Hog Cholera and the Kidney Worm.

I have noticed frequent reference to kidney worm and its cure in the Jour-nal, as well as hog cholers and its cure and prevention. Do the eminent breeders who advertise in the Journal ever have either among their stock? If they do not, how do they manage their hogs so as to prevent it? Do any of them keep a continuous supply of salt and ashes before their hogs? If they do, with what result?

I write this, hoping it may draw out some of the gentlemen who carried on such an interesting discussion in the

Journal a short time since.

I had only been farming three years last January, when I bought twenty-two hogs, and lost either ten or twelve (I have forgotten which) in a short time with what was called hog cholera; since which time I have had remarkable success, having had no disease of any sort among them. I have killed for my own use and sold, up to last fall, 17I, and have about 100 that I shall feed this fall. For a 250 acre farm, the number I have had and now have, I should think, would be a fair test; but farmers who have raised hogs for forty years do net endorse my plan of a continuous supply of salt, about three parts, and one part ashes, because it pukes them when they have not had it for a time, and eat too much when they get it. To prevent this I put in a little slack lime the first time, and only once, to prevent them from taking too much. I bought kegs of copperas, sulphur, turpentine (coal oil on hand), and Sander's Hog Cholera Remedy, all of which I have on hand without using, from having read (before I commenced) an extract taken from some high medical authority on the "saline properties of the blood," and the absolute necessity of furnishing an adequate supply to all domestic animals; and since that time I have kept a supply of salt and ashes before my horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, with the best results. If you fail to eligit from breeders cor-

roborative testimony, could you not get some eminent physician to write you an article on the saline properties of the blood, which would probably embody the same idea of the extract I saw, which determined my plan of keeping it before the stock.

Good Barns.

A writer in the Dutchess Farmer, among other things said concerning the advantages of good barns, remarks that he believes it is safe to say that money invested in well-constructed barns pays from 20 to 50 per cent. every year, and that all will agree to the statement advantages. The time to build platforms and fence stacks every year ; the increased expenses of doing having; the 10 per cent, in the loss of hay; the half ton saved on wintering every ox or cow, and in the same proportion as we feed younger and smaller stock; the increased risk of losing stock; the increased cost of doing chores; the advantages of having stock fixings constantly in your way, the continual exposure of all your stocks to all the winds and storms, and all of them all these losses, cares and troubles, and feel confident security as every load of hay is committed to their keeping, and every animal is thriving under their kind protection, during the cold winter.

Chicken Broth. This is generally made for invalids, for whom beef broth is too rich; although chicken broth can be made rich that gathers on the surface. When no very rich food. more soum comes up, add a carrot, a stick of celery, and two leeks; simmer for two hours, strain, and use. If iron digester or kettle, well lined with wanted weak, put more water and less tin. An iron pan lined with porcelain chicken, and vice versa if wanted rich.

Sir Edwin Landseer.

A special despatch from London announces the death of the celebrated painter, Sir Edwin Landseer, at the age of seventy-one years. Sir Edwin was the third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A. R. A. and F. S. A., bern in London in 1802. He excelled in painting animals while a boy, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit his pictures when but little over fourteen years of age, and his earliest productions attracted attention and gave great promise of future excellence.

The majority of his compositions have become popular engravings. His bronze figure of the "Stag at Bay" was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in bronze for the base of the Nelson column, Trafalgar square; for which he received the commission from the British government in 1859, were placed on the pedestals and uncovered January 31,

He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1827; became a Royal Academican in 1830. He was knighted by the Queen of Great Britain in 1850. As a member of the Athenæum Club he was greatly sought after, being of a cheerful and communicative disposition.

Lessons of Life.

