Why could I not have stayed upon the shore, To pick up shining pebbles in the sun, Instead of laboring at the useless car, To sleep in peace when the day's work was done

My longing heart forbids such rest to me. Though I reach not the goal that lies before, But live, wrestling with the wind and sea. And die with tired hand upon the oar.

#### The Prairie Duel.

Fifteen years ago, when the great West seemed to be further west than it does in these days of railroads, that "belt all creation," a remote patch or corner of one of the great prairies was counted by the few hunters and settlers occupying it as a district in itself, and they called it Little Elk Prairie.

Among the half-wild characters who had built for themselves hovels of driftwood and brush on this bit of rolling plain was a huge, hulking fellow of mixed French, Canadian, Indian, and negro blood, whose name was Bendbow Laval. A complete savage in appearance, this man Laval reminded one forcibly of the stage representation of the "Jibbenainosy," as presented by Mr. Proctor. But his clothing was far more scanty than is permitted to "make-ups' by the exigencies of the stage. Whether in summer or winter, it never consisted of more than two garments-a ragged shirt and trowsers, the material of which was rendered problematical by age and dirt. The mass of woolly, irongray hair by which his head was thatched was crowned by something that had once been a portion of a hat, and his mmense, stockingless feet were thrust into rude cowskin shoes, with holes cut in them to accommodate certain peculiarities of shape and pedal excre-

From his huge size and muscular development, Laval was more than a match for any one of the dwellers on Little Elk Prairie, none of whom were "chickens" as regarded physical strength. Entirely devoid of education for he did not know one letter of the alphabet from another-nevertheless, the great coarse fellow had a sort of chivalry about him, which might or might not have been derived from his strain of French blood. His appreciation of the benefits and etiquette of dueling was intense, and he had more than once killed his antagonist in a fair

A much more daugerous man to deal with than Laval was Habakkuk Sams, by origin a Yankee, as his name denotes. but a prairie man by predilection and

"Hab," as he was called "for short' by the men of the plain, was a thin, wiry man, of middle age, with a brickred complexion, and very light hair. He was an excellent marksman, and had a reputation for courage, shown in encounters with Indians and bears; but he always preferred wily stratagem to skill or strength for the discomfiture of

He had had several disputes with Laval, on the common basis of accusations that each was in the habit of stealing animals from the other's traps. This, in the code of the plains, is an unpardonable offense, just as horse-stealing is in some of the more remote States and Territories. Men caught in the act have frequently been killed on the spot; and when the delinquent was an Indian, there are traditions of his having been tortured before being put to

Whether Hab Sams had ever defrauded Laval, by purloining fur-creatures from the traps set by the latter, never transpired. But that Laval was a furthief was established beyond a doubt when he was seen carrying to his hovel one day a black wolf, caught in a trap set by Hab, and which the latter had left there purposely to test the honesty of his rival. Hab's first idea was to draw a bead

upon the purloiner of his property, and adjust the matter without any need ot further reference or appeal. further consideration, however, he approached Laval, and, taxing him with the theft, demanded restitution of his property, or "reason why."

"Take that, then!" howled the huge mixed-breed, hurling the wolf with such force at Hab that it knocked him down, and sent him spinning to a distance of several feet.

In a moment Hab Sams had risen on one knee, and, taking aim at his antagonist, fired, but without effect, owing to the flurry caused by the suddenness of the assault. On proceeding to reload his rifle, he remembered that he had no powder; but Laval was in a similar predicament, for all the powder in the place had been expended in a recent hunt, and they were awaiting the arrival of a messenger with some from the nearest trading-post.

