Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Treat Horses.

Not one of the domestic animals is so much akin to men with reference to feelings and ambition as the horse, for when he sweats with a heavy load, when he gets into difficult places, and when he is hurt by his harness or saddle, he shrinks almost in the same way that a man does. His nerves seem to be equally sensitive with ours, and especial pains should be taken to see that his harness sets easily and does not gall him, and during this hot weather the lightest rig possible should be used, and every superflous strap removed. The harness of the horses drawing the street cars of New York is without breeching back or belly-bands; in fact, there is nothing but bridle, reins, collar, and tugs, which is ample when horses plow, and also when put to a wagon, providing the ground is level and there is a good brake. Let the stable be airy and clean, and when work is done for the day, let the horse roll if he will, and then bathe his limbs, back and flanks. If it is absolutely necessary to use a back-band, the owner should be careful to see that it is not too short, or buckled too tight, and that the pad is soft and kept in good order. It is absolutely disgraceful for a farmer's horse to have a sore back, because it signifies that his owner is both careless and cruel. A sore back is a serious annoyance, and three or four weeks with the best of treatment are required for a cure. If, however, the cause remains wholly or only in part removed and the healing scab is broken and irritated the sore may become almost incurable and the animal become of little value. It should be a good cause for criminal prosecution if an owner permits his horse to get into this condition. The remedy for old sores is pulverized burnt alum to eat away the proud flesh, and for fresh ones soap suds, but, probably luke-warm water is better. Harsh, irritating applications whether for outward or interior ills, should be avoided, for they indicate profound ignorance in him who prescribes. Much good has been reported of homeopathic treatment, and quite likely (as the opposition would say) for the reason that nature effected the cures.

Sheep and Cows Grazing Together.

An experienced correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* from Eastern Pennsylvania, after enumerating a list of very tempting profits realized from sheep, advises that farmers do not rush headlong into the business; but that those who have sheep retain them, and that those who have none procure and try a few upon their farms, and see if there be not a profit in keeping them. A few sheep can be profitably kept on almost any farm, as they will feed upon some things that other stock will not touch, will entirely eradicate some kinds of weeds—and what they thus consume will not be missed at the end of the year. As to grazing sheep and cows on the same pasture, the writer says: "I will conclude by giving a summary of my own experience in sheep husbandry. I have been farming and keeping sheep nineteen years. During the last seven years I have been keeping thoroughbred Southdowns, carefully selected from some of the best flocks in the country. My lambs have averaged me $10 apiece, and the wool $2 for each sheep. I think I can keep one sheep and one cow to every acre on a given amount of pasture land just as well as to keep the cow alone. In regard to alleged injurious effects affirmed by some of keeping sheep and dairy cows in same pasture, I will state that I have never observed them; and if there was any injurious effects resulting from the practice it would be confined to the short space of time intervening between first turning to pasture and harvest, say from the middle of May to the 1st or middle of July. Sheep prefer and will cling to the old pastures, while cows are continually seeking and longing for new."

Charcoal for Fowls.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledge. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—*S. Rufus Mason in the Poultry World.*

Beet Sugar in California.

Two sugar beet factories have been established in California, and they are still doing well. They produce annually 1,500,000 pounds of nice white sugar. The companies raise their own beets; still they buy of farmers whenever offered at $4 a ton. The yield is 15 tons to the acre, and the cost of raising is $40, leaving $20 profit. The beets are sown tolerably thick since large roots are coarse, and do not yield as large a percent. of sugar as smaller ones. The only variety grown is the White Silcsian. The mills work about 72 tons a day. A part of the product is molasses and alcohol, and large numbers of cattle are fed with the pulp which is worth $2 a ton, making the beets actually worth $6. The yield of sugar is not far from 10 per cent.

Milking Young Heifers.

The owners of pet Jersey cows have so often said that they might be milked up to the time of calving, that Mr. Waring was induced to try the experiment on a part of his herd at the Ogden farm. In the last *American Agriculturist* he says that in every case there has been trouble with the udder, and thus far the flow of milk is less than it was after the previous calving. Hereafter he will endeavor to dry off his cows a month before calving.

How Princes Tell Their Love.

It seems that, at one time, some stripling of a prince with ample means, and who knew that the thing had got to be done up handsomely to produce an impression, decided to send an Easter egg to the damsel of his love, who, in this case, happened to be a princess of the royal house of Saxony. So he called a skilfull jeweller to his aid, and the order was given. The result was an Easter egg such as had never been seen before, and has certainly never since been equalled, which to-day is preserved in the Green vault. Prince and princess have passed away, but the ingenious trinket remains to tell how the scions of royalty told their love in the days of old. To the ordinary observer it is an egg, and nothing more. But close examination reveals a line of separation which encircles it, and further search discloses a spring. Touching this, the egg shell, which proves to be of gold enamelled to represent a shell, open, and reveals a chick, fledged, with every part counterfeited, but all of gold, enamelled. Turning the little fellow over, and touching a concealed spring, the body opens, revealing another egg of smaller dimensions. This, also of gold, and also enamelled, opens like the first; and now we come to the kernel of the whole affair, an elegant solitaire diamond ring, the stone of wonderful beauty and clearness of water, and worth a small fortune in itself. The writer's memory of genealogical facts is not so strong, and as the earlier editions of the Almanach de Gotha are not at hand, he cannot say whether the lady accepted her princely suitor, but it is very certain that she accepted the egg, for it is still in the strong rooms of the house of Saxony, a curious and costly trinket.

