THE TOWN CLOCK.

The clock in the old church tower,
One face looks over the town,
The other over the willows green
On the turnpike bare and brown.

At the big black hands I gaze,
As I stitch away at my hem;
When one points up and the other down,
I kiss my fingers to them.

For somebody out on the road
Looks up at the clock, I know,
And the long hands seem to beckon him on
In the way that he fain would go.

And I love the old town clock,
In the tower so gray and grim;
Its one face giving a promise to me.
The other a welcome to him.

The Illiterate Robber.

While sitting over our chocolate at Brignon's, the conversation turned upon robbers and robberies in the French metropolis, when one of our number, Jules Lafout, related the following:

A gentleman who had been out late on a very dark night was returning home with a lighted lantern in his hand, and while passing over the Pont Neuf he was accosted by a stranger in a manner so polite and so supplicating that he at once stopped.

"You have a light," said the stranger, "and will perhaps do me the kindness to read for me this bit of paper which I have just picked up. It may be of consequence."

The gentleman held up his lantern and looked first upon the applicant, whom he found to be a strong-built, sinewy man, heavily bearded, and very respectably dressed. Then he took the paper, and, to his amazement, read as follows:

"When you have read this, speak not a word! Speak, and you die! Give to me your watch, your jewelry, and your purse! Do this, and then silently depart, and you may live.—Beware!"

Daring robberies had recently been committed in Paris by bold and desperate men, and the gentleman had no doubt that he had met one of the fraternity. He had no weapon of defence with him, and not caring to jeopardize his life, he concluded it most prudent to follow the directions thus silently given, and accordingly he took out his watch and his purse, and removed his rings and his bosom-pin, and delivered them up, at the same time taking another careful survey of the stranger's face, so that he might recognize him, should he ever after meet him. Having done this without opposition, he made his way over the bridge as rapidly as possible.

A week or more had elapsed when, one day, as the gentleman was standing upon the *Quai de la Conference*, he saw his robber friend of the Pont Neuf passing near at hand. Keeping the man in sight until he could call in the aid of the police he had him arrested and taken before a magistrate, and upon full representation by the gentleman of all the circumstances, and upon direct accusation of the robbery, he was sent to prison. When the robber was brought to the bar for trial he picked his teeth and stroked his beard very unconcernedly; and in answer to the indictment he pleaded not guilty *most assuredly*. The gentleman, who was the only witness of the fact against the prisoner, swore positively to the robbery, and the identity of the person.

The prisoner made his own defence; and he did it with an ease and assurance to be found only in the most accomplished of his class.

"My lords and gentlemen," he said, "I confess that on the evening specified I did meet this gentleman on the Pont Neuf; and the scene, as he has related it, transpired between us. But, *ciel!* I had no evil thought. It is my misfortune not to be able to read. I had just picked up a bit of paper, and thinking it might be of importance, and seeing that the gentleman had a lighted lantern in his hand, I asked him to read it for me. I would have asked him what he had found, but before I could speak he pulled out his purse and his watch, and thrust them into my hands, and also forced upon me his finger rings and diamond pin. I was astounded. I thought him mad—perhaps he meant to jump from the parapet into the river,—suicide.—Was it the paper had caused this?—Had it been meant for him?—I was upon the point of questioning him when he turned and dashed away, leaving me, for the time, like one stupefied. When I recovered myself the thought flashed upon me that the paper might be of great value,—some state secret, perhaps,—and the stranger, wishing to keep it without question, had given me his valuables to get rid of me. *Ma foi!* I think it is I who have a right to complain. I would like justice for the useless excitement I have suffered."

Not a soul in court but believed the rascal was guilty; but no formal demand upon the gentleman for his money had been proved, and the man who could not read, but who could plead with the grace of a Foquet, was suffered to go free.

Fagging.

