GENERAL ITEMS.

THE nick of time—Wrinkles.

VOICE of the night—S'cat.

DUTIES are ours, events are God's.

THE real yellow fever—Greed for gold.

NOTHING is so hard but search will find it out.

SOMETHING that doesn't mind pinching—Snuff.

SOCIETY makes kings or beggars, but nature makes men.

THE eight wealthiest men in New Orleans are retired butchers.

TWENTY thousand strangers have visited Florida thus far this season.

IT is said that iron can be made cheaper in Tennessee than in Pennsylvania.

"LOVE is an eternal transport." The same might be said of canal boats.

IT is estimated that Kansas will add 75,000 to her population this year.

FLORIDA has only 400 Indians left, and isn't particular about keeping those.

PEOPLE who are always wishing for something new should try neuralgia.

"GREAT is bankruptcy," says Carlyle: "it brings an end to all shams under the sun."

PRENTICE said that Daniel was the only man ever lionized without growing vain about it.

CAN a civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?

WHY is a philanthropist like an old horse?—Because he always stops at the sound of woe.

TWENTY-TWO persons were burned during 1872, in the city of Brooklyn, by the use of bad kerosene oil.

YOU need not tell all the truth unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be true.

The man who attempted to whistle a bar of soap has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave off a molasses cask.

THE tale-bearer and the tale-hearer should be both hanged up, back to back, one by the tongue and the other by the ear.

AN editor triumphantly exclaims, "Man shall not live by bread alone," and then acknowledges the receipt of a jug of "old Bourbon."

SIR, a woman's preaching is like a dog standing on his hinder legs. It is not done well, but you wonder to see it done at all.—*Johnson.*

CALIFORNIA housewives describe soda as "that 'ere stuff which you put in biscuits to make 'em get up and Grecian bend themselves."

JOSH BILLINGS says: Yu kant find contentment laid down on the map; it iz an imaginary place not settled yet; and those reach it soonest who throw away their compass and go it blind.

FROM a record of the fall of snow, kept by a gentleman who resides in Benton, Mich., and measured after every snow fall, the total fall of snow on a level thus far, is not less than ten feet.

NEARLY all the officers of Victor Emanuel's household are furnished with American wives. A heavy tariff should be placed upon such exportations, as the women are needed "out West."

"JAMES," said a young wife to her husband a few days after marriage, "you were honest enough to tell me that the chimney smoked, but why didn't you tell me that you smoked yourself?"

A PHYSICIAN of Jacksonville, Ill., says that he has learned by actual and repeated experiments that electricity, properly applied, will effect a cure in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever.

THE boy that recommended a few drops of panegyric on sugar for the child of disquietude has his match in another who, after successfully spelling "chicanery," defined it to be a "large coop to raise chickens."

A POET asks, "Where are the dead, the vanished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" If we were to make a random guess, we should say the most of them are buried—though this may not be the right answer.

NOTHING makes a shy man feel more shy than an overdone cordiality. Peoples' manner should show their kind feeling, but not puzzle you how to make a return. A eulogium by manner is almost as embarrassing as a eulogium by words.

I HAVE known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.—*Dickens.*

THE aged but astute Illinois farmer keeps no barometer, nor does he put his trust in the ground-hog, but he knows when spring approaches, by seeing his sons who have arrived at manhood, prepare to leave home, after a winter of "sponging" on the old man.

THE days of superstition are not yet over. In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the other day, a board of thirteen were objected to because it was an "unlucky number." It was changed to eleven. The "old original thirteen States" were a pretty good start for the Republic, notwithstanding the oddity of the number.

THE corporate bodies and citizens of Philadelphia have already contributed upward of two million dollars toward the Centennial Exhibition to be held in that city in 1876. Congress is expected to vote an appropriation, and all the States will contribute. It may be interesting to mention that the expenses of the Vienna Exhibition are estimated at seven million dollars.

A MORE or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon his head." "Weel minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "since you say sae, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa or thrie kettles o' boiling water hae wrocht nae improvement."

