The Order of the Golden Fleece.

The name of the Golden Fleece had a two-fold signification. It meant to typify the spirit of chivalrous adventure—of going into new lands to conquer new fame—the same spirit which actuated the Argonauts of legend, who went in search of the Golden Fleece. But there was also the religious idea. The Savior has been represented under the form of a lamb. To win His redemption by "knightly" deeds, in the best signification of that noble wor , was obviously an object of the new society of chivalry. High privileges were early conferred on the Knights of the Fleece, whose number was originally limited to thirty-one. When the Counts of Egmont and Horn were illegally executed under the reign of Philip II. on account of the stand they made for the liberties of their country, they both appealed against the sentence, alleging, among other reasons, that as Knights of the Fleece they had the right to be tried by their brother knights. After the war of the Spanish succession, which left a Bourbon on the throne of Spain, there arose a dispute between the Emperor and the King of Spain as to which of them had the right to the sovereignty of the order. The question was an extremely complicated one. The Emperor Charles VI., as heir male of the Hapsburgs, might fairly claim the knightly heritage as his right. On the other hand Philip of Bourbon might urge descent through an heiress and plead that in Spain and the Low Countries the Salic law had never been recognized. The matter was finally arranged through treaty, the Emperor and King of Spain being recognized as joint grandmasters of the order, with equal power to name knights. The Austrian and Spanish badges of the order are almost though not quite identical in form. Each has the well-known collar of gold and flint-stones, with the typical device, "Ante ferit quam flamma micat," though the nobler legend runs—"Pretium non vile laborem."

The Archdukes of Austria and the Infants of Spain are all, as a rule, Knights of the Fleece. In later years the order has been conferred with what must to heralds have appeared undue freedom. For instance, on M. Thiers, who was not even "noble," and indeed had the sole merit of being President of the French Republic and one of the greatest men living. Then it was that political oddity called the Spanish republic, which bestowed the distinction of the little red collar ribbon and on M. Thiers. The Duke of Aosta, by the way while figuring as Amadeus I. of Spain sent the Fleece to a distinguished Castilian nobleman, who returned the decoration without a word. It is a waste of words to characterize the conduct of this grandee as it deserves. Why the foreign house of Savoy should be less entitled to respect than the foreign house of France it would be difficult to explain. The Prince of Wales is a Knight of the Golden Fleece—the only Englishman who enjoys that distinction. The Spanish order was conferred on him when he was ten years old, the Austrian some time later. Not long ago it was whispered that his Catholic Majesty was rather anxious for an exchange of ribands between the Courts of S. Ildefonso and St. James. He wanted the Garter for himself and would have conferred the Fleece on the Duke of Edinburg or on Prince Albert Victor of Wales—perhaps on both—to secure for himself the most coveted of all decorations, without which no soverign feels that he belongs to the inner circle of royalty.

Throwing His Family to the Wolves.

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, yet there are circumstances in which this law should be infringed, and the safety of others take precedence of the longing to preserve one's life from the danger which threatens it. No one, for instance, can read, without a feeling of indignation, the subjoined incident, related by a Russian contemporary. A peasant, residing near Moscow, was traveling through a deserted part of the country in a conveyance containing himself, his wife and four children, when the party was pursued by a flock of howling, famishing wolves. The peasant urged the horses along at full speed, but in spite of all the wolves gained every minute on the travelers. A horrible death seemed imminent, when the father devised a plan for personally escaping from the danger. He took his youngest child in his arms and deliberately threw it to the pursuers. This averted the danger for a brief time, but soon after the wolves were again following the carriage in search of fresh prey. Successively the other three children were thrown to them and devoured, which enabled the man and his wife to reach a neighboring village in safety. The poor mother, who had in vain implored her husband not to sacrifice in this barbarous fashion the lives of her little ones, denounced the unnatural parent to the authorities. The case has just been heard, and the father acquitted, on the theory that he had the right to sacrifice his children since his own life was at stake. The law of his country may absolve him, but every parent will condemn him.