A Western traveler suggests a new sleeping-car regulation, which shall prohibit porters from extracting a passenger's well-polished boots from under his pillow, and charging twenty-five cents for setting them on the floor in front of his bunk.

The Koo-too.

The performance of the koo-too or kow-tow, a degrading ceremonial on being formally presented to the Emperor of China, has been a fertile source of discord, few ambassadors from any European court being willing to submit to so very odious an act of abasement. Lord Macartney, in 1793, condescended to go through the ceremony in a perfunctory way, which was accepted as sufficient. Lord Amherst, however, in 1816, declined to do even so much, and it is doubtful if any English Ambassador will ever again be expected to perform the koo-too in proper style. Any one wishing to know what the ceremony really is, may satisfy his curiosity by perusing the account given of the reception of an ambassador from the Czar Peter of Russia, in 1719, the writer being John Bell, of Autremoney, a Scottish gentleman attached to the Russian Court: "On the day," says this amusing chronicler, "appointed for the public audience of the Emperor, horses were brought to our lodgings for the Ambassador and his retinue; the Emperor being then at a country house, called Tzanshuyang, about six miles westward from Pekin. We mounted at 8 in the morning, and about 10 arrived at court, where we alighted at the gate, which was guarded by a strong party of soldiers. The commanding officers conducted us into a large room, where we drank tea, and stayed about half an hour till the Emperor was ready to receive us. We then entered a spacious court, inclosed with high brick walls, and regularly planted with several rows of forest trees, about eight inches in diameter, which I took to be limes. The walks are spread with small gravel; and the great walk is terminated by the hall of audience, behind which are the emperor's private apartments. On each side of the great walk are flower-pots and canals. As we advanced, we found all the ministers of state, and officers belonging to the court, seated upon fur cushions, cross-legged, before the hall, in the open air; among these, places were appointed for the ambassador and his retinue; and in this situation we remained, in a cold, frosty morning, till the emperor came into the hall. During this interval, there were only two or three servants in the hall, and not the least noise was heard from any quarter. The entry to the hall is by seven marble steps, the whole length of the building. The floor is finely paved with a neat checker-work of white and black marble. The edifice is quite open to the south; and the roof supported by a row of handsome wooden pillars, octangular, and finely polished; before which is hung a large canvas, as a shelter from the heat of the sun or inclemencies of the weather.

After we had waited about a quarter of an hour, the Emperor entered the hall at the back-door, and seated himself upon the throne, upon which all the company stood. The master of the ceremonies now desired the ambassador, who was at some distance from the rest, to walk into the hall, and conducted him by one hand, while he held his credentials in the other.

Having ascended the steps, the letter was laid on a table placed for that purpose, as had been previously agreed; but the Emperor beckoned to the ambassador, and directed him to approach, which he no sooner perceived than he took up the credentials, and attended by Aloy, walked up to the throne, and, kneeling, laid them before the Emperor, who touched them with his hand, and inquired after his Czarish majesty's health. He then told the ambassador that the love and friendship he entertained for his majesty were such that he even dispensed with an established custom of the empire in receiving this letter.

During this part of the ceremony, which was not long, the retinue continued standing without the hall, and we imagined, the letter being delivered, all was over. But the master of the ceremonies brought back the ambassador, and then ordered all the company to kneel and make obeisance nine times to the Emperor. At every third time we stood up and kneeled again. Great pains were taken to avoid this piece of homage, but without success. The master of the ceremonies stood by and delivered his orders in the Tartar language, by pronouncing the words *Morgue* and *boss*; the first meaning to bow, and the other to stand; two words which I cannot soon forget."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Remedy for the Bites of Rattlesnakes and Mad Dogs.

I see in your paper of June 27 an article on hydrophobia. I thought I would send you an article, which you can publish if you please.

I came to Galesburg in 1837. Soon after my arrival I found there were many rattlesnakes to contend with. We used to kill from twenty to thirty every year.

A few years after our arrival two of our neighbors had two of their little boys bitten by rattlesnakes; they suffered most intensely and finally both died.

As I had four little boys I felt very much alarmed, and what to do or how to manage I did not know, though I thought I would get high-top boots, as the little boys that were bitten and died were bitten in their ankles.

Soon after this I found two colts bitten on their noses. Their heads and necks were swollen back to their shoulders, so much so that they could not suck. I thought I would try spirits of turpentine; I bathed and rubbed their heads and necks with my bare hand three times thoroughly between 6 o'clock in the evening and midnight; in the morning the swelling was entirely gone.

Since that time I have had several valuable cows bitten, and all I did was to bathe them thoroughly with spirits of turpentine, which proved a perfect remedy. The milk, which is very poisonous for several days, I throw into a vault, so that nothing can get at it.

