How to Make Manure on the Farm.

As manure is the life of all successful farming the neglect to make, save, and compost all vegetable and animal refuse so as to save their organic elements from waste, causes the most crying failures of success in tilling the soil here give the formula of a North Carolina farmer who says he made more than two hundred cart-loads of manure at a cost of \$30, which paid him better than three tons of commercial manure had done which cost him \$150. The compost was made of about half vege table swamp muck, one-fourth shell marl, and one-fourth stable and farmyard dung and ashes. He says : 1 hauled last year vegetable muck which had been dried two months to save weight in cartage, this I spread on my barn-yard and mixed with it the shell marl together with ten loads of forest leaves and all the stable manure I had adding sundry wheelbarrow loads of hog-pen manure. This was worked three times during the winter, and mixed each time with thirty bushels of rotten wood ashes. To make this compost still more effective, he says bonedust should be added to the pile, as then it would soon become soluble and he might add that a few hundred weight of sulphate of lime (ground plaster) would also increase the efficacy of the compost. But with his compost he made three crops in one season, and the last he says was better than the first, He is of opinion that good commercial manures, if properly composted and applied to the soil, will pay triple the outlay, as it enables us to make big crops on little land, and without bringing in weeds.

Clean Seed.

As a rule, those farmers who are the most careful in cleaning their seed grains, and the most therough in their cultivation, have the fewest weeds to contend with; and such are the most absent, and the Sioux suppose they fully compensated in the end for their pains. One of the most prolific sources took in all seven of the spread of weeds is sowing directly from the threshing machine; for however well these machines clean the grain for market purposes—and the better classes of them do it admirably—still there is no power machine that sill clear and Little Blue Shield. A white will clean seed in so thorough a manner as to to fit it for sowing. This, how-ever, may be accomplished by careful cleaning by the more modern fans, having sieves adapted to the various sizes and shapes of seeds, and perfectly controlled by the blast given. With the use of these we have often secured a large advance over the ordinary market ed his willingness to give up his prison price, on account of the seed been perfeetly clean.

One of the most difficult seeds to se parate from the grain is cockle and chess; and to do so thoroughly, it is necessary to have proper sieves for separating these from the good grain, since the specific gravity of these seeds is very nearly that of barley, rye, and wheat. In the case of chess, the peculiar form of the seed-being long, like wheat and rye-renders it ecpecially difficult of separation. But with the modern fans, but little difficulty will be experienced in their separation, and the value of the seed will be thereby much enhanced, - Exchange,

Square Cheese.

Certain parties in New York, who have manufactured the rectangular cheese for two or three years past, have been eminently successful, and the cheese has sold for a better price than that received for the usual round shape, That a radical change in the shape of cheese, from round to square, should meet with opposition and prejudice, was to be expected, but we see no good reason why the square or rectangular shape should not be as well received by consumers as the others. Indeed, in entting, it has decided advantages, and there is less waste and the pieces are in a more comely shape for the table. Again, in putting up for market, square packages are much less expensive than round, while they take up less space in storing or in being carried to market. Some factories, howeverr, have entered upon the manufacture of square cheeses and have failed ; or at least, have had much trouble in pressing, bandaging and in the care of the cheese, and have, therefore, pronounced against it in

strong terms. So far as we can learn, the troubles have come from imperfect molds used in pressing, and from not understaning all the processes and manipulations which belong to the treatment of this kind of cheese. No one should attempt to make square cheese unless fully provided with suitable apparatus and cially instaucted in the management of the cheese .- X. A. Willard, in Rural New Yorker.

How Fowls Feed.

Grain fed to fowls is received into the crop, where it is slightly soaked, and then it passes into the second stomach, or pro-ventriculus (Vegetmeier), where it is saturated with the gastric juice, thence to the gizzard where it is ground and afterward assimilated. may add that it is this second stomach which is the test of hunger, as a fowl's crop may be perectly full and yet the be very hungry owing to some stoppage in the channel between the crop and second stomach. Your correspondent is however perfectly correct that no grain ever passes unground from a healthy fowl, so perfect is the operation of that beautiful muscular machine which grinds even the pebbles used in grinding the food.

