The Site for Farm Buildings.

In times past, he who entered farm life expected to be more or less an isobeing. Society had no charms for He was in most respects a world unto himself. How to make the most money out of his land was the beginning and the ending of all his hopes, and to this object all his arrangements turned. In selecting a site for his dwelling house and farm buildings, it was therefore a point to get as near the centre of his plot of ground as possible. Of course the contour of the surface, contiguity to water, and other conveni-ences had to have a voice in the deci-sion, but if these voted for the middle of the tract it was all the more comforting. Every field required attention, and the centre of the whole space ecanomized time and space in getting from part to part of the whole concern.

But times have changed. Agricultural intelligence has advanced more than would have been dreamed of a generation ago. The newspaper is now as much a part of farm life as it is of city life, and we live as much for mental pleasure as for the hogs and cattle, and as the feed of the horses, which will be potatoes and corn which our broad \$1,000. For the oxen, the whole amount

Social life as well as material wealth is an agricultural want, and must be kept in view in locating buildings as much so as any of the mere conveniences before named. Another point is that there is not now the same necessity for as much manual labor on the farm as formerly. Machinery now does most of the labor, and the mere saving of manual labor has already been in a measure accomplished. Altogether it is not a matter of serious consequence on what part of the ground the buildings are located.

This gives us much more chance to entertain the social element in farm life, and there is no reason why in locating buildings the spot chosen might not be especially in view to its contiguity to a neighborhood as not. A dozen farms of a hundred acres or more each could be so arranged that the dwellings might all be within gunshot of one another.

Even though there were some disadvantages from the labor point of view, the nearness to society would generally compensate it. Farmers, as well as other classes, have learned that there are many ways in which they can co-operate to mutual advantage, and this may just as well be borne in mind when arranging the farm buildings as not .-Germantown Telegraph.

Butter at a Fair.

An old gentleman who has probably been present at every exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society during the past thirty years, remarked that there never was so full a show of as many tons of manure and grain, and dairy products as at the last fair. It is largely owing to special care in putting up the packages, and presenting them in attractive form that many dairymen rise above mediocrity and strike the to a heavy goad, which horses are not. tide that bears them on to fortune. Large stocks of excellent butter come to market in such greasy guise that its qualities go unappreciated, while that which is perhaps no better, but put up in pleasing packages, and having by reason of its attractiveness, gained a reason of its attractiveness, gained a summer, neither can any other farm reputation, sells at an advance, often amounting to 100 per cent. over that of notice a pair of work-herses, when taken its more homely competitor. It is a out at dinner-time, after having worked fact well understood by those who cater steady all forenoon of a hot summer for the public, that there are plenty of people who will "bleed" handsomely for what we may call "gilt-edged" appearances. There are crowds of fastiding the day, bring them out in the of most other cities, in fact and of smaller towns as well, who would cheerfully pay at least 25 cents more a pound for butter that came in exactly the shape and condition to be presentable on their breakfast tables. Beekman and Mr. Hand, who had butter at the fair and whose butter sells for 65 cents a pound, summer and winter, are extremely particular not to send any which fails to reach their high standard, not merely in respect to quality, but also in point of appearance. The fact that several competitors have sacrificed a golden opportunity by being neglectful in this matter of looks, is evidence that there is abundant need of further education on this score, and the foregoing preachment is made for their benefit, as much as for that of the increasing large class of city consumers who want good butter, are willing to pay a high price for it, but who refuse it when it comes, like Hamlet's ghost,

in questionable shape. How to Clean Pictures.

