

On the Road.

It is only by means of comparison that one can definitely realize the great improvements in the methods of travelling that have taken place within the last century. The changes occur so gradually they make but little impression upon us. For example now that the railroad time needed to make the trip between New York and Philadelphia is but one hour, and the time to go from New York to Boston left Monday forenoon and arrived at his destination Friday afternoon, stopping all night at New Haven, New London and Providence. The fare for the trip varied from \$10 to \$15, and there was an additional outlay required of from \$5 to \$6 for board and lodging; that is, the trip took four days of time and called for an outlay of from \$20 to \$24. After the war of 1812 there was an improvement, and the time between the two places was cut down to about two days and the cost of the journey to \$14. In 1817 the fare between New York and Philadelphia was \$10, and between New York and Albany by boat \$7, and the average time twenty-four hours. A route was that year opened between Philadelphia and Quebec; the distance 700 miles, fare \$47, and time required to make the journey 108 hours. In 1820 the Boston and New York line was opened, and as one worthy of special comment, that New York papers had received in that city 24 hours after the date of their publication. In 1832 the time required to make the journey between these two cities had been reduced to 21 hours, the route being from New York city to Providence by steamboat, and from thence to Boston by stage. But in winter these trips were frequently given up in consequence of the weather, and those who wished to avoid danger and be certain in their movements still preferred the overland route. In 1832 there were two regular stage routes between New York and Boston, but competition had greatly reduced the fare. The slow line made the distance in about 52 hours, and charged for passage \$7.50, while the fast, or mail line, took its passengers through in about 45 hours, and charged them 8.50 a trip. A short time after this the railroads came sufficiently into operation to make it unnecessary to run through trips in stages, and the latter were chiefly used to connect the termini of the slow-building railroads. Having made the progress that we have, there is not the least likelihood that the work of improvement will not go on. The history of railroad accidents shows that, when trains on some routes are at a slow rate of speed meet with mishaps, there is relatively little danger in running at the highest possible speed on a road that is thoroughly constructed where the appointments are as nearly perfect as possible and the supervision constant. On this account one does not have to be unduly sanguine to think that long before the century is out we shall be able to go from Jersey City to Philadelphia in an hour, and from there to the grand central depot in Boston in a less number of hours than the number of days spent by our ancestors, in the year 1808, in making the same trip.

A Canary Bird Story.

The story of the first introduction of canary birds into California is thus told: In 1844 or '45 Charles and Henry Reiche, two young Germans, having little else than the practical education they seem to have received in their native land, were bird peddlers in New York. They went abroad from street to street selling birds from stands. Their trade was principally in canaries, which they had sent over from Germany where they were only ten or twelve cents each. They did a pretty fair business up to 1862, when they made a daring stroke that made them their fortune and established the canary business in California as they now conduct it. At that time California was in the flush of gold finding. Gold was plentiful there, but luxuries few. There was no transcontinental road, and the isthmus route was tedious and costly. Young Reiche, knowing that canaries were unknown there, and believing they would become the rage when once seen, determined to carry over a cargo. He, therefore, got 3,000 of the yellow fellows, together, and, packing them in little cages, started for the isthmus. Arriving at Cartagena, he had his birds carried across to Panama Bay, by natives, and caught a ship there, and soon reached San Francisco. He was late in reaching the ship, and the captain was about to sail without him, but, seeing his boats filled with covered boxes, thought it was belated mail matter. When Reiche drew near, the captain hailed him and asked him what he had. "Canary birds," he answered. "Canary birds be hanged!" shouted the captain. "If I'd known it was birds, I'd ha' left you long ago." Reiche's first idea of the flush tide he was to ride was caught from a homesick Englishman, who, hearing the whistle of a bullfinch that had accidentally been put in with the canaries, offered to pay the expenses of the entire cargo for that finch. As this amounted to \$250, Reiche saw that he had struck a rich lead, and he put the price of the canaries at \$25 each. They did become the rage. Hotels, saloons, private residences, all must have a canary. The little yellow birds made a crazy like the tulip mania. The price soon went up to \$50, and the cargo was soon sold. Reiche returned to New York a rich man.