In some of the English schools the system of fagging, by which the junior pupils are compelled to perform menial offices for their seniors, is still kept up, and the smaller boys are obliged to submit to all sorts of tyrannical impositions from the larger ones. But this is a trifling abuse compared with the brutality practised in school discipline. For instance, a correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says that in Winchester College the prefects—senior pupils to whom are delegated certain disciplinary powers—are permitted to flog the pupils coming under their authority to any extent and upon the most trifling provocation. Each prefect has a ground ash in his possession, and uses it and abuses it whenever he pleases. These floggings are no child's play, either. The coats of the victims are frequently cut into ribbons by the blows from the ash, which often draw the blood freely. Twenty blows are given at a time, and the punishment is sometimes even more severe, as the caprice or malevolence of the prefect suggests.

A LITTLE HERO.—The Royal Humane Society of Great Britain has just transmitted its medal, with a suitable testimonial, to a little fellow named Alfred Ingham, aged only eleven, who rescued another boy named Halliwell, from the canal at Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire. Halliwell, it seems, was playing with several other boys on the canal bank, when he accidentally fell into the water. The cries of his companions, who were paralyzed with fear and made no effort to save him, brought Ingham to the spot. After diving several times, he succeeded in rescuing him. Ingham seems to have learnt not only to swim well, but how to treat persons apparently drowned, for on getting the boy on the bank, he placed him on his stomach and gently rolled him from side to side. The boy's mother offered him money, which, however, the little fellow declined.

The promoters of an iron company in England represent that an average profit of $3.75 per tun on finished iron may be expected during a number of years, but a larger sum is realized at present.

Newspaper Advertising.

Ever since the era of advertising was inaugurated, business men of all classes have been made the victims of a certain class of men who, with flippant speech, and with a persistency as provoking as it would be admirable in a better cause, have persuaded them to enter into their particular schemes. These schemes are numerous, as many an advertiser can attest, and when we weigh their influence in a calm, impartial manner, we shall become convinced that they are a sublime fraud upon the too-lenient advertising public; and the advertiser, when he has submitted to the imposition, has literally thrown his money away.

The schemes of these honey-tongued and metal-visaged gentry, who besiege the unwary advertiser on every hand and bore him into giving them an "ad."—which the advertiser generally does in order to get rid of him—are, as we have heretofore mentioned, exceedingly numerous. There is the "programme" scheme, for instance, cunningly interspersed with stale jokes, or other "light and entertaining reading matter," and handed to the passer-by on these days when there chances to be an unusual gathering in the town or city, only to be glanced at for the space of a second, if at all, and then carelessly thrown away to be trampled under foot. This is decidedly a waste of money on the part of the advertiser.

Then, again, we have the hotel-register scheme, hotel card-advertising scheme, and the hotel card-rack scheme, together with other schemes too numerous to mention. Now, what the honest advertisers want, and, indeed, what every advertiser in the land wants, is the greatest return for the amount of money invested. In order to secure this there is but one reliable method, and that is the newspaper, (for which there is a demand, because of its worth). The American people are pre-eminently a reading people, and of all the literature thrown broadcast over the country, that of the newspaper predominates and is the most generally read. The people are gradually being educated up to the practice of looking into the advertising columns of the newspaper in order to find where their wants can be supplied. This being the fact, it is patent to every sensible advertiser that the place to display his wares is where they will be the most likely to be seen and read. In conclusion, then, the advertiser, in order to receive a rich return for his investment, must seek the most reliable medium, which is most emphatically the newspaper, and the wise and judicious advertiser will always reject every other.—*American Press.*

Taking Cold.

It is unwise to change to cooler clothes except when you first get up in the morning.

If you find yourself inclined to wake up at a regular hour in the night and remain awake, you can break up the habit in three days by getting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring.

"Order is Heaven's first law;" regularity in eating, sleeping and exercise, has a very large share in securing a long and healthful life.

If you are caught in a drenching rain, or fall in the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.

To allow the clothing to dry upon you, unless by keeping up a vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.

If you are conscious of being in a passion, keep your mouth shut, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage.

If a person "faints," place him on his back and let him alone; he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line than perpendicularly.

Feel a noble pride of living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last days of sickness.

A Loaf of Bread.