A new process of cleaning pictures has recently been discovered. The great difficulty has always been to get off the old varnish, which, by length of time has become almost incorporated with the color underneath, so that any method employed to remove the upper surface is pretty certain to carry off with it the delicate lines below. Some picture-dealers use corrosive substances, which make the matter worse. An ingenious system has been discovered at Amsterdam, which consists in simply spreading a coating of copaiba balsam on the oil painting and then keeping it face downward over a dish of the same size filled with cold alcohol at an altitude of about three feet. The vapors of the liquid impart to the copaiba a degree of semi-fluidity, in which state it easily amalgamates with the varnish it covers. Thus the original brilliancy and transparency are regained without injuring the oil painting; and when the picture is hung up in its place again, two or three days after, it looks as if it had been varnished afresh. ventors have given the public the benefit of their discovery. The process has the merit of being a short one as com- dividual whose clothing is on fire, it is pared with the old methods.

Balky Horses

Balking is a serious defect in a very useful animal, and it cannot be overcome by whipping or swearing at him. His brain does not seem capable of entertaining but one thought at a time, and the stubborn resolve not to move seems to be uppermost in it. Therefore you must endeavor to give him a new subject of thought, and by so doing change the direction of his

brain. The simple trick of putting a small quantity of earth or gravel, taken from the road-side, upon his tongue, will suffice to turn his attention to the new kind of fodder offered him. Now cluck to him, but don't strike him, and almost before he is aware of it he is walking along, and soon trots as fast as is This is a remedy much in use on the Western plains, where teaming

A butcher at Warrenton, Va., became enraged at his horse and tied the animal up and was sawing him in two when parties interfered, but it was too late to save the horse.

Horse Versus Ox Labor.

broken-down horses worth? Scarcely

anything, except for the manure heap

could be done would be to shoot him,

unfit for use, and you can readily get

the market price for him for beef just the same as if he was all right. Why

is it then that there is so small an

amount of ox labor used as compared

We do not know how to drive them.

have his lungs nearly exhausted by

work on the farm, such as hauling ma-

haul larger logs and more of them.

Oxen are hardier than horses, or they

could not stand the treatment they re-

They do not know what a curry-comb

and brush are. They are freer from

disease than horses are. One of the

great objections urged against oxen is

that they cannot stand the heat. True,

they cannot stand it at noon-day in mid-

the heat goes off, and take them out

again say at 2 o'clock, they will do good

work. Another objection against oxen

is the slowness with which they move.

true, but this is owing to the way they

were broken. They are made to carry

a heavy yoke, (fit only for old and full-

grown oxen,) and hitched up to a heavy

cart when too young by boys that know

nothing about breaking oxen. Cattle

that are properly broken and made to

step quick, are nearly as fast as horses.

Digestion and Paradise.

know what it means? It is to have the

sun always shining and the shade al-

had fruit—things they could not digest.

They what we call ruined their constitu-

tions, destroyed their gastric juices, and then they were expelled from Para-

dise by an angel with the flaming sword. The angel with the flaming

sword, which turned two ways, was in-

digestion. There came a great indiges-

tion upon the earth because the cooks were bad, and they called it a deluge.

Macbeth could not sleep. It was the

supper, and not the murder. His wife

talked and walked. It was the supper

cause he was always so cross; and your

in the world, because he never says any

good of anything. Ah! to digest is to

be happy. Believe me, my friends, there is no other way not to be turned

out of Paradise by a fiery, two-handed,

In the rare case of witnessing an in-

death. Make no outcry, if you can avoid it, but seize a blanket or any

as far apart as you can, stretch them

out higher than your head, and running

boldly to the person, make a motion of

can be put out more quickly. The next

skin can be found. Unless the burns

are deep, no other applications are needed. The dry flour for burns is the

needed.

burning sword .- Trollope.

Carlyle must have the worst digestion

again. Milton had a bad digestion,

All talk of blessings! What a bless-

ntil 10 o'clock,

yelping, squalling, and whooping, which there was no need of. It only

above his ordinary tone.