Of the lessons that humanity has to learn, the hardest is to learn to wait. the act of sounding." Not to wait with folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous efforts, but have struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no result artileryman who had fired it." as efforts seem to warrant—nay, per-haps, disaster instead. To stand firm at such a crisis of existence, to preserve one's self-poise and self-respect, not to lose hold or relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman—whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in the book, stand not what necessity, what suffering means. They know not what it is sweetest wine, and dance to a charming intoxication. They find nothing with-in them which can enable them to understand the real suffering of the poor;

Exciting Scene in a Menagerie. A terrible scene took place in Man-

ders' Menagerie, at Whitby, in England,

on Sept. 16. There were several hun-

dred people in the show when heartrending cries, as from one in murtal ensued. The people, terribly excited, ran en masse to the narrow outlet, and endeavored to escape by other means. A cry was raised outside that one of the beasts had burst through the bars of its cage, and the excitement among the crowd without was Scarcely less interest that that within In the runh to the door many people, particularly the weaker sex, were injured, and the confusion was increased from the circumstance of a couple of camels blocking up the doorway. Meanwhile the cries continued, and it was discovered that a poor boy named Langley was the vic-tim of the viciousness of a big tiger, placed alongside another next to the cage containing the lion that worried to death poor McCarthy, the lion-tamer, at Bolton last year. The tiger was in furiated, and was making strenuous efforts to draw the lad through the bars of the cage. The beast growled frightfully, and what with the pitiful cries of the boy, the shouts of the men, and the screams of half-fainting women, the scene was one of the most terrible description. Some men ran for hot irons, while others beat the beast with their sticks and umbrellas, and did all they could to draw the brute from its helpless victim. Ultimately, after a severe mauling, the animal relinquished its prey, and the boy, helpless and faint through loss of blood from the injuries he had received, was borne away through the crowd. His wounds, upon being dressed, appeared to be of a serious nature, though they are not likely to prove fatal. The brute seems to ave caught its victim just below the elbow, and tore a deep lump of flesh right down the foresim to the wrist. There is also a deep gash in the palm of the left hand, from which the hemorrhage is great. The patient lies in great pain, and it is feared that he will not recover the perfect use of his arm. One of the keepers has also been severely injured. He was struck by one of the elephants, and his ribs were smashed in. The man was taken to the workhouse in a helpless condition.

Something about Beef.

Two kinds of fluid are used besides broth, says Pierre Blot, to make soups -milk and water; but, although good, they are light soups in comparison with when we take into consideration the full | those made with broth. Butter is added when water is used.

Bones alone make a gelatinous broth, but not as nutritious as when used with meat. A pound of meat and bones makes a pint and a half of good broth; two pounds make a quart of rich broth. The more meat used with a certain amount of water, the richer the broth. The pieces of beef generally used to make broth are the leg, the shin, the neck, the round, and the chuck; other pieces are just as good, but they are dearer, and do not make more or better liable to great damage, while being built or fed out. By providing statable barns and stables, one can avoid turkeys and Guinea-birds, are excellent turkeys, and Guinea-birds, are excellent to make broth; also the bones and what has been left of the same pieces after having been served as roasted pieces, and after having cracked the bones with a chopper. Any kind of meat or bones used to make broth must be fresh; the piece of meat or bird, the bones of which are used for broth, must have been roasted when very fresh. also by putting several old chickens in The least taint spoils the broth. Many the kettle with a comparatively small epicures use every kind of game, biped amount of water. Process: To make or quadruped, with beef to make broth, an ordinary chicken broth, neither rich either raw or the bones of such after April the time was spent in much the natural use and action. The motto of nor weak, put in the soup kettle an old having been served as rosst pieces, eschicken, the bones of which you crack pecially such game as partridges and like birds, rabbits, hares, etc.; such about a quart of water to a pound of broth has a gamy taste. Some go fur-meat; add a little salt, and set ther; when they have made rich beef on a good fire. When commencing broth, they boil game in it to make it to boil push the kettle back, add a gill richer, and then make consomme with of cold water, and skim off the scum it. It is then real assence of meat, and

> The best utensil for making broth is an earthen pot; next is a copper or iron digester or kettle, well lined with is excellent if the porcelain is not cracked. Any kind of fire is good as long as it is not too sharp, and will keep the pot simmering; it does not matter whether it is on a stove or range, in a grate or furnace, or whether it is a hard coal, charcoal, or wood fire. It is not necessary to be a thorough cook to make excellent broth, for care and watchfulness are the only two qualities required.