SOME of the most distinguished clergymen and scholars of New York have formed an organization known as the Oriental Topographical Corps, the object of which is to "gain a more extensive knowledge of the places mentioned in Bible history." The chief field of operations of the corps will be the valleys of the Nile, Tigris, and Euphrates, and other Biblical places in Africa, Arabia, and Asia Minor; and they are on the point of dispatching an expedition to the Holy Land. The corps is a business organization, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

Great Britain and Ireland.

It appears that the census return for Great Britain and Ireland, as heretofore published, are not quite accurate. The enumeration of the people was made all over the United Kingdom on one and the same day, namely, April 3, 1871. The revised returns show some errors. Thus, it has hitherto been set down that the entire population of the British Isles, in 1871, was 32,817,108, against 29,070,932 in 1861; whereas it was a trifle less, namely 31,628,388. These returns show that Ireland had decreased 6.7 per cent, in the last ten years. The United States population, by the census of 1870, was 38,556,983, as against that of 1860, which was 31,443,321; but it must be remembered that within that decade were four years of very destructive civil war, which must have swept away nearly two millions of able-bodied men. Without this depletion our population in 1870 would have been 8,000,000 greater than that of England in 1871. The corrected census returns show the area of South Britain (England and Wales) to be 37,319,221 statute acres. It had been variously estimated at from 28,000,000 to 40,000,000, but the above is the result of a recent survey.—*Forney's Press.*

A Millionaire Fancier.

MR. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, over whose affairs rumor has been very busy in the money mart and club houses during the past few days or since the company's stock began to depreciate, is one of the most prominent speculators in Wall street. Although comparatively unknown outside of financial circles, he is a central figure among the millionaires on 'Change. Within the short space of three years he has presented an example of pecuniary success far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine worshipers of Mammon. From ordinary circumstances he has risen to be the possessor of fabulous wealth, and to share with Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith the reputation of being the most wealthy among the active operators on the street. His deeds of monetary daring have been numerous and noteworthy, and have been conducted on a scale of greater magnitude than the veterans on the stock market, like Commodore Vanderbilt and Uncle Daniel Drew, ever dreamed of undertaking.

Mr. Stockwell is of humble parentage, his father being at one time in the livery stable business in Cleveland, Ohio, where the great steamship manager was born. He is about thirty-five years of age. The turning point in his career, which had previously been quiet and uneventful, occurred in 1865, while he was acting as purser on one of the Potomac river boats. On one of the vessel's trips down the river from Washington the late Elias Howe, of Connecticut, the distinguished inventor of the sewing machine, was a passenger, with his eldest daughter in his company. Young Stockwell was very attentive and considerate of the comfort of Mr. and Miss Howe, and extended more than the customary courtesies to them. The acquaintance which was then formed between the purser and the Howes was renewed in the following year in Paris, where the father and daughter went for their health. The future millionaire was quick to journey after them to the French capital, after collecting all the money at his command to enable him to travel in style. On his arrival there he laid siege to the affections of the young lady, and was not long in obtaining her consent to their marriage. Mr. Howe's sanction was secured, and they were wedded with much *eclat*. They tarried amid the gayeties of Paris for a short time after their nuptials, and then returned to this country.

Subsequently, Mr. Howe's second daughter was introduced to Mr. Stockwell's brother, Col. Levi B. Stockwell, and before many months a new match had been formed. Mr. Howe died in 1869, and left all his vast property to his two daughters. Soon after this event, Mr. Stockwell threw himself into the arena of the bulls and bears.

At first he confined himself to small investments, but gradually launched into heavier and more colossal operations. Pacific Mail was his favorite stock, and under his manipulation it commenced advancing rapidly in value. He purchased share after share, and made it an active stock. His ambition had led him to become a director in the company. After getting himself elected a director he aspired to the presidency of the corporation, to which he also got himself chosen. Once in the coveted seat, he began to consider how he could keep himself there without being obliged to carry the stock of the company. A solution was presented in the Panama Railway.

