BOURDSELLLAN

L. C. Layton, Amity, N. Y., writes "I have a beautiful young orehard of apple-trees, which appear as fine and thrifty-looking as any that I ever saw. And yet they do not bear fruit to any extent. I see from the columns of your excellent paper that lime is recommended for the purpose. But my object in this writing is for information as to he quantity to be applied, and whether it should be air-slacked or not. Also, if it would not prevent the borers from getting in by applying a quantity around the trunks of said trees. I wash my trees every spring with potash, and yet am bothered very much with the borers. I think they would have ruined the whole orchard if I had not worked faithfully and energetically in destroying them. It is under a beautiful sward, and I wish to keep it thus, The ground is kept rich by stable manure, but none is allowed against the trunks of the trees. Sometimes put coal ashes and sometimes wood around them. Can see no virtue in ccal ashes, and no benefit from them, except as a mulch.

Reply .- The unfruitfulness is doubtless due to the vigorous growth of wood. There cannot be both woodgrowth and fruit. Lime and ashes are serviceable to induce a growth of wood, but are not of much service to produce The best plan would be to refrain from any further manuring, and to prune the trees in the spring after they have leaved, which will have the effect to check the growth of wood and to turn the sap to the fruit-buds. The pruning should be either by pinching the ends of the shoots or by cutting away some of the superfluous wood. It requires a good deal of judgment to prune successfully, and some good work, as Barry's "Fruit Garden," should be carefully studied, so that the principles on which pruning is per-formed be thoroughly understood. It is probable, however, that the stoppage of further manuring and a moderate pruning of the young growing wood ust before blossoming would be suffici ent to induce very early fruiting. The borer must be guarded against with constant watchfulness. Heaps of wood ashes or coal ashes around the tree will be of some good effect, as will also killing the worms by thrusting a sharp wire into the holes they have made. To Organize a Farmers' Club.

Call together your neighbors at the school-house (with the consent of the Trustees) or at your own home. Select a Chairman and Secretary; propose a topic for consideration and discussion; let one man talk at a time and the rest listen; give each one a change to talk; adjourn to meet again on some other farm, after having fixed upon a subject for discussion at the next meeting. This is the simplest, most direct, and quickest way of organizing a club. No bylaws or constitution is really necessary. If the club grows and becomes influential, as it will, and it is found that the men who say the least do the most talking, and it is therefore desirable to limit them as to the time consumed and the frequency of their speeches, a motion that speeches be limited to ten minutes except by general consent, will usually pass and prove effectual. The least cumbersome you make your organization by loading it down with constitution and rules, the more work will be accomplished. Of course start such a club. Induce the wives and boys and girls to attend by appointment. Meet on some Saturday. Make it a picnic. Don't get up a strife among yourselves about entertainment. Let all join in being useful; seek to secure knowledge and elicit facts, and have a good time. Let it be remembered that the most ignorant man in any neighborhood possesses some wisdom which may be cultivated and become useful, by just such means for development as farmers' clubs have always proved to be.

Three Tons of Hay per Acre. Mr. George Geddes reports that he cut and drew eighty loads of timothy and clover hay from nineteen acres, and that an average load weighed 1,500 pounds; thus the whole field must have yielded three tons per scre. He also reports Mr. Swaby, of Seneca Falls, having drawn forty loads from twelve acres of clover. These were certainly fine crops, but it must be reembered that hay as drawn from the field will shrink from ten to twenty per cent., and that these three tons will not weigh out more than two and onehalf tons, at most, in winter. Mr. Geddes also cut a second crop of clover seed of three to six bushels an acre. He thinks the land can stand this sort of eropping by making clover and timothy e principal crop to be fed out on the farm or pastured off year after year. He instances the fact that, probably, this erop on this nineteen acres is the largest that has ever been cut on it.

We doubt the soundness of this theparticular piece of land. There must, certainly, be carried off in secd and flesh of animals much fertility, and this is not replaced by the manure returned. This land, by good cultivation, may have abundant fertility to supply crops for a life-time, but the end must come unless the mineral constituents are returned, in some form, to the soil .-Rural Home.