A Bridge in Cashmere.

The bridge over the Shelburn is not two hundred yards from the Fort of Orie, though considerably lower, and is not more than from thirty to forty yards long. The two pieces are of equal elevation (that is to say, from the water), and are constructed of wood and unwhew stone. The bridge itself is entirely made of twigs, and the bushes which are deposited for this material grow close to the banks of the river. These twigs are twisted into ropes of an inch and a half and two inches in diameter, and three or four of these twigs form each of the sides of the bridge. The flooring of the construction is of twigs formed into ropes, and placed lengthwise from pier to pier, across the gulf. The width of this footway is about six inches, just enough for a passenger to walk across, putting one foot before the other. The side twigs are about three feet high. Short ropes join the sides to that part of the bridge where the passenger walks across; but these twigs are two and three feet apart, and the trembling wayfarer has plenty of opportunity to gaze at his leisure on the roaring flood a few yards only beneath his feet, dashing madly on its flow, there are many worse bridges of the kind, and the one below Klokshur, in Lahoul, is twice as long and twice as tight. The longer the bridge is, the more seckening is the swinging to and fro of the frail construction.

Bleeding at the Nose can be stopped

by vigorous action of the jaws, as if in progress of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaw that stops the flow of blood.

AGRICULTURE.

DECEY TOWARDS HORSES.—A horse cannot be increased in an extraordinary way, but he can be made to do more in a shorter time. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be perfectly fed and always reliable, but if it expects every moment that it is in the harness to be "jawed" at and struck, it will be in a constant state of nervousness, and its performance will be liable through fear to do something which is not expected as to go along doing what you started it to do. It is possible to train a horse to be governed by a word, almost as completely as it is to train a child, and in such training when a horse is frightened by the words of his driver—and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means—it may be very fairly concluded that he is a valuable animal for all practical purposes and that he will be certainly concluded that the man who has such power over him, a humane man and a sensible one. But all this simply means that the man must secure the animal's confidence. Only in exceptional instances is a horse stubborn or vicious. If he understands his surroundings, and what is required of him, he gives no trouble. As most every reader must know, if the animal when frightened can be brought up to the object he will become calm. The reason is that he understands that there is nothing to fear. So he must be taught to have confidence in the man who handles him, and then this powerful animal, which usually no man can handle, if it were disposed to be vicious, will give no trouble. The very best rule, therefore, which we would lay down for the management of the horse, is gentleness and good sense on the part of the driver. Bad drivers make bad horses usually.

BREEDING WITH SNAP BEANS.

Take four pounds of rather fat brisket, two finely-chopped onions, a tablespoonful of salt half a teaspoonful of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the point of a penknife six cloves and a quart of water; have the water boiling before putting in your beef and seasoning; let it come to a boil after putting the lid on, then set your back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally; keep your pot closely covered, and be careful not to let it stop stewing; string and split lengthwise cross the seed two or three times; put them in a bowl with your best adding a tablespoonful of sugar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for half an hour.

DIPLOMATIC PUDDING.

Decorate a plain mould with a lining with currants and pistachio nuts, and fill the outer part with jelly; when the jelly is set remove the lining by putting a little warm water in it; make a custard with a pint of milk and four yolks of eggs, flavor the milk with vanilla, add half an ounce of isinglass, stir it into the custard when hot; break up one or two sponge cakes and when the custard is set, dip the mould into tepid water a second, turn it out on a cold dish, and serve.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every bottle contains the same ingredients, and the physician prescribe them. —Evening Express on H. P. Bitters.

UNINFLAMMABLE FABRICS.