Never Forget Anything.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were afterwards of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything and never to forget anything."

An old lawyer sent with him an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?"

The answer was, with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it!"

FARM AND GARDEN.

MICE AND RABBITS GNAWING TREES.—Every winter the agricultural journals contain inquiries as to a remedy to prevent mice and rabbits gnawing trees and we have nearly annually answered them. Our remedy, which we have tried with success, has proved effectual in every instance in which it has been properly applied. It is to bandage the trees with any old cotton or woolen cloth, or very stiff paper will do. For mice, eight or ten inches high will answer; for rabbits, not less than two feet. The latter standing upright can reach up very nearly two feet as far as they can reach they will gnaw. The same cloth, if put away, will last for several years. Of course the bandaging must be well done and tied to the trees securely. In gardens, where trees are sure to be found if there are any in the vicinity a good protection is to feed them with cabbage-stalks, or decayed heads of cabbage, offals of rutabagas, carrots, hay, etc. A "dead trap," baited with apple, will also soon clear a garden; but, if in a starving condition, a half dozen rabbits will destroy fifty young trees in a single night. One winter they not only injured several young pear trees for us, but nipped off the tender ends of certain shrubs as cleanly as if done with pruning shears.

PITS FOR VEGETABLES.—Most of our cellars are too warm for the best preservation of vegetables, and it is, therefore, advisable to store only a limited quantity for immediate use, in the house, while the main stock should be kept in a cool barn cellar, or in an outdoor pit. Such a pit, for family use, is easily made by digging a trench about three or four feet wide and of the same depth and as long as necessary, taking care to select a situation where water can not stand. At the approach of Winter the pit is filled up to the level of the ground with the roots to be wintered. Beets, turnips, carrots, etc. Narrow partitions of soil may be placed longitudinally between the different kinds, so that each may be taken out separately. This dividing of the pit into several sections has the additional advantage of making the bulk of each smaller. Large quantities of roots in one mass are liable to heat and do not keep as well as smaller lots. The roots are then covered with enough soil, say six inches, to protect them against the frosts of early Winter, When severe cold sets in, about the middle of December, more soil is thrown on, not less than two feet, over every part of the pit, sloping off towards the sides, and the surface, firmly packed down with the back of a spade. With heavy soil this will be sufficient to turn off the rain and the snow water, but in sandy soil it is better to add an additional protection of straw, corn-stalks or boards.

WHITE CHEESE.—The reports speak of a considerable increase in the make of white cheese this season. There are certain markets where uncolored cheese is called for at higher figures than colored cheese brings, and that has caused an increased make of this year. But those who prefer white cheese are more critical and require it to be without fault when they are ready to pay the highest price. Yet the class that prefers this cheese is limited in number, so that the market is easily overstocked. That appears to be the case this season, and that has placed it at a disadvantage. If this class of buyers become supplied it is difficult to sell it for a good price on the general market. London and Manchester, England, take more of the white cheese than all the other markets. It is only safe as a general thing, to make that class of goods that everybody buys. The great body of buyers prefer yellow butter and cheese, and where nature has not properly colored them the artificial color must be applied to obtain the best prices. This year the market appears to be overstocked.

LEAVES AND FRUITS.—The absolute necessity of leaves in developing fruit is becoming well understood by cultivators, but we still see some blunders committed by those who do not fully understand the office of these organs. The owner of a vineyard concluded he would have better grapes than his neighbors if he turned the full rays of the sun on the forming and ripening bunches. He cut off most of the shoots above the bunches, and thus removed two-thirds of all the fully grown foliage. The consequence was, the grapes were nearly worthless and the vines were ruined. It is the foliage and not the fruit which wants the sunlight. Another instance: A tree of the Yellow Gauge plum dropped its leaves from leaf-blight when the plums were only two thirds grown, and with only a bitter flavor. The branches were quite bare for some weeks, and the fruit was stationary. A new set of leaves then came out, the plums finished their growth and ripened into the honeyed sweetness peculiar to that variety.

