ELEGIACS.

Light on the western hills !- the crimeon glory of sur Flinging a mantle of fire over the earth and air. Red as the blood of the brave that flows in the terrib

Leading to victory's grown, or to defint and despair Light on your golden tresses, flashing and gleaming

Light in your asure eyes, shining the somow's des-Light on the woods and the waves, and light on the

river mist, turning
It's chill into warmth,—all round, ever and every where light ! Ah! but within our hearts, (yours and mine,) my dar

ling, my own love !-Parting to meet on earth, never, it may be, sgain— Not one gleam of the glory that shines around us is All is dark as the grave, shadowed and wasted with

One last kiss! * * * Now take this rose I have plucked for your bosom Fraught with a fragrance as sweet, love ! as your love

Not a pale, fragile bud, but a full-blown, crimson-dyed Glowing and bright as my heart's wild adoration

So if I come not when years shall have fied till your check shall be faded, Not till the gold locks be gray, and the little feet weary

Treading a desolate path darkened with tempest and When you shall take forth the rose, and look at it

scentless and withered, Murmuring words like these: "Rose, let the world eny its say,

We know him not false, but dead; and I know when our Father has gathered His harvest in, we shall meet in the light of a change-

-F. Ferguson in the Dark Blue.

Sixteen Months in a Mad House.

According to a morning paper a once prominent banker of this city yesterday made his appearance after sixteen months' absence, during which time he has been confined in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, though to all appearances, and according to the admission of the keepers, he is questionably sane. He was arrested last year while sitting at his breakfast table, and was taken, without a word of explanation, to the above place. Although subjected to no special indignity, he says that the treatment of the insane by the keepers is simply revolting. He kept a minute diary of all that occurred during his incarceration, and has given it to his lawyer, John D. Townsend, who will make it the basis of an affidavit on which to begin proceedings in behalf of the gentleman and three ladies who will be brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus next week. The affidavits of all these persons, and a former keeper at the Asylum, will also be presented to the Grand Jury for the purpose of securing an investigation into the management of the institution. Mr. Townsend, in conversation yesterday with a reporter, stated that the gentleman just released had not been discharged on habeas corpus, for as soon as it became known at the Asylum that proceedings were to be taken in court. word was sent that the prisoner was sufficiently recovered, and had been released. Mr. Townsend said he had instructed his client not to accept voluntary release for the reason that to avoid public inquiry the Superintendent discharges those for whom habeases are issued in order to make return of "not in custody" to the sane persons without even the form of

Mr. Townsend mentioned the cases of an elderly lady from New Jersey, committed by her son, who made no opposition to her release; and another of a merchant, who, after many months' confinement, was dismissed before the habeas could be served, and who is new doing business in the city and as sane as any other merchant in it.

The gentleman who was dismissed yesterday was never treated medically during his entire imprisonment, and his manner and general intelligence prohibit the belief that he is of unsound mind. He does not yet know by whom he was incarcerated or on whose medical certificate, but his lawyer visited the Asylum at a late hour yesterday to examine the papers in his case, and those of the three ladies alluded to, in whom the gentleman released takes sympathetic interest, and who are declared by him to be sanc. -N. Y. Mail.

An Extraordinary Feat.

The North China News tells the follow-An extraordinary feat has been perview of raising money to build a temple

at Soochow, whence the man has come on a begging expedition. He found people indifferent to his holy object, and very unwilling to part with their dol-With a devotion more than worthy of the cause, he resolved to stir up some interest and cause money to flow in by an extraordinary expedient. He announced among the Chinese that he tion of the skin. In such cases, the would allow himself to be locked up in a | whole system must be cleansed before wooden box for seven days, during the bad breath can be removed. which period be would remain in an upright position, and without food or sleep On Wednesday afternoon he was accord ingly placed in a cage about two and a half feet wide and five and a half feet high-just sufficiently large to admit him standing upright. The bettom of the cage was studded with nails so that his feet should have space only between the nails sufficient for them to rest on, and a couple of slight bars in front formed a rest for his arms. The native public were invited to prove the genuine character of the mortification by locking the good man in themselves if they pleased, and about thirty people came with locks of different kinds and secured the door as many times over. The cage was a close one, with a few open bars near the bottom for the admission of air. It was placed in a joss-room in Hoopeh Road, passing in and out of which a crowd of people might be seen day and night, during the seven days, religious exercises being engaged in the while by the priests.

