its praise. Can the good news be true? It is easy to test the question.—Com.

Ninety-six million bushels of wheat, the Mark Lane Express says, will be required by England this year from abroad, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop and the shortness of the grain crop.

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