In the time of a famine, a rich man allowed twenty of the poorest children in the town to come to his house, and said to them: "In this basket there is a loaf of bread for each of you. Take it, and come at the same hour every day, till God sends better times.' The children pounced upon the basket, struggled and fought over the bread, because each one wished the largest and best loaf; and then went away without a word of thanks to their friend. But Francesca, a little girl, meanly though neatly dressed, stood at a distance, and gratefully took the loaf that was left in the basket, which was the smallest; then kissed the good man's hand, and went quietly home. The next day the children were just as naughty and ill-behaved; and this time there was left poor Francesca a loaf that was hardly half as large as the others. But when she reached home, and her mother cut the bread, there fell out a number of new pieces of silver. The mother was frightened and said, "Take back the money this moment; for it is certainly in the bread by mistake." Francesca took it back. But the kind man said: "It is no mistake, my good child. I had the money baked in a small loaf in order to reward you. Be always contented and yielding as you now are. He who is contented with the smallest loaf, rather than quarrel for the largest, will receive abundant reward.

HOW IT STANDS.—It is now some twenty years since the great suspension bridge was built over the Niagara River. The question of its safety has recently been agitated, and critical investigation has been made. The caps on the towers covering the cables have been removed, and the cables found to be as perfect in all respects as ever they were. But most important of all, the anchorage of the cables was thoroughly inspected. The masonry over one of them was removed for about twelve feet, or below where the wires are attached to the anchor chains. A portion of the cable is imbedded in water-lime cement. For twenty years this has been there, yet, on removing it and rubbing the paint off the wires, the latter were found as bright and perfect as when placed there; the cement having preserved the wire and anchor chains intact. The examination was made in the presence of competent engineers, who have expressed themselves as above to the directors of the bridge company.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—The American diamond thieves, Davis and Saunders, who, at St. Petersburg, robbed the Russian Empress and three of the Imperial museums in the great city, confessed their crime to the authorities and were sentenced to ten years' transportation to the Ural Mountains. They were kept in the Moscow penitentiary until the 4th of October, when, being clad in the common fur robes of the convict, they were marched out, chained together hand and foot, with 300 other wretched convicts, and started en route for their cheerless destination.

Density of Population in Bengal.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in analyzing the figures of the recent census of the lower provinces of India, states some astonishing facts as to the density of the population. The total population subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is 66,500,000, distributed over an area of 214,000 square miles, which gives the high average of 272 to the square mile; but the average in the "regulation provinces" of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, discarding the outlying provinces of Assam, Chota, Nagpore, and wilder tracts, is much higher. In these regulation provinces, with a total area of 120,000 square miles, the population is 58,000,000, giving an average density of 480 to the square mile—a density, it is stated, exceeding that of the population of Belgium, which stands highest of any European state, and extending over a tract of country more than ten times as extensive as that kingdom. It may popularize the idea of the density of population in these regulation provinces if we add that, with an area only rather more than half that of France (120,000 square miles to 209,000), they possess about one and three-quarter times the the population of France—58,000,000 in Bengal, &c., to 36,000,000 in France. And even this is not the whole truth as to the density of population. The correspondent goes on to state: "In the districts more immediately round Calcutta, and in the more densely peopled parts of Behar, the ground is still more thickly occupied. Indeed, in the district of Hooghey, after years of epidemic fever, the density is represented by the almost incredible figure of 1,000 to the square mile. I should have suspected some error in the areas, but every district of Bengal has now been surveyed and marked with an accuracy which precludes any mistake on this point." The singularity of the density of population is all the greater, because it is the density of an agricultural and not of a manufacturing population, and it is impossible not to look at the figures without a recollection of the passages in Mr. Hunter's books, which point but the special danger created for us in India by the very excellence of our rule, which abolishes the old checks to population.

Life in India.

