Know the business thoroughly. 2. Keep thoroughly informed in all current matters relating to agriculture and horticulture.

3. Keep out of debt. 4. Own no unproductive land—that is, do not pay taxes on land that is not either paying a good interest on the investment by its annual appreciation in value or that you cannot make yield a profitable net income on its market value and the money and labor you expend upon it annually.

5. Turn everything you produce to account—that is, do not spend time or money in producing any crop for which you do not know there is a market demand, or which cannot be converted by feeding to stock or by manufacture into a form that will command a paying

6. Buy only such tools as are necessary to the economical prosecution of your work; do not invest in tools and implements when you can hire them

more cheaply than you can own them.
7. Remember it is better to buy food for stock and convert it into beef, pork, wool, mutton, butter, cheese, etc., upon your farm, than to sell raw products off the farm without a return of fertilizing

8. Do the work which needs doing on the farm, when it should be done. Do this if you have to borrow money to pay the wages of your hands; for as a rule the loss that will result from neglecting to do farm work at the proper time will be far greater than the interest you will have to pay on the money with which to secure its accomplish-

9. Economize time by systematizing labor. If you haul manure to the field, arrange, if possible, to return from the field with a load of some sort; or if you draw a load to market, manage to secure a return load of something that will add to the productiveness of the farm.

10. Convert all refuse and all material that is so convertible into fertilizers. Gather such material from whatever source it is obtainable. The compost or manure heap is the food upon which your plants must depend. You cannot safely, nor economically, nor wisely, forego any reasonable effort to add to this resource. Be generous to the soil in the matter of providing it with plantfood, and thorough in its preparation for the seed, and wise in your selection of crops you cultivate, and you cannot fail to succeed.

11. Sell your products whenever you can get a good paying price for them. Do not speculate with them, holding them for extravagant prices. Keep turning your money over. Do not invest largely in new experiments, but experiment with new things sufficiently determine their value for you and act accordingly. Settle upon a system of husbandry to which your farm in character of soil and location is adapted, and adhere to that system so long as you can make it profitable. Do not make radical changes because somebody else is making more money than you

are by some other system. 12. Always have something to sell, know just what it cost you, to a dollar, and you will then know when you can afford to dispose of it. Always keep money on hand with which to make purchases of stock, implements, seeds, when you deem it profitable to do so, but do not be so ambitious to have a large bank account so as to starve either your farm or your stock, nor act pe-nuriously with your family.

Cheap and Good Soups.

Recipes for two soups that are very ly made. To a good many, in part, they may be old, to some entirely new: Sift a pint, or a little more, of flour into the bread-pan; break in one egg; add a little salt and about a gill of sweet milk (which is much better than sour milk and soda or all eggs); mix together rather stiff. Divide into about parts; roll quite thin; flour plentifully so as to prevent it hanging together; fold from each side; cut in two the middle, lay one piece on the other and cut the corners off-first one side, and then the other. This keeps them from being long and stringy. Put about a quart of water into a vessel, salt and pepper and a piece of butter as large as an egg. Let it come to a boil and put in your "noodles;" let them boil a few minutes and send them to the table; they spoil by standing. It is one of the dishes that never hurts one, though everything else may. Chicken broth may answer; but for a dyspeptic or an invalid the above is the most digestible. This is enough for a family of five or

Another way is to take half a pint of flour, put in a dry pan, break an egg into it; rub all around with the hand until all the flour is wet and it is even lumps; cook same as the other, or it is nice to put in almost any kind of soup; stirred into milk it is also good.

CALF'S HEAD SOUP .- Boil the head until quite tender in salt and water. Take the meal from the bones and cut it in small pieces. Strain the water and then put in the meat with a teaspoonful of cloves, two grated nutmegs and as much red pepper as will lie on a silver five cent piece. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one pint of browned flour rubbed up in cold water. Boil all together for half an hour, then add two chopped eggs. A whole head liver and lights, make about three gallons of soup. The liver should only boil half an hour. A skinned head. with the bone of a leg of yeal, will make about as much.

For force-meat balls, take equal quantities of veal, pork and pounded bread, chopped together, season with pepper, cloves, nutmeg, salt and a small bit of onion. Wet with an egg, and roll into balls and fry in butter or lard.

She fhought So.

A servant girl who lived with a lady in Edinburgh surprised her mistress by giving her warning. The lady inquired the cause, and found it was a sweetheart.

