Steamed Food for Cows.

While visiting the celebrated Fairview farm of Mr. Augustus Whitman, at Fitchburg, we noticed the "bill of fare" of his Short-horns, posted in one of the feeding rooms of the barn, which, by the way, is a model for neatness and

convenience.

In a basement room is a ten-horse power steam engine, used for cutting feed, grinding grain, and furnishing steam for steaming all the food con-sumed on the premises. The "hash" is made of the following mixture:

525 pounds corn fodder worth\$3 9 114 pounds shorts..... 1 42

Total......\$11 52 This gives about 163 bushels of feed at a batch, costing about seven cents per bushel. Two bushels of this food is given each animal per day, and five pounds of dry hay. The whole daily

cost of feed per cow is only 21.46 cents. This, certainly, is a low figure for the cost of feeding as large animals as were those Short-horns. It always has seemed to us that the natural occupation of the cow is chewing the cud. Whether from the fact that the food is all cut and cooked, or because of the excitement at seeing so many strange faces, the cows were none of them quietly chewing the cud as we would like to see them. Their occupation appeared to be gone. We shall need to see more experiments in feeding steamed food to cows, before we shall be converted to the system.

Seraping Fruit Trees.

We consider early winter to be the best time for scraping and washing the trunks of trees. It is well known to all observing fruit growers that the loose bark of trees is the winter quarters of myriads of insects, where they securely remain until the ensuing spring, when the warm, genial weather invites them to quit their cozy homes and begin their destructive operations for the sea-We have found a narrow saw, rather fine-toothed, to be an excellent tool in rasping off the superfluous bark. It accomplishes it more uniformly than a hoe, trowel, or other scraper; a trowel, or a short-handled hoe, however, is very good when the other may not be possessed. After the bark is removed, the trunks should be washed thoroughly with a preparation of whale oil soap and water, say in proportion of a pound of soap to four gallons of water. It can be applied to large trees with a hickery broom or a stiff whitewash brush, and to small trees, especially dwarfs, with the hard scrub brush. Sickly trees, which can at this season be easily detected by being covered with a species of fungi, or perhaps more properly a peculiar insectivorous deposit—should be scrubbed so as to completely remove this. The mixture will of itself benefit the tree, while the removal from the stem of all extraneous and injurious substances will give to it new health and vigor the ensuing season-in some instances to a surprising extent. When whale oil soap is not obtainable, or carbolic or soft soap, ley should be used, but it should not be very strong, or it might be injurious to the roots of the tree if applied plentifully and the tree small. - Germantown Telegraph.

Domestic Recipes.

PLUM PUDDING.-Two eggs; six crackers; three pints of sweet milk; a piece of butter the size of an egg; one cup of raisins ; a little salt and nut-

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING .- Four eggs one quart of sweet milk; five large teaspoonfuls of Indian-meal; nutmeg and sugar to the taste. Boil the milk and the Indian-meal in it, then let it cool before adding the eggs. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Eat with butter or sweet sauce.

PANCAKES. - One egg; two spoonfuls of sugar; one cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tar; three cups of flour.

QUICK PUDDING .- One egg; one cup or sugar; one tablespoonful of melted butter; one cup of sweet milk; half a teaspoonful of soda; three cups of flour. Bake half an hour or more. Eat with sweet sauce.

SAGO PUDDING .- Two large spoons of sago boiled in one quart of milk; the peel of a lemon; little nutmeg; when cool add four eggs; little salt. Bake about one hour and a haif. Eat with sugar and cream.

A Cheap Ice-House.

My ice-house is a crib ten feet by ten and a half inside, and eight feet high, and set directly on the surface of the ground; the posts are made of slabs and the sides are of the same, nailed on horizontally two or three inches apart. Cost of lumber \$4; nails fifty cents; labor done by a farm hand. Five three-horse loads of ice filled it. In filling, one foot of sawdust was put in, and then a layer of ice one foot from the sides, the edges packed and the middle broke up a little, and as each layer was put in, sawdust was filled in between the ice and boards, and so on till the crib was filled. The top was finished lounding, and covered with a foot of sawdust, and pine boughs on that, to keep the wind from blowing it away, and has had no roof of any kind. The first of this month there was still sixteen inches of ice left. In the middle of one end, about one foot from the boards, is a dumb waiter case, fifteen inches square and ten feet high, inside of which is a dumb waiter two and a half feet long, fitted up with shelves for meat, butter, etc., and it has answered a good purpose.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Reducing Bones.