A Marvel Outdone.

Mr. Finlayson, town-clerk of Stirling, in his castle of Taha, in the Loch of Menteith; and was about taking leave, when he was asked by the earl whether he had seen the sailing cherry-tree. "No," said Finlayson; "what sort

of a thing is it?" "It is," replied the earl, "a tree that has grown out at a goose's mouth from a stone the bird had swallowed, and which she bears about with her in her voyages round the loch. It is now in full fruit of the most exquisite flavor. Now, Finlayson," he added, "can you, with all your powers of memory and fancy, match the story of the cherrytree ?

"Perhaps I can," said Finlayson, clearing his throat, and adding: "When Oliver Cromwell was at Airth, one of the cannon sent a ball to Stirling, and lodged it in the mouth of a trumpet which one of the troops in the castle was in Was the trumpeter killed?" said

the earl. "No, my lord," replied Finlayson; "he blew the ball back, and killed the

The Deadly Effects of Absinthe.

During the session of the Medical Congress at Lyons, one day was set was instantly killed, if, as one prefers apart for the study of alcoholic stimu- to hope, he was not already dead from lants. On that occasion the physician which the light of eternity shall alone of the St. Anne Asylum, Dr. Magnan, make clear to vision. Those who stand comparing the chemical action of alcoclusion that the former acts more slowly, gradually provoking delirium and to a noble mind to be obliged, like the worms, to crawl upon the earth for nourishment, because it has not the ducing a couple of dogs, he treated one strength to endure famine. Life moves with alcohol and the other with the esaround them with so much grace, splen- sence of absinthe, this latter being the dor and beauty; they drink life's active principle of the absinthe liquor sweetest wine, and dance to a charming which is commonly drunk. The alcoholized brute could not stand up, became sleepy and stupid, and, when set on his legs, trembled in an inert mass; they love only themselves, and look at the other dog experienced at once mankind only in their own narrow frightful attacks of epilepsy. Anal-

The Ashantee War.

The English reverse met in the agony, went through the air. A panic The object sought was to obtain the the expedition into the river Prah. tense than that within. In the rush to The demeanor of the Chamah men, notwithstanding, will so peaceful that Commodore Commercell apprehended no danger from them, and decided to proceed up the river, keeping near the

Chamah side of the stream.

The Commodore says: "The river is about seventy or eighty yards broad, and we were proceeding satisfactorily until about a mile and a half up the river, when, without any warning or without seeing any natives, we were fired upon from the dense bush on the Chaman side, and found that we had passed an ambuscade of the natives, who were pouring a heavy and murderous fire upon our boats.

"I immediately gave orders to open fire with the small-arm men, but the rockets could not be fired, as the steam

cutter was towing the boats. "At the first discharge I was shot down, severely wounded in the right side, and at the same moment Commander Luxmore and Capt. Helden were severely hit. I then ordered the boats to repair to mid-stream, and, finding a number of our men wounded, I gave a number of our men wounded, I gave the United States Treasury of bonds of orders for the expedition to return to the United States, the property of the the Rattlesnake.
"We reached the Rattlesnake about

6 P. M., where the wounded were at once attended to. "The Rattlesnake was cleared for action, and in less than two hours time the town of Chamah was a heap of burning ruins, and every exertion had

been made to avenge treachery so foul. "It is not possible many natives were killed by these measures but the lesson will be severely felt, and those who have gone to the bush will spread far and wide the punishment their disloyalty and treachery have so deeply merited. The English lost four killed and twenty wounded in the action.