The stock of this road was selling very low, and Mr. Stockwell seized on it as the instrument which was to keep him in control of Pacific Mail. He knew that the steamship company was powerless without the railway by which its passengers and freight were carried across the isthmus, and that the possession of its stock would enable him to unload himself of Pacific Mail, and at the same time prevent his removal from the Presidency. He therefore sold short of Pacific Mail, which Henry N. Smith began buying in, in the hope of creating a corner. The stock dropped several per cent., and after Smith had secured the most of it he contracted with Mr. Stockwell to sell it back at 90 in three months. Before the contract could be fulfilled the Northwestern gale swept over Wall street and unexpectedly stranded Smith, who was just as eager to get the Pacific Mail off his hands as he was previously anxious to carry it. Speculators say that he besought Stockwell with tears in his eyes to take it back, and that it cost him a bonus of $500,000 before he could be released from the contract.

The fortune which Mr. Stockwell has amassed from his different speculations has been variously estimated at from eight to ten million dollars. How much of this he has lost in the recent fluctuations in Pacific Mail is yet unknown.

In personal appearance Mr. Stockwell is medium sized, and possesses a penetrating blue eye. He wears a moustache and flowing English side whiskers of red color. He is very quick and decided in his manner. His house on Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street, is one of the most elegant and costly in the city. It is furnished in a style of the greatest grandeur. Even the fenders around the grates in the drawing room are of gold. Mr. Stockwell lost his wife about a year ago, and it is now reported in fashionable quarters that he is engaged to a well-known New York belle.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Immense Fraud.

Early in 1814 the bank of England, and, in fact, the whole Stock Exchange, were victimized, by a "bull" fraud that rivals in its magnitude, and certainly in its daring, the most famous of our Wall street corners, not excepting even that of "Black Friday." England was almost exhausted by her terrible fifteen years' struggle with Napoleon, and tottered on the verge of revolution and financial ruin. The successful military operations which had checked the last grand coalition had added to the deep anxiety and depressed the funds to an alarming extent. Of a sudden there was a tremendous rally. Consols rose with a jump, and the transfers of a single day were greater than those of months previous. The transactions on 'Change were of such magnitude that the nimble fingers of the clerks could scarcely find time to record them. The cause of the excitement was this: On the 21st of February, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a violent knocking was heard at the door of the Ship Inn, at Dover. The intruder announced himself as Lieutenant Colonel Dubourg, aid-de-camp of Lord Cathcart. His richly embroidered uniform, his stars, orders, gold lace, etc., supported the assertion, and the salt spray which wetted him confirmed his story that he had bribed a French smuggler to bring him across the Strait. His news was important. Napoleon had been slain in battle, and the allied armies were in Paris.

The wildest excitement was produced. The news was forwarded to London, and spread like wildfire. Stocks and consols rose with tremendous rapidity, and securities which had been bought by the perpetrators of the job on Saturday for some $5,000,000, sold on Monday for fully $15,000,000. The crash followed speedily, and the banks and Exchange awoke to the fact that they had been "bulled" out of over £2,000,000. Investigation implicated in the fraud some of the leading nobility, including Lord Cochrane, one of England's most gallant naval officers.—*Cincinnati Times.*

AN old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever wait for summat to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a meddler, with a pail atwixt your legs, an' wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

A GUSHING poet asks in the first line of a recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims lie?" We give it up; but experience has taught us that there are a good many.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

VEGETABLES should never be cooked in iron pots, unless the latter are enameled or otherwise coated internally.

TO PREVENT the teeth from decaying, brush them with lime water. Even if they are far gone, it will cause them to decay with little or no pain. Saturate the brush well, and use with toothpowder.

SALVE.—Take one-fourth pound resin, one-fourth pound beeswax, one-half pound fresh lard or mutton tallow. Melt them together, and when partly cold add one ounce of the oil of origanum.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Two cups of molasses, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful vinegar, butter size of a hickory nut. Boil briskly twenty minutes, stirring all the time. When cool pull until white.

REMEDY FOR COLD FEET.—Soak the feet in warm water with a little cayenne pepper in it two or three times a week. Try this for a month, or longer if necessary, and you will find it an excellent remedy for cold feet.