The devotee endured his painful incar-ceration with remarkable fortitude, the only relief afforded him being an occasional glass of water, and he emerged looking to all appearance little the worse. On examination, his pulse was found to beat sixty-four, and was steady, while his skin was moist, though hot. After his release, the cage was broken up and sold piecemeal to the Chinese, every nail bringing more than its weight in silver. The desired result of calling forth liberal subscriptions was also attained.

Fifty years ago tomatoes were called love apples, and considered poisonous.

The Causes of Bad Breath. Dr. Dio Lewis contributes the follow-

g to Home and Health : Most persons think that a bad breath comes from the stomach; that the stomach, being out of order, sends up an impure something which escapes in the breath. This is impossible. A bad breath never comes from the stomach. Nothing ever comes upward except in vomiting and eructations of wind.

There is no open passage through which an odor can rise to the mouth. The passage into the stomach from above is always perfectly closed, except at the moment when there is no chance for an odor to escape from the stomach upward. The osophagus, or neat-pipe, closes upon the thing going down, and grasps it all the way, from the upper to the lower end. For example, a whole chestnut passes down the œsophagus. The moment it enters the upper end of the passage, the walls of the passage grasp the nut, and squeeze it from above so tight as to force it down. The part of the canal immediately above the nut all the way down is so tightly closed upon the nut, that the squeezing presses it on until it is forced into the stomach. Not till your eyes shall be dim with tears that have Whenever there is nothing in the passage it remains shut; the sides pressed together; nothing, whatever, can escape from the stomach up through it. And even in vomiting, it is very difficult to force even solid matter upward. In most persons it requires a tremendous effort to get anything up. And yet, strange to say, most persons imagine the passage to be an open pipe through which bad odors may constantly pass up, and escape in the breath.

There are three sources of bad breath, the mouth, the nose, and the lungs; of twenty cases of bad breath, I estimated that fifteen came from the mouth, one from the nose, and four from the lungs. As generally, when the mouth is at fault the lungs contribute something to the odor, the above definite classification is probably too precise; but I think it

a close approximation to the truth.

THE MOUTH.—I need hardly argue that rotten teeth and diseased gums may produce a bad breath. I have but rarely met a case in which the teeth were white and the gums healthy. In every case of bad breath the mouth is to be suspected and examined. In a majority of cases, you smell nothing while the patient keeps his mouth shut, and breathes through his nose; but as soon as he begins to speak, then it comes.

That man must go at once to the dentist. He is the doctor for the mouth. He will remove every cause of offense

from that cavity.

THE NOSE.—The various forms of catarrh are more or less productive of bad odors. Ozena, which is the worst form ening odor.

The cure of this malady is somewhat difficult, but the odor arising from it can be mitigated by a thorough cleansing of the nose with water, or soap and | than we do with liquid manure. Where water, several times a day. But a cure should be sought, and let it not be sought at the hands of one of the advertising catarra quacks. THE LUNGS .- A man cats and drinks,

say five pounds in a day. Now, unless he is gaining weight, he must part with five pounds. If we place on the scales all that comes from his howels and bladder, we shall find it weighs, say, one pound and a half. Three pounds and a half have left the body in some other writ. In three instances, he said, in way or other ways. These other ways which he had sued out writs, premature are the skin and lungs. By far the which he had sued out writs, premature dismissals by the Superintendent had larger part should escape through the excellent fertilizer—that one load of prevented publicity being given to re- skin. Sometimes the millions of holes this is worth two of stable manure. It bers, all shirt-makers and gloviers, all volting cases of the incarceration of the in the skin, through which this worn- ought to be richer than common maout, effete matter should escape, become in part closed, from lack of bathing and not escape freely in that way. But the poisonous stuff must be gotten rid of in seme way. Now the lungs come in to supplement the skin. To a certain ex tent, the lungs and skin are ever ready to substitute for each other. If th lungs, for any reason, leave a small part of their duty undone, the skin at once steps in to assist. If the skin fails to accomplish its whole task of the work of excretion, the lungs are ever ready

to assist in working off the impurities. But, whenever the lungs are obliged to perform this extra service, they cannot do it as well as the skip. They are obliged to work off impurities which do not belong to their department, and so they take on a morbid condition, and the excretions are so changed in character as to become offensive.