Many substances are known which will render even the thinnest wearing fabrics uninflamable, chlorine, sulphate and phosphate of calcium, alum, and many others salts have been proposed, but neutral tungstate of sodium mixed with three per cent. of phosphate of sodium is better than anything else. These salts afford perfect protection to the fabrics, and, unlike most others do not render them harsh. They are inexpensive without action on colors, and the solution keeps well. The solution should contain twenty per cent. of the mixed salts.

CHICKEN MAYONNAISE.

Cut up some chickens and try them nicely in butter. Let them get cold, then trim into good shape and put them in a covered dish with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar for salad; add a few pieces of onion and a little parsley. Let them stand two or three hours. Then drain the pieces of chicken, place them on the lettuce in your salad dish, and spread a nice mayonnaise dressing over all. Some of the chicken when fried can be saved for the tomato stuffing.

COFFEE ICE PUDDING.

Found two ounces of freshly roasted coffee in a mortar, just enough to crush the berries without reducing them to powder. Put them into a pint of milk with six ounces of loaf-sugar, let it boil, then leave it to get cold, strain it on the yolks of six eggs in a double sauce-pan and stir on the fire till the custard thickens. When quite cold, work into it a gill and a half of cream whipped to a froth. Freeze the mixture in the ice-pot, then fill a plain ice-mould with it, and lay it in ice till the time of serving.

USEFUL HINTS.

The white of an egg a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly is a capital remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint, and be changed as often as it becomes dry. A lump of fresh quicklime the size of a walnut dropped into a pint of water and allowed to stand all night, the water being then poured off from the sediment, and mixed with a quarter of a pint of the best vinegar, forms a good wash for scurf in the head. It is to be applied to the roots of the hair.

It takes but ONE CENT TO SHOW

the purity and merit of Dobbin's Electro Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) For your own interest give it that trial. All grocers keep it.

A STUFFED BEEFSTEAK.

Prepare a dressing of bread, scalded soft, and mixed with plenty of butter and a little pepper and salt. Lay it upon one side of a round of steak, cover with the other, and bake it down with needle and thread. Salt and pepper the outside of the steak, and place in a dripping pan with half an inch of butter. When baked brown on one side turn and bake the other.

SAUCE PIQUANTE FOR FISH.

Make a brown sauce by trying chopped onion in a little butter, adding a large teaspoonful of flour and a tumbler of stock. Simmer a little, strain, and put in a teaspoonful of vinegar, one of vinegar, one of chopped cucumber pickle and one of capers.

DISH FOR LUNCHEON.

Take pieces of cold meat of any kind, chop it up with pepper and salt, just a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

GUMBO.—Take a nice fat chicken,

cut up and put into a pan, and when fried brown, put in two quarts of finely sliced okra, four large tomatoes and two onions, peeled and chopped fine. Keep covered with water, and have the kettle tightly closed.

DOMESTIC.

PETROLEUM FOR RUSTIC WORK.—Here is a room for great improvement. We see on every hand handsome rustic work falling to decay and becoming discolored by age. It is commonly made of a kind of wood which does not last long. Sock it thoroughly with crude petroleum when new, and it will remain unchanged indefinitely. A rustic summer-house on a shaded part of our grounds would have been unusually exposed to dampness and decay had it not been prevented, a dozen years ago, by petroleum. The peculiar brown color imparted by a mixture of the heavy oil remains unchanged; and a lattice-work of pine lath, a fourth of an inch thick, fully exposed to dampness and weather, is as sound and as good as there is no excuse for omitting its application, and it may be rapidly and easily brushed over the surface and sunk into the pores with a whitewash brush. Apply it heavily.

REFRESHING WITH SNAP BEANS.

Take four pounds of rather fat brisket, two finely-chopped onions, a tablespoonful of salt half a teaspoonful of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the point of a penknife six cloves and a quart of water; have the water boiling before putting in your beef and seasoning; let it come to a boil after putting the lid on, then set your back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally; keep your pot closely covered, and be careful not to let it stop stewing; string and split lengthwise cross the seed two or three times; put them in a bowl with your best adding a tablespoonful of sugar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for half an hour.