The Hop Trade.

Just now, says a hop circular, the hop trade is attracting the attention Buyers are offering 40 to 45 cents. The foreign prospects have improved, and the crop abroad is much a month ago. California hops have laboring force, partly because they are sold in this market at 60 cents per not making their own collections easily, pound, but the quality was superb: We have known quite as much money lost in the aggregate by "holding on after a fair offer had been made as by "letting go." Hops at 45 to 50 cents per pound ought to yield the farmer profit enough, and the wise man will not hold them long after receiving an

offer of such prices. WHOLESALE ARREST OF COUNTERFEIT-ERS -The United States Government Marshals in East Tennessee and western North Carolina made simultaneous arrest of a large number of persons engaged in the sale and passing of coun terfeit money. The secret service detectives have been on the trail of their victims for the last five months. The East Tennessee prisoners were taken to

Kuozville. The Turkish Minister of Police has just issued a positive order interdicting ladies from going into stores for aid of the hungry, naked, houseless, the purpose of making purchases.

A Bold Robbery.

Nearly four miles below the village of Catekill, on the west bank of the Hud- to no particular locality, and tich and son, resides Abraham Post, a worthy, poor have suffered alike, says a letter well-to do farmer. At about 6:30 p. M., irom Memphis. Nor do the citizens a few days since, Mr. Post, his wife and avoid any particular spot except Happy daughter (the latter about twenty-two Hollow, where the plague is said first daughter (the latter about twenty-two years of age), his son Edward, and their hired man, an Irishman, were ble-down place inhabited by the very apon every person at the table except the daughter. The latter showed no fear, but while the handcuffing was proto, that finally, becoming exasperated, one of the robbers stepped np to her and said: "Well, you are so sassy, I guess we'll handcuff you, too," and the scoundrels handcuffed the whole family together, including a colored the time. Not feeling perfectly safe even then, the thieves procured a bed-cord and firmly tied that around the entire family, and then one of them stood guard over the captured group while the others commenced to ransack the house. They entered every room in the building, tore open bureau drawers, broke open trunks, smashed locks on closets, and secured about \$2,000 in money and valuables.

For over one hour the thieves re-

mained in the house, stealing whatever they could lay their hands on in the way of valuables. They even approached their bound victims laughingly, and toook rings from their flugers and put them on their own. They also sat down to the supper-table and ate all they While they were enting, Edward Post endeavored to free himself. He told them he had seen two of them the day previous at the Catskill Fair, and one of them replied : " Well. what of it?" When they got all they wanted, they bade the family good-night and departed. For one hour afterward the imprisoned men and women tried to free themselves, and finally the son did get loose, when he started for Catskill Village, and told his story. The Sheriff and others repaired to the scene as quickly as possible, and with the proper keys succeeded in releasing Immediately the services of the telegraph wires were impressed, and a statement of the case was sent to all prominent points, together with an offer by Mr. Abraham Post of \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the rascals. None of the family were injured.

Battle Between a Mouse and a Tarantula.

Three or four hours after the battle between the tarantula and the scorpion, the tarantula was stirred up and found to be as sprightly as ever, to all appearances having suffered no bad effects from the stings that had been given him by the scorpion. A sprightly little monse was now put into the bottle, and as he entered the tarautula bristled up spitefully and commenced the attack. Walking toward the mouse quite rapidly, he gathered himself, when within short distance, and jumping into the air, descended upon the back of his mouseship and seized him by the back of the neck, encircling him with his long legs. The monse evidently had not comprehended the situation until tula. In about two minutes the spider et go, and both went to their corners. Afrer they had rested the bottle was tains, tipped, and encouraged by his success in the first round, the tarantula again made the attack. The mouse exhibited "game," and dodging the tarantula, which tried to regain its former hold upon the mouse's neck, seized the spider sunk his teeth into the body of his foe, and blood spurted out quite freely. This was more than the tarantula had looked for, and vainly he tried to shake the mouse off. After he had had his bite "out," another rest was taken. During the three hours that they were in the bottle together, about twenty rounds were fought, in four of which the mouse bit the tarantula through the body. The bites of the spider did not seem to affect the mouse injuriously. When the last struggle ended, the tarantula retreated to his end of the bottle, keeled over upon his back, and, after a few convulsive kicks, expird, The tarantula was overhauled after he died, and his fangs measured a little over a sixteenth of an inch in length, ory, whatever mar be the fact of this The mouse was as lively as ever next morning, and when last seen had succeeded in getting out of his prison and was sitting on end, making a meal of something he had foraged.