Three persons out of every four whose bad breath comes from the lungs, can cure themselves, or greatly mitigate the nuisance, by washing themselves all over with strong soap and water, and follow-ing this by the vigorous use of rough towels every day for a month, and exer-An extraordinary feat has been per-formed by a Buddhist priest, with the free perspiration. By this time, the impurities which should escape through the skin have free escape in their natural course, and the lungs return to their own proper work, and the disagreeable

odor disappears.

In a small proportion of the cases in which bad breath comes from the lungs, the difficulty is a foul condition of the system, not dependent upon the condi-

Singular Use of a Newspaper.

The advantages of newspapers are every day developed, and new and un-suspected uses for them are discovered. Witness what befel a gentleman and his deep. The consequence is, I now harwife recently in the Holy Land. While vest as many leads of good hay as I used they were travelling toward Jerusalem, they were beset by bandits, and robbed not only of their money and baggage, but even of the clothes in which they were standing, or rather kneeling, for mercy. What were they to do? If they had been going to the Garden of Eden it would have been all well enough; but how were they to enter the ancient city of the Lord in a state of primitive nudity? In this horrible emergency they begged back from the plunderers a copy of the London Times. Was there ever such luck before? For they received not only the usual copy of the great journal, but it so happened that there was a supplement, which was just the thing for the lady! Thus clothed with advertisements, leading articles, foreign correspondence, the money market, and he parliamentary debates, they entered Jerusalem panoplied against all fierce Mussulmans—for these religionists, it

Systematic amber mining is to be commenced on the Prussian peninsula of Samland, which extends into the Baltic Sea, northwest of the city of Konigsberg. A blue clay, in which amber deposits are believed to be quite numer-ous, underlies this entire district.

AGRICULTURAL.

How BEST TO UTILIZE LIQUID MA NURE .- The Boston Journal of Chemistry tells us in this wise: "How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement and about 8,000 pounds of liquid, The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid.

This statement has been verified as ruth, over and over again. The urine of herbiverous animals contains nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogen ous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go into the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash, and soda, i needed for forming the stalk and leaves The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles his manural resources every year Good seasoned peat is of immense service to farmers, when used as an ab sorbent, and the stalls of animals should be constructed so as to admit a wide passage in the rear, with a generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement."

But we think there are very few of us who overlook the value of liquid manure, even when we see it running away before our eyes. The trouble is not that we under-estimate its value, but may ever be spoken in acksents of gladthat it calls for labor so often at a time when we have no labor to attend to it. Suppose, for instance, we have a dry time in May, and we conclude to get a iquid manure cart, and, pumping the vehicle full, draw it over the parched grass ground. We dicide to do it; but then come in the demands of corn-planting time, when every scrap of labor we can command has to be called in to get the work done. There is no doubt it would pay if it could be done; but so does the corn crop pay; and what we help me tew marry a big pile at last, have to do regularly when the season making sum maiden or young widde comes-as corn-planting time comeswill always enlist our attention before the exceptional jobs, however profitable

hey seem to be. There may be no doubt but that, cound for pound, liquid is of more benefit to a plant than solid. But solid manure will always have this advanage, that it will keep till we are ready to use it; while we must be ready when ever the liquid manure cistern is full. In winter, or in slack periods when our time is worth but a dollar or so a day to us, we can fill in the time by hauling manure; but when the liquid tank of catarrh, produces a peculiar and sick- full we must go to work at it, though time be werth ten to us for other pur-

> Yet, we think, with a little thoughtful arrangement, we might do more it can be had in any quantity it may be led, as recently remarked, down hill by its own weight alone to where it can

> itself fertilize the soil. There may be even many instances where it might be hauled on to grass ground with benefit. But perhaps one of the best means of utilizing it would be by having at command, somewhere under cover, a large quantity of dry clay or earth, which from time to time may be put into position to absorb the liquid manure. It has been asserted nure to make it worth as much, as there is much more labor through so many these questions there is not enough thought given to this one of labor. It is labor as much as essence that regulates value.

EXPERIMENTS IN DITCHES ON WET LAND.—The New England Farmer con-

tains the following correspondence: "Some thirty years ago an old farm came into my possession, upon which was what was called a meadow. It lies at the foot of three slopes, and it consequently gets the wash from them all. A majority of the soil has a "prairie" look -very fine and dark. There is but a small portion of it that can be called muck. Two brooks came down from the upland and united near the upper end, and formed one of the finest trout brooks in the neighborhood. Numerous springs came in from the upland, and with the brooks, kept one-half of the meadow so wet that a team could not pass over it.