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HUMOROUS.

A DASHING young fellow was recently very attentive to a young lady who did not secretly favor his attentions, and who is blessed with an observing little brother of only a few summers growth. The lady's admirer was visiting her a few days ago, when the little chap broke into their presence, and, mounting the dashing young man's knee, said: "Haven't you got a fine room?" "Oh, yes," proudly replied the dashing young fellow, whose vanity was evidently touched by the remark. Seeing, as he thought, in the circumstance an opportunity to make a favorable impression on the sister, he gave his mouth a quick twist and reiterated his reply with emphasis: "Oh, yes, a very fine room." "I thought so," said the young hopeful, musingly. "But what made you think so?" said the young lady's admirer, his curiosity by this time fully aroused. "Because," was the crushing reply, "sister Mag said your room was better than your company."

"I SAID, CAP'N"

cried a keen-eyed man, as he landed from a steamer at Natchez, "I say, Cap'n, these here ain't all. I have felt something on board, that's a fact." "That's all the plunder you brought on board, anyhow," answered the commanding officer. "Wal, I see now; I grant it is all O. K. accordin' to the list; boxes, three chests, two band-boxes and portmanteau, two hams, one part cut; three ropes of ingens and ten bottles. But see 'em somethin' short tho' I've counted 'em nine times over, and never took my eyes off 'em while on the craft; there's somethin' not right, somehow." "Wal, stranger, time's up; them's all I know of; so for the pneumonia I've got four children out of the cabin, 'ces I'm goin' to put 'em out."

"It's growing in right rapidly.

My head can now be seen like other heads, in all the locks, "Thanks to my CARBOLINE."

A STRANGER IN BODIE

one day last week, in eating a plate of hash at a restaurant, being very hungry, unguardedly neglected to chew it well, and swallowed a large cold button. They doctored him for the pneumonia three days before he was able to explain. Then, they fed him a big button-holed tied to a string and fished it out in a no time. He screens all his hash very carefully through a cane-bottomed chair now before he eats it.

"WELL, FATHER BROWN, HOW DID YOU

like the sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see parson," was the reply, "I haven't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man, now, and have to set pretty well back by the stove; and there's old Smith, the Wilder 'Tater," in Ryan's darter's in Nabby 'n' all the rest setting in front of me with their mouths wide open a swallerin down all the best of the sermon, 'n' what gets down to me is putty poor stuff, putty poor stuff."

A WOMAN employed about the house

by a lady recently brought her mistress a letter from her husband and asked her to read it for her. She did so, and at the bottom of the page, below the signature, she saw a number of little scratches resembling bird tracks. "Why, Alice," asked she, "what are these?" "Pointing to the stars, or scratches, or crosses, of which there were forty or fifty. Alice answered, shyly; "Them's kisses."

A LITTLE boy, four years old,

having often been told that it was wrong to ask for anything at the table, was down at dessert. After waiting patiently for some time, without being noticed he exclaimed: "Mamma, please, may I have an orange if I don't ask for it?" "Yes, dear," was the reply. But, after a considerable interval, the little fellow, not getting his orange, again addressed his mother with: "Please, mamma, I'm not asking for an orange. This time he was duly rewarded.

VEGETINE.—The great success of

the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

You may dress a bad habit in the

costly, broadcloth and endow it with all possible graces and fascinations. It is only a bad habit nevertheless. The French have a proverb, "Wash a dog comb a dog, still a dog is to a dog."

It is a bad rule to blame your fortune

rather than yourself, when matters go ill with you. "If your sword is too short," said the wise Roman, "you can make it long enough by taking a step forward." The Italians say also, "A good knight is never at a loss for a lance."

If you are determined to do a certain

thing the worst excuse seems better than no excuse at all. In Madrid they put this fact into the pithy sentence: "If you want to flog your dog say he ate the poker."