Give a hired hand a yoke of cattle to

Once in a while there is a day in Danbury when a man is out of work, and he Mr. R. B. Shepard, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, thus sums up the arguments on this much-debated question: stays at home. After breakfast is eaten Some hold for the ox, but still more and the dishes are removed, he pulls out the family drawer, and dumps the contents on the table, to look for a pafor the herse. Let us examine the relative merits of each. A pair of good farm-horses will cost \$300; harness, per of suddenly acquired importance. Having got a chair which has lost a leg, double-trees, and brest-yoke, will cost \$30, making in all \$330 for the cost of the horses. The price generally paid for a good yoke of oxen is about \$150; and for that reason has been set aside where nobody will be apt to get into trouble with it, he drops into it, and it immediately comes apart, and deposits him under the table. He jumps to his feet at once, and kicks the chair into yoke and chain \$10 more, making \$160 for the exen. Now let us see what it will cost for keeping each ten years, or the working life of each. To com-mence, we said, the horses cost \$330; the hall-way to the imminent danger of his wife, and the woman who lives in the other part of the house, both of the interest on the money at six per cent., for ten years, would be \$200; whom being under the impression that one of the children had fallen from the the shoeing would cost \$15 a year, or \$150 for ten years; for feed it will take \$150 a year, or \$1,500 for ten years, amounting in all, for the first cost, mantel-piece, and broken its back, have started to the rescue. He immediately asks his wife what kind of an idiot she interest, shoeing, and feed of horses, to \$2,045. But let us examine the other is to leave a broken chair where any one can sit down on it and jeopardize life and limb, and sarcastically inquires if side of the question, or the oxen: One hundred and sixty dollars for the first she wanted to kill him, or merely cripple him for life, and scouts with scorn indescribable the intimation that the ost of the oxen; interest at six per cent., for ten years, amounts to \$96; the feed will cost two thirds as much chair was placed where no sane party would ever think of looking for one After that he gets a new chair which he \$1,000. For the oxen, the whole amount is confident will throw him and hurt of the cost, interest, and feed, is \$,1,256, against \$2,045 on the horses' side. Behim, and says so, and pores over the sides this the oxen are constantly inpaper again.

Pretty soon he is attended by one of the children who is making herculean creasing in value, until they are twelve years of age. On the other hand the horses are decreasing from the time they are eight years old. A yoke of oxen at twelve years old are worth two-thirds working value for itself; but the children who is making nercuean efforts to scale one of the table legs with a view to getting on top to see what is going on. As the little round head, with the swelling cheeks, and head, with the swelling cheeks, and bulging eyes, and tumbled hair, and what is a pair of stiff, worn-out, and very dirty mouth, appears above the top, and beams up at him, he nervously cries, "Hey, you, now come out of that! and start after your mother; she wants you." But the child knows that How far onward, I wonder, do the child knows that Suppose that one of your horses was to get his leg broken, the only thing that or pay a large bill for his cure. But its mother doesn't want him, and so let old "Bright" get his leg broken, or suffer any injury that would make him why, he falls to work at the papers its mother doesn't want him, and so titles of property-holders and lessees does he, and being at a loss to explain hereabout extend? Their titles, it why, he falls to work at the papers might be inferred, like their nature and again. In a little while, one very chubby arm is thrown on top of the table, and the eyes have reached the level, and are taking in the wonders of the up to prevent patrons from looking in display. There is another move up, with that of horses? It is simply this : then a sudden weakness in the legs that are tightly hugged to the table's legs, then a desperate but hopeless clutch at the papers for safety, and the little head disappears with lightning volocity, work, and in less than a week he will and then an omnious bump, and then a scream, and the miserable man is on his tends to worry them, and get them scared. I have seen my father drive oxen all day long with a little switch feet again, holding the suffering child wrong side up and screaming for help. The moment it is in its mother's arms. for a whip, and he would never speak and the camphor is in reach, the man, who stays home because he has nothing When traveling on our public roads to do, puts on his coat and hat, and horses are superior to oxen, but for beats a hasty retreat, leaving the wife to calm the distracted breast of the child, and to set the table to rights. nure and grain, plowing, &c., oxen will child, and to set the table to rights. do as much as horses. They will plow When he has another day to himself, as many acres of land, and as well, haul he dumps out the drawer again, and he dumps out the drawer again, and goes over a similar performance.