The Winter Hut Described by One of the Polaris Crew. A seathan thus describes the hut

where the party wintered :- The hut was twenty-two feet by fourteen, the materials used being chiefly spars and the bulkheads of the staterooms of the vessel. The roof was covered with sails and was perfectly watertight; a fire was placed in one end of the hut with a stovepipe as a chimney. A gallery and stateroom were also provided. hut was simply one apartment with berths around the sides. When thoroughly banked up with snow all around and supplied with the stoves of the Polaris, the explorers found themselves in possession of a very comfortable lodging for winter, and, making up their minds to wait in patience for the spring, each man seemed to be comparatively happy. At this time the weather was always dark and the hut was kept cheerfully lighted by oil lamps which had been got out of the vessel, the oil used being from seals and walrus; the time was beguiled with materials being got from the vessel. Each of the boats were twenty-five feet long, with five beam, square at each end, boat turned up and capable of carrying seven men, with stores for two months. The middle of May arrived before the boats were completed, owing to the great difficulty there was in getting materials for construction.

A Frightful Fall,

An accident, which took place at Wapello, Iowa, resulted in death, under circumstances of unexampled horror. "Professor" J. W. Bailey ascended from the Fair grounds at that place in a balloon inflated with hot air. The mishap followed which so often occurs Scotland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was noted for the the ground, the mouth of the bag was marvelous in conversation. He was on seen to be on fire, but this was appara visit to the Earl of Menteith and Airth ently not observed by the aeronaut until he had reached too great a height to drop with safety. Higher and higher he ascended, clinging to a horizontal bar, which formed his sole support, and which he had designed to make the scene of the gymnastic tumblings and turnings usual in such exhibitions. It may well be conceived that his mind during that awful flight was set upon other things than acrobatic posturings; but no stretch of imagination can picture the feelings of the doomed wretch as he was thus wafted helplessly and hopelessly upward, further and further away from life and safety, clinging, or rather bound fast, as it were, to the skirts of inevitable death. In most situations of the sort there is a chance, however slight and desperate, of event ual escape. Here, from the very first almost, there could have been none. To the crowd below, watching in an agony of apprehension for the final moment, the contrast between the spangled and of the miserable man burned away, and, at last, when he was a quarter of a mile high, he fell,—striking the ground with such force that his body was driven into it up to the knees. Of course he suffocation or terror before reaching the eartn.

WROUGHT IRON STORY .- The story of the shipment of one hundred tons of wrought iron from New York to Liverpool, to be sold at a ptofit for a less price than the corresponding quality of English make, turns out to be a myth. An order for one hundred tons was solicited by the agent of an American house in New York city. A Liverpool firm sent an order for that quantity but the American house could not gll it without loss, and there the matter appears to have ended.

The Washington Chronicle considers

Then and Now.

While there is much instruction in Ashantee war was as follows: Five this resurrection of a dead past, says boats manned and armed, started for the New York Herald, and some points Chaman to hold a palaver with the of similitude in the general conse-King and chiefs of the Chamah people. | quences produced in 1837 and 1857 with those now current, there is more of enassistance of this tribe against the couragement and confidence in comchiefs said they would att heither for historic epoch in the world of finance, and refused to send chiefs to comment, In 1837 we were dependent in the send chiefs to comment, and refused to send chiefs to comment, and refused to send chiefs to comment. paring the different conditions existing for our supply of hreadstuffs; now Europe looks to its for both breadstuffs, and, in spite of all experiments, a full supply of cotton. In 1837 we had a currency depending wholly upon the credit of individual corporations, elastic, it is true, but too much so for the security it offered as permitting unlimited expansion; the real cuffency of the country, gold, being locked up in the vaults of the Treasury as surplus rev-enue. What wonder the infant giant grew weak and staggered under such a

In 1857 the same evil of an unlimited paper circulation upon a limited gold basis brought about a crash in commercial values, over-stimulated by redun-dant bank issues which the banks were unable to redeem. Europe shared in this revulsion through excessive speculation, and in reality suffered more than

our new country.

How changed all this now! Our currency (\$700,000,000), uniformly resting upon the credit of the country, onehalf in direct legal tender notes of the United States, the other half national bank notes, secured by the deposit in banks. In the matter of breadstuffs and cotton we control the markets of Europe owing to the hort crop there. Our imports and exports for the last year show a gradual reverse movement in trade, the former being below and the latter above the respective amounts of the previous year. Iron is just entering into our commerce as an article of export, inspiring a full expectation that it will ere long turn this balance in

our favor. Such are some of the great results we have achieved since 1857, and in the experience of the past week, an experience that has also its lesson for us, we find how much we have gained, and, while stimulated to go forward and comnot been one banking or commercial prison. failure caused by insolvency. The banks, instead of precipitating disaster as in former periods of financial dis-tress, have stood firmly in the breach occasioned by the smash-up of some weak railroad enterprises.