The crop was a vile mass of flat grass weeds, ferns and rushes, not to mention the Indian poke that is ever present in soils like this. I looked upon the meadow in its then condition, as a nuisance. The crop when in the barn was no less

"The first thing was to dispose of the trout brook. An open ditch was made in the centre; but lo and behold! In the spring down came the water from the hills, and down went cart-loads of rich alluvial soil to the pastures of my neighbors below. That would not do, so a channel was cut along one side, in the edge of the upland, into which the water was turned, and there it now runs. Drains were opened thirty feet apart, and forty rods in length, through the meadow, and put as low as they could be and have the water run off

to have of ferns and bulrushes. "The material first used for the drains was stone from the upland. This material was good and abundant; but there were two objections to drains thus made. First, there were soft places and the stones were liable to get out of place. Second, there was a great deal of work

"The next resort was to wood. After some study and a little experimenting, I selected smooth, thick hemlock slab from peeled logs, from piles of four foot slabs at the mill. These were placed in the ditch, rounding sides together, the upper edges meeting and resting together. Between the slabs and the bank were placed stones, usually two to each slab, which held them in place. The stones should be so large that they will not drop to the bottom of the slab. Upon the stones were placed all the sticks that were taken out when openwill be remembered, respect every inch of paper, since haply the name of God may be written thereon.

Section 1 these religionists, it is allows that were taken out when opening the ditch; and often I cut small poles to throw in. Upon the whole was packed a thick layer of brush from pasture spruces and hemiock, and upon this was scraped the soil, with a small ox scraper. It will be readily seen that there are three drains in each ditch, one

"To try the experiment, I filled one the other eils in market.

ditch with brush, but it was soon crushed down and useless.

"Another method was to place stone at the sides of the ditch, which would reach a little more than half way across and about three feet apart, and cover with poles and then with brush. The stones support the poles and the water finds its way among them and passes off. The bottom should be hard for this kind of drain. It is cheap and quickly made and lasts well. This experiment of draining has given me more satisfaction than any other operations of my

Billings' Wit and Wisdom.

Kind Fortune, teach thi servant humility, but let no sneak of an upstart outshine him in things that are stylish. Giv unto me morality copious; and nay mi shirt kollars be stiffer than china and whiter than snowballs in winter. Smile, thou goddess dear, at mi mus-

tash, and may mi wisdom be grase-even like unto Solaman's. Grant that i may a pattern be, worthy of all imitashun, and that i able may be tew wear a boot number 5 on these

number 10 feet ov mine. Fill up mi cup tew the brim's very top with honor and honesty, and make m neckties mine enemies tew smite with sorrow and confushion.

Take away from me all vanity, but grant that mi Sunday panterloons may fit me even az korn fitteth the kob. Remove far from me, O gentle Forune! all pride and vain ostentashun, but grant that mi name amung wimmer

Make mi heart tew glisten with charity, but teach mi taylor and shumaker how tew wait for their munny and be happy. Let mi heart feast on the truth, but

smile thou upon mi kork leg and periwig nobby. Remove far from me all gluttony, but

preserve mi appetite for toast with a quail on it in all its original buty. Teach me tew shun all decepshun, but help me tew marry a big pile at last,

Take away from mi heart all envy. but grant, kind Fortune, that mi hat kant be beat, nor the lavender tint ov mi gloves be exceeded. Fill me with courage true and reddy, but if enny man offers tew smote me,

give tew me the fleetness ov venison and mi legs the speed of the roebuck. Remove all affectashun far trom me. out enable me to keep up appearance, if i have tew cheat a little tew do it. Take away out ov mi site all kinds ov kunning, but teach me tew keep a sekret, the grocer who sells me mi hair

Abuv all things with modesty shower me. Yes! make me all dripping wet, but don't let me looze a good chance mi nu koat to spread before the eyes of

men filled with envy. Make me at all times of the poor heathen thoughtful, at church not forgetting the plaiter to annoint with a 10 cent plaster.

Remove from me all gra hares and pimples, all bunyans and korn pestiverous, and grant that mi calfs still fatter on saw durst, and mi cheeks feed on dumpers, and mi harte ever bubble and ile over with mersy.