Drawing their knives then, the two approached each other for a deadly conflict, which would have been an unequal one, however, owing to the superior size and strength of Laval, who was also a proficient in the use of the knife. Knowing how slight his chance was

with such an antagonist, Hab Sams paused, and, looking fixedly at Laval, "If you are a man, and not a cowardly sneak, you will fight it out with me

in another way, and give me an equal chance for my life." "What way do you want to fix it, then?" said the other. "I'm as good as you, anyhow, and ain't atraid to get

square with you any way you please. Name your fixin', and I'll go you even "Well, then," rejoined Hab, "here's what we'll do, if you've heart enough to do it, as I have; let's go to the place

where the prairie-dogs burrow, away over there. The rattlesnakes that live there are big, and unfailing with their deadly fangs. Let each of use choose a burrow, lie down in front of it, thrust his arm in to the shoulder, and wait to see which of us'll die first. You're too white-livered a cuss to fight it out that way with me, eh?"

Fearful to back out from this horribl proposition, lest his reputation for valor might become tarnished forever, Laval agreed to it, trusting that, if one only seps still, rattlesnakes are not apt to

The matter was arranged as follows they were to meet next morning, half an hour before sunrise, with one witness, who was to act as umpire for both. The burrows in which they were to place their hands were to be selected by this umpire, who was to see them properly and impartially placed. There they were to remain until the first ray of the sun beamed above the horizon, a few minutes before which it is the habit ducks and geese in his barn-yard was of rattlesnakes to crawl forth from their like a perpetual horse-fiddle serenade.

dens. The umpire was to notify them of the rise of the sun, at which moment they were to be free to rise and go their ways, should they have escaped the fangs of the venomous reptiles. The honor of both was then to be considered as fully satisfied, and from this there was

to be no appeal. It must have been a terrible time, that quarter of an hour before sunrise, to these victims of the etiquette with which the duello ever has been rendered romantic. Perhaps Hab Sams did not feel it so acutely as his rival, for reasons best known to himself.

The first gleam of dawn now reddened upon the horizon, and, at a word from the umpire, Hab Sams sprang to his feet, expressing by a loud whoop his satisfaction at having come safely out of the terrible ordeal. Not so with his rival, who lay where the umpire had placed him, motionless as a log.
On examination it was found that he

was in a deathlike swoon, from which ne was with difficulty recovered by the free use of whiskey. Sheer fright had got the better of the man's brute cour-age, and brought him to the brink of

Hab Sams, as already hinted, had reasons of his own for preserving his equanimity of mind throughout the fearful ordeal. A little after sunset the prevous evening, when the rattlesnakes had retired for the night, he took the precaution of stuffing a number of the dens in that part of the prairie agreed on for the rendezvous with a sort of weed that is most obnoxious to the snakes, rendering them torpid for many hours, and unable to crawl or strike.

This was how Yankee ingenuity friumphed over brute strength, and Bendbow Laval was ever obliged to knock under to Habakkuk Sams, when personal fortitude was the subject in

### A Romance of the War.

An incident has lately occurred at

Tiffin, near Cleveland, Ohio, springing out of the war, whic's has caused much talk and admiration. As an evidence of gratitude for a signal service performed gratitude not affected by time, but chershed in silence for years until the opportunity came to express it, in act as well as words, the case is interesting and exemplary. It appears that before the war, Tiffin and its neighborhood had an itinerant preacher named Downey. On the outbreak of hostilities, this man, a resolute Unionist, entered a volunteer regiment as captain. When the Government determined on employing negro troops, Downey became Colonel of a colored regiment. During the campaign in Tennesee, this regiment chanced to be encamped upon the estate of one Col. Washington, near Nashville. Exasperated by some cause, not related, the troops became insubordinate during their Colonel's absence. A number of them invaded Col. Washington's grounds, and burst into and pillaged his house. Remonstrated with by the owner, they became exasperated, seized and bound him, and were on the point of putting him to death. Col. Downey arrived at the critical moment, just when his captors, wild with drink and rage, were about to shoot Washington through the heart. Without an instant's hesitation, Downey rushed between them, and, at the imminent peril of his own life, saved that of Col. Washington. The latter, profoundly moved, warmly expressed his obligations, and promised never to