VIEWS OF AN OLD FARMER.—A successful old farmer once said, that "one acre of land well prepared and cultivated will produce more than two which receive only the same amount of labor used on one. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed and cared for, is more profitable than two fed on the amount that will keep one well. One acre of grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass is raised. The farmer who never reads the papers, and sneers at book farming and improvements, generally has a leaky roof, broken-down fences, and complains of bad seasons and poor lands. The farmer who is above his business, and entrusts to others to manage, in due season has no business to attend to."

FOR storing onions, there is no better place than a dry, cool, and airy loft, where they can be spread out thinly, and often looked over for the removal of those which may have begun to decay. Warmth and moisture are fatal to the keeping of onions, and much handling is almost equally so.

FEED the young chicks often—bread wet with milk is as good as any food for them. They should have water twice a day in shallow vessels.

PLANT beets in a deep mellow, pliable soil, in rows thirty inches apart. Cover the seed about an inch deep. When the young plants are about an inch high thin to eight or ten inches in the row.

From an apparently very carefully conducted experiment by Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, N. J., it appears that the thermo-electric power of iron and platinum undergoes no variation in a vacuum. (*American Journal of Science*, November, 1880), and thus modifies, if it does not disprove, the induction of Exner that thermo-electric force in general is due to the contact of the gases which bathe the metals.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

COCOA.—Many different kinds of cocoa are now advertised, but when the nibs are properly prepared there can be no doubt that the cocoa made from them is less heavy and more digestible than that obtained in other ways. Bruise one fourth pound of best Trinidad cocoa nibs in a mortar, add two quarts of water and boil slowly eight hours. Then strain and pour into bottles. It will keep fresh for several days. Heat the quantity required for breakfast, and serve in a kettle, with a spirit lamp underneath, as it is most important that the cocoa should be hot. Boiled milk should be served up at the same table. This method of preparing the cocoa enables the housekeeper to have it always ready at hand to heat as required in a few minutes. Shell cocoa is cheaper; it must be boiled very slowly, the proportions of water being one quart to a breakfast a cupful of the shell. After straining let it get cold, then skim off all the oil, and give it another boil before serving. Another economical way of making cocoa is to take three handfuls of shell cocoa and one ounce of pounded nibs; boil them in water three or four hours the day before the cocoa is wanted.

CARPETS.—The custom of completely covering the floor of bed-chambers with carpets is rapidly becoming obsolete. In some instances, people use no carpet at all. This extreme change is not at all desirable. It is good to have carpets in every part of the room where the feet must regularly be placed. It is bad to have carpets in part of the room where the feet are not regularly placed. These two rules govern the whole position, and the most inexperienced housewife can easily remember them. By these rules there should be carpet all around the bed, carpet opposite to the wardrobes or chests of drawers, carpet opposite the wash-stand, carpet opposite the dressing-table, but none under the beds, and none for a space or two or three feet around the room—that is to say, two or three feet from the walls of the room. The carpets that are laid down should be loose from each other, each one should be complete in itself, so that it can be taken up to be shaken with the least trouble, and each one should be arranged to lie close to the floor, so that dust may not easily get underneath. The advantage of such a plan are evident.

HOW TO SAVE SUGAR IN PRESERVING.—Although a little late in the season it may be well to repeat a hint often made on the manner of using in cooking fruit. One should know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but for three minutes will be converted in to glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as 2½ pounds glucose. In other words, one pound of sugar stirred in to the fruit after it is cooked and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as 2½ pounds added while the fruit is boiling. Save your sugar by a little chemical knowledge.

WINTER SALAD.—Take two Spanish onions, well boiled, and when cold cut them into slices and arrange them neatly in a salad bowl. Pour over a sauce composed of thick cream, a little vinegar, mustard and salt, and garnish round with beet root, which has been boiled, and when cold cut into shapes.