Rational Horse-Shoeing.

Foot-lameness in horses is an evil so common, and against which the horseowner struggles so ineffectually, that the world is waiting for some one who will teach a more excellent way of nailing iron to the organic structure of the animal, to increase his usefulness without destroying his powers of action.

It is claimed that this desired result is obtained by the shoe, and the sysreading and games at chess, and a good fire was kept constantly burning, the unused coal on board the Polaris having some parts of this country and Europe been launched and used for the purpose. for several years. The object of this On the 1st of February the coal was system is to protect the hoof from consumed, and the ship was made to supply wood instead. Till the 1st of same time to allow to the horse its same manner, when the party began to this system is, "No frog, no foot; no consider the propriety of leaving to foot, no horse," a saying abundantly seek their way to some spot where they significant, and evidently the keynote might be picked up by some vessel. To to the whole method. From his first to enable them to do this Mr. Chester, the his last page, "Wildair" enforces the chief mate, with the assistance of the truth, that without the action of the carpenters and Mr. John Booth, set to frog on the ground there can be no work to build two boats, the necessary healthful condition of the foot. We cannot do better, perhaps, than to quote from page 11 of the book on this

point : "The world is for the most part (in horse-shoeing) just where it was a thousand years ago, possibly worse off, for the original purpose of shoeing was only to protect the foot from attrition or chipping, and but little iron was used; but, as the utility of the opera-tion became apparent, the smith bold-ly took the responsibility of altering the form of the hoof to suit his own unreasoning views, cutting away, as superfluous, the sole and bars, paring the frog to a shapely smoothness, and then nailing on a broad, heavy piece of iron, covering not only the wall, but a por-tion of the sole also, thus putting it out of the power of the horse to take a na-

tural, clastic step.
In a short time the hoof, embraced by the sole and bars, begins to contract, the action of the frog upon the ground, which in the natural foot is three-fold, acting as a cushion to receive the force of the blow, and thus relieve the nerves and joints of the leg from concussion, opening and expanding the hoof by its upward pressure, quickening the cir-culation, and thereby stimulating the natural secretions—this all-important part of the organization, without which there is no foot and no horse, becomes hard, dry, and useless. Then follows the whole train of direful consequences.

Romance of a Young Man.

Not long ago, a young man of Springfield, Mass., had a most favorable opportunity to enter a business house in his State, at a large increase over his present salary, with a prospect of soon getting a place in the firm. His recom mendations were first-class, and the tawdry splendor of the poor tumbler and his terrible fate must have been exquisitely painful. One after another the ropes that upheld the frail support officers of the institution were decidedsions. A gentleman was requested to ascertain where the young man spent his evenings, and what class of young men were his associates. It was found that he spent several nights of the week in a billiard room, and on Sunday afternoon drove a hired span into the country, with three other young bloods. He is wondering why he didn't hear from the house concerning that coveted

DEATH OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER The cable announces the death of this distinguished painter. He was the third son of Mr. John Landseer, an artist of note in his day. Sir Edwin was born in 1802, and in early manhood became well known throughout England, and only a few years later was well-renowned as a painter and sculptor. His most prominent work in the latter art is the group of lions at the Nelson monument, Trafalgar square, London, which are the subjects of imi frightful attacks of epilepsy. Analogous effects are produced in mankind. and wants a law made to prevent them. tation in all countries, and in every kind of plastic material.

Making tip Lost Time.