forget them. With this, however, the matter rested, and amid many succeeding scenes of the national service until the close of the war, and then, returning home, settled down to a quiet, domestic life. Within a short time he died, leaving his wife and children in straightened circumstances. Mrs. Downey was compelled to resort to her needle to get even bare support for herself and little ones. But a change was soon to be wrought in her condition. A month or two ago, Col. Washington died; and it has now been found that his whole estate, including three hundred acres of improved lands close by Nashville, and alued at over one hundred thousand dollars, a sum of ten thousand dollars in cash, and other property, has been left by him outright to the wife and children of his preserver, Col. Downey. Our civil war witnessed many strange pisodes, too many, unhappily, of a mournful description, and some far sur-passing fiction in the strangeness and mprobability of their incidents. But he tale we have related, honorable as it is to all concerned, is one that will be read only with pleasure.-N. Y. Times.

# How They Live in Sweden.

The houses are warm, being built of strong, thick walls, generally of brick, small, commonly of one story, and meant for but one family. Their houses as the new parts of the town are called are not so very simple, but they are —your earliest impression is materially simply furnished, there often being, especially in the northern part, where the houses are frequently of logs, and covered with turf or straw, no more than one room in the house, and in that only the coarsest home-made furniture. The sleeping-room, (there is rarely more than one), is provided with ranges of beds in tiers, one above the other, now added to the promenade. Of the the women generally sleeping below, and the men above. You rarely see any carpet, but the floors are sprinkled with a clean white sand, which dries up moisture, gives off no dust, and may easily be removed. Sometimes the floors, as in Germany, are painted, or of wood mosaic; though this luxury, except in large mansions, is very rarely indulged in. Occasionally the best rooms will have a little carpet; but never more n the centre.

than two strips, which cross each other The land is generally good, and fourfifths of all the people subsist by agri-culture. Great quantities of wheat, rye and barley are raised, the stubble-fields being now seen stretching out in every direction. Much of this grain is exported to Germany and Great Britain. large droves of cattle, sheep, geese and ducks may also be seen in the fields, though the stock is far inferior to that of Denmark, where it was a real pleasure to see the magnificent droves in their pastures. The cattle and poultry are ommonly kept in the same field, the ducks and geese being around the ponds, while the sheep and cows are scattered through the meadows, a shepherd-boy commonly sleeping in some fence-corner. In the evening these flocks are all driven to the barnyard, where they present a lively scene for a few hours after a sunset. I spent a little time at the country residence of a large land-owner in this neighborhood, where the noise of

#### England's Wealthlest Sons.

The two wealthiest Englishmen, so far at least as personal estate goes, who have ever lived in England, have died within the last decade. They were Mr. Morrison and Mr. Brassey. The personal property of the first was sworn under wenty million dollars; that of the second under thirty millions; but it is understood that a great deal of Mr. Brassey's estate has not yet been sworn for duty, owing to difficulties in appraising it, and that, in fact, it will prove to be nearly one hundred millions when this has been done. Both these men, like most of those who have made the very largest fortunes, began life poor. Mr. Morrison entered a dry-goods warehouse, where he contrived to secure the affections of his employer's daughter. They were married, and he was taken into the business, to which he ultimately

One great stroke he made was the buying of all the crape in England, in anticipation of the death of the Princess Charlotte, of Wales. This lucky hit is supposed to have put a very large sum of money into his pocket.

He invested a large portion of his enormous wealth in real estate, and became one of the greatest landlords in the United Kingdom. His principal country residence was Basildon Park, near Reading, in Berkshire. It is a stately mansion, standing in a very pleasant park, and filled with a magnifient collection of works of art, of which he was a very liberal purchaser. The very book-cases, tables, and chairs, were designed by men such as Sir Charles Eastlake, R. A. In the dining-room were two columns of rare and beautiful marble, purchased from a church in Italy at a prodictious price. These pillars were extraordinarily heavy, and considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing them to their destination, the roads be ing, at various points, quite broken into holes by the weight. Besides his collection at Basildon, Mr. Morrison had a gallery of choice pictures at his home in London.