"And who is the lad?" inquired the "Oh, he's a nice lad; a lad that sits

in the kirk just fornent me.' "Are you sure he intends to marry

"I dare say he does, mem."
"Have you had much of each other" company yet?"

"When did you last converse with "'Deed, we hae nae conversed any

"Then how should you suppose that he is going to marry you?"

"Oh," replied the simple girl, "he's
a-been lang lookin' at me, and I think
he'll soon be speakin'."

demand of Western Grangers.

A Royal Wedding.

The Nuptials of Prince Alfred and Prin cess Maria.

MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIES. The ceremonies of the royal marriage commenced at noon on Friday, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, at the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with ladies, sumptuously attired. There was a prevalence of pseuliar Russian cos-tumes, made mainly of velvet and diamonds. The gentlemen all wore uniforms, with the exception of the American diplomates. After assembling, a procession was formed with the grand equerries, chamberlains and other officers of Court leading. Then came the Czar Alexander and the Czarina; the Imperial Prince, the Czarowitz and his wife Princess Dagmar; the Prince and Princess of Wales; Crown Prince, Frederick William, and Crown Princess of Germany; Prince and Princess of Denmark and Prince Arthur of Eng-

land. Then came the bride and bride-groom, the bridegroom wearing the Russian naval uniform. The bride, Princess Maria Alexandrovna, was splendidly appareled in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a cornet of diamonds. Her train was borne up by

four pages Then followed an immense procession, made up of members of the imperial Russian family, princes, princesses and court officials, the Imperial Russian Prince, wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales the scarlet British uniform, and the Prussiau prince that of a Russian colonel. All the gentlemen were decorated with the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew.

The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, and wore a diamond coronet and collar, with a pearl neck-

The Imperial German Princess was habited the same as the Russian Princess, in a dress of blue velvet, with gold

trimmings.
Prince Arthur, of England, wore the uniform of the British rifle brigade when acting as groomsman, and all other persons present appeared wearing wedding favors of silver.

The procession, upon reaching the Russian church, was received by the Metropolitan, at the head of the members of the Russian Church Holy Synod, bearing crosses, sacred vessels and holy water. The Emperor of Russia conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming a station with the Empress immediately behind them. Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes.

The wedding rings were borne on golden salvers and deposited on the altar, temporarily, by the Imperial Confessor, until they were placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom.

The magnificent chapel was illuminted with wax candles and the floor covered with a carpet of velvet with a pattern of crimson and gold. The pillars of the altar were covered with gold.

The Greek marriage ceremony was unique. There was an absence of music. The chants were intoned, and there were prayers offered up, During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Sergius of Russia the crown over the bride.

The Imperial Confessor then said: "Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, art crowned for this handmaiden of God, Marie Alexandrovna, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Paul to the Ephesians, fifth chapter, from the twentieth to the twenty-third

verse inclusive. After the Epistle came the reading of the Gospel account of the marriage at not prepossessing, and his claims to Cana in Galilee.

Then the crowns were removed and the married couple walked thrice around a raised dais, holding the tip of the confessor's robe in one hand, and a lighted candle in the other. At the conclusion of the ceremony the sacramental cup was brought forth, blessed, and its contents partaken of by the bridal pair, the confessor presenting the cross, which the bride and bride-groom both kissed. The deacon delivered an admonition on the marriage duties, and immediately afterwards the choir chanted "Glory to Thee, O Lord," concluding with the benediction by the ciergyman. Thus ended the Greek ser-

The procession slowly re-formed, the party proceeding to the Hall Alexander, the performance of the Anglican Church service. Very Reverend Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, offi-ciated. The hall is rather small. The valls were decorated with battle pictures.

Dean Stanley, who, during the solemnization of the Greek Church service wore a Protestant Episcopal Doctor of Divinity's hood and gown, and who now appeared at the altar wearing an Episcopal surplice, with the jeweled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by two of the resident English clergy. The members of the English colony, including bankers and merchants, were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Governor Jewell, the American Minister; Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and the officials of the Diplomatic Corps. Many Englishmen in scarlet uniforms were also present. Especially noticeable was the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, surounded by the leading members of the Russian nobility. They gathered on the right side of the altar. The Episcopal chants were given by Russian chorister lads clad in long crimson dresses. When the marriage procession entered the bride walked between her father and the bridegroom. Prince Arthur walked behind. The Anglican wedding service was then performed by Dean Stanley, the Prince and Princess responding according to the form enoined in the Book of Common Prayer. The services being concluded, Dean Stanley congratulated warmly the newly married couple. Several Roman Catholie dignitaries were present. The bride looked earnest, sweet and fascinating. The bridegroom was grave and self-possessed. During the ceremony in the English chapel the Empress of Russia, being a confirmed invalid and much fatigued, sat down. She seemed overcome with emotion, holding a handkerchief to her eyes when the newly