Winter and the Poor.

There are signs already abroad of a hard winter for the poor, and for a portion of the laboring class. The business panic and the shrinkage of values are causing considerable numbers of manufacturers and employers of labor producers. Hops areheld at 45 to discharge their workmen, especially 50 cents in the hop districts, in the trades directly or indirectly connected with railroads. Other branches of production, that have no immediate connection with rathroads, are cutting better than it was supposed it would be down expenditures and reducing their and partly because they wish to be oreign hops are being imported, and ready for the new state of prices soon domestic buyers are only taking, at the to commence. The recent dead-lock in present prices of holders, just what they moving products will bring back its reare compelled to to keep things moving. action for months to come. The West-The maxim among shrewd farmers is to ern dealers who were indebted to Eastsell their produce whenever they can orn merchants and forwarders have make a good profit on the capital and been unable to meet their obligations, labor invested in a crop by doing so. and delay and caution have obstructed the links of commerce and exchange all the way through. The final loss will come on labor at both ends of the chain.

This can last but a short time. Business will soon recover. The poor will be ultimately better off, as they will enjoy "hard-money" prices and a stable currency. All that they buy will cost less, though their own labor may com Specie quite sufficient. mand apparently lower wages. Specie currency is the blessing of the laboring class. But during the transition, and in recovering from this temporary stoppage of business, our benevolent community must expect to assist the poor-est of the working classes. Children tic, stole it all, and the young lady was est of the working classes. Children tic, stole it all, and the young lady was must not be left houseless, or to suffer compelled to postpone the nuptials for for bread, or to grow up exposed to a month. Rose sold the goods, but temptation and crime. Let each be- was arrested and sent to the Penitennevolent person resolve that his own misfortunes shall not dry up his little benefactions, but that something shall go still from his superfluities for the

and neglected,

A Frightful Plague.

quietly eating their supper, when the poor, and now looked upon as a veritloor leading from the main hall to the able Gehenna. Here at the very startdining-room was abruptly pushed open and six men entered and rushed up to the table. Each one of the scoundrels indeed willing to call in medical assistdrew a revolver, and leveling the wea- sace. It seems now that there were pons at the head of each member of the family, warned all to keep quiet or they would blow their brains out.
While five of the robbers thus held the five inmates of the house quiet, the hold. The disease begins with a chill sixth one drew four pairs of new hand-cuffs from underneath his coat and in which is often followed by delirium. regular order snapped the bracelets The stomach will not retain food, and feels as though it was on fire. The face is puffed and swollen like that of a confirmed drunkard, and the eyes are red gressing gave the thieves such a severe and extremely sensitive to light, and gradually the orange or darker hue characteristic of the disease extends to neck, breast, and extremities. The per-son attacked, is often remarkably restess, changes his position constantly, and his face assumes a look of intense girl, who entered the dining-room at nervous anxiety or is flerce and threatening. Then comes an abatement of the symptoms, the skin grows moist and coal, pain partly vanishes; and the patient is apparently growing well. The third state is one of prostration; the palse becomes more frequent and feede, and the skin darker, the tongue is large and moist, or brown and dry, or smooth, red, fissured, and bleeding. The stomach again becomes irritable, the vomiting is often incessant, and the matter ejected contains dark flakes which, if the case goes on, gradually be-comes the terrible "black vomit," which looks like a mixture of coffee grounds or soot. Low, muttering delirium supervenes, and in a few hours the victim lies. In connection with one of the relief societies it has been my unhappy fortune to witness many such cases of suffering aggravated by all the horrors of squalor and poverty; the black vomit would plash hour after hour into basins or against the wall near which the sufferer lay, in some cases deserted by all his family, for the terror occasioned by the disease readily takes the form of panic fear and overcomes all sense of moral obligation and natural affection One of our city officials refused the other day to attend the funeral of his own mother, for fear of being attacked by the fever. Indeed this is not to be wondered at, although attendance on the sick is by no means necessarily fatal. No one comes to the city who can possibly escape doing so, and there are many ble men and women who have devoted their whole time to the infected. The efforts of the Howard Association in this direction are beyond all praise. It has supplied 20 nurses, and its daily expenditure is at least \$1,400. The Masons, the Old Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the secret societies generally, have falfilled their best mission to the best of their ability, and now find themselves n desperate need of money to continue as they have begun. Yes, as I said before, movey and supplies are coming in rapidly from all sections of the country. nd now that the plague is abating its inry, there will doubtless be little more trouble in this respect, though now the need is pressing.