Earth's Highest Spot.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is the Budhist cloister of Hanle, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,500 feet. brothers Schlagintweit, when they explored the glaciers of the Ibi Gamin in the same country, encamped at 21,000, the highest altitude at which a European ever passed the night. Even at the top of Mount Blanc Professor Tyndall's guides found it very unpleasant to do this, though the Professor himself did not confess to feeling as bad as they. The highest mountain in world—heretofore supposed to The highest mountain in the Gaurisankar, in Thibet-is now said to be Mount Everest, in the same range. It is 29,003 feet, and the condor has been seen "winging the blue air" 500 feet higher.

An Indian told up at Leech Lake, Minn., that the way he got whiskey in Brainerd was as follows: They got up in the rear of the buildings, where there are two holes in the wall; out of one hole an arm is thrust to receive the money and jug, and out of the other hole the whiskey—governed in quantity by the amount of money received through the first hole referred to—was passed by another arm. The face of the seller is never seen, but the Indian said that generally the one that took the money was other than the one that passed out the whiskey, showing two persons engaged in it.

The Pawnees and Sioux.

Fight on the Second-Tho Ogal-allah's Side of the Story.

The following official letter, having reference to the Sioux-Pawnee battles, was fowarded from Sidney, by Col. George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, and was received at the Military Headquarters of the Department of the Platte. in Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday, 12th inst. :

OGALALLAH, SIOUX CAMP, WHITE MAN'S FORK, Aug. 5, 1873. Col. Woodward, Commanding Post, Sidney, Neb.:

Sir: On the morning of the second of this month six Ogalallah Sioux Indians came in from ascout and reported the Pawnees in camp on the Ree fork of the Republican. The news created great excitement in camp, and the Sioux decided to go and fight them before they had time to attack our camp. Little Wound came up to me and asked if I had any orders to keep him from going to fight them. I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to their reservation or among the whites to fight them, but had no orders in regard to this part of the country. I told him I would go with him and see the Pawnees, but he said it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and no one could stop them. They say I prevented them from going to the Utes, and they came up and stole their horses and killed one of their men and they thought the same thing would occur if they did not strike the Pawnees first. They started out on the 3d and were joined by the Brules from Mr. Estis' camp, and proceeded to the Paw-nee camp. On the morning of the 4th they came on a camp of about thirty lodges. They were just moving camp when the Sioux charged them. The Pawnees killed are variously estimated from 50 to 118, mostly women and children. Most of the men were were out hunting. The Ogalallahs prisoners-three man by the name of John Williamson felt as to its being equally successful in charge of the Pawnees. They had fought bravely, but the Sioux out-numbered them, having 500 or 600 men. This report is as near as I can get at the number of killed from the Indians The Pawnees will know the exact number they lost. Black Bear has expresser if the Government desire it, and I the same.

Your obedient servant, ANTOINE JANIS. In charge Southern Indians of Ogalallah Sioux band.

P. S.-We are now camped on White Man's Creek, about twelve miles above arrived for the Yung hatred to become the timber.

Raising Lobsters.

According to the Boston Journal of Commerce, a new enterprise has been initiated on the coast of Massachusetts, from which important results are confidently hoped by the projector. has reference to the propogation of lob-sters, which are believed to be rapidly diminishing in number on the New England coast, as they certainly have in average size. Although several States impose severe penalties upon parties who may capture or offer for sale spawning lobsters, yet the law is practically a dead letter.

In the experiment referred to it is said that an arm of the sea, with a deer channel in the centre, has been dammed up so as to flood about thirty acres, an archway being left in the dike to permit a proper ebb and flow of the tide. The passage-way being narrow, the amount of water that runs out in a tide does not very materially affect the interior pond; but the exchange of water is just enough to keep the whole pure.

In July and August of 1872 it is said that 40,000 lobsters of different ages were placed in the pond, and food, in the shape of refuse fish from the market, supplied to them. In the ensuing winter it was ascertained that good, sizable, hard-shell lobsters were abundant in the pond, and some 15,000 males were taken out and sold at good prices. The females, when captured, were all duly returned to the water.