CORN OYSTERS.—Ingredients: Nine ears of corn, half cup of milk, one egg, flour, Cut the raw corn from the cob, mix it with the milk, salt, pepper, egg well beaten, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; drop from a large spoon into boiling lard, and fry a nice brown.

ORANGE PIE.—Beat to a cream one-half cup of sugar with a tablespoonful of butter, and add the beaten yolks of four eggs, the grated rind and juice of two oranges, and then the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff; bake with one crust.

HARD GINGERBREAD.—To one quart flour allow one pint of molasses, in which has been dissolved one dessertspoonful of soda; flavor with nothing but ginger; do not handle too much, and roll and cut in any shape desired

BATTER PUDDING.—Six eggs, six tablespoonfuls flour, one quart of milk a little salt, and half a teaspoonful of soda, or a teaspoonful of baking powder; bake in a buttered pan for twenty minutes.

OLD boot tops, cut into pieces the right size and lined, make good iron holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

LARGE holes in a loaf of bread are proof of a careless cook. The kneading has been slighted.

Educating the Memory.

M. Lecoq de Boisbaudan, late director of the Ecole Nationale de Dessin, in Paris, trained his pupils with extraordinary success, beginning with the simplest figures in memory. They were made to study the models thoroughly before they tried to draw them from memory. One favorite expedient was to associate the sight memory with the muscular memory by making his pupils follow at a distance the outlines of the figures with a pencil held in their hands. After three or four months' practice, their visual memory became greatly strengthened. They had no difficulty in summoning images at will, in holding them steady and in drawing them. Their copies were executed with marvelous fidelity, as attested by a commission of the Institute, appointed in 1852 to inquire into the matter, of which the eminent painter, Horace Vernet, was a member. The present Slade, professor of fine arts, at University College, M. Legros, was a pupil of M. de Boisbaudran. He has expressed his indebtedness to the system, and he has assisted me of his own success in teaching others in a similar way. I could mention instances within my own experience in which the visualizing faculty has become strengthened by practice; notably, one of a prominent engineer, who had the power of recalling form with unusual precision, but not color. Replying to certain inquiries, recently, he said that they had induced him to practice his color memory, and that he has done so with such success that he has become quite an adept, and that the newly-acquired power was a source of much pleasure to him The memories we should aim at acquiring are chiefly based on a thorough understanding of the objects observed. In no case is this more surely effected than in the process of mechanical drawing, where the portended structure has to be portrayed so exactly in plan, elevation, side view and sections that the workman has simply to copy the drawing in metal, wood or stone, as the case may be. It is undoubtedly the fact that mechanicians, engineers and architects possess the faculty of seeing mental images with remarkable clearness and precision.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A DOWN-TOWN woman got mad at her husband the other day, and inwardly vowed that she wouldn't speak to him again, no never. And how that man did enjoy himself. A restful calm settled all over him; he put his feet on the window sill, smoked his cigar in the parlor, went out early and came in very late, ate with his knife, brought his friends home to dinner unexpectedly, stafed in bed until the fire was kindled and inhaled more true joy than he had ever dreamed the married state afforded. And that woman was dancing mad, and grew madder every day, till at last she broke out, "I should think you'd be ashamed to enjoy yourself when you know I'm feeling awfully all the time; so there boo, hoo," and the freshet of tears was but a preface to a deluge of talk that nearly wore the poor man out.

ON the Atlantic train for Bradford a very well known joker from Oil City was walking through a car, when he suddenly stooped down and picked up something.

"Who's lost half a dollar?" said he.

At once a dozen persons in the car were searching their pockets, and one ill-favored man responded that half a dollar was missing from his pocket, and held out his hand.

"Was it dated 1860?" said the Oil City man.

"Yes, I'm pretty sure it was."

"And nicked on one side?"

"Yes, that's mine."

"You are sure?"

"Certainly I am, so hand it over."