When a person gets bit by a mad dog, spirits of turpentine is a sure remedy, though the person that is bit should take a few drops of turpentine in some brown sugar for several days.—*Cor. of Chicago Tribune.*

Russia's New Railways.

The Russian Government is now engaged, says the *Eastern Budget*, in considering a plan for constructing a new network of railways in the Empire, which would comprise frontier lines of railway of a total length of 4,000 versts. The railways now existing in Russia constitute a complete strategical railway system, which is based on the three principal lines to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff respectively. All the central points of the military system of European Russia are thus easily attainable by railway—and it is now proposed to adopt a similar plan in Asiatic Russia. The main line is to proceed direct from St. Petersburg to Tashkend. M. De Lesseps' proposal has now been definitely declined by the Russian Government. On the other hand, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has, we are told, informed M. De Lesseps' that the Czar has auhorized M. De Lesseps' son and M. Cotard, engineer, to travel in the Russian provinces between Orenburg and Samarcand, to survey the country with a view to the construction of M. De Lesseps' projected railway."

Look Out for Horse-Thieves.

Our rural friends are advised to keep a sharp watch on all stragglers and strangers offering horses for sale. Chicago and her suburbs are infested with these villainous pests, who make nightly raids on the stables in and around the city. Many valuable equines have turned up missing lately. It is the practice of the thieves to run them into the agricultural districts and dispose of them to unsuspecting farmers, who are only too willing to buy because an apparently cheap bargain is offered, which in too many instances proves to be no bargain at all, for very frequently the stolen animal is traced and recovered, and the purchaser has to whistle for the money he has paid to the thief. Farmers in the country cannot be too careful. "Forewarned is forearmed."

Change of Climate.

We are often asked the question whether there is any evidence of a change of climate, or whether with all the local variations in the seasons, the climate of New England is not essentially the same as it always has been. We are not of course prepared to answer the question authoritatively, and we have generally been of the opinion that the climate has not changed materially since the country was first settled by white men. This opinion was based on the fact that severe droughts, severely hot summers, and severely cold winters were known from the earliest days of the colony, and we have summers that are as oppressive and difficult to bear as any that our forefathers could have sweat under in the last century.

Upon the general question of a gradual change of climate, however, we are now prepared to reply in the affirmative, that is, that changes have taken place and are still taking place, that prove beyond all doubt that local climates may become quite different affecting wide sections of territory, or extensive regions of the surface of our globe, though it must be admitted that the data for basing an accurate estimate of the extent of these climatic changes are comparatively recent, or of modern origin. The means of making accurate meteorological observations, which alone can settle such a point, are of modern origin, and anything that dates beyond them becomes to a greater or less extent, a matter of conjecture, and is involved in more or less doubt and uncertainty.

As an example of well authenticated climatic changes, we may mention that Iceland and Eastern Greenland are very much colder than they were five hundred years ago. In Iceland the immense trees which used to be common there have ceased to grow, though there are abundant evidences of the large growth at a former period, say in the fourteenth century, while on the opposite shores of Greenland, several valleys that were known to have been inhabited formerly, have become wholly inaccessible in consequence of having been invaded by ice.

Moreover, accurate thermometric observations have conclusively proved that for a century, at least, the cold has somewhat increased at many places in Germany, at Ratisbon, Prague, Hamburgh, etc., the month of December having become relatively much colder, while January has become warmer than it was formerly. The mean temperature of England has increased two degrees in the last hundred years; the increase for the single month of January being no less than three degrees, and the general climate of France has become milder and more equable, notwithstanding certain changes in particular localities, which indicate that their climate is more severe than formerly. Evidence of this appears in the fact that the vine is no longer successfully cultivated on the shores of the Bristol Channel, nor in Flanders, nor in Brittany. In neither of these localities can grapes ripen now except in uncommonly favorable years, though history and chronicles tell us they once produced exquisite wines.

So far as certain localities are concerned, not only science, but material facts, go to show great changes of climate, for the titles of property running back to 1561, state that formerly the vintage took place at the height of two thousand feet on the sides of the mountains of Vivarais, where now the vine no longer bears fruit. In one section of France, the culture of the olive tree has retrograded or moved from nine to ten miles to the south in a hundred years, and the sugar cane has disappeared from Provence, where it was once acclimated.

Paper Collars in Summer.

One of the saddest comings home is when the husband and father comes home to put on a paper collar. The last collar has resolved into pulpy rolls, and come up back of his ears or disappeared within the recesses of his hair. The shirt-band is moist and helpless, and inclined to roll under, carrying the back button with it. His neck is wet and slippery, and all the windows are down, and the door is drawn to. By the time he has found the back button and got the collar hitched to it, it seems as if the air was about to stifle him, and if he would suddenly melt and spoil the carpet. He sends up the windows with a snap, and kicks the blinds open with his foot, and brings that door back with a velocity that almost scares it. Then he goes to work to fasten one of the ends, and while he is at it, the back button-hole suddenly melts and dissolves. He tries another collar. Gets the back and one end fastened, commences work at the other end, and is about intoxicated with his success, when the first end suddenly collapses. He sits down a few moments before trying the third collar, and wishes he really knew if there is future punishment, and wonders where his wife is. Then he makes another trial, with similar results, and dashes out of the house, saying that if he had nothing more to do than gadding to the neighbors, he would make collars that his husband could wear. Fortunately, his wife is next door, learning a new crochet stitch, and does not hear him.