Mr. Potter Warren, of New Hampshire, at a recent Agricultural Convention, gave the following easy and cheap formula for reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask in some convenient place, for the reception of bones, and throw all that are found on the farm into it, he will be likely to find a collection at the end of the year that would prove a valuable adjunct to his manure heap: "Place them in a large kettle mixed with ashes, and about one peck of lime to the barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shinbones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shinbones ten or twelve hours lenger, they will also become soft."

Legislator Tinnin, of California, wants to make it a felony for railroad meanor for the officer to take the pass. neath this terrible soourge.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Financial Condition of the Undertak- The Real "Hilda" of Nathaniel Haw-

should continue the receiving of sub-

scriptions to the stock. In the month

of September they decided that the Union should be divided into five dis-

tricts, West, Northwest, South, Middle,

and New England, a committee to have

charge of each and obtain subscrip-

tions. I am here to represent the Western Committee. The stock of the

Centennial Board of Finance is \$10,-

000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of

\$10 each, payable either in full at the

time of the subscription, or 20 per cent. down—\$2 per share—and the re-

maining 80 per cent. in four quarterly

payments, beginning three months from the first month succeeding the

month of subscription. Interest at 6

per cent, is paid every stockholder

from the day of payment to the 1st of January, 1876. Every stockholder has

a vote at the annual election of direc-

tors, and his share, pro rata, of all the

proceeds of the Exposition, less the ex-

penses and plus the price obtained for the buildings at the close. They re-

ceive a certificate of stock to hold as a

nemorial. It is a steel engraving, 16x

sketch is now in the hands of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, under whose

direction it is to be engraved by the

engravers in the employ of the Govern-

the Fairmount Park Commissioners

gave to the Centennial Commissioners

450 acres of land on which to hold the

Exhibition. The buildings will cover

a space of 75 acres, the main one cover-

45 acres. Their cost will be over 10,-

000,000. The memorial structure is to

be purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, and will be kept in perpetuity as a national museum. Each State pays

the expenses incurred in sending its products to the Exposition. The Com-

mission provides the buildings, the

steam-power, and the space for the pro-

ducts, but what each State exhibits is

in the hands of its own Commissioners.

Applications for space nearly equal to

half the area of the buildings have al-

ready been received. Compared with the Vienna Exposition, there will be 8,000 more feet of room. There is great

interest to-day in our Exposition in Eu-

rope. France, England, and Italy have appainted 400 commissioners, 200

of whom will be here next spring. Vi-

enna has sent Baron Schonborn to

this country to superintend her inter-

ests at the Exposition. Your Gover-nor will appoint your State Board as soon as the Legislature passes a joint

resolution. In the apportionment of

the contributions, Illinois was assessed

\$658,700, based upon the population given in the census of 1870. The popu-

lation having increased, the quota is

left open, and each State can take what

aged on the plans for the buildings.

The trenches for the foundations are

dug, and the foundation will be in and

of July.

The architects are now en-

On the Fourth of July, 1873,

The

12 inches, drawn by Darling.

General Lansing, of Philadeiphia, agent for the American Centennial Hawthorne ever drew, strong because

The American Centennial Finance Committee, has been address.

The Norde's Studies.

High above all the characters that Hawthorne ever drew, strong because except the General or Lieutenant-General of the army of the strong because t Finance Committee, has been address- of the perfect purity of her nature. ing the Board of Trade in Chicago for the purpose of obtaining support and aid for the Centennial Exhibition. He sweet because of its absolute truthfulness, stands Hilda of the "Marble Ghio, said that on June 30, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to \$356,000,000. On the aid for the Centennial Exhibition. He proposes laying the intent, meaning, and wants of the Exhibition before the Chicago Board of Trade: "The Centennial Board of Finance has the sole charge of the raising of money, the charge of the raising of money are charged that it is only probable that for the original of this lovely portrait the darkest and saddest of fates has been reserved. Years ago, in her girl-hood, Adeline Shepard was a governess the charge of the raising of money are charged that it is only probable that of the proposed that they mounted to \$336,800,000. On the security of \$22.481,339. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to \$356,500,000. The security of \$22.481,339. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to \$3578,508,208, now amounted to \$358,500,000. The security of \$22.481,339. The fractional currency, which is the darkest and saddest of fates has been reserved. Years ago, in her girl-hood, and said the proposition of the proposition of the charge of the charge of the charge of the char making of contracts, the auditing of making a part of that happy domestic accounts, and the spending of the group during its sojourn in England money subscribed by the stockholders.

It was organized in June of last year, and to organize it it was necessary to have stock subscriptions. Under the direction of the Commission, the financial corporators of each State was a large of mailed by the stockholders.