He was not in the least ostentatious, nor did he ever evince the tendency, so ommon to nouveaux riches, of toadying ople of rank, his principal associates

being eminent artists.

Toward the close of his life he became as so often happens in the case of very rich men, oppressed with the idea that he was miserably poor and should die a recede from the other by means of pauper; and a small sum was paid to him every week, as a wage, to humor his

Mr. Morrison left several sons. To the eldest he bequeathed the interest in | flame of a stearine candle or any other his warehouse, estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year which that gentleman sold to a joint- arating the glass plates. This point stock company), and further very exten-

To the second he left some two hundred thousand dollars a year, and to the others incomes varying from sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

All his sons have turned out steady, respectable men; and one is a well-known Liberal member of Parliament. Mr. Brassey's great fortune was the esult, in the first instance, of successful railway-contracts, and then of the accuand, like him, too, was fortunate in a highest character, and now have divided | populated. imong them the colossal fortune which their father and mother only seemed to care for in so far as it would contribute

to their children's happiness. It is remarkable that these two mentheir life have been indifferent to what most successful men in their country aspire to-a seat in Parliament. Mr. Morbrief time, but Mr. Brassev never. Two of Parliament.—R. Wynford, in Appleton's Journal.

# Vienna.

Vienna, architecturally, is an agreeable disappointment to most strangers. as it certainly was to me at my first visit. Few persons expect to find so many handsome buildings, such fine squares, and such an admirable and attractive promenade as the glacis-the sircle around the inner or Walking or driving on that splendid esplanade, Vienna seems the most magnificent city in Europe; but when you enter the narrow thoroughfares, lined with high houses, radiating like a spider's web from a central point near the cathedral, become entangled in the with high stone foundations. They are numerous minor streets and alleys; or invade any of the thirty-four suburbs-

> arred. The old city is nearly circular in form, and some three miles in circumference; while the entire circuit of Vienna is nearly sixteen miles. The inner part was formerly surrounded by qualifications and a deep ditch; but these have recently been levelled and filled up, and the space they occupied is twelve gates by which the interior city was once entered, the Palace and Fran-Emperor has a passion for building. He is as anxious to beautify Vienna as Louis Napoleon was to beautify Paris. condition of Austria's finances, and so far as amount is concerned, her eminently respectable debt. The new Opera-Gymnasium, are expensive and imposing structures, as will be, when completed, the new University, Town-hall, Theatre of the Musical Society, Museum Buildings, Artists' Hall and Parliamenthouse. Most of the dwellings in the city are built about a court-yard with a common stairway, as they are in France, Italy and Germany, a number of families occupying each building. Vienna is one of the compactest of cities, and it is astonishing to see how many persons can find shelter and preserve their health there in a limited space. The population is six hundred and seventyfive thousand, of which one thousand are Greeks, eleven thousand Jews, thirteen thousand Protestants, and all the rest Roman Catholics, including a garri-

Princess Beatrice, the only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, is betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford.

son of thirty thousand men .- Harper's

#### AGRICULTURAL.

A man in Dubuque has been cooking eggs and potatoes in a stove on a tight rope, thirty-five feet from the ground. on Sunday. Three thousand Christians were present, and the collections amounted to thirty-five dollars.

Some curious statistics about small birds have recently been laid before the British House of Commons. The thrush is said to work from 2.30 in the morning until 9.30 in the evening, or 19 hours. During this time he feeds his young 206 Blackbirds work 17 hours. male feeds the young 14 times and the female 55 times per day. The industri-ous titmouse manages to spread 417 meals a day before its voracious offspring. According to one naturalist their food consists chiefly of caterpillars. These statements, and a hundred more quite as curious, were made in an eloquent plea for a law to protect small birds from being snared and shot. Unfortunately, although the statistics seem to prove that they are really the allies instead of the enemies of the farmer, the old prejudices against them were strong enough to defeat the bill.