TO EFFECTUALLY cure setting hens put two or three chickens in the nest with them over night, coop them together the next day, then take the chickens away from her; she will cluck around a day or two, and then begin to lay eggs again.

CLEANING POINT LACE.—Point, or any kind of fine lace, may be cleaned easily by soaking it in a preparation of sapoline and warm water. If this is not procurable, ammonia may be used with almost equal effect. Let it soak till fit to rinse in pure warm water; then lay it on the ironing board over clean linen, and iron lightly on the wrong side with a cool iron. Afterward pin the lace on the linen-covered board, inserting a pin in every open loop, to keep the pattern clear.

A TURKISH GLUE CEMENT.—Dissolve half a dozen bits of gum mastic, each as large as a pea, in as much alcohol as will make it a liquid. In another vessel dissolve as much isinglass previously softened with water, as will make a two ounce vial, that is holding four tablespoonfuls, of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until it is dissolved in the isinglass mixture; then mix the whole with heat. When it is to be used again set the vial in boiling water until it is dissolved.

A BERLIN chemist (De Souwageon) has introduced a solution of gutta percha in ether for the purpose of giving maps, pictures, globes, etc., a clear, thin coating for protecting them against dust and dirt. Objects so covered can easily be cleaned by the application of a moistened rag. Drawings executed with charcoal, pencil, or crayon may be permanently fixed by the application of the dilute solution to their surfaces. The ether evaporates, leaving the gutta percha in a thin but sufficiently protecting covering on the drawings.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING LAND.—An Iowa farmer recommends the following device for measuring land: Take two slats about six feet long, sharpen one end of each, lay them upon the floor like a pair of open compasses, so that the points shall be exactly five feet six inches apart; now nail the other two ends together and a piece across the middle, so that it will look like the letter A, and the measure is finished. To measure land, place one point at the starting place, and the other also on the ground in a straight line for destination; stand alongside the machine, with one hand on top of it; take one step forward, tip up the point that is behind, swing it around (from you) on the other point, and set it in a line also. A person in this manner can measure correctly as fast as he can walk—three spaces make a rod—walk straight without stopping, count the spaces, divide these by three, and you have the rods.

A SIMPLE burn, which does not form a blister, may be treated with a cold wet bandage, or a scraped potato poultice. Change often. After the pain abates, apply cotton wool to keep the part warm. Before doing this, apply soap lather, from shaving soap, and allow it to dry on. Or the parts may be painted over with several coats of liquid collodion, with a camel's hair brush. If the burn is more extensive, dredge it with very fine dry clay and wrap in a bandage of dry cotton. It is important to protect such burns from the air immediately. The dry earth helps to form a scab, which protects the flesh and allows healthy granulations to go on. It also absorbs any foul odors and prevents bad smells. If a large blister is formed, puncture it and apply a mixture of two parts of collodion and one of castor oil over this; dredge thickly with dry earth or flour, and cover with carded wool. Do not change the dressings, after once properly applied, for several days.

The Trans-Continental Bond Swindle.

Several items have appeared in the papers in regard to the suit brought in the French courts against John C. Fremont, on account of the sale of bonds in France of what was called the "Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railroad Company," of which he was President. It is not expected that he will appear in person to defend himself, but the suit is brought in accordance with the customs of France to bring out generally all the facts in the case and endeavor to reach such Frenchmen as participated in the swindle. Nothing could be stronger than the terms of the advertisements in the leading papers. It was stated that the bonds were a first mortgage on all the lands ceded to the road, "amounting to 10,240 acres per mile, or 300 acres to every $1,000 bond, and 30 acres to every $100 bond." They were offered at 410 francs for every $100 bond, payable in 1890 at 515 francs. Six per cent. interest was said to be guaranteed by the American government, and purchasers of bonds at that time (May) were entitled to the first coupon, payable in July. The trustees of the bonds were announced to be "Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg; Paul S. Forbes and Svante M. Swenson," as copied from the Paris *Le National*, May 12, 1869. The name attached to the advertisement was M. J. Pisadis, one of the officers of the French Bourse, and there was no doubt that their introduction had the sanction of the imperial French government. Editorials appeared from day to day, announcing the excellence of the bonds, the favor with which they had been received, and predicting a speedy advance in price. Every American in Paris knew their character; but it was impossible to expose the fraud, as the papers had been subsidized and government favor been procured.