It was organized in June of last year, watching her and studying her as it was his custom to study all with whom he came in contact, placed her portrait in the "Marble Faun" as his ideal of a maidenly purity so perfect as to be selfmoney subscribed by the stockholders. and Italy, and the great novelist, cial corporators of each State were dito meet and open subscription hooks for 100 days. For that period each State was allowed to take so much stock and no more. At the expiration of the 100 days there was 16,000 stock-holders, and they elected the Board of twenty-five Directors, who now control the finances of the Exposition. They met in June, and determined the way the accounts should be organized, arranged, and kept, and the way they

home and at Antioch College. It was after leaving this institution that she went to Europe with the Hawthornes, and traveled with them. Among the Americans whom she met abroad was Theodore Parker, to whom, from an appreciation similar to that which called forth the naturally chary sympathies of Hawthorne, she had been long endeared. Quite a pleasant anecdote is related of demanded. home and at Antioch College. It was Flerence. After her return she again where he was preaching, and afterwards came to Cambridge. His health failed, and his energetic wife opened a school for girls and carried it on successfully for years.

story of a life which was very quiet until within a few months, when Mrs. Badger's appointment on the School Committee necessarily brought her be-fore the public and made her name a household word in every city of the Union in which a daily newspaper is in the political field. Whether the excitement of the discussion which arose, or the feeling of the responsibility of her new position, or some unknown cause, drove her to her death, will probably never be known. The few brief notes that she left behind her tell little, and she seems to have been reticent in her conversation with the ladies to whom she spoke on the Fall River boat; there is no hint of any secret grief, and the only theory of the suicide is that the gifted woman and talented teacher sought her own destruction, having become insane through dread of insanity. Having already seen the dark cloud descend upon more than one member of her family she feared its ap-

that one of the sisters died insane. The derangement in the only two cases that yielded readily to judicious treatment. It is the conviction of those best knowing the facts that if the subject of this sketch could have been reached betimes, whatever aberrations of mind she might have been thus subject to might easily have been warred off and a permanent mental restoration secured.

the corner-stone laid on the next Fourth

A Son's Terrible Crime. A few years ago George Chase moved from Addison, N. Y., to the southern part of Michigan. He married there. A few weeks ago his brother, Chubb Chase, went from the same place to visit him. While there Chubb fell in like the decline of other functions, may love with George's wife, and, as recent developments show, conspired with her to kill her husband, that the treacherous brother might take his place. dle age, and even in advanced age one Chubb returned home, and wrote to Mrs. Chase, enclosing a quantity of strychnine. He instructed her how to strycbnine. use it, and encouraged her to the murderous deed by saying that he had done a job just as bad. Mrs. Chase could not find heart to administer the poison. Her husband learned of the secret. A detective wrote to Chubb Chase, signthe name of the brother's wife, saying that the poison had been administered, and "George was dead and buried." Chubb hastened to join his brother's wife. When he set foot in Michigan he was at once taken into custody, and on a charge made by his brother, was lodged in jail at Ann Arbor.

A detective was sent to look up further evidence of the crime in Addison. The officer then learned of the mysterious and sudden death a few months ago of the mother of the Chases. Chubb was at home when she died. Putting together certain suspicious actions of his and the statements in his letter that he had done a job worse than the one she was about to do, it is now believed in Addison that he murdered his mother for a few dollars she had in her house, and which she tenaciously hoarded. Her remains have been exhumed and portions of them sent away for chemical analysis. No one doubts that the examination will result in the discovery of poison.

The Cholera Epidemic in Europe,

The London Medical Record says that during the past year there were 433,295 cases of cholera in Hungary, and that of this number 247,718 persons recovered, 182,549 are dead, and 2,978 remain under treatment. Croatia and Slivonia, the ancient military boundaries, are not included in these lists, nor are the victims whom cholera carried off when it broke out at the end of 1872 in Buda and Upper Hungary. The population of the countries of the erown of St. Stephen amount to 16,000,-000, and since it is estimated that altogether they have lost this year 200,or steamboat men to give free passes to | 000 souls by cholera, it follows that 1 any State or town officer, and a misde- in 30 of the inhabitants has fallen be-

The Marble Faun.

protecting, and potent for good with all who encountered it. Such, in her youth, was Mrs. Adeline A. Badger,

tention of Horace Mann while she was pupil at the Normal School at West Quite a pleasant anecdote is related of he cordial welcome extended by Mr. Parker at the time the two met in went West, and eventually married the Rev. Henry C. Badger, of Antioch College, a Unitarian minister. With him she passed some years at the West,

This is the very short and simple fragists and to those who oppose them

proach to herself, and sought security occurred was temporary, and

The Mental Condition of Old Age.