It is such melancholy up-hill business, this working to make up for lost time or lost labor or paying olddebts ! The ground does not seem to slip from under our feet; and like a horse in a sawmill, or Jerome Ravel with his famous ladder, we can't imagine how with all our effort we don't get on. "Jack," said a sailor watching a militia comp said a sailor watching a minus company, which had halted and was "marking time" to the music, "seems to me there must be an awful strong tide runnin', for them poor fellows has been warpin' there this half-hour, and they haint got ahead a foot yet!" That's it, precisely! The poor fellow with old scores to clear warps and warps, but the current is terwarps and warps, but the current is terribly strong against him, and well for him if he goes up-stream instead of LET US CONSIDER .- Since the intro

duction of distilled spirits in the Six-teenth Century, they have been habitu-ally prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is pernt-cious to health. Knowing these things and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regula tor; contains no minetal bane or mur derous alkaloid or alcoholic poison does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. Walker's Vinegar Britzers fulfills all these conditions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures in cases where every specific" of the faculty has ignomin iously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy.— Com.

A Meeting at Sea.

There was a curious state of affaire on board the ship Sea Witch, Capt. Baker, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of August for New York, Fairly out at sea, Peter Lee and William Hartigan assumed the leadership of the sailors, who styled these the forecastle lawyers. Under their direction the crew revolted on the 4th of September. There was a constant reign of terror plete the work of bringing confidence into monetary dealings, which we lost when we substituted the complete security of the national credit for that of ties. Such of the sailors as opposed mere local corporotions, we may be the munity were obliged to join it to proud of the record, that in all this save their lives. The crew were arrestgreat revulsion in Wall street, there has ed in New York harobr and sent to

> CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE stands 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.

Physicians use Peruvian Syrup .- Com

A man at Dayton, Ohio, recently drowned himself because his wife in sisted on going to Cincinnati to visit

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable family ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

By the use of which health and happiness is restore to those afflicted with any Lung or Throat disease Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

DE. 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 Baleam for the Lungs," and Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a setter remedy has been offered to the public. Read he following letter from Dz. SCOVILL referring of:

the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring oit:

Msssrs. J. N. Harris & Co.,

Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of Aller's Lunes Baleam in curing the most deep-scated Pulmonary Consumption! I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that is by far the best expectorant remety with which I am acquainted. Per 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 phiegm and matter to rice without irritating those delicate organs (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." COBUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873,

J. N. HARRIS & CO:

Dear Sirs-I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the Lungs of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and I received immediate rollef. It stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect, I remain, Yours truly, D. D. P. Pool.

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

CAUTION.

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

Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Medicine Dealers. J. N. HARBIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,

PROPRIETORS. FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF

AN OLD NURSE. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physi-

cians 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. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves and 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 DIARRHERA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Tecthing or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the control of the control of the control of the control of the case of the control of the case company each bottle. None Genuine unless the c-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

om no other cause than having worms in the BROWN'S VERMIPUGE COMPITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all celoring

other injurious ingrients usually used in CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 FultoniStreet, New York.
Sold by Bruggists and Chemists, and dealers in ledicines at Twenty-Five Cents & Box.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,

FAMILY LINIMENT Is the best remedy in the world for the following

complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stom ch, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints. Sprains and Bruises, Chil's 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 re-storing healthy action to all its parts, and quicken-ing the blood. The Household Panacea is purely Veg-etable and All Healing. Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN. No. 215 Pulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Ose Cold after Another, will, with many consti-tutions, securely establish the seeds of Consump-tion in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt thor-ough and effactions.

ough and emeacious.

If you have Chills and Pever, or any form of Pever and Ages, take Shallenberger's Antidote and save a doctor's bill. Every druggist has it.

Fevers seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown on by sooking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of Parson's Pürgülife Pills:—Com.

A Missionary, just returned, says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as be youd all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain curer in the world.—Com.

If you have a dear friend with diseased lungs, beg him, as he values his life, to take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tak. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute -Com.

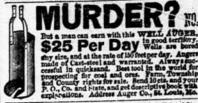
LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cares effected with Flaco's INSTANT RELIEF.
Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints. etc.,
CANNOT Exist if this great medicine is used.
Belief warranted. or moticy refunded.—Com.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pim ples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft 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.