A Day at Home.

A Rat's Love for a Child,

There is in Whitehall village, says the Times, a family who have a little daughter, two years and a half old, who has formed a singular attachment for a rat. Every day this little one goes into the wood-shed adjoining the house, where a large, venerable-looking rat makes its appearance, when the cent looking child proceeds to feed it from her chubby hand. The parents have caught their little one feeding its protege several times of late, yet on the approach of any other than the little girl the rat scampers off to its hole. Several efforts have been made by the child's parents to dispatch the singular companion of their darling, for it was feared that the child may get bitten by ious and money-making denizens of heat of the day, bring them out in the your metropolis; also of the Modern Modern Athers, and of most other cities, in fact. Until 10 o'clock, and let them rest until affection and guardian care of the little one's comfort, as the following will show: The child's mother put it to sleep in the cradle in the kitchen, going to another toom in the house, leaving Some cattle are unusually slow, it is the sleeping child alone. She was gone some time. On her return she cast her eye at the child, when she was surprised to observe the rat standing perched upon the top of the cradle, moving its tail over the little sleeper. The mother, wishing ts see what the 'varmint was up to," stood and watch ed its movements, deeping through the door, which was only partly opened. She observed a number of flies above the child's face, when two lit on the lit tle one, whereat the kind rat whisked ing is digestion! To digest! Do you them off with its tail. Wishing to make sure, the lady quietly called her husways ready for you. It is to be met with smiles, and to be greeted with proceedings for at least ten minutes. kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with sweet dreams, to be touched ever with soft, cool hands. It is to be dian angel hovering about us, who, we in Paradise. Adam and Eve were in believe, is constantly brushing away Paradise. Why? Their digestion was good. Ah! then they took liberties-ate

band, and the two stood watching the every time a fly dared to alight on the little one's face that old rat's friendly tail would brush it away, like the guardangers that threaten us poor mortals. It was thought safe by the child's parents to leave the child in charge of its ingular nurse, and for one hour the little one slept. When it awoke its mother went to take it up, and the rat jumped from the cradle and sped away through the half-opened door to the wood-shed. Since that time the child has been put in the kitchen to ascertain if the experiment would be repeat-Each time, when left alone, with Ah! I thank God there is to be no more deluges—all the evil comes from this. would enter and take up its position over the top of the cradle, watching the little sleeper, and brushing away the flies who dared to disturb its preci-

ous charge. The Modoc Idea of the Creation.

Joaquin Miller, in his "Life Among the Modocs," gives the following idea of the creation of the world as that entertained by the Modocs : "The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the sky through a hole which he made in the blue heavens by turning a stone round and round, till he made this great mountain; then he stepped out well to know just how to act, that by of the clouds on to the mountain top, promptitude and presence of mind the and descended and planted the trees all sufferer may be saved from a terrible around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the to Vermont, passed through the Dominwoolen fabric—if none is at hand take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the clasping in the arms, mostly about the trees. After that he made the beasts shoulders. This instantly smothers the out of the remainder of his stick, but fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the person on the floor, end, and made him master over all This is an additional safety to the face others. Having done that, the Great and breath, and any remnant of flame Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, and its volcanic eruptions are instant immerse the burnt part in cold the ontcome of the fire that he lights in water, and all pain will cease at once the centre of the mountain. The dewith the rapidity of lightning. Next velopment of man was a later occurget some flour, remove from the water, rence. The daughter of the Great and cover the burnt parts with an inch in thickness of flour; if possible, put fell into the power of the grizzly bears, the patient in bed, and do all that is and she was forced to marry one of is employed to perform a vast amount of labor, and balky horses are quite a common trouble.

possible to soothe until the physician them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked most reliable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all.