Curious Will Case.

The Troy *Times* relates the following concerning a well-known citizen of that place, who in 1845 married an estimable lady there:

"For a while a they lived happily together, but on account of family dissensions in 1848 they signed an agreement that they would live apart. The fruit of their union was a daughter, who remained with the mother. Some time after the husband, presuming he had been legally divorced, married again, and shortly thereafter his wife followed his example. In time the gentleman's second wife died, leaving him a son, and a few years ago he again married. The first and third wives are still living, but a few days ago the gentleman died, leaving the bulk of his property, amounting to $35,000, to his last wife and family, consisting of two children. Since the death of the gentleman it has transpired that, not having been divorced from his first wife, he committed bigamy in marrying again. The first wife will now bring an action, through her counsel, to break the will, which has not yet been presented for probate. She claims that when the will was made her husband was not in his sound mind, and that undue influence was exerted over him. She will claim dower in all real estate transactions, and has engaged counsel to prosecute her claim in behalf of herself and daughter, the latter being also married. All the persons are of the greatest respectability, and the case is a very hard one for all concerned."

The Canada Pacific Railway.

The Board of Directors at Montreal have accepted the terms of Sir Hugh Allen for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. Assuming that this contract means business, we shall have within a few years four trans-continental railroads north of our Mexican boundary—the Canadian, and our Northern, Union Central, and Southern Pacific roads. And there will be scope and verge enough for them all, for each of these lines is so far separated from the next that each will have a great section of the country to itself between the longitudinal line of the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and each will have its own settlements and trade to build up *en route* and some advantages of its own on the Pacific Coast.

The Union Central Pacific, the pioneer line, is doing a business which ought to pay handsomely; the Northern Pacific, on the eastern division, is in operation to Bismarck, far up the Missouri River, and on the western side it is making good headway. The Southern Pacific, upon which they are at work actively, will probably be finished before the Northern Pacific, or within the next three years. The Canadian road—well, we must wait till they actually break ground upon it before we can enter into any conjectures as to the probable time of its completion. We have no doubt, however, that Sir Hugh Allen is in earnest and means to build the road.

The Arabian Horse.

The Arabian is still one of the most distinct varieties of this noble animal, and also one of the most prized, being eagerly sought for by the Turks and Christians in Asia, Southern Russia, India, and even Australia. In his native deserts he is still sometimes to be seen in a half-wild state, though most probably owned by some of the "dwellers in tents" peculiar to that region. But it is the most domestic breed with which we have chiefly to do, and which is carefully preserved in a pure state by the chief of the various tribes, though it is supposed not so free from stain now as was formerly the case. The head of the Arab horse is the most beautiful model of nature, giving the idea of courage tempered with docility and submission to man better than any other animal, and even more so than the dog.

It is seldom, perhaps, that so beautiful a frame exists; but examples are not wanting of such a union of elegance with perfect good and useful points. The length and muscularity of the fore-arm are also remarkable, and the setting on of the tail is peculiarly high—points which have been generally transmitted to our thoroughbred horses, descended from Arabian blood. Many modern horses of this breed are exceedingly wicked and full of tricks, especially in India, where an Arab horse is synonymous with a kicker and biter, and plunger; but at the same time he is valued because he is always a good hack, and bears out the heat of the Indian Summer without injury. To the modern sportsman he is valuable because he faces the elephant and tiger better than any other breed. In height, he is generally a little under fifteen hands high; and in color, either bay, black or gray.

The Barb is an African horse, of smaller size, but of coarser make than the Arabian, and evidently fed on more nutritious food. As his name implies, his native land in Barbary; but there is always great doubt as to what particular breed the imported horses belong, because they are carried considerable distances from their native plains, and are also then mixed in blood. It is generally supposed that the Barb is the progenitor of one root of our best English stock, and the Godolphin Arabian, as he was called, belonged to this blood; but the disputed point cannot possibly be settled, as there is only one argument in favor of the supposition, founded upon his enormously high crest; while his superior size, being fifteen hands high, argues just as strongly in favor of his Arab descent. But the Spanish horse is, no doubt, descended from the Barb, thus having been carried into Spain by the Moors when they overran the country; and, as the appearance of the Spanish horse is totally opposed to that of the descendants of Godolphin, it is still stronger proof of the Arabian ancestry; or, at all events, an argument against his claim to Barbary as a native climate.

Milk as Medicine.

The London *Milk Journal* says, on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clarke, that in the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa, stomachache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use. This writer gives several instances to show the value of this substance in arresting this disease, among which is the following: "It has never failed in curing in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think, fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentery eight months, latterly accompanied by one continual diarrhœa, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone, in three weeks he became a hale, fat man, and now nothing that may hereafter occur will ever shake his faith in hot milk." A writer also communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of typhoid fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa, and nourishes and cools the body.