Dr. Beard says upon the mental condition of old age : Moral decline in old age means-take care; for the brain is giving way. It is very frequently accompanied or preceded by sleeplessness. Decline of the moral faculties,

be relieved, retarded, and sometimes cured by proper medical treatment, and especially by hygiene. In youth, midmay suffer for years from disorders of of the nervous system that cause derangement of some one of many of the moral faculties, and perfectly recover.

The symptoms should be taken early and treated like any other physical disease. Our best asylums are now acting upon this principle, and with good success. Medical treatment is almost powerless without hygiene. Study the die as trees die, slowly, and at the top first. As the moral and reasoning faculties are the highest, most complex and most delicate development of human nature, they are the first to show signs of cerebral disease. When they begin to decay in advanced life we are safe in predicting that if these signs are neglected other functions will sooner or later be impaired.

When conscience is gone, the constitution is threatened. Everybody has observed that greediness, ill temper, despondency, are often the first and only symptoms that disease is coming upon us. The moral nature is a delicate barometer, that foretells long beforehand the coming storm in the system. Moral decline, as a system of cerebral disease, is, to say the least, as reliable as are many of the symptoms by which physicians are accustomed to make a diagnosis of various diseases of the bodily organs. When moral is associated with mental decline in advanced life, it is almost safe to make a diagnosis of cerebral disease.

Let nothing deprive us of our sleep. Early to bed and late to rise makes the modern toiler healthy and wise. The problem for the future is to work hard, and at the same time to take it easy. The more we have to do the more we should sleep. Let it never be forgotten that death in the aged is more frequently a slow process than an event; a man may begin to die ten or fifteen years before he is buried.

An insolvent debtor offered his creditors a compromise of twenty-five cents on the dollar, which they declined. He went into bankrnptcy, the lawyers got a nibble at the estate, and now it pays only two and a-half per cent, to the greditors!

XLIIId CONGRESS.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., introduced a bill relating upon the register 45 years or who shall be 62

\$339,881,000, making the total increase on the currency over \$82,000,000. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to specie value. If not, when would it be?

youth, was Mrs. Adeline A. Badger, concerning whom public conjecture has been busy during the last week, finally settled down to the dreary conviction on tand cannot represent the value of labor, that the life which began so beautifully has ended darkly and sadly.

From her childhood Mrs. Badger was distinguished for her cleverness and aptitude as a scholar, attracting the attention of Horace Mann while she was of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen a pupil at the Normal School at West dollars and fifty cents, and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even mendation of the masters with whom she afterwards pursued her studies, at capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, home and at Antioch College. It was

demanded.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Board of Trade against any increase of the volume of currency, asking that the national Banking act be amended, and that the volume of fractional currency be reduced. The Committee on Transportation Routes was requested to report on the subject within a reasonable time, giving full details of the cheap transportation question so far as they were able.

were able.

Petitions were presented by Senators Boutwell, Sherman, Fenton, Ramsey, Wright, Chandler, Anthony, and others from women in various parts of the country asking for legislation conferring upon them the right to

Mr. Merriman, of N. C., said our country enjoyed the confidence of its people more than any country on the face of the earth, yet our currency had been less valued than gold by 20 per cent. He argued that it was impossible to make a paper currency equal to gold. It was idle and criminal for Congress to undertake to Union in which a daily newspaper is published, and caused her to be an object of interest both to the woman sufmust have a gold and silver currency. Until we establish a medium of exchange based upon gold and silver, we can never have the advan tage of commerce. He advocated an immediate

esumption of specie payment.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. Waite to be Chief-Justice. A substitute was reported by the Finance Committee for Mr. Howe's Liquer Traffic bill. Mr. Sargent, of California, presented a long petition of Susan B. Athony, relating the cir-cumstances of her registering and voting in Rochester, N. Y., and subsequent indictment and trial for illegal voting before Judge Hunt of the United States Supreme Court, stating that her trial was not a fair one, and her coniction in violation of the statute, and asking that the fine imposed upon her be remitted.

Mr. Morton, of Ind., submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and

ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission proach to herself, and sought security in death.

Herein it is proper to remark that some misinformation has been published in regard to the presence of insanity in the family. Her father, the late Otis Shepard, of Dorchester, was never subject to insanity, nor is it true that one of the sixter diad insane. The viding for the inspection of bridges, tracks. locomotives, and cars; and the reform of any abuses that may exist in consequence of ex-tortion, or unjust discriminations in the transortation of frieght and passengers, and, in general, what regulations are necessary to promote the efficiency of railroads, the interests f commerce, and the convenience and safety of the traveling public.