Teach me mi kane tew whirl so peculiar, and mi mustash tew twist into such long drawn out sweetness that all the people shall kall me "Yung Purity." Smile thou upon all hatters and bar-

men and shu blacks, and forgive them the dets i may owe them, and kause me perspiration; and this effete matter can handlings. In fact it seems to us in all tew weep over man and hiz menny misforting. Bless all maids ov estate, all widdo's

with munny, all mothers ov fashion with daughters tew marry, all good matches laying around loose, but chiefly giv me a conshience full ov aroma. Lengthen out, kind Fortune, the days

ov mi unkle, but should he happen to slip away sudden, bow me down with

sorrow bekuming. Listen, dear Fortune, listen!—giv me the style of heart breaking Adonis, let the virtews all seek mi acquaintanes, and feed with nu fires exquisit the solitaire that burns on mi buzzum.
I will raize thee an altar, kind For-

tune, an altar as hi az a lamp post, if these mi prayers are answered—farewell for the present-don't go back on Beau Bennett, the beautiful !- New York Weekly.

Use of Fruit.

Instead of standing in fear of a gener ous consumption of ripe fruit, one should regard it as decidedly conducive to health. The very diseases, says the Country Gentleman, commonly assumed to have their origin in the free use of all kinds of berries, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and melons, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bac effect of fruit that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promul-gated, having its foundation in common sense and based on the common observation of the intelligent. No one ever lived longer, or freer from the attacks of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of our country. On the contrary, they are very essential to the preservation of health, and are therefore given to us at the time when the condition of below. They are from two to three feet | the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always comprehended requires their grateful, renovating influ-Unripe fruit may cause illness but fresh, ripe fruit is always healthful.

Recent reports by the Emigration commissioners in Great Britain shows that the outflow of English emigrants has become much greater than that of the Irish. Previous to 1869 the contrary was the case. In 1864 the number of English emigrants was 56,618, and of Irish 115,428; in 1871 about 100,000 persons left England to about 70,000 from Ireland. The loss of Ireland, however, in proportion to population, is much greater than that of either England or Scotland. Nearly four-fifths of all the emigrants from Great Britain find their homes in the United States.

Information about any Railroad Bonds can be obtained if you will write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St.,

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pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEDICINE .-There are "new departures" in medicine as well as in politics. The latest and most successful of these is the bold movement of Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, who has actually had the effrentery to produce a Vegetable Tonic and Restorative, without any alcoholic basis, which s curing disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, nerves and pulmonary organs, with a rapidity that fairly entitles him to the anathemas of the Old School of Physicians, and the praise and confidence of the New! His CALIFORNIA

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ble to their sagacity. Humans share with horses the benefits de ivable from the world-renowned MEXICA MUSTANG LINIMENT. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this won drous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human cuticle, that it does in cases of spavin, founders, ringbone, poll-evil, scratches, windgal and other aliments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for theu matism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia sore throat, swellings, cuts and bruises of a

All the year round. Sheridan's Cavalry Con dition Powders should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in inter and spring.

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Medicinal Peisons on the Wane. The patriarche took no mercury, no bismuth, no

iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most afficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisor which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspensia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the ilscharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly dis-carded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the pro-fessionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

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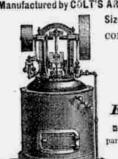
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nerves are remercial discussions by this gloss orant.

Birections.—Take of the Bitters on going to at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glass Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mut chop, vonison, roast beef, and vegetables, and to out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisson or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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Dyspepaia or Indigestion. Headache, Paia in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dissiness, Sour Eructations of the Stonach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other, paining symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepaia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one battle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the

married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided as influence that a marked improvement is soon percep-

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rhen-

matism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by

Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Diverse been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonle, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring worms, Scald-Head, Stre Eyes, Eryspielas, Itch, Scuiff, Discolorations of the Skin, Humora and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you

creatise the Vittated Blood whenever you and its impurities bursting through the skin in Primples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the heaith of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vineoan Britzes the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

e sinking system.

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lutking in the system of se many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but spon the diseased humars and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, to veruifuges, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in

Paris and Minerals, such as Purisons engaged in a land Minerals, such as Punishers, Type-setters, old-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against his take a dose of Walker's Visigar Bitters once or twice a week, as a Proventive.

Hillons, Remittent, and Intermittent

Bilions, Remittent, and Intermittent Pevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Iliuois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Sivannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEG AR HITTERS, as they will specify remove the dark-coared viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the Same time stimulating the secretions of the digestive organs.

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Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters

act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits

the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure

seffected.

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