married couple came to salute her. The ceremony being concluded, the crowd dispersed. There was a frightful rush on the stairways. The whole formed a wonderful mass of color-the gorgeous decorations, the variegated uniforms, the colored turbans and Asiatic robes from Bokhara and Samargot entangled in the mass, but, being recognized by the Crown Prince, was instantly rescued.

On coming into the street the police were found driving the crowd and Cossack horsemen charging to and fro, clearing the way for the distinguished personages. The magnificent bell of the St. Petersburg church kept pealing during the day. Salvoes of artillery of 100 guns were fired on the conclusion of the Greek service, all forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp and splendor. After the marriage rites there was a banquet at the palace, Mile. Adelina Patti singing, and subsequently a ball at St. George's Hall, winding up with a grand Russian polonaise by the members of the Imperial family and the distinguished guests.

At the conclusion of the ball the bridal couple were formally marched to the bridal chamber, accompanied by the Emperor and the officers of the court. The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present.

During the day the weather was sun-ny and warm, thawing the snow. There was only a limited display of popular enthusiasm. An illumination of the public squares of the city took place. The festivities in England on account

of the marriage of the Duke of Edin-burgh have been generally postponed until the arrival of the bridal couple in England. With the exception of special services, salutes and peals of bells, London took little notice of the event. The provinces exhibited a greater amount of joy. In most of the provincial there have been banquets, processions, In most of the provincial towns bell peals, bonfires, and outdoor gatherings.

Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, and the other buildings occupied by the royal family, were profusely decorated with bunting. Throughout the entire country bells were rung in honor of the nuptials, and marriage services were celebrated in the English churches. Flags were displayed from all the publie and many private buildings in honor of the marriage. Edinburgh was brilliantly illumina-

An Australian Hangman.

Among other remarkable men who passed away in the year just brought to a close was one who deserves mentioning as having, although born in this country, devoted many years in the antipodes to a work of great utility. William Bamford, who died the other day in Melbourne Hospital, had been hangman of the colony of Victoria since 1857, and also held the honorable office of public flagellator until seized one day with an asthmatic attack when

wielding the cat.
Mr. Bamford, who was seventy-three years of age when he died, had himself in the days of his youth received three hundred lashes when serving in the 23d Fusiliers at Gosport, of which regi-ment he was a member for twenty years, only leaving it, indeed, on account of some irregularity of conduct, which led to his being transported to in the Royal Sovereign in the year 1841. Having served his sentence, he proceeded to Victoria, to the "diggings," and remained unnoticed until 1857,

the 11th of August last, he was heard o ejaculate, in a hoarse whisper, 'Seventy-one." In appearance he was personal beauty were not heightened by the absence of one of his eyes, which he unfortunately lost in a row at Melbourne about fifteen years ago. His habits were not; strictly speaking, temperate. Yet there must have been omething very "taking" in his conviviality, for after an execution he was wont to spend his money freely with "a degraded lot," who were on the lookout for him when he left the jail. On receiving notice that he would be wanted for a hanging, he would, with singular abstemiousness, voluntarily imprison himself for two or three days, and sleep off all traces of intoxication. After pinioning a condemned criminal, he invariably murmured in his ears the words "God bless you!" and on one occasion, when the man executed died instantaneously, a sweet smile was observed to steal over his face, as, leaning over the drop and looking up at his work, he remarked: "The best job in the country; that makes forty-seven.