In India when a youth is too poor to pay any dower and wants a wife, he binds himself to serve the girl's father as Jacob served Laban; the time varies from eight months to five years, and during that period all intercourse between the two is forbidden. The youth is the household drudge, hewer of wood, drawer of water; he looks after the cattle, or performs any other menial work. When serving his uncle for his cousin, he begins younger and serves longer than if apprenticed to a stranger. The theory is that the uncle will not exact such hard service from his nephew, the tie of relationship among those people being very binding. When the time is completed the same ceremonial is gone through, the bride's father paying all expenses.

It occasionally happens that the girl declines to marry the youth whom her parents have selected; she then has to take matters into her own hands and make a runaway match. As, theoretically, it is allowed that she has the right of selection, the elders of the village endeavor to arrange the business amicably; but the parents of the girl are generally obliged to withhold their consent, having promised her to some one else; so, to avoid feuds, they remain passive. The girl meets her lover and declares her intention of becoming his wife; she anoints his head with turmeric, and touches his feet; he then takes her to his father's house, and marries her from there if his parents will pay the expenses; if not, he puts on her arms a pair of bangles, the Gond symbol of a wedding-ring, gives a dinner to the elders of his village, and takes the girl home.

BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES.—Black silk costumes have again proved to be the most popular of season. At various times ladies have declared themselves weary of black dresses, and have adopted the new tints; but they have invariably returned to black, since nothing else is at once so distinguished and so convenient. Two-thirds of the latest importations consist of black suits, and it is said that Worth's costumes for Parisiennes are almost wholly confined to black and dark green bronze silks. Importers say that as long as ladies want the finest fabric their money can buy, and find that article to be black silk, just so long will black remain in fashion; and modistes assert that the most venerable ladies and the youngest debutantes among their customers spend money more lavishly for black costumes than for any other. Hence this elegant dress still remains the fashionable uniform for church, visiting, the theatre, the promenade, and is semi-dress suit for afternoon weddings and receptions. The choicest trimming for such dresses is fine embroidery on the flounces; elaborate jet passementerie with crimped tape fringes, and a quantity of velvet in the way of facings, vest, waistcoat, and sashes, are next in favor. Lace is less used at this season than in the spring. Very irregular flounces, with a tablier different from the trimming on the back breadths, are most admired. Narrow and wide flounces, some gathered and others pleated, some plainly edged and others scalloped, appear on the same dress. Two gathered bias ruffles each a finger-length deep, overlapped by a side-pleated flounce of twice their width, headed by a bias band and a narrow erect pleating, form a favorite combination of trimming for a silk dress skirt.

STATISTICS.—The total census of horses in the United States was 4,336,719 in 1850, 6,249,174 in 1860, and 8,990,900 in February, 1872. The total valuation is $659,707,916, in which Pennsylvania has $53,068,998 invested in 546,160 horses, averaging $97.18. New York, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, only have more than Pennsylvania. The grand average price for the whole country is $73.37. To this must be added $121,027,316 invested in 1,276,300 mules, of which Pennsylvania has 24,900, valued at $3,242,229, averaging $130.21. The gross value of the horses and mules of the whole country is $780,735,232, compared with $321,562,693 in oxen and other cattle; $329,408,983 in milch cows; $88,771,197 in sheep, and $138,733,828 in hogs.

A MAIL DOG.—Previous to the year 1760 the mail between Portsmouth, N. H., and Wells, Me., for seven years was regularly carried by a dog. The mail was carefully made up, tied to the animal's neck, and carried safely through, until at last, on one of his journeys, the faithful creature was killed by the Indians.

The *Journal de Paris* gives the following figures for the French Army during the coming year: Total effective force, 454,170 men, of whom 212,044 are infantry, 60,044 cavalry, 51,308 artillery, 8,000 "equipages militaires," 29,170 gensdarmes, and 14,604 miscellaneous.

The Burning of Moscow.

As Napoleon Bonaparte was marching his army into Moscow on September 15, 1812, the Russian authorities determined to burn the city rather than to allow it to be occupied by him. They accordingly distributed combustible material throughout the city, ready to be lighted should his army enter it.