To this day the grizzly bear hibits in his shop window some ornament said to have been owned by the recognize him as a sort of kinsman."

The Impositions at Niagara. Very few persons, we imagine, who wish to view Ningara Falls, one of the grandest of the many grand natural wonders of the United States, will be deterred from doing so by the impositions and extortions practiced there by land-owners, hotel keepers, bridge stockholders, livery men, etc. Every year some new scheme is devised, whereby travelers and sight-seers at Niagara may be fleeced of their money. A correspondent of a New York daily describes the latest scheme of extortion as follows:

Every year, cozening becomes not more customary—for there has not been a time in this country when the custom was not established—but more unblushingly audacious. The last encroachment upon the public of Thick ment upon the public, of which you have probably heard, is the formation of what is called Prospect Park, on the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg was melted so rapidly that was represented by the berg to be 280 feet, equal to 11,200,000 cubic feet, or 286,225 tons. American side. This is simply inclosing all the ground along the river from Falls, and charging fifty cents admistion to the inclosure. One would supour own consumption. We were very sion to the inclosure. One would suppose that the fees you are compelled to successful, as we brought on board in pay for going to Goat Island, and for the neighborhood of half a ton. About for erossing both suspension bridges, for going under the cataract and for any we heard an explosion, and looking have satisfied the pecuniary maw of imposition in this vicinity. One who thinks so knows not Niagara. The maw of imposition is so utterly insatiable an unpleasant dampness just in time. that there is ground for believing that a plan is now on foot to have the Falls entirely inclosed, with holes at the sides, for the optical use of which \$1 a second will be charged. I have some doubt in respect to the roof, although it is intimated there is to be a roof, lest persons by going up in a balloon and

How far onward, I wonder, do the their destiny, could not be above the earth. The rumor that all the rear windows of the hotels are to be boarded the direction of the Falls has not yet been substantiated, nor has the story that all travelers on arrival will be compelled to pay 50 cents or wear cotton in their cars to prevent their hearing the roar. The Chifton House, on the Canada side, specially advertises itself as the only hotel from which the cataract may be seen without extra charge, and this is a fact. The hackmen, just now, are not half so rapacious as they will be in a few weeks. They will take you to Goat Island or over the Suspension Bridge, and still leave \$2 or \$3 in your portemonnaie. They are probably unaware of this, however; for it is the habit of their life and calling to get every penny you have, and abuse you because you have no more. It is a pity that tourists and pleasure-seekers can not be protected in some way from

these rogues. They and their fellowswindlers destroy most of the satisfac-tion received here. They are greater curiosities of Nature than the cataract itself, but in a different way. They are as much below average Nature as the cataract is above it. I am surprised that the leading hotels do not, in consonance with the general spirit of tortion, put up their rates to \$10, \$15, or even \$20 a day. But they do not. They are considerate—of themselves at least-demanding only \$5; while the second-class houses are content with

Handling the Reins. Most drivers overdrive, says Mr. Murray, in his book called "The Perfect Horse." They attempt too much, and, in so doing, distract or hamper the orse. Now and then you find a horse with such a vicious gait that his speed is got from him by the most artificial process; but such horses are fortunately rare, and hence the style of manage ment required cannot become general. The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but di recting him, and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and

friend is back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz., wrapping the lines around either hand, and pulling th horse backwards with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and This they do under the im shoulders. pression that such a dead pull is needed in order to "steady" the horse. This method of driving I regard as radically and superlatively wrong. It would tax the ingenuity of a hundred fools to invent a worse one. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisaole; but anything beyond this has no iustification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost possible freedom of action and head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may at tain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by bits, and not by the breast collar, the horse is to draw the weight at tached to it.

In speeding my horses, I very seldom grasp the lines with-both hands when the road is straight and free from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this motion communicate courage and confidence to him. I find that, by this method, my horses break less, and go much faster, than when driven by men who put the old-fashioned steady pull upon them.