A London Earthquake. On the 8th of February, 1750, all London recked to and fro with a strong convulsion, and the people rushed into the streets to avoid being buried in the tottering houses. A month later, at five o'clock in the morning, a far more violent shock passed beneath the city. The earth moved westward, eastward, and then westward again, followed by a loud noise like thunder. Charles Wes ley, the famous preacher, had just given out his text, when the Foundry in which he held his service was shaken violently as if the roof would fall. The women and children cried out, but the preacher, changing his text, read aloud, "Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved," etc., and soon filled his audience with his own unshaken courage. The general terror rose almost to madness when an insane prophet declared that on the 4th of April another earthquake would level London and Westminister to the dust. A wild excitement raged through the city as the fatal 'day approached. Thousands fled to the country. Wo-men and children ran through the streets, on the night before the 4th of April, weeping and lamenting. Lonooked like a city sacked and ruined. Every open space was filled through the anxious night with multiudes of rich and poor awaiting the expected shock. The churches were crowded with unaccustomed worshippers. Whitefield stood up in Hyde Park at midnight, under an inclement sky, and spoke with his sonorous voice to an uncounted multitude; and Charles Wesley, surrounded by immense throngs at the Foundry, preached a "written" sermon and chanted some inspiring hymns. The next day passed away in quiet. The people came back to their houses, and London has never since felt so universal a terror as that of the year of the earthquakes.

A young woman in Maine made

Dr. Livingstone Dead.

Record of Travel in Regions Hitherte

Unknown by Civilized Man. Intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa. He died of dysentery while traveling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. His body has been embalmed and is to be taken to England. It will come by the way of Zanzibar,
Dr. David Livingstone was born at Blantyre Works, near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. The poverty of his parents prevented them from giving

him such educational advantages as the boy craved, but he managed while at work in the cotton mills to store his mind with much valuable information, to be turned to account in later years. He enjoyed an occasional month in an evening school in Glasgow, and here, in addition to the rudiments of his own language, he acquired a very respecta-ble knowledge of Latin and Greek, and of various branches of science, including botany and geology. At the age of 19, after he had been promoted from the position of piecer to that of spinner, he conceived the idea of going to China as a medical missionary; and with this object in view attended lec-tures on medicine and divinity in the University of Glasgow in the winter time, always resuming his place in the factory when the summer vacation began. In 1838, having been licensed by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, he prepared to sail for China under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. The war between Great Britain and China broke out at this time, however, and his long-cher-ished plan was abandoned. The young enthusiast next turned his attention to Southern Africa, where the Rev. Robert Moffat had been laboring among the natives with signal success. In 1840, after a voyage of three months, he landed at Cape Town, and for sixteen years applied himself to the self-imposed work of Christianizing the Africans. His first exploring expedition was made in 1849, when he reached Lake Ngami, he and his companions, Oswell and Mur-ray, being the first white men to visit it. In 1851 he discovered the great

ted. In many places the trophies of the Crimean war have been removed.

Zambezi river.

Shortly after his arrival at Cape Town he married a daughter of Dr. Moffat, the missionary. In 1852 she took her children to England, but rejoined her husband subsequently and died on the banks of the Zambezi. Just before he started on what proved to be his most important northern expedition a cruel attack was made by four hundred Dutch Boers upon the Kolobeng settlement. Sixty of the inoffensive natives were killed, several hundred women and children were carried into bondage, and Livingstone's property

was destroyed. In May, 1853, he reached the capital of the Makololo tribe, and was pleasantly received and hospitably entertained by King Sekeletu. Crossing to Angola became the honored guest of the Portuguese authorities stationed at Loanda. He next went on foot to Quilimane on the Indian Ocean, reaching that point just four years from the time of his departure from Cape Town, having traversed the continent from Van Diemen's Land, where he arrived ocean to ocean, and traveled altogether more than 9,000 miles through a country unknown to civilized man. Quilimane he took passage in a British gun brig which conveyed him to Mau-

was read the Epistle of he had assisted out of the world. After ing commission. He subsequently penetrated to Lake Nyassa in a steam-boat with a party of scientific men. In 1864 he paid his last visit to England, and in 1865 returned to the scene of his labors in Africa, after which time he

was rarely seen by white men. Dr. Livingstone leaves one son who lives in Scotland. His only brother, Dr. John Livingstone, is in business in Canada. At the time of his death the explorer was in all probability contemplating a return to England to give to the world a connected account of his travels and discoveries.

A London dispatch says the death of Dr. Livingstone took place in June last. He had been traveling over a partially submerged country, and after wading four days through water was seized by the illness of which he died.

The Longest Swim on Record.