A circular in the English language was laid before the American banking houses in regard to it, but it could not reach the French. Some Frenchmen did discover the fraud and denounced it, but, to gain time, libel suits were brought against them. The bonds were sold, and a gentleman connected with one of the principal banking houses of Paris asserts that, as the proceeds of this sale, they remitted to New York the largest sum they had ever remitted at one time—almost three millions of dollars.

To facilitate the sale of the bonds maps were printed with large lines drawn from Norfolk, Va., to San Diego, through the whole American Continent, and it was said that the new company had formed connections with roads already built, so that much of the line was then virtually in operation.

The operations of the swindle, many of them, came out in a report made by the late Senator Howard, of Michigan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, on a bill to incorporate the "Southern Transcontinental Railway Company" and grant it the right of way, presented to the Senate April 22, 1870. By this report $8,000,000 of these bonds were sold in Paris at sixty per cent, realizing at that rate $4,800,000. The facts as stated above were admitted before the committee, as the French papers were produced, and the only defense was that the agents made these false representations without the authority of General Fremont. But for these false statements, however, the bonds could not have been sold.

When all the facts are brought out on trial this will probably be found to be one of the most adroit and successful swindles of the period. It could not have been perpetrated in England or Germany, where American securities are better known, nor can it be repeated in France. It has affected seriously the good name of our country in France.—*N. Y. Herald.*

An Eccentric Governor.

One of the queerest old fellows among the first settlers in Boston was Gov. Bellingham. There are many curious stories told about him, but the most singular is that respecting his marriage. It is related by Gov. Winthrop in his diary, and was written at the time the affair took place.

Bellingham was Governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1641. He was fifty years old. There was then a young lady in Boston named Penelope Pelham, who was twenty-two years of age, and was engaged to be married to a young man, who was a friend of the Governor, and lived in the Governor's house.

By what arts we know not, but it is certain that the Governor persuaded Miss Penelope that he loved her best, and so, one day, while the young man supposed that his sweetheart was true to him, the Governor and the young lady were married. But the singular part of it was, that as the Governor wanted to keep his little affair secret, and perhaps because he could think of no clergyman to whom he dared apply to perform the ceremony, he married himself!

We may imagine the old Governor standing up before himself and Miss Pelham, and going through the service in the old Puritan style.

"Do you, Richard, take Penelope," says Gov. Bellingham, "to be your wife?"

"I do," replies Richard to himself as Governor.

"Do you, Penelope, take Richard to be your husband?"

"I do," feebly replies the little flirt.

"Then," says Gov. Bellingham, "I pronounce myself and you husband and wife, according to the rules of the Christian church and the laws of the Province of Massachusetts Bay."

The ceremony is over, and the Governor salutes the bride, and hopes she will be happy with her husband. It may be said here, that she was happy with him, and they lived together more than thirty years. Mrs Bellingham survived her husband thirty years, and died in 1702, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.—In the incipient stages of Consumption, the first symptoms are generally a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. Something should be done at once to check the cough, allay and heal the irritated parts. Allen's Lung Balsam will break up the cough in an incredibly short time; also prevent the formation of tubercles. Where tubercles are once formed, the disease is hard to cure.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

WONDERFUL STATEMENTS. Unless hundreds of our most responsible citizens have conspired to delude the community, a medicine has at last been introduced which is a specific for almost every human ailment, not involving the entire paralyzation or partial destruction of the organ or organs in which it exists. These witnesses testify (in some instances from their own personal experience, in others on behalf of others,) that dyspepsia, liver complaint, remittent and intermittent fever, nervous debility, and numberless other diseases, are rapidly and radically cured by the new remedy. It hails from California, and has in two years overleaped all competitors among advertised tonics, and become *par excellence* the *medicine of the people.* California is an exceptional region. Its vegetable products, especially those of a medicinal nature have no equivalent elsewhere, and it is from the choicest of these that Dr. J. Walker prepares his famous alcoholless VINEGAR BITTERS, the invaluable invigorant, nutrient, laxative and alterative to which we refer. Those who have tested the curative properties of this marvelous preparation pronounce it the most comprehensive remedy ever offered to mankind, and assert that there is no inorganic disease which it will not subdue. As a family medicine, we can recommend it without reserve.