His entry and attempted occupation of Moscow, and the subsequent burning of the city by the Russians, are matters of history, from which we quote the following:

"On Wednesday, September 15, 1812, Napolean took up his headquarters in the Kremlin, and on the same day the fire broke out in the shops of the Kitsl Gorod. The night of the 16th was illuminated by the fire of a general conflagration. The explosion of the balloons of flame which were seen falling from the tops of towers showed the means which were being taken to spread the fire. A vast sea of flame illuminated the horizon for miles, and announced to the unhappy Muscovites who still lingered near the town that their homes no longer existed. The different quarters of the town took fire, burned and disappeared all at once. Heaps of calcined and blackened stones indicated the spot where houses had stood. The silence of terror was only interrupted by a roaring like that of the waves of a stormy sea; this was produced by the wind, which, driving with violence the torrent of flame, hurried afar and wide the destroying element. From time to time whole buildings fell with a crash. Wherever the eye turned, nothing could be seen but smoking ruins or devouring flames. Ever and anon was heard the mournful toll of a bell which sounded like the signal passed between one and another of equal destruction. In spite of the vigilance of the sentries posted at the houses, the fire spread as if it was driven by an invisible power. Although a great part of the town was built of wood, it took many days of general conflagration to consume it. At last in most quarters of the town there were left so few traces of habitations that the streets could hardly be recognized. Human bodies half burned, and the dead carcasses of horses, cows and dogs, lay in the midst of the ruins. 3,000 houses, besides a great number of palaces, were reduced to ashes; scarcely 6,000 buildings were left standing. The private loss by the destruction of houses and their contents, was calculated at not less than £30,000,000 sterling ($150,000,000), and this was probably under the mark. The first torch which set Moscow ablaze was said to have been applied by Count Bostopchone, the governor of the city.

How to Make Coffee.

An old coffee drinker tells an exchange something about his beverage. Shall I give you a long-tried receipt? say for two persons: We will buy our coffee of a grocer that we can rely upon to give us pure Java, and fresh-browned. We will only buy a small quantity—not over two pounds—so as to keep it fresh, have it ground, sent home, and immediately put into our tightly-closed tin canister. Now we are ready for some boiling-water, which first use to scald out the coffee-pot we are to use in making it, and see that it is perfectly clean; then dip into a bowl two tablespoons full of coffee from your canister; break an egg, take one-fourth of both yolk and white carefully with a teaspoon—for, if the egg is put in a cool place it will serve several times; add the egg to the coffee, stir it, pouring in a little cold water, until you can beat it thoroughly; then have three or four cups of water boiling in the coffee-pot, and stir your mixture of egg and coffee into it, setting it on where it is hot but only let it boil up two minutes, then set it where it will keep hot, but not boil, and pour out half a cup of the coffee to clear the nozzle of the pot, and throw it in again, which will settle it; and when your breakfast is dished up you will have a beverage fit to set before a king! Now what is difficult about that? The same rule is applicable to Mocha, Rio, or any other real coffee, but trial has proved that Java gives the most universal satisfaction. Now, do you wish to know how to manage this rule for a hundred? Use a tablespoonful for each person: mix two eggs with the coffee and cold water, thoroughly, and have two bags made of double mosquito netting, in which put the mixture, and then put them into the boiler of boiling water, and do not let it boil any longer after it boils up than a smaller quantity, always being sure, in either case, that no old coffee or grounds are left in the pot when you are ready to make a new supply.

A Huge Den of Robbers.

A letter from Naples in the *Grenzboten* draws an alarming picture of the condition of that city and of the surrounding country. "Southern Italy," says the writer, "is a huge den of robbers: not only the mountains and the fields, but the large towns, are full of them. The higher officials of the towns are now tolerably honest, but their subordinates form a sort of Camorra, whose sole object is plunder. At the cab-stands in Naples there are persons who extort money under various pretexts from every one who takes a cab; in all public eating-houses and theatres there are swarms of pick-pockets who do an excellent business, and are on very friendly terms with the gendarmes and police. Thieves are stationed in the squares and markets and in the most frequented streets; and in the hotels they have private relations with the servants, and in the harbor with the custom-house officials. Nearly all the porters at the water-side belong to this Camorra, and it seldom happens that twenty per cent. of the luggage which they carry to the custom-house does not disappear."