Hints About Dresses.

A single row of trimming straight down the middle of the front breadth of the skirt is very stylish. For instance, a row of shell pleating, of cut steel buttons, or else three or four of the new bows made of long loops of now. Over and over they rolled, with doubled silk, with the ends finished with all the advantage in favor of the taran- an ornament like the head of tassels, or of them with half its body out of the the upholsterer's ornaments on cur-

Horizontal and diagonal tabliers are wise tabliers are reversed pleats, or else careless-looking folds, tacked on each width, or else groups of crescent-shaped in his teeth just as the latter fastened folds with bands of jet trimming be-his fangs into his back. The mouse tween each group. Diagonal tabliers are merely piped bands of the material of the trimming, or else shirred puffs.

Throat knots, side knots fastened on the left of the belt, or else a knot with long ends for the front of the waist, are ornaments found on French dresses. They are sometimes made of watered ribbon, especially on black dresses, but are most frequently of doubled silk, two or three inches wide when

New sashes of black velvet are two long straight pendent streamers, trimmed with lace and jet, or else fringed, while half-way down them a pretty little pocket is simulated. Sashes of wide ribbon are now worn directly in the middle of the back, and consist of two long ends with the top laid over the flat loops, that avoid giving a bouffant appearance.

Tortoise-shell buttons, very large and exquisitely carved, are just intro-duced for trimming suits of camel'shair, velvet polonnises, jackets, etc. White silk tabliers, wrought all over

with "white jet "-frosty-looking white

beads-are to be used for ball dresses of white and pale-tinted silks. Demi-trained skirts of dinner dresses are without over-skirts, but are trimmed with three kinds of trimming. The back breadths are flounced from the belt to the edge, the side breadths are

covered by a long square-cornered width of satin or velvet tacked flatly to the skirt, and the front breadths have a tablier of reversed pleats or else ef diagonal bands. Sleeveless basques of light blue or pink silk, with insertions of Valencien. nes lace let in the silk, or worn over

dinner dresses of black silk. The long heavy over-skirts now worn are sewed to the belts of the lower skirts, making only two pieces in the costume-that is, the basque and skirt. In such cases the over-skirt must open behind, just as the lower skirt does. Ladies will find it a good plan to tack the new over-skirts (in several places in the seams) to the lower skirt, since the simple straight breadths now used are easily blown out of place, and the beauty of the costume impaired thereby. In ome plain but extravagant dresses the straight breadths are made of

doubled silk. This, however, seems

useless expense, as a deep facing is

WHY A WEDDING WAS POSTPONED -Miss Ingram, of Brooklyn, prepared a valuable outfit, and was about to be was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for a year.

fore a notary public recently and made and then, sking out his watch, replied: affidavit to his claim for \$73,000 against "I fear, sir, we will be five minutes too the First National Bank of Washington. | late!"

A Direct Vote for President.