People suffering from disease require food quite as much as those in health, and much more so in certain diseases where there is rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food in certain diseases is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient, but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished a food that in all diseases is beneficial—in some directly curative. Such a food is milk. The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the points above mentioned, viz.: its action in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in cooling the body, says: "We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, soothes the intestines, and, in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever." We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often very distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of greatest fever; it keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in every way a blessed thing in this sickness.

Method of Embalming.

The Brunetti method, by which Mazzin's body was recently embalmed, is said to be even more effective in the preservation of the dead than that of the ancient Egyptians. It consists of several distinct processes: 1. The circulatory system is cleansed thoroughly by washing with cold water till it issues quite clear from the body. This may occupy from two to five hours. 2. Alcohol is injected, so as to abstract as much water as possible. This takes about a quarter of an hour. 3. Ether is then injected, to abstract the fatty matters. This occupies from two to ten hours. 4. A strong solution of tannin is then injected. This occupies, for thorough imbibition, from two to ten hours. 5. The body is then dried in a current of warm air passed over heated chloride of calcium. This may occupy from two to five hours. The body is then perfectly preserved, and resists decay; and the Italians exhibit specimens which are as hard as stone, and retain perfectly every detail of form and feature.

The Lion's Fear of Man.

Lichenstein says that African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, where he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters, he says, make it a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at the head with the most perfect certainty. He adds that if a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope of safety is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will not be hazarded if the man has only nerve enough to remain motionless as a statute, and look steadily at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got quite out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

Bleeding at the Nose.

This is commonly a harmless affection, although individuals have repeatedly been known to have died from it. In childhood and early youth it is idiopathic, dependent upon active congestion. In old age it is symptomatic, and the result of passive congestion. When habitual, its suspension betokens disease or danger. Various means are adopted for its control—raising both arms over the head and holding them for a time, is usually successful. The best remedy, when it can be obtained, is a bunch of common tansy held to the nose, and the aroma snuffed up into the nostrils. How it acts we do not know, but we are certain it stops the nose bleed.—*Exchange.*

Walworth's Departure for Sing Sing.

Early in the morning Sheriff Brennan proceeded to the Tombs and informed young Walworth, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life, that he must prepare for his removal to Sing Sing. The convict's mother and grandmother with his younger brother had visited the Tombs previous to the arrival of the Sheriff and had already bidden him farewell. There was no special emotion manifested by either Walworth or his relatives, his mother and himself maintaining the same unmoved demeanor that they have preserved since the committal of the crime. There is probably a latent hope on the part of both that the term of imprisonment may be shortened by the interposition of the Executive, but at all events the parting was not what would have been expected of such near relations bidding each other a life-long adieu. A carriage had been provided by Walworth's relations that he might go to the station like a gentleman and not ride in the prison van as a common criminal, but the Sheriff refused to permit any such distinction to be made between Walworth and the other criminals, and had the boy murderer chained to the wife-murderer Gillen, who also goes to Sing Sing for life. Allen the burglar, and Greenfield, convicted of grand larceny, were brought out from their cells, chained together, and seated in the van with Walworth and Gillen. The load of sin was made up by the addition of four others of lesser note, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and then the doors were barred and bolted and the van driven off to the Forty-second street depot. A large basket of flowers had been brought to the prison by some lady friends of the convict: but he was not permitted to receive them, and they were taken in charge by his mother, who, with his other relatives, entered the carriage they had designed for him and followed the prison van to the depot. A large crowd had collected in and around the depot, drawn thither from curiosity to see the departure of the parricide for his life-long country residence, and the officers had great difficulty in forcing their way through to the car, and even after the party was seated in the car the crowd pressed eagerly round it to catch a last glance at the party within.

The Local Editor.

The following is borrowed, and it is the best we ever had a local editor lend us:—"If a man buys a new buggy, or if his cow can bawl three times without winking, the local is expected to proclaim it with a grand flourish. If he starts a two-penny business, his first thought is to bribe the local with a five cent cigar to write a five dollar puff. Indeed, he thinks it is a mission of the local to make his fortune for him by 'free blowing.' He will take the local to one side and point out the superior qualities of a rat terrier dog, and coolly ask him to 'give him a hoist.' He don't care anything about it, only Spriggins has a dog which he thinks is a buster, and some of 'em wanted his put in just to take the conceit out of Spriggins. Everybody wants to be 'put in,' but no one says, 'Here, local, put yourself inside of this new suit of clothes, or throw yourself outside this oyster stew, or stuff this watch into your pocket.' Oh, no, of course not; that would cost something. The shoe is on the other foot, you see.