The experiment continues to be successful the present year, and it is said that the water swarms with young lobsters, and that there is every prospect of a very great increase. Nothing is mentioned of the precise locality of this experiment, but if the story be genuine, there would seem to be nothing to prevent a successful result from similar enterprises elsewhere. One difficulty to be anticipated will be from the voracity of the lobsters in destroying each other; and it is by no means certain that, when a certain average to the cubic yard is reached, a mutual destruction will not take place, such as prevents the economical rearing of spiders for their silk, consequent upon their destructiveness when confined together.

Varieties in Fashlons.

A loosely waved tress of false hair is welcomed by ladies who have burned or as this enables them to smooth away their own front hair out of sight, and let it grow long enough to be parted in the middle and drawn back in classic

A novelty in vogue aboard is rough looking gimp and fringe, said to be made of common twine. It is used for trimming Turkish toweling, bamboo, flax linen, and other ecru fabrics.

Mosses are much used for trimming ball dresses of white tulle or tarlatan. Other summery garlands are of green leaves and intertwined vines with a deep fringe of white hyacinths, harebells, or lilies-of-the-valley. The fringe edges over-skirts and head flounces.

For protecting the facing of skirts that drag on the ground an inner facing noticed the child playing with a black is now used of dark oil cloth or morocco strap, which the little one would every bound with braid. It is more substan- now and then let fall out of the wagon tial than the pleated wigging, which is so soon discolored and worn out. It very busy with the object it had in pos-costs twenty-five cents a yard. Two session to amuse itself. Not knowing yards are sufficient for a skirt, as it is how it got the strap, she persuaded her only placed on the back breadths.

Belts with pockets attached, and traveling bags made of alligators' skins, when, on drawing near, he found that away, getting his heaps ready for cartare the most novel importations of the the child was actually fondling a black ing. After the breakfast dishes were week, and are said to be the caprice of snake, at least four feet in length, now the season abroad. This leather is a wrapped around the little one's body, light ecru color, with many irregular indentations, and is mounted with gilt, oxidized silver, or Russia leather.

Scarfs of thin white India cotton and darting out of its mouth with lightningof bamboo, with gay Roman bars for like rapidity, and the child all the while borders, are tied around black or white hats, worn in the country by young ladies. Those with black striped borders and fringe are also very stylish,

An Immense Tunnel. It is proposed to construct a railroad unnel under the river Humber, in England, which will be 2,850 yards long. It will begin at Hessle, on one side of the river, and terminate at Barton, in North Lincolnshire. The curve of the tunnel will be ten feet below the river bed, and as this consists of sand, the work will be done by means of the pneumatic process. In carrying it forward, three working vessels will be provided. The dimensions of these will be 160 feet in length by 42 in width, and 23 feet in depth. The upper half will consist of a pontoon and the lower half of a working chamber or diving bell. This working chamber will suffice for the construction of 160 feet in length of a double tunnel in one portion. The success will be, first, to span the working vessel over the site of the tunnel; then to sink it to the bed of the river by the admission of water into the pontoon; and, thirdly, to expel the water from the lower portion, or diving bell, by forcing the air, when workmen will enter the chamber and excavate the ground for the construction of the 160 feet length of tunnel. When the working vessel has been sunk through the material of the bed of the river to the depth of the inlet of the proposed tunnel, bricklayers will enter and commence to build the tunnel. When completed, the working vessel will be withdrawn and sunk at another spot for the execu-tion of a further length. The joining up of the isolated lengths of the tunnel will be effected as the working vessel is being from time to time withdrawn from the bed of the river. The machinery for supplying the required air and pressure to keep the diving bell portion of the apparatus free of water will be erected on a deck or table carried a sufficient height above the working people to be above the level of high water when the working vessel is in its lowest position. As has already been stated, the excavations, being chiefly sand, will be removed by means of sand pumps, worked by the compressed air in the diving bell. The brick and other materials will be lowered by machinery from the stage above referred to in the working chamber. Although the process is new in its application to a railway tunnel, yet it has been employed with success in putting in brick foundations in several parts of the world, and no doubt is its new application.

Chinese Duel in Arkansas.