The vellow fever has been confined What it is Proposed to Substitute for the Present Electoral College. The U. S. Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. The scheme lately put forth by the committe, looking to such an alteration the organic law that the present do of electing President and Viceresident will be abolished, exhibits, therefore, the opinion of representative en of both of the great political par-Presented to the Senate as the product of an unanimous committee, it not likely to create a serious division in that body-certainly not a party diion-and we may, therefore, regard as a foregone conclusion that within the next three years, and before the next Presidential election takes place. Electoral College will be abolished and a direct vote for President and Vice-President by the people on this plan ordered. The scheme proposed by e committee, however, does not contemplate the cresure of State lines. While the people will vote for President instead of electors, the relative power of the States, as in the present rstem, will be preserved. Each State will be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to representatives in Congress, composed of contiguous territory, and as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes for President in each district will be considered to have one district vote for President. Each State will also have two votes at large. The person who shaft have the highest number of district and State votes shall be President. A majority of all the votes, as in the Electoral College, is not required, and the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives is thus avoid-

In practice this plan would work follows: The State of New York, with its present population, would be divided into thirty-two districts. trict number one would probably be composed of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties, as at present, and on the day appointed for the election the people of the district would assemble at their respective polling places and vote directly for any persons whom they pleased for President and Vice President. At the close of the poll the returns might stand thus : Hendricks, 6,000; Grant, 5,000; Banks, 4,000; Morton, 3,000; scattering, 2,000. In this case Hendricks would have the "Presidential vote" of the district, which would count "one" for him in the general count. The same process would obtain in each of the other thirtyone districts. Thus in the general count the State of New York might east for Hendrics 13 district votes, Grant 10, Banks 4, Morton 3, scattering 2, and Hendricks having the largest popular vote in the State, would have additional Presidential votes added to the number given above. On a stated day Congress would collect all the disrict Presidential votes and the State Presidential votes, and the person having the largest number of such votes would be declared to be President; the same provision being applied to the choice for Vice President.

Ocean Monsters:

Last month while an American bark was on its way to Norway she became in the vicinity of the Upper Loffodon Islands. Suddenly the sea was seen at a short distance to heave tumultuously as if moved from a profound depth. Suspecting the presence of whales, the officers of the ship took the precaution to place the crew at the sides of the vessel armed with grappling irons and mus-kets loaded with ball. Soon afterwards fifteen enormous marine monsters were the funnel-shaped affairs that suggest | water passed the side of the vessel, and as it did so it was riddled with balls from the muskets of the crew. The shots killed it instantly. An examinanewer than those made of several per-pendicular bands or puffs. The cross-a whale, as had been thought, buy that a whale, as had been thought, but that t was a specimen of the cetacean fami , known as the physetermicrops, the atter application being given to it because of the smallness of its eyes. This species is the most terrible, the strongst, and the swiftest of the formidable nammifers which frequent the waters of the Arctic seas. It is prompt and audacious in combat, and seeks its prey with ferocious avidity. The recognized menarch of the polar seas, it pursues, attacks, and devours the strongest of its kind. With its powerful teeth, sharp, conical, and bent inward toward the throat, this monster tears its prey to pieces, and, on occasions, in order to secure possession of a seal, will crush enormous blocks of ice upon which the latter may be floating. The specimen killed by the American crew was found to measure over seventy-five feet in length, and its balk, as it lay upon the water, equalled that of a medium-sized bark.

Cruelty to Animals.

During a recent visit to England, says Dio Lewis, I was surprised and pained at the many evidences of cruelty among the people. I stood on the cor-ner of Regent and Oxford streets two hours, and counted the number of cuts received by horses. It was 468, and the whips used by the cab-drivers there are very severe. When I returned to America, I spent the first two spare iours (which happened to be the busiest on the street) on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, in New York, and counted the number of whipents within the range of my vision. It was 14, and the whips used by the New York drivers are nothing compared with those used by London drivers.

During seven weeks in London I saw woman beaten by a man in the street nine times. I have never witnessed such brutality in America.

The new game of Polo on horseback, naugurated last summer in the presence of royalty and uncounted nobility. on the Grand Park at Windsor Castle, I witnessed. The ruel tortures to which the beautiful ponies were subected would not be permitted in the United States. Not only would ladies and respectable men refuse to look on and approve, but the authorities would be compelled to interfere.