The Invincible School Marm.

Ladies traveling through Canada by rail are often greatly annoyed by having their luggage unnecessarily search but one of the officials recently got his deserts. It happened that a Yankee school-teacher, on her way from Kansas him not to open it, assuring him that it had come through from Kansas, contained simply clothes and books, and was so full that it would be very troublesome to repack it. But he sternly de manded the key, and mal' riously pulled everything out to the very bottom; then-finding her assertions true-he returned the key and advised her to "hurry up and get the traps back," as the train would soon move. "What is that to me?" said the quick-witted woman : "I have a check for that trunk, and hold the Grand Trunk Railway re sponsible for its safe delivery. will not take the key, and you may do as you please with the trunk." Report says that official was very weary and red in the face and rather profane ere he finished packing that trunk.

Nearly every jeweler in London ex-

A Visit to an Iceberg.

A correspondent of the Waterbury (Conn.) American, writing on board the United States steamer Juniata, at St.

John's, N. F., says:

'' A large iceberg became stranded at
the mouth of the harbor, and the captain wishing some of the officers to go out with him and see it, I gladly accepted the invitation, and as soon as our party was made up, we started out in the steam launch. As we approached the berg the air grew sensibly colder, and we found it necessary to slip on our overcoats. We ran along side of it and measured it with our eye, which gave us 36 feet high, 100 feet broad and 400 long, and as that portion below the surface bears the proportion of seven to one we can calculate the depth of thickness of the berg to be 280 feet, equal to water was flowing from it in every direction, preventing us from approaching which any one can obtain a view of the very closely to it, so we decided to go going under the cataract and for any we heard an explosion, and looking sort of satisfactory glimpse of it might around saw that one end of the berg had burst off, and filled an area of about three hundred feet in length of the width of the berg, so we escaped

LET US CONSIDER .- Since the introduction of distilled spirits in the Sixteenth Century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is pernicious to health. Knowing these things and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regulator ; contains no mineral bane or murderous alkaloid or alcohelic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS fulfills all these conlitions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures in cases where every specific" of the faculty has ignominously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is ustified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy,-Com.

A Missionary, just returned, says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as be-yond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety or special cases, and is the best pain curer in the

Physicians use Percutan Syrup .- Com.

THAT LAMB AGAIN. - The New Orleans Times gets off the following bustling poetry: Mary had a little lamb, with which she used to tussle, she snatched the wool all off its back, and stuffed it in her bustle; the lamb soon saw he had been fleeced, and in a passion flew; but Mary got up on her ear and stuffed the lamb in, too.

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable amily ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

By the use of which health and happiness is restored to those afflicted with any Lung or Throat disease, such as: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

PROCECUTED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

BEAD THE FOLLOWING:

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hail's Balsam for the Lungs," and "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring of:

Mesers. J. N. Hannis & Co.,

Gents—I make the following statement from a
parfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of
ALLEN'S LEEG BALSAM in curing the most deepseated Pulmonary Consumption! I have witnessed
its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly
say that is by far the best expectorant remedy
with which I am acquainted. Per Coughs, and all
the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it
to be a certain cure, and its very family would keep
it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would
be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes
the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating
those delicate organs (the Lungs) and without
producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives
strength to the system, steps the night-aweats,
and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy
state.

Yours, respectfully.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873. J. N. Harris & Co.:

Hear Sirs-1 am taking Allen's Lung Ballam for a disease of the Lungs of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy effered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my tife last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and I received immediate relief, it stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

Liemain, Yours truly,

D. D. Pool-D. D. Poots

Such, my suffering friends are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. You will flud in its glorious prize, and a never-fatling friend in time of need. CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM, and take no other. Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Medicine Dealers: J. N. HARBIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,

PROPRIETORS. FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia. THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians 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 eld 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 Eurest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARBHEA IN CHIL-DREN, whether it arises from Testhing or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. HILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

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