The death of Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth beachman, recalls his extraordinary escape in October, 1835. A vessel was observed at sea about one P. M., with a signal flying for a pilot, bearing east, distant about twelve miles. Brock, who belonged to Layton's company, with nine others, launched the yawl Increase. About four o'clock they came up with the vessel, which proved to be the Spanish brig Parquette de Bilboa. Three of the beachmen went on board, and the remainder of the crew of the yawl were sent away. On their way home a terrific squall took the yawl's sail flat aback, and she cap-sized. In a few minutes all the crew, with the exception of Brock, were drowned. It was then about half-past six P. M., and the nearest land was six miles distant-dead low water-and Brock remembered that the flood tide would be setting off shore making to the southward, so that should he ever reach the shore he would have to swim and float at least fifteen miles. The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross-sand ridge, and then he got sight of the buoy of St. Nicholas Gat, nearly opposite his own door, distant four miles from the land. He had now been five hours in the water. He next caught sight of a vessel at anchor. He got within 200 yards of the vessel and hailed her; a boat was at once lowered. and at half-past one a. M., having swam seven hours and a half in an October night, he was safe on board the brig Betsy, of Sunderland, nearly fifteen miles from the spot where the boat Increase was capsized .- English Paper.

Decay of Teeth.

The causes of the decay of the teeth are two-acids and a minute fungus, abundantly found in the mouth, and called leptothrix buccalis. All acids, both vegetable and mineral, act promptly on the teeth by dissolving the enamel and by softening the dentine. Sour fruits and vinegar salads are likely to injure the teeth, unless the mouth is carefully washed out after eating them. The little parasitic fungus can only be removed by alkaline mixtures. Soap is one of the best of dentrifices. It appears that the parasites grow and mul-tiply very rapidly, and especially be-tween the teeth. It would be advisable, Reduction of official salaries is the emand of Western Grangers.

Assatic robes from Bokhara and Samarcand, and over all towered a big cuirassier of the Guard, with his silver helmet surmounted by golden eagles. Old General Kaufmann, the Khivan hero,

Pleasure.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost every-body remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed upon the flowers that were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The pos-sessor came forth from his little cottage -he was a wood-cutter by trade-and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beauti-ful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white-gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feelings of gratitude which agitate the breast of that boy, expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.

The Eucalyptus Tree.

A Florida paper says: "We have seen a cucalyptus sent from Washington. It is a small stalk, about one quarter of an inch in diameter, having a light green bark and a pointed, elliptical leaf, about one and a half inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch in width. The leaf is of a deep green color, so as to make beautiful foliage where abundant, and when rubbed between the fingers, but not otherwise, we observed in this specimen, it emits a pleasant aroma. The specimens, hree in number, if we remember rightly, looked healthy, and were well pre-served, so that we have reason to expect that time will give us some results especting the eucalyptus in Florida."

Will Wonders Never Cease ?

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

An epigrammatic female says that male is only mule spelt wrongly. Very wrongly.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

murderer, named Mason, in Melbourne, and from that time until just before his decease he executed all the criminals sentenced to death in the colony, with only one exception.

It was Mr. Bamford's practice to keep count and mutter after an execution the number of his fellow-creatures he had assisted out of the world. After executing a black man at Ballarat on the lith of Angerian and the conveyed him to Mauritius, whence he returned to England by the Red Sea and the overland route. In 1857 he published his first book of travels, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." He had no sooner seen the volume fairly launched from the press than he returned to Quilimane, having been appointed Consul to that place with a sort of roving commission. He subsequently permitted to Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with rouble of the breast, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, another with rouble of the breast, another with palphatiation of the heart, anot perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other com-plications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and com-fort instead of wellonged misers. removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorizda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872;

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

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind.

Aug. 3, 1872:
"Dr Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I

have for three years."
From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill.,
March 19, 1872: Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has me me good, which I am very thankful for." "Dr. Piere

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

FLAGGS INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head Ear, and Back aches, or money refunded.—Com

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

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

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

PERUVIAN SYRUP-a permanent tonic,-[Com

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

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in th

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers i Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and ha been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind otic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort te mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIAERHGEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

BOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

FAMILY LINIMENT FAMILY LINIMENT
Is the best remedy in the world for the following
complaints, vis Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rhenmatism in al its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia,
Cholera, Dysontery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns,
Bore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and
Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use. ternal use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and prevades the whole system re-storing healthy action to all its parts, and quicken-ing the blood.

ing the blood,
THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEG
etable and all Healing.
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FOR
COUGHS
AND
COLDS.

Requires immediate attention, and
thought a continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a
Permanent Throat Affection or an
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