The local is supposed to know everything about other people's business, and is expected to show up all the actors in every family broil in town. If the vile tongue of scandal finds a victim, people wonder why he don't run about with his note book and gather up the vituperative bits of slander for his paper. If he steps into a billiard hall he is requested to make a note of the astonishing fact that Bill Tompkins has made a run of eleven points. When the minstrel troupe arrives in town the agent immediately rushes into the printing office, and calling for the local he slips three or four tickets in his hand, and whispers, "Draw us a big house! Put it in strong!" and patting him patronizingly on the shoulder the agent admits the inferiority of the troupe, but we are not to 'let on.' It is no sin for the local to lie. To please the lecturer the local is forced to sit two mortal hours to hear him through an insipid discourse, so that he can 'write him up.' And so it goes. All are anxious to appear favorably in print, but few are willing to pay for it! The local's time is worth nothing, but to bother his head writing puffs for ambitious persons. It doesn't cost him anything to live. He never eats, drinks or travels, and money is of no use to him. Put it in! Put it in!"

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

At Cornwall, N. Y., Joseph Hulse, a wood chopper, was bitten by a rattlesnake. While on Storm-King Mountain, five miles up, he encountered a serpent, and, wanting one for a friend who had rheumatism, the belief of many hereabouts being that snake grease is a cure for it, he chased the snake, which took refuge in a wood pile, and Hulse seized him by the back of the neck, but so far from the head that it contrived to turn and plant one of its fangs in the index finger of his right hand. Hulse held fast to his snake nevertheless, stamped his head off, and then spent half an hour in looking for white ash leaves, which are believed to be an antidote for the poison. He found none to suit him, however, and started for Cornwall. He was bitten at 7, and it was eleven o'clock when he reached the village, and Dr. Beattie was summoned.

At this time the arm and finger were very much swollen and very gangrenous, the action of the heart had almost ceased, and the man seemed like one in a state of intoxication. Dr. Beattie hastily cut the finger open, and administered two quarts of whisky in twenty minutes; laudanum and quinine were also given in large quantities, and notwithstanding the loss of three half pints of blood from the finger, the pulse increased, and Hulse became perfectly conscious. He is, after eleven days, in apparently good health, with excellent appetite, but as black as any African in New York. The black is occasionally streaked with blue, purple, and green, which appear and disappear alternately.

Gold in New Hampshire.

The Boston *Transcript* remarks that it is some seven or eight years since the discovery of gold-bearing quartz in Lisbon, which, at the time and for a year or two subsequent, caused considerable excitement among the inhabitants of the section of country near by, and brought to the town many persons of speculative tendencies and others who really meant business. The rock from the different quartz veins was thoroughly tested by fire assay, and found to be gold, bearing from $10 to $150 to the ton of ore; a company was formed, shafts sunk in two places, two quartz-mills erected and furnished with the most approved machinery, and the business of gold-mining was begun in earnest. But owing to the existence of the baser metals in the ore, the gold salvage was less than the expense of mining. For a year or two new comers, with new ideas, made trials of the rock, all being satisfied from the tests that sufficient gold existed to pay a handsome profit to the successful operator. The matter finally became so discouraging, from failures in every instance, that the operations were abandoned and the works have lain idle till this summer, when the work has been started anew by a party from Philadelphia, who has for a certainty discovered the method of working necessary for this particular rock. The recent operations have been most successful, the ore yielding $85 per ton, and a profit of more than $50 per ton to the operator.

The champion lobster has been captured about twenty miles from Portland, Me. It measured three feet ten inches from tip to tip of the extended claws, and would require about twelve heads of lettuce alone to dress it into a salad.

Labor in Massachusetts.

From the fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor it appears that the number of acres of Improved land has decreased seventy per cent, since 1850, and the cash value of farms has decreased five per cent. During the same period manufacturers have taken gigantic strides, and villages have sprung up on the banks of every steamlet with power enough to run a mill. What is the cause of the decline of farming? If farms are very valuable it should be when the country is thickly settled and numerous busy cities and towns afford ready markets for produce. It is true that New England must depend on the West for corn, flour, and pork. But there will always be a demand for all the fowl, eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, and cider that home can produce. But the patent fact is that farming is on the decline, and the reason obvious to those who have any practical acquaintance with New England farming is that the young men don't like the plough. The mills and factories make help scarce and high-priced; and the old notion about beginning work at daylight and retiring at dark is as exploded on the farm as it is in the workshop. New England has no grateful soil. It needs careful and attentive tillage. But where not too heavily sown with boulders, it will repay expenditure. Of course, the young man can't expect to keep his paper collars and his cuffs as clean on the farm as he could standing behind a counter or a bar; but he will have his reward in robust health, and a sense of self-support and independence.

Iron-Clad Vessels.

The invention of iron-plates to protect vessels is far from being of as recent date as is generally supposed. During the 12th century, the Normans covered their ships, from the water-line up, with an iron casing, terminating in a ram on the bow. Still earlier they had adopted a system of protecting the upper works with metal shields. In 1534, Peter of Arragon ordered his ships to be iron-plated in order to protect them from the burning missiles then in common use. In 1530, the squadron of Andre Doria contained a vessel built by the Knights of St. John, which was armored with several thicknesses of iron. At the battle of Lepanto, several ships protected their batteries with bars of iron. For two centuries, no progress seems to have been made. In 1782, at the siege of Gibraltar, an engineer officer constructed six ships, which were the types of the modern iron-clads. They were covered with an armor of hard wood, leather, and bar iron. It is said that they resisted the fire of the forts for a long period, but were finally sunk by red hot shot.