While the high price of meat in Eng lend is creating wide-spread discontent, and the provincial butchers are elemoring for free trade in foreign cattle, it appears probable that importations into England from the continent must be stopped altogether, in consequence o an extraordinary outbreak of the cattl plague in continental countries. It said that of late every cargo of cattl from Russia has included diseased ani mals. Large numbers of infected cattle have been discovered among those latel landed from Germany, and carcasses of diseased animals are frequently washe ashore on the coast, having been thrown overboard from ships destined for English ports. It is considered essential t the safety of English herds that rigid restrictions should be placed on impor tations of live stock under the condition of affairs, and this will tend to still further increase the price of anima food

TESTING MILK .- The richness of mil may be determined without waiting t find the quantity of craam which ma be separated, by placing the milk be tween two plates of glass, so arrange screw; that is to say, by pouring a give quantity in a box, having two glassides, one being movable towards the other, and then placing behind it th standard light, and observing the poin at which it is rendered invisible on ser when compared with the permanent line indicating the best milk, is the measure of the richness of the sample.

CHEESE.—The Denver News tells us that practical steps have been taken to-ward the establishment of a cheese factory, on an extensive scale, at the central point of the Monument Valley, about sixty miles from Denver. The facilities are unequalled. Cold springs of the purest water are available, building material is cheap, and it is estimated that mulations consequent upon the great terial is cheap, and it is estimated that sums thus made. Like Mr. Morrison, the milk of from 1,000 to 1,200 cows can he was the least estentatious of men, be relied upon. The superintendent of an Eastern factory-one of the best in wife who resembled him in this respect. the country—has been interested in the Indeed, Mr. Brassey's expenditure, so project, and by another season it is profar as his establishment, etc., went, probably did not exceed fifty thousand dollars a year, when his income was two million dollars a year. Like Mr. Morriand stock-raising may prove to be, we and amid many succeeding scenes of son, he was fortunate in his children. wild excitement, Downey dismissed the He had three—all sons. They bear the by it only, can the territory be thickly

> THE OSAGE ORANGE AS A TREE.—The Osage orange is a native of Arkansas and southward, and in a genial soil attains the height of sixty feet. It is a It is remarkable that these two men—
> England's wealthiest sons—should all
> Two spines of thorns are borne in the axil of each leaf, and it is its thorny character which, among other qualities nakes it valuable as a hedge plant rison, we believe, did occupy one for a From the resemblance of the fruit in its exterior to an orange, and the facts that of his sons are now very useful members | the first plants known in cultivation were brought to St. Louis from the country of the Osage Indians, the popular name of Osage orange was applied to it. The vigorous and healthful aspect of the Osage orange, and its striking ap-pearance when loaded with fruit, make

very desirable as an ornamental tree. A few years ago a successful merchant of Chicago, Mr. Sackett, well known for enterprise, generosity, and also a speculative turn of mind, was induced by two them in the purchase of Western land, with a view to prospective increase in price. Each was to furnish an equal share toward the enterprise. More as an accommodation to them than regard for the profit, he consented, and, furnishing his part, they went West to make

the purchase, while he remained at his business in Chicago.

Now these enterprising friends of his found that they could buy up a large tract of land near Berlin, Wis., very low, by including in it a portion of worthless swamp. They closed the trade, and in making the division among themselves, they took each a third of the fine land and left the mud and water for Mr. Sackett, who had never seen the land, and accepted the division on faith in his friends. And for sometime he continued to pay the taxes, until he failed in busicis Joseph gates alone remain. The ness; and, thinking to realize on the sale of it, he went West for that purpose, when to his dismay he found that, far from being able to sell it, he could not He has spent immense sums to this end, even give it away. Sighing just a little and is still lavish with the nation's at the duplicity of his friends, who had purse, notwithstanding the deranged so divided the valuable and left him the worthless, he wandered over the swamp he almost disdained to call his own, and splashed through its mud and water in house, Commercial Academy, Hall of desperate hopelessness. Poverty and the Horticultural Society and Academic want stared him in the face, when lo! something else stared him in the face too. He found something on his land. What was it? It was not California gold, nor South Africa diamonds; neither was it oil, iron, or coal. It was wild cran'terries. "Presto, change! Now mark the result. That land is