Natural Decay --- Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore can machine, it will last much longer if properly regu-lated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant or corrective at present known so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing clixir which, under the un-pretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effuvia in-separable frem large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with minema; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves-in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Pover and ague, billous fevers, dysentery, conjestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature may be averted by strengthening the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a desson of peril, especially to weak, susceptways a feason of peril, specially or valorius are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deletious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Blitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

\$25 Fer Day Commission or \$30 a weel \$25 Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it, Apply now. 6. WEBBER & CO., Marion, O. CANVASSING BOOKS SEAT FREE FOR Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, its Laws, Fower, etc. Agents are selling from 18 to 28 copies of this work a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agent. Address, stating experience, etc., MATNIOAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



A DDRESS A. S. DODGE, M. D., No. 158 S. Haleted St. TELEGRAPHING-A full course for \$20 a Louis, Mo. For circulars address, J. W. JOHNSON, Managing Principal.

STRAUB MILL COMPANY

CINCINNATI, O, Manufacturers of Porta-ble Mills, Wheat, Corn, or Feed, stiff spindle tu-der-runners, cock head upper-runners for Farm or Merchant Work. Prices.
Hampson Whitehill & Co.,
No. 38 Cortlands St., N. Y.

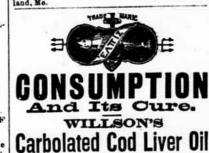
DOMESTIC"

Domestic Sewing Machine Co, N. Y

Agents Wanted. Iron in the Blood

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Deblifty, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to divide the complaints of the complai

\$5 to \$20 per day; Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything class Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Port-



Is a scientific combination of two well-known medi-cines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine cor-rect. The really startling cures performed by Will-son's Oil are proof. rect. The result starting cures performed by Wilson's Oil, are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Enering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Lieer Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Economician.

Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLESON,

83 John Street, New York



egar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly num the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BUT-TERS!" Our answer is, that they remove TERS!" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compouted possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

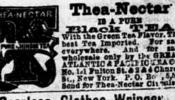
The properties of Dr. Walker's
Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic,
Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diaretic,
Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Altera-

tive, and Anti-Billous.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agis. San Francisco. California
and cor. of Washington and Chariton Sts. N. 1
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

N. Y. N. U., No. 41

872.00 BACH WERK-AGENTS WANTED
Business legitimate. Particulars
ree. J. WOBTH. St. Leuts, Ec. Box 1,345. GOO'S CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Neutral Sciphite of Lime, as prepared by SilLINGS, CLAFF & CO., Boston, formerly J. E. Niczota & Co., keeps CUBER SWEST ALL THE YEAR
ROUND. New York office, 9 College Place.

Literary Journal. Only \$2.50 a Year jess to Great Premiums or Cash Commission to Thirtees Numbers (Oct. to Jan.) On Tril. ft F.fty Cents! Premium Litts. &c., sent L. Trial Subscribers. Address D.D., Moona, S.



Peerless Clothes Wringer.

BUSINESS. Enterprising young and men ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superity facilities for proparing themselves at the SPENONRIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis.



In the woncer'rs medicine to which the afflict ed are above pointed for reiler, the discoverer believes he has combined in Armony more of Nature's most sowereign curative properties, which God has lastilled into the vegetable kingdom for bealing the ack, than we seever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety or most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. If the cure of Broughties, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cares the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great and thorough blood purifying oroperties, it cures all Humors from the worst Serofula to a common Blotch, Pimple or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisone, and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established Erystpelas, sait Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bed blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you sed dult drowsy, debilitated, have asl-

this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you seld dult, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzlaes, bad taste in mouth, internal heat, or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Billousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitani Constipation of the Bowels it is a never falling remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers \$1.000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the discase for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., at the World's Dispensary, at Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommenda-tion; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows: It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presen

a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention. Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.-Eight pages, fifty-six Columns. Only \$1.00 a year, no disc from this rate.

THE SEMI-WERKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun, \$2.00 a year. A discot 20 per cent. to Clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-eight Columns. Daily Chrai over 130,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or \$6 a To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, **THE SUN,** New York City.