The Beggars' Bridge.

Several centuries ago, a certain Grand Duke of Florence built a bridge without expense to the State. He issued a proclamation that every beggar who would appear at the grand plaza at a certain designated time, should be provided with a new suit of clothes free of cost. At the appointed hour the beggars of the city assembled, whereupon the officers caused each avenue of the public square to be closed, and then compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave to each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, which is still known by the name of the Beggars' Bridge.

What Manufacturing Does.

There is many a city and town that will appreciate the following: One manufactory employing a hundred men will support an additional 500 people. Three hundred families will disburse annually on an average, $800, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This money will be drawn into the town from the outside, where the manufactured goods are consumed, and the interest of this $75,000 at 10 per cent. would be $7,500. These hundred families, too, would require a hundred houses, thousands of pounds of agricultural produce, and thousands of yards of cotton and woolen goods, thus giving health and impetus to every branch of industry.

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in Medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner only were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength, the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the Faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it.—*Com.*

A Richmond (Va.) court has decided that a clean shave on Sunday before church is of the nature of a religious rite, being necessary "for a due observance of the Sabbath;" and therefore that barbers cannot be restrained from officiating on that day.

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!

WHERE IS THY RELIEVER?

Readers, you will find it in that favorite Home Remedy.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should *travel on our lakes or rivers without it.*

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. *There is nothing equal to it.* In a few moments it cures *Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.*

Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail.

It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of the *Pain-Killer* in about half a pint of hot water, well sweetened with molasses as the attack is coming on. Bathing freely the chest, back and bowels with the *Pain-Killer* at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will, if the stomach is very foul), take a little *Pain-Killer* in cold water sweetened with sugar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

GREAT "CHOLERA" REMEDY

PAIN-KILLER.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the *Pain-Killer* is considered by the natives as well as by European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine in the most unskillful hands. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled spreading its usefulness over the wide world.

Directions accompany each Bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors for the Western and South Western States.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN, Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

NEVER ALLOW either Diarrhœa, Dysentery or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely and efficaciously treated.

A DOSE every two days is the way to take Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote. *One dose stops the Chills, and a cure is certain.*

The New Era in Virginia.

Virginia seems to be at last entering upon the career of prosperity for which she is so eminently qualified by the extent and variety of her resources, the diversity of her productions and the salubrity of her climate. A small but steady flow of immigration has set in for that State, which must exercise an important influence on her future destinies. The new comers are more distinguished for intelligence and vigor than for numbers. They belong to the very best and more desirable classes. From nearly all parts of the State we hear of small companies of persons from England, Scotland, Germany, France, and other European countries purchasing lands and settling down to the cultivation of the soil. And, perhaps better still for Virginia, persons from other States are making their home in the Old Dominion. Only a few days ago land was purchased in the vicinity of Manassas for twenty-five families from Michigan, part of whom have already arrived. Nor is this an isolated case. In all parts of the State are to be found newly-settled Northern families who appear to be well satisfied with their condition and prospects, and whose relations with the people of the State are of the most cordial character. The new comers, for the most part, possess capital and resources which enable them to occupy an important position in their new homes.

Nor is this all. A large amount of outside capital is being invested in the State. Some of the most enterprising and wealthy citizens of New York have invested largely in mineral lands in Virginia. Investments from other sources have also come to our knowledge, and the aggregate of northern capital represented in that State must be quite large. It is also known that the attention of foreign capitalists has been attracted to Virginia. A gentleman who recently arrived in Richmond to negotiate on the part of the British holders of Virginia securities was also intrusted to investigate the mineral and manufacturing capabilities of the State. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the nature of his report. The mineral wealth of all other countries appears as poverty in comparison with the wonderful resources of Virginia. It is scarcely an exaggeration to assert that her mere surface deposits of coal and iron ore would suffice for the consumption of all the generations of mankind for centuries to come.

With these incomparable advantages and with the additional benefit of contiguity to the Atlantic sea-board, the prosperity of Virginia is only a question of time. As yet her mineral resources have been almost untouched. In the Kanawha Valley the deposits of splint coal are especially valuable and extensive. The coal derives its name from the character of the fragments or pieces into which it separates. Its freedom from sulphur and other impurities renders it especially valuable in smelting ores and in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in this respect is a valuable substitute for charcoal. It is equal in quality to the very best English cannel coal, and the Cannelton Company, consisting chiefly of New York capitalists, mines this coal, ships it to New York, and sell it at a profit of from $8 to $12 per ton, against $22 for English cannel. This coal is by no means limited to the Kanawha, but is found in all the adjacent valleys and in the entire region. This coal is virtually imbedded in strata of iron ore, the whole character of the mineral formations establishing the conclusion that nature herself has destined the two States of Virginia and West Virginia as the centre of the iron industry not only of the United States, but also of the entire continent.