WE have often heard men complain of a severe pain across the back in the region of the kidneys, caused sometimes by too heavy lifting—at others, by taking cold. The very delicate organization of these most important organs has got deranged. There is loss of power in them to properly fulfill their functions. Now, in such cases you want something that has a specific action on the affected parts, and in all the materia medica you can find no better combination than PARKER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A diuretic, tonic, and bracing, the diseased kidneys soon resume their normal condition, and the patient rejoices in freedom from his pain, and restored health. Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

WHY is an old coat like an iron kettle?—Because it represents hard ware.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.

THE MILWAUKEE MONTHLY, published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is one of the best dollar monthlies. The March number is an excellent one, and fully redeems the promise of the publisher to effect substantial improvements with each succeeding number. It is mainly devoted to general literature, but has each month an illustrated fashion article which ladies pronounce eminently practical and valuable. The publisher requests intending subscribers to forward their subscriptions direct to the office, or pay them only to an agent whom they know to be responsible.

CHICAGO PULPIT.—The last number of the *Chicago Pulpit* contains a sermon by that original thinker, Prof. David Swing. The *Chicago Pulpit* enters on its second year better than ever before. It is live, unsectarian, and contains, weekly, the very best sermons of Chicago ministers. Published weekly by CARPENTER & SHELDON, 958 Wabash avenue, Chicago. $2.50 per year; 10 cents a single number.

WHAT NEXT? The March number just received is an excellent one, as, indeed, are all the numbers we have seen. In evidence of its popularity among the young folks, the publisher says he received the goodly number of 7039 subscriptions during the month of February. Terms, 30 cents a year, with a $1.00 Chromo to every subscriber, by first mail. Specimen 3 cents. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, Chicago.

The Shield of Health.

Debility opens the door to disease. Nor is this all. When the door has been opened and the terrible intruder has entered, physical prostration renders its progress to the citadel of life comparatively easy. Therefore *bar the door*, and if possible keep it barred; or, if the enemy has already secured a foothold, rally the strength of the system and assist nature to drive out the foe of health and life. The means of doing this is within every one's reach. Brace up the physique with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when there are elements in the air you breathe or the water you drink that are morbid and unwholesome. This is barring the door. Epidemics and endemics will assail in vain the living fortress that is thus protected. It may "laugh a siege to scorn." But if this precautionary measure has been neglected, the seeds of disease can be ejected by the same potent vegetable agent that would, if taken earlier, have prevented their obtaining an entrance into the system. The stimulating, invigorating, regulating and purifying properties of this vital elixir render it a most formidable antagonist of all debilitating disorders. The rapidity and certainty with which it vanquishes fever and ague, rheumatism, bilious colic, indigestion and nervous complaints, is due in no small degree to the strength it imparts to the muscular fiber, the nerves and the membranes which line the stomach and the bowels. It may be safely said that a course of the Bitters commenced now will be a sure protection against most of the complaints incident to the season

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

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To place before the public a better Cough or Lung Remedy than

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, etc.

It Acts on the Kidneys!
It Acts on the Liver!

☞ Which makes it more than a Cough Remedy.

LATEST EVIDENCE.

What well known Druggists of Tennessee say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Please ship us six doz. Allen's Lung Balsam. We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business 21 years. We mean just what we say. Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

What the Doctors Say.

Drs. Wilson & Ward, Physicians and Druggists, write from Centreville, Tenn:

"We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing physicians, as well as druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit; what they say about

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once and be convinced of its real merits. It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
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Parties in making purchases in St. Louis, will do well to cut this out as a reference, as they are the leading houses in their various lines of business.

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