CARMINE.—Carmine, the most beautiful of all red colors, is obtained from the cochineal insects, which were originally found only in Mexico, but are now successfully raised in many other countries. They feed upon the prickly-pear, on which the females fix themselves, and, being wingless, they never move from them. At a certain time in the year they are gathered from the pear by means of a brush, and they are then plunged in hot water and exposed in the sun to dry. When dried they have the appearance of small berries or seeds, being of a grayish-purple color, and in this state they form the cochineal of commerce. It takes 70,000 of the dried cochineals to weigh a pound. The preparation of carmine is a very delicate operation, requiring great care and skill.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Indian troubles have broken out in a most unexpected quarter—Northern California. The Modocs, who are naturally a warlike race, have taken the field, and have massacred many settlers in the sparsely populated region east of the Cascade Range, on the boundary between Oregon and California. No explanation is given of the origin of the difficulty except that the Modocs would not remain in their reservation. The fact is, however, that the whites have crowded the Indians of that part of the country, so that they have become restive.

THE LATEST.—The latest specimen of the stage drunkard is Old Grimey, produced at the Grecian Theater, London. The old ruffian, half miser, half sot, varies the performance by hagging for another coin after his friend had given him sixpence. "Why, you old villain, I've just given you a sixpence to buy rum with, have I not?" "Yes Dick, dear Dick, my boy," hiccoughs old Grimey; "but you don't think I'm going to spend my hard-earned capital in rum, do you? I never drinks but when I'm treated.

☞If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh upon which it depends. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. It is sold by Druggists.—Com.

THE SUPREME QUESTION.—Undoubtedly health is the most important of earthly blessings, and therefore the nervous anxiety of the sick to ascertain the relative merits of the various medicines in use is not surprising. Within the last two years many thousands of invalids have abandoned the preparations of the pharmocopolist for the famous remedy introduced by Dr. Walker, of California, under the somewhat eccentric name of Vinegar Bitters. That this new Vegetable medicine is "winning golden opinions of all sorts of people" is beyond a doubt. The accounts we hear of its extraordinary effects in cases of chronic dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaints, malarious fevers, nervous prostrations, and many other distressing diseases, certainly justify the popularity which it has everywhere acquired. Dr. Walker claims for his specific a remedial power over all disorders that do not involve an irreparable destruction of bone and fibre, and results so far appear to have justified the claim. In this age of wonders we are not disposed to deny the possibility of any phenomena not directly at variance with the laws of nature, and as it is held by many physiologists that all maladies proceed from the same generic cause, we see no reason for the incredulity with which some people regard the idea of a Universal Medicine. That Dr. Walker's famous preparation is destined to be universally approved can scarcely be considered doubtful.—*Com.*

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE.—Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations and who have resolved to try HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom to which no description can do justice.—(*Com.*

CRIES OF MURDER IN THE NIGHT appal us A bad Cough ringing through the house in the hours of darkness is equally suggestive of danger and death. Soothe, quiet, and cure it with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. Other remedies may have disappointed you, but this never fails.—Com.

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous cures effected with FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF. Aches Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., CANNOT EXIST if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money returned.—Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—Com.

Rufus Chapman, of Liberty, Me., had a stiff leg, bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—*Com.*

MORMON SECRETS sent free. Address ANDREW HENLEY, Omaha, Nebraska.—Com.

The proprietors of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Purgative Pills*, and *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* at the stores.—*Com.*

POVERTY IS BAD, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich, and "as good as anybody." Try it.—*Com.*

An Established Remedy. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.—*Com.*

A handsome Christmas present to a gentleman will be a hundred Elmwood Collars. They will last him a year. All first-class furnishing stores can supply them.—*Com.*

The analysis of "The Queen's Toilet" for the Complexion, made by Professor S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, proves it to be free from all poison, and a truly valuable preparation.—*Com.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.—Com.

Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion can be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Billiousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficent.

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