He handed it over, and when the man looked at the button which had been put in his hand, his face lengthened so suddenly it almost drove his head through his hat.

HE had never eaten a Malaga grape, and he squeezed the outside of one between his thumb and finger expecting the pulp to fly into his open mouth, like any decent sort of grape. The tough skin held, and looking at it dubiously he tossed it away, and tried another one. This one crushed in his fingers, the juice flying all over his thirty-seven cent necktie. With a look of unutterable disgust he appealed to a street gamin:

"Here, bub, I thought green grapes wuz gone by, but I'm durned if they ain't selling 'em yet. I'll give you ten cents if you'll eat these durn things."

And that boy sat on a dry goods box swung his feet weagged his jaws, licked his chops and earned the money, the rustic occasionally exclaiming between his fits of uncontrollable laughter.

"Eats 'm skins an' all, durned if he don't. Skins an' all, like a cow chewin a pumpkin!

A BAILIE of Glasgow was noted for the simplicity of his manners on the bench. A youth was charged before him with abstracting a handkerchief from a gentleman's pocket. The indictment being read, the Bailie, addressing the prisoner, remarked, "I hae nae doot ye did the deed, for I had a handkerchief ta'en oot o' my ain pouch this vera week." The same Magisterial logician was on another occasion seated on the bench, when a case of serious assault was brought forward by the public prosecutor. Struck by the powerful phraseology of the indictment, the Bailie proceeded to say, "For this malicious crime ye are fined half a guinea." The Assessor remarked that the case had not yet been proven. "Then," said the Magistrate, "we'll just mak' the fine five shillings."

THE Empress of Austria, we are told, "amuses" herself with a cup of chocolate at seven in the morning then goes to her stables. At one she takes a beefsteak and Hungarian wine, and after reading the daily papers, dines at six, and goes to a private arena attached to her apartments, where she rides unbroken steeds. How she finds time to sew buttons on the Emperor's trowsers and shirts, and darn the children's stockings, is difficult to understand.

SOME people have queer ideas of piety. For instance, a devout citizen of Elympton, Oregon, has built a house on posts forty feet high, in order to live near heaven. Forty feet! that's nothing. Why don't he live in the sky parlor of a fashionable first-class hotel!

"WE don't want all this, we don't want it," said an attorney to a voluble old lady on the witness-stand. "It is irrelevant." But the witness paid no heed, and talked on finishing with: "There, you've got it, whether you want it or not, and it isn't irreverent either,"

AN old lady at the revival meeting in Emlenton, the other night, arose in the congregation and said: "Brethren and sistren, I feel very regretful for my sins, and their burden is heavy. I feel—I feel—like the "shucker" on a brass candlestick."

FLASHER, having had his portrait painted, asks the opinion of his friend Dabbs, a retired home painter. Dabbs: "Well, it's like you; but if you've paid twenty-five pounds for it, you've been done. Why, there ain't half a pound of paint on the whole thing!"

REV. W. H. H. Murray says, "death is a definition, that is all." Well, if that is all—if death is simply a "de"—what-you-call-it?—"finition," it can't have a sting, as alleged. We always had a sneaking sort of a feeling that it was one of those things, but owing to a rush of political news we never got room to say so.

AN exchange says: "When milk sours, scalding will render it sweet again." It is different with an old maid. When she is sour, scalding will only augment her acidity.

BLIFFERS owns a brick-yard. His daughter has come out in a new bonnet, with brick-red trimmings, and the girls say she looks just kiln' in it.

IF a hotel clerk smiles pleasantly when you ask him a question, is it a sign he hasn't been there long.

MEN talk of killing time, while Old Time quietly assists in planting them.

WHY should not bald headed bachelors be in favor of the Turkish hair'em.

THE only house work some girls do is to dust around after a beau.

TOWANDA girls sigh for an intellectual method of banging the hair.

CONSUMPTION of the lung tissues must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration, and gives great relief to those suffering with Consumption.