BISHOP (reproving his delinquent

parishioner.) "Wretched boy! Why is it that you see and hear all we do and before whom even I am but as a crushed worm?" Page: "The missus, My Lord."

Nobody knows better than he who

has tried it that from saying to doing is a long stretch. If saying good things instead of bad things, and doing a saying that the worst of us would easily get to heaven.

We should have thought of this a

few days earlier, but a man can't eat a watch without feeling down in the mouth.

CLEVERMEN, Bankers, Book-keepers,

Editors and others that lead ordinary lives, will find much relief from Head-aches, nervousness and Constipation engendered from want of exercise, by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a harmless vegetable compound, and numbers who have tried it will confidently assert that it is the best remedy that can be used. It expels the poisonous humors of the blood, cleanses the liver, restores the kidneys to healthy action and drives out the despondency and gloom of ill health. The patient soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and is overjoyed to find the depressed feeling dispelled, the costive habits corrected and new streams of health coursing through his veins.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very

valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Piles and such like diseases. W. S. Holt, President of S. W. R. Co., of Georgia.

"HELLO, Billy," shouted a youngster

in clean linen Knickerbockers, to his friend of the gutter. "Ain't you running for penceis this year?" "Haven't been nominated for any yet. But my letter of acceptance is ready." "Come along with me then; my ticket holds two," and he held a tub extra of lemonade had to be stirred up.

A YOUNG ragamuffin, on being asked

what was meant by conscience, replied: "A thing a gentleman hasn't got who, when a boy finds his purse and gives it back to him, doesn't give the boy the pence."

"LIZA JANE! LIZA JANE!" said the

old lady; "you take in every stitch of that washin'-to-night for I see by the paper that there's three delegates at large in this part-h."

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears,"

said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.

The most wonderful and marvelous

successes in cases where persons are sick or suffering away from a condition of miserable disease, as well as those who are all them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. —Cincinnati Star.

The London Spectator asks: "Can

anybody suggest a stiff bit of work for English capitalists to do?" O yes. Let them embark in the laundry business. Starving shirt bosoms and collars is pretty stiff work.

"Would you like to wash your

hands before dinner?" asked the host, pointing to the conveniences. "No, certainly not," responded the guest. "Great Scott, man! do you suppose I eat with my fingers?"

A LADY inquiring as to the best way

of marking table-linen, the Chicago Tribune replies: "Blackberry pie is our choice, although a baby with a gray dish is highly esteemed by many."

It is sad to think that so many well-

meaning and naturally joyous spirits are compelled to go through life without owning a steam yacht.

Love pleases more than marriage,

for the reason that romance is more interesting than history.

THE Princess Louis is said to be

unable to sleep. The poor lady must go to church occasionally.

This is a world of strange contradictions;

one woman is unhappy because she isn't married, another because she is.

COULD NOT the doctor's fee be

justly called ill-gotten gains?

ILLEGAL kissing on the high seas

must be muzzled by the strong arm of the law.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Consulting Physi-

cian to the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., has resigned his seat in Congress, that he may hereafter devote his whole time and attention to those applying to the World's Dispensary Medical Association for the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

EVERETT TAFFY.—Put one pound of

powdered loaf sugar and one teaspoonful of water into a brass pan; beat one quarter of a pound of butter to cream; when the sugar is dissolved add the butter, and keep stirring the mixture over the fire until it sets, when a little is poured on the buttered dish. Just before it is done, add six drops of essence of lemon. Butter a tin, pour on the mixture and when cool it will easily separate from the dish.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 80 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine any more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me. Yours, most respectfully, MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M.D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.: Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected. Yours, respectfully, J. BENTLEY, M.D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 4, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver; it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise. J. WRIGHT & CO., Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

D'IBLUS

COFFEE

STARR

HOP BITTERS

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

THE ACCUMULATED evidence of nearly

thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for all chronic diseases, as well as its sure preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, contracts a tendency to grow, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it acts vigorously on the system, and refreshes the mind while it invigorates the body. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)