A Washington Territory man offers to contribute $25 toward a fund to buy off the men who have made it their business for twelve years past to hold all the offices.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—*Com.*

CHISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Affictions, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

A crowd of "Horse Men" and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.—*Com.*

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful, regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists. 634.

RHEUMATISM.—Among many remarkable cures by Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, I send you the following. I found my friend Deacon Barber, of this place, prostrate and helpless from a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. With his consent I made a thorough application of the ointment to the diseased parts, rubbing it on with my own hands. I used one bottle. The next morning he was able to come to the breakfast table, and said he felt like a new man—though a good Providence had sent me there. Within a week he was perfectly well and at work on his farm. J. E. KEPLER, Wheatland, Mich.—*Com.*

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis Mo. Box 2650.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of through* the usual agencies.

The attention of those wishing to reinvest

July Coupons and Dividends

is called to this favorable opportunity for obtaining these bonds.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment of the Company's land at 1-10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The company has more than 500 miles of its Road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; it has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5.66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	.12½	@	.13½
First quality	.12	@	.12
Second quality	.11½	@	.12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11	@	.11½
Inf'rier or lowest grade	.10	@	.11
Milch Cows	20.00	@	80.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	@	.05
Dressed	.06½	@	.07
Sheep	.05½	@	.07
Cotton—Middling	.21	@	.21
Flour—Extra Western	5.70	@	6.05
State Extra	6.00	@	6.35
Wheat—Red Western	1.45	@	1.48
" State	1.92	@	1.92
No. 2, Spring	1.37	@	1.43
Rye	.79	@	.80
Barley—Malt	.97½	@	1.00½
Oats—Mixed Western	.43	@	44½
Corn—Mixed Western	.50½	@	.54
Hay, per ton	15.00	@	28.00
Straw per ton	10.00	@	19.00
Hops '72s. 35 @ .40 70s—	.10	@	.15
Pork—Mess	13.75	@	17.55
Lard	.06½	@	.08
Petroleum—Crude 7½a 8	Refined		.18
Butter—State	.28	@	.30½
Ohio, Fancy	.20	@	.25½
" Yellow	.19	@	.20½
Western Ordinary	.14	@	.17
Pennsylvania fine	.22	@	.24
Cheese—State Factory	.11	@	.12½
" Skimmed	.04	@	.6
Ohio	.09	@	.11½
Eggs—State	.19	@	.25

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.25	@	6.25
Sheep	4.50	@	5.00
Hogs—Live	4.65	@	4.75
Flour	7.00	@	10.00
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1.33	@	1.36
Corn	.41	@	.43
Oats	.37½	@	.38
Rye	.80	@	.80
Barley	.84	@	.84
Lard	.09	@	.09

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.65	@	2.15
Rye—State	.75	@	.80
Corn—Mixed	.59	@	.65
Barley—State	1.10	@	1.12
Oats—State	.44	@	.44

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour, Penn. Extra	6.75	@	8.25
Wheat, Western Red	1.60	@	1.60
Corn—Yellow	.55	@	.56
Mixed	.54	@	.54
Petroleum—Crude .12	Refined		18
Beef Cattle	.05½	@	.07½
Clover Seed	7.00	@	8.00
Timothy	3.75	@	3.75

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.19	@	.19½
Flour—Extra	6.00	@	7.25
Wheat	1.50	@	1.80
Corn—Yellow	.62	@	.80
Oats	.46	@	.35

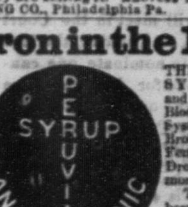
TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIGHT IN THE EAST

The most comprehensive and valuable religious work ever published; also, for our new illustrated Family Bible, containing nearly 500 fine scripture illustrations, and Dr. Smith's complete Dictionary of the Bible. Send for Prospectus and circulars, and we will show you what agents say of this, *the best and cheapest Family Bible*, and how fast they are selling it. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia Pa.

Iron in the Blood



THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. *Caution.*—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

$1,000 REWARD

Reward For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co. St. Louis, Mo

BUSINESS. Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HEALTH, BEAUTY,

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the Influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

The Great Blood Purifier

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Chronic Dyspepsia, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinuence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

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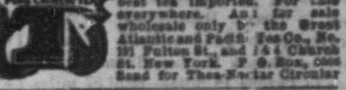

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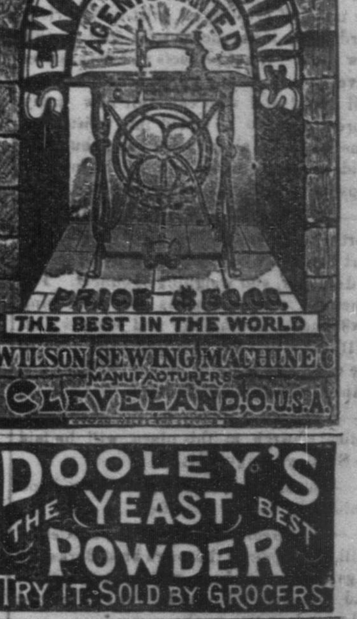

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