worth \$800 per acre, and he is worth half a million dollars. He was a shrewd man, with an eye to business, and he saw at once a fortune in these cranberries, and went to work to realize it by cultivation and systematic labor, and he has a regularly trained brigade of children and hands to pick and prepare the cranberries for market, for which he realizes as high as \$24 per barrel; while the men who intended to olay a joke on him now mourn over

Y. Independent. There are said to be in the whole world 16,932,000 Freemasons.

heir own unvaluable land, and sigh for

the fortune their joking lost them .- N.

#### The New Art in Photography.

The new method in photography,

called the gelatine process, by which photograph printing is rendered inde-pendent of the sun's direct assistance a thousand copies being struck off by the use of ordinary printer's ink in the time occupied in executing a few dozen by means of sun printing—has proved a wonderful success, and bids fair to supersede lithography and in many cases steel engraving. This improved process has just been brought to a state of great perfection by M. Albert, of Munich, Bavaria, who has made it possible to print several thousand impressions from the same plate, and at a comparatively small cost. A description of this method, in its various chemical and mechanical details, would occupy much space. Suffice it to say that, by means of it pictures from the cheaply produced gelatine plates can be printed at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary lithograph. In printing, a common lithographic press is used, and the operation s the same as in the production of lith-

> accuracy of the photograph. 2-27"RAILROAD BONDS.-Whether on wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

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FOUNDED ON A ROCK.-The disappointed dventurers who have from time to time a empted to run their worthless votions agains DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, vow the they cannot understand what foundation they is for its anazing popularity. The explana-tion is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock the ROCK OF EXPERIENCE. All its ingredien are pure and wholesome. How, then, con tricksters and cheats expect to rival it wit compounds or cheap drugs and refuse lique or with liquorless trash in a state of aceto termentation y Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has falled. Their contempt for the sagacity of the com-munity has been fitly punished. Meanwhile PLANTATION BUTTERS seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medicinal preparation included in the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to day, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, theumat'sm, and all allments in volving a deficiency of vital power.

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mation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billion' Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Emptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheim, Blotches, Spois, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Cardundes, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors 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 those Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most increalious of their mative effects.

Cleanse the Vitinted Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Soros; 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 health of the system will follow.

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Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To quard against this take a dose of Wallers's Vinegae Bittens once or twice a week, as a Presentive.

twice a week, as a Preventive. Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Billous, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkannas, Red, Colorado, Brazoa, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autuma, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompassed by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and either abdomical 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 elegged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upor these various organs, is essentially successary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Weakner's Vinkear Rittiers, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellingt cers, Erysipelas, Swelled Nock, Goiter, Scrofuleus finamations, Indolout Inflaminations, Mercurial Aftions, Old Sorcs, Erginions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, a cit. In these, as in all other constitutional Dissess, Wattan's Vinaga a Birraws have shown their at curative powers in the most obsainate and intraction cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters ct 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

the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

The properties of Dr. Walkers's Vinegar Bitters are Aperion, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Leantive, Diaretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sulorific, Atterative, and Anti-Billious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative proporties of Dr. Walkers's Vinegas Bitters are the best safeguard is all cases of emptions and malignant fevers, thair balsamic, bealing, and southing moperties protect the humors of the fances. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stamach, and bowels, either from influmnation, which, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Dimetic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties attimilate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against discasse by purifying all its fluids with Vinegas Bitters. No evidence can take hold of a system thus forcarmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigoratu.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed

Orani.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one half wine-glassfull. Est good nourisking food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are essmoosed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit. I.WALKER, Prop.'r. R. H. McDONALD& CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco and New York 55° SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

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