Lincoln County, says the Pine Bluff Republican, was the scene of a very interesting affair in the shape of a pure and unadulterated duel between two sons of very noble families of China. It rivalry has existed between the houses of Lak Zud Qui Camm and Au Jou Fiulee Yung, gentlemen residents of Canton up to 1865. Many difficulties were the result of this enmity, and the ranks of each family became sensibly diminished as time elapsed. Finally the hour satiated. A revolution threw it in power, and its rival was found among the defeated rebels. As a consequence Camm was imprisoned and tortured, and his family banished. But he made his escape, and in disguise sought his enemy, whom he found rioting in luxury and surrounded by a courtly throng, and there slew him. After reaping his revenge he destroyed himself by harikari, a suicide practiced by the nobles of the country. The banished Camms all died but Lak Zud Qui, who drifted about until he landed in Arkansas and settled in Lincoln county. By the same train of events Ah Jou Fiulee Yung, the only survivor of his illustrious house, wandered to the locality where lived his about their afar off home, and all the hatred of their nature was stirred up anew. The rest is soon told. They concluded that this world could not contain them both alive, and silently and sadly, unknown to any one, prepared for the bloody sacrifice. They chose the deadly Colt with which to perfect their purose, and after embracing and promising he was escorted yesterday evening by Deputy Sheriff, Captain Chas. Lyman and wonders why the law should interfere with the private affairs of foreign gentlemen-not citizens of the United States.

A Money-Borrower Drowned.

There was recently living in West Troy, N. Y., says the New York Ledger, a man who was supposed to be one of year. the richest men in the place. He professed to be very busy in making money, and was in the habit of borrowing of anybody of whom he could obtain a loan. He borrowed large sums of the rich and small sums of the poor, and it was thought to be a good thing to have him in one's debt, as he paid interest promptly on all his loans. But one day, recently, this enterprising citizen was drowned, and on investigation it was discovered that his estate was hopelessly nsolvent. He was not worth a dollar. He had actually lived and flourished on other people's money for years, borrowing of one to pay another. His pretended now worn across the head, just above money-making schemes were all shams. the forehead. This pretty fashion is He had no business except that of keepmoney-making schemes were all shams. ing his fellow-citizens deluded as to his worn off their front hair in frizzing it, real condition. He owed four hundred thousand dollars, and many people, rich and poor, will suffer by reason of their misplaced confidence in him.

It is believed by some of his victims

that, having come to the end of his powers longer to keep up his gigantic deception, the wretched man committed suicide to escape the storm of indignation which he knew would burst upon him when the real facts of the case should become known.

A Baby Playing with a Black Strap. A Lehigh county man and woman went to the hay field the other day and took their baby along and placed it in the shade. Some time after the mother and then crawl out after it, seemingly It very busy with the object it had in poshusband to go and see what it was. Imagine the father's horror and terror then again entwining itself about its stroking it and joyfully laughing until the tears rolled down its cheeks. The the child.

Writing a Letter. The family letter, says the Danbury News, is written on Sundays. The reason that day is selected is not alone because of the leisure it presents. The quiet of the day, its relief from all innences that irritate or agitate, frees the mind from irrelevant add antagonistic matter, and makes it pre-eminently a fit occasion for communing with distant loved ones. In nine cases out of ten the letter is written by the head of the family, and of those sent an equal proportion are addressed to his wife's folks. We don't know why it is that a man so rarely writes to his own folks, but as it is not the province of this ar-ticle to treat on that subject, we will pretend we don't care. The hour being selected for inciting the letter, the first either in the table or stand. Here the neatly scraped off, and the search commences for the ink and pen. The former is invariably found on the mantle ence. next to the clock, and is immediately laid on the table convenient to the perspiring man, who sarcastically inquires if the letter is to be written to-day or next Sunday. This inspires the wife with new zeal in the search. She goes over the drawer again because knows he wouldn't see anything if it was right under his nose, but the pen is not there. Then she looks over the top of the bureau, and lifts everything on the front room table, and says it seems so singular it can't be found, when she saw it only the day before, and thought about the letter. she goes into the pantry, and after exploring the lower shelf in vain, stands upon a chair and carefully goes over the top shelf where the medicine bottles and unused cans are stationed. After she has done this, she starts up stairs, and pretty soon returns with the pen, and takes it to the sink to wash grease from it, but does not succeed in quite effacing that delicate scent of ergamot. This leads him to observe that anybody who would take a penholder to lift hair grease from a bottle is too pure and innocent for this