Still, in some of the highest ladies schools in England grown women are whipped, and in the colleges the beating of the younger boys by the older would not be submitted to by American savages. It is not matched by anything

in history. A Good Reply.-It is related that upon one occasian, when Commodore Judkins was in command of the Scotia. fussy little gentleman came to him just as the steamer was leaving Liverpool, and asked him if he thought the Scotia would arrive in New York upon a certain day in time for him to eatel: the noon train for Philadelphia, Jud-Ex-President Johnson appeared be- kins looked at him a moment in silence,

About "Betsey and I."

Petroleum V. Nasby tells how Mr. Will Carleton's most famous poem came ear being lost in the waste-barrel. "Betsey and I are Out" was first sent to the Toledo Blade in Mr. Locke's absence, and his partner looked at the verses and threw them in the wastebasket, which, as Nasby says, "hap-pened to be a barrel," When he came home, Mr. Locke went fishing in the barrel, and the first thing he pulled out was this poem, which happened to catch his eye. Whereupon the senior partner mildly inquired, in tones of thunder, ' Dock, don't you know any better than to throw away such stuff as that? We'd better print it." The last verse was lost in the fragments, and the editor wrote to Mr. Carleton, asking bim to complete it. But he kept no copy, and had to compose an ending which don't leave much doubt in the minds of the *Totedo* Blade people who is the real author of

Destitution Araid Splendor.

Doubtless there are many persons se situated, say the New York charitable societies, in their appeals for aid, as not to appreciate the fact that to a large class of other persons the coming of winter is a dread calamity. Yet it is a terrible fact that the season of operas, and theatres, and balls, and sleighing parties-of warm and cheerful palace halls in the city, and houses glowing with great wood fires in the country— is the season of distress to many thousands, the season to which they look forward with serious apprehension. Darkness and despair appear to surround them wherever they look. It is estimated that six hundred thousand people in New York city make their iomes in tenement houses. Of these, one bundred thousand are women who live by manual labor, of whom the greater part are unmarried.

THE SEWING MACHINE SWINDLE .- The Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph says, "The manufacturers who have recently been engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines in Nashua affirm that the achual cost of the best \$65 machines is a tittle less than \$13. The way people have been swindled is about the same as robbery."

Iron in the blood supplied by Percuian Syrup.—[Com.

INDIANS KILLED IN BATTLE .- The fight between the Brule Sioux and Ponca Indians, Oct. 15, resulted, according to the latest reports, in the killing of 20 warriors.

A SOVEREIGN BALM Can be found in that great and reliable lamily

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

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READ THE POLLOWING : DR. A. J. SCOVILL is the inventor of several merical preparations which have become very socular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hai?" Balsam for the Lungs, and "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remery has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from DR. SCOVILL referring oit:

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Masser, J. N. Harvit & Co.,

Genta-1 make the following statement from a perfect conviction on knowledge of the besents of taken S. Luga Haran in curing the must weep-seated Pulmanary Consumption! I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that is by far the best expectors at remeay with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, a dail the early sugges of Ling Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them ready to administer upon the first appearance of diseases about the Lungs, there would be very fow cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phleps and matter to rise without irritaring those delicate organs (the Lungs), and with introducing constitution of the bowels. It also gives strongth to the system, steps the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully.

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Dear Nirs-I am taking Allen's Lung Balsam for a disease of the Lungs of thirteen years standing, there are need every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me asy relief. I know it saved my life has given me asy relief. I know its aved my life has given me asy relief. I know its aved my life has spring. At that time I commenced using it, and I received immediate relief. It stopped on my lungs in ten heurs. You are at the feathering humanity, and with respect.

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. Pools.

od daily, and go you doubt for a moment the effica-cy of this volumble meatoine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLER's Lyng Balsan, You will find in it a glorione prize, and a never-failing friend in time of need.

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R quires immediate attention, and should be Cheeked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, and COLDS.

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Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and
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will destroy Worms without injury to the child. being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingrients usually used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors

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Its operation is not only to relieve the patient but entirely removes the cause of the complaint it penetrates and pervades the whole system re-storing heathy action to all its parts, and quicken-ing the blood. The Household Panacea is purely Veg-

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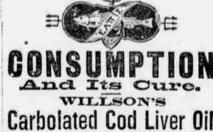
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