"I am directed by my uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and he wishes to give it a further trial. Yours respectfully,
W. G. STEPHENS.
Crawfordville, Ga., March 31, 1870.
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Doctor Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect.
A. H. STEPHENS."

An ingenious drilling machine has been devised for enlarging the lower or inner ends of holes for blasting purposes, so as to admit a large charge of powder being placed at one point. To accomplish this a tube is employed which has its upper end provided with screw threads, on which is screwed a jaw nut, and upon the end of the tube is screwed a cap, having radial arms. Through the centre of the cap is passed a rod, having a thumb nut screwed on its upper end; this rod extends down to the bottom of the hole, and its lower end is forked and has a curved bit or cutter pivoted thereon. The latter projects through a hole in the side of the tube at the lower end, and within the tube is a slotted guide piece which prevents the cutter being drawn up with the tube. After the usual hole has been drilled, this instrument is inserted in the hole to any desired depth and then rotated. By screwing down the thumb nut the cutter is gradually fed outward through the slot, thus making an enlarged chamber at the bottom of the hole, so as to apply an increased charge of powder.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

Starting with the knowledge that mineral oil is lighter than water, and believing that oil will not take fire until it is vaporized, Col. Roberts, of Titusville, Penn., has invented a tank which he thinks will preserve the oil contents from ignition by lightning. A few feet from the top of the tank a diaphragm of iron is placed so that the tank has two compartments, the lower or larger of which has connection with the upper by an 8-inch pipe riveted to the diaphragm and extending to about eight inches of the bottom of the tank. An overflow and inlet pipe for water at the top of the upper chamber, a vent-tube through this same chamber, and an oil filling and emptying tube at the top of the lower chamber, complete the device. The tank is filled first with water, and then the oil is pumped into the lower chamber, of placing most of the water, and finding protection from air admixture.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the VEGETINE. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys has been examining the collections of mollusca made during the expeditions of the British ships Lightning and Porcupine in the North Atlantic, and, by comparing the facts thus disclosed with others elsewhere developed, has come to some interesting conclusions. Some of the shells lived only at depths of between 9000 and 10,000 feet; but the very same species had been discovered in a fossil state at a height of more than 2000 feet in Sicily and Calabria. These molluscan fossils then had lived at one time 11,000 or 12,000 feet lower than their position when found, or, in other words, had been sent up from ocean depths a much greater distance than the present height of Mt. Etna (10,870 feet) above the level of the Mediterranean. His observations of the post-tertiary deposits generally in Europe, Asia and North America forced him to question the permanence, or even the antiquity (speaking geologically), of existing ocean basins.

A wash that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric Soap. (made by Cragin & Co, Philadelphia,) and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it.

Gustav Engel has experimented upon animal and vegetable substances to ascertain the principles involved in dyeing. All the experiments agreed in proving that the facility with which substances absorb and retain dyes depends almost entirely upon physical structure, and especially upon capillarity.

THERE is but one real cure for baldness—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural hair restorer. As recently improved and perfected, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

Prof. Silvestri finds that the summit of Mt. Etna has been lowered about 40 feet, as a result of recent volcanic activity.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—*N. E. Farmer*

Under favorable conditions, the chestnut and the oak will live a thousand years. The beech and the ash live less than half as long.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts.—*Chronicle.*

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
HAS "ROTE" A THE BEST AND FUNNIEST of ALL. NEW BOOK.
"My Wayward Pardner."
AGENTS WANTED in every Town. Don't miss it, but send for Circular at once, and secure territory. Address F. C. BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

GET RICH selling our Rubber Stamps and Music. Samples free. Cook & Bissell, Cleveland, O.

VEGETINE
FOR
Chills, Shakes, FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER and AGUE. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health; walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to CHILLS. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.
Respectfully MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.
Druggists' Testimony.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir:—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators. Respectfully,
E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Medicine
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
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