Everything now in readiness, good humor is restored, the wife takes a seat opposite with her elbows on the table, and her chin in her hands, and assumes an expression of countenance that is mysteriously calculated to both encourage and depress the writer; and he think the others will undoubtedly do appears that for several centuries a grasps the pen tightly between his fingers, and stares at the paper with an intensity that is entirely unnecessary. The date line starts off glibly, and then suddenly ceases as it reaches the date itself. He puts the holder in his mouth and immediately spits it out again, making a face that is in no wise suggestive of bergamot; and pettishly asks her if she knows the day of the month. Of course she does. It is the 13th-or it is the-but no-it must be. She hesitates, stares at him, wavers, and is lost. She don't know whether it is the 13th or 18th, but the almanac will tell. and she at once starts to hunt it up. This occasions a delay of some fifteen minutes, during which he makes ninety five passes at one fly. The date having been satisfactorily settled upon, and the things which rolled over the floor, as that stand drawer unexpectedly fell out, having been restored to their place, the date line is completed, and "Dear mother" started. The pen is a home pen, of bashful mould, and whenever it starts a line it requires common enemy. They dwelt together half dozen passes to make it give down. for some time in total ignorance of each All home pens do this. And all home pens do this. And all other's identity. But the donoument sheets of paper have weak spots which came at last, during a conversation the ink refuses to cross, thus creating some remarkable divisions of words and considerable confusion among sentences. Some of these spots are two inches in diameter, and anybody in the next room can tell the moment the writer comes to them, just as well as if he was looking over his shoulder, When the letter is completed, which generally occurs at the fifth hour from that no harm should attach to the survivor, they took their places, gave their own signal and fired. Camm fell dead, and the too confiding Yung now land the too confiding Yung now land the bare places. Then it is folded up the bare places. Then it is folded up ery is made that there is no envelope in the house, and the letter is tucked in behind the clock until the want is sup-

What it Costs to Live.

A Massachusetts writer has been making up a table showing what it costs to subsist a family of six in that State a The table appears to be all right with the exception of the single item of beans.

Articles,	Price, 1873,	Total am'nt 1873.	Price, 1860-1	Total amount 1860-6
barrels flour		\$ 66.00		\$ 47.94
25 gallons molasses.,	80	20.00	50	12 50
120 pounds meal	236	3 00	. 2	240
12 pounds tea	8.7	9.60		6.96
la pounds coffee	35	5 25	18%	2.77
175 pounds sugar	13	22.75	9	15.75
100 pounds scap	123/	12.50	- 8	8.00
25 pounds starch	15	3.75	1036	2 (12)
50 pounds butter	30	15 00	21	10 50
15 pounds cheese	18	2.70	1134	1.72
75 pounds lard	14	10 50	12%	
25 pounds rice	12	3.00	634	1.62
50 pounds fresh fish.	12	600	1	4.00
100 pounds salt fish		12 00		5.00
25 pounds poultry		6.25	15	3.75
182 quarts milk	10	18 20		910
240 eggs	2	4 80		240
15 bushels potatoes,,	1.00	15.00		8.25
160pounds fresh beef	18	28 80		16.00
10 pounds veal	17	1.70		1.00
25 pounds mutton,	15	3.75		2.25
to pounds fresh pork		6.00		4.75
50 pounds salt	-1	56		37
25 pounds ham	. 18	4.00	12%	312
5 tons coal	9.00	45 50	6 63	33 15
Total		\$326 55	į.	\$214.42

A New England Wedding.

A correspondent writing for Guilford, Conn., beguiles the readers of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal of Commerce with the following: "Young John Hubbard was married last week to a lady of Stony Creek. He brought his bride from the home of her father in his own farm wagon, arriving at the sufficiently romantic hour of 1 o'clock in the morning. The bride prepared her lord's breakfast the next morning by 5 o'clock, in the apartments built on the homestead—with one or two excep-tions the oldest inhabited house north of St. Augustine-for the accommodation of the young folks. The weather being fine for hay, John was soon down near Sachem's Head, about four miles ing. After the breakfast dishes were put away and the house-work was done, our lady, with some friends followed the groom to the hay-fields, where they neck and going through all kinds of frightful movements, its red tongue ing, the new Mrs. John Hubbell was driven home in triumph on the top of the load of sweet fresh hay weighing about two tons. 'And,' as the children, upon the venerable authority of snake was killed, to the great grief of Mother Goose, sing, 'now my story is

How to Make a Mustard Plaster.