HOUSE. Mr Small, of N. H., asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many orses are owned and maintained by the Gov erument of the District of Columbia, expense and uses of the same, and wh em ; and whether they are required for the public service; and also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and

sed with such horses. Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subse-quently abolished by law.

Bills introduced: To provide a currency in

Bills introduced: To provide a currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States; to abolish the system of mileage; to establish a department of manufactures. Also, to allow national banks a circulation equal to the face of their deposited bonds; for the purchase of Mon ticello, Va., formerly the homestead of Thomas Leffances, and containing his grays; to amend Jefferson, and containing his grave; to amend the national banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and

ubstantial basis.
Mr. Ward, of N. J., introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was divine art of taking it easy. Men often die as trees die, slowly, and at the top first. As the moral and reasoning factracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. This bill includes all who enlisted for three or more months at the commence ment of the war, and who have never received bounty. Referred to Committee on Military

Affairs The House refused to suspend the rules to admit a resolution by Wilson, of Ind., to crease the circulating medium, the vote being

134 to 98.

Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to suspend th rules and pass the bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the Govern-ment, and bearing the official signature of a member of either House of Congress, shall ass through the mails free of charge until the st of July, 1874. Rejected. Yeas, 71; Nays.

A bill presented provides for a regulation of the passenger and freight charges on railroads through a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for two, four, and six years, with a compensation of four thousand dollars and actual

traveling expenses.

A new rule, providing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into the Committee of the Whole, shall be seconded by a majority before being submitted to the House adopted after a long discussion.

A bill was reported from the Select Com-mittee on the Centennial Exposition requesting the President to extend invitations to other Governments to be present and take part in the Exposition. After a long debate the bill was passed, only four members voting against it. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., presented a memorial of E. S. Jaffray & Co., Lawson Bros., and thirty-five other importers of New York city, repre-senting six hundred millions of invested mercantile capital, praying for a repeal of the high rates of duty in real and hand made lace, to prevent smuggling and to increase the revenue The House passed the bill to pay official reporters, and set apart two days to debate the

bill permanently increasing currency to \$400,000,000. \$400,000,000.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pa., presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of laws directing the redemption or conversion of legal tender notes outstanding since

onds to be payable on demand in said legal tender notes, the bonds to bear interest at some fixed rate, say 3,65-100 per annum, and also that the national banks may count said

The most confiding woman lives in Providence. She went to an auction, and, knowing the prevalence of thieves at such places, asked a nice-looking man to take care of her pocketbook, containing \$80. He is still taking care

Will Wonders Never Cease ?

of it.

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken ; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated ! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a pure medicine which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country. - Com.

At a meeting of consumers of iron and steel, held in Boston, resolutions in favor of a reduction of the duty on steel were adopted.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation of the heart, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some utering disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice, until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other com-plications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and com-fort instead of prolonged misery. From Miss Lobinda E. St. Clair, Shade,

Athens, Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your
Favorite Prescription is working almost like a
miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind. Aug. 3, 1872:
"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."
From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill.

March 19, 1872: " Dr. Pierce-The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for.

For a family medicine, one that will serve a turn on all occasions, Perry Davis's Pain-Piller stands high. No household should be without it, and no traveler should consider bis valise packed until a bottle of it has been stored away in it. At home or abroad, always keep it, and when sudden pains or aches come it will prove a friend in need .- [Com.

PERUVIAN SYRUP-a permanent tonic .- [Com

LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY as long as violent cough or cold runs on unchecked. Remember this, and lose no time in resorting to HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, the only certain cure .- [Com. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

We understand that the whoopingcough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our Doctor, however, says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—[Com.

There are more than one thousand lifferent kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of Parsons' Purgative Pills.—[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supercrogation to descant on them any further-nothing can beat it .- 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.

** NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston
Dr. John Ware. celebrated Vegetable
PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption. THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP IS HHE 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 It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind lic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Romedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Tecthing or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Mone Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside

Wrapper.

BOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND RICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in

worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 215 Fulton Street, Now York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in
Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, vis.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomsch, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Bide, Rheu-matism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgia Cholers, Dysentery, Colds, Fiesh Wounds, Burns, Bore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and Ex

ternal use.

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 Vegetable and all Healing. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,

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

BROWN'S A COUGH, Cold, Sore Throat BRONCHIAL
TROCHES
FOR
GOUGHS
GOUGHS
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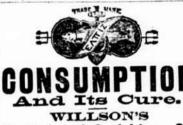
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