How many people are there who really know how to make a mustard plaster? Not one in a hundred, at the most, perhaps, and yet mustard plasters are used in every family, and physicians prescribe their application, never telling anybody how to make them, for the simple reason that doctors themselves do not, as a rule. The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour, but such a plaster as that makes is simply abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient, and leaves him finally with a painful flayed spot, after having produced far less ef-fect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now a mustard plaster never cause a blister at all. If a blister thing is to find the paper. There is always a drawer in every well regulated family for keeping such things. It is When you make a mustard plaster, then, use no water whatever, but mix writing paper, and odd screws, and fid-dle-strings, and broken locks, and fish and the result will be a plaster which lines, and grocery receipts are kept. will "draw" perfectly, but will not pro-There may be other things, but if there duce a blister even upon the skin of an are, he will see them. The sheet of paper is finally found, the fly stains to remain upon the part. For this we have the word of an old and eminent physician, as well as our own experi-

STEALING HEAVEN'S LIVERY. - The great Alcoholless Remedy, VINEGAR Bitters, is everywhere driving pestiferous rum potions out of the market. That famous combination of the finest medicinal herbs on the continent of America, is accomplishing such cures of diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nervous system, that the grateful masses have adopted it as their Standard Specific. The various rum bitters have gone down before this pure vegetable antidote like tenpins before a wellaimed ball. The people have at length discovered that all the spirituous excitants are worse than shams-that both morally and medicinally they are inimical to the well-being and safety of the community. It won't do. The handwriting is on the wall ! They are weighed and found wanting. Rum remedies are defunct, and VINEGAR BITTERS, THE UNI-VERSAL ANTIDOTE, reigns in their stead.

A discontented couple living in Nebraska, being desirous of securing funds wherewith the lady could take a journey to Europe, recently sold their three-year-old child, with a cow, to a well-to-do farmer for \$100. The price at first demanded was \$100 for the child and \$25 for the cow, but a compromise was finally effected on \$100 for the two.

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!! WHERE IS THY RELIEVER? weaders, you will find it in that Favorite 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 fravel on our lakes or rivers without it. ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

It 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-birn, Diarrhea,
Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bouels, Sour
Stomach, Dyseppsia, Sick Headache.
Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail.
It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where PEVER ANI our prevails, there is no remedy held in greater

esteem.

For Feven and Agun.—Take three tablespoonnls 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. Repowers 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 n children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful mouring 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 prevaient, 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 rom 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, siter a public trial of thirty years—the average hie of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world.

Directions accompany each Bottle,

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AN OLD NURSE. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Femnle Physi-rians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHGEA IN CHIL-DRFN, whether it arises from Techning or from any other cause. Pull directions for using will ac-company each bottle. Nous Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause but having worms in the

stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in

worm preparations.

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FAMILY LINIMENT

s the best remedy in the world for the following omplaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Ston ach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheu-matism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

ternal use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood. The Household Panacca is purely Veg-table and All Healing. Prepared by

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FRAUDS IN FERTILIZERS.—The Peru vian government has instituted legal proceedings against several dealers in ertilizers in New York. As the case is likely to receive a full investigation, we do not think it advisable to publish the names of those houses that are mentioned in the charges. In the meanwhile we would advise our agricultural friends, if they wish to purchase Peruvian Guano, to see that they get it; and the safest way is to allow no unreliable go-between to intervene between themselves and the authorized agents of the Peruvian government.

The Massachusetts pear crop pro mises to be abundant.

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Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. Parsons' Purgative Pills are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.—Com.

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Paster of the German Reformed Church, Lauenster, Pa.

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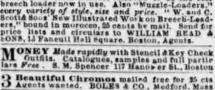
of these Bitters. Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no an thelminities will free the system from worms

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when ever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when z is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow

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