FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Long Heads of Hair.

In one of his recent lectures in London, Doctor Erasmus Wilson exhibited the photograph of a woman thirty-eight years old, five feet five inches high, whose tresses, when she stood erect, enveloped her entire form in a golden veil, and trailed several inches on the ground. The longest fibers measured six feet three and one-half inches. Thirty inches is the mean length for females, and three feet is considered a very remarkable length. This is exceeded, however, by two American women—one whose hair measures seven feet six inches, and another, the wife of a druggist in Philadelphia, whose luxuriant chevelure is almost as long, and so thick that when seated upon a chair she can completely cover herself with it.

Fashions in Hair Dressing.

The hair is dressed very simply this season, and close to the head, showing all its outlines. The voluminous puffs and chignons worn last year are entirely out of fashion, and very little false hair is used, except in natural-looking switches for enlarging the braids in which the back hair is arranged. Low coiffures are most in favor, though ladies who are short, or those with round faces, still wear the hair dressed high, though puffs and braids are not used by them. The only stylish high coiffure is formed by combing all the hair upward from the nape of the neck, then covering the top or crown of the head with a large soft knot, made by tying a switch in a loose, fluffy knot, and tucking the ends beneath out of sight. If the forehead is low, the front hair is then combed straight back, and left plain; but if the forehead is too high, it is shaded by irregular Montague waves, or else by a short bang. Low coiffures are more generally becoming to the oval faces of American ladies. The popular chatelaine braids are still used quite low at the back, and these are now two loops, each plaited of three tresses, put straight and quite together down the middle of the back of the head; then each is curled around in a loop, which, when spread out, fills all the space between the ears. This is very easily arranged with false hair, but is more troublesome for those who have sufficient natural hair to form the braids. Large coils are worn again, and are placed very low down. These are not the small Greek knot, nor yet the plait rolled around, but are long thick tresses twined carelessly, or else twisted in a thick rope coil. Besides the becoming Montague curls there are three ways of arranging the front hair: First, with the loose waves that look natural, and leave the parting of the hair visible; second, in the water waves that are made to lie flat on the forehead; and third, with the short bangs cut off quite square at the corners. The natural-looking waves must not be fluffy, now that smooth hair is again in fashion. They are easily made by putting up the hair on two or four hairpins, and wearing it so all night. The hair should be only slightly moistened, as when made wet the waves will be too much like creped hair. Hairdressers say they cut bangs for ladies of thirty years and under, precisely like those worn by children, though ladies should not allow them to grow as long as the bangs seen on children. A little bandoline is used on these straight bangs, and also on the water waves, and this is the only dressing now commended for the hair. An occasional shampooing to keep the hair clean, and a great deal of brushing, done in quick strokes, after each of which the hand is passed over the hair, will be found better than any nostrums for making the hair retain its natural luster. When a false front must be used by reason of baldness, or to give the natural hair time to grow, that with five water waves, made quite flat, and showing no parting in the middle, is one o the best. Another false piece has large, deep, natural-looking waves covering the entire top of the head. Still another is a narrower band or tress of hair slightly waved and cut off in front to form some Montague locks. For the back hair, when there is very little natural hair, a long full switch is arranged to form a crown braid, quite far back, and each end is then turned up to make chatelaine loops. For this thick braid it is well to buy the crimed, fluffy hair that has had the crimp "baked" in, so that it is permanent, as this is not so heavy as a straight switch.

Very young ladies wear the back hair fastened in a small kno quite low, in the fashion now called l'Anglaise. With the coiffure a la Vierge the front hair is in smooth bands drawn down behind the ears. For full-dress occasions a comb or single flower placed low behind the left ear is sufficient ornament. With the small bonnets now worn on the back of the head, smooth bands, or else natural-looking waves, are best for the front hair, as these add nothing to the size of the head. The old fashion of twisting pearls in the coil of hair is revived by Parisiennes The preference here is for thrusting a dagger of shell or of jet through the back hair, or else wearing a narrow comb stuck in one side in Spanish fashion. Side combs of shell are also used again. A pretty caprice with morning toilets is that of wearing a tiny Japanese fan not larger than the shell daggers thrust through the knot of hair in the way seen in pictures of Japanese women. Natural flowers are used in the coiffure to match those now worn on the corsage. Artificial flowers are entirely abandoned for such purposes. It is the fancy to wear only a single large flower low at the back, instead of a cluster or wreath of smaller ones. The flower on the corsage is then chosen to match, and is worn on the left side of the neck, quite high and far back; if other flowers are used, they are stuck in the belt on the left side. Ladies who have gray hair do not conceal it with any disguise whatever, eschewing not only dyes, but lace hand-dresses and caps, except the muslin caps worn in the morning. Children still wear bangs on the forehead, while the back hair is long and flowing. Larger girls wear Marguerite braids, or else braided loops, with either a bang or natural waves in front. The unclean practice of putting oil on the hair has been abandoned, and the natural oil of the hair is brought out by much brushing with a stiff brush; the shampooing keeps the scalp clean and prevents the accumulation of danduff, which is said to be increased by the use of fine combs. There is in the market a new electric brush, which is reputed to promote the growth of the hair, and also to cure headaches. This brush has met with great favor in England, where it has been warmly commended in high quarters.—*Harper's Bazar.*

An Officer Saved by His Dog.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* tells this story of how a dog saved his master from drowning: Last Monday a number of soldiers went from Fort Craig to the Rio Grande for a bath. Among them were Captain Jack Crawford. After being in the water about three-quarters of an hour Captain Jack started to cross toward the other side of a sand bar, on which the water was only from six inches to a foot deep. Several of the others followed Jack and they had considerable fun tripping each other and rolling over in the water, while two of the boys got Jack down in the shallow water and tickled him in the ribs until he was nearly exhausted with laughter, being very ticklish. In order to get away from his tormentors Jack rolled over toward the deep water on the lower edge of the bar, and when he got up on his feet he kept backing down stream, and although there was not more than two feet of water where he stood, yet the current was so strong that it would carry him down should he lose his footing. He kept splashing water on those who had been tickling him and bantering them to come on after him, when suddenly he made two or three desperate efforts to get back, but failed. Yet he said not a word, or the others might have joined hands and reached for him. No one dreamed for a moment that he was trying to extricate himself from the quicksand. All at once he went down like a piece of lead. The next instant Jack's dog Hero, a beautiful St. Bernard, was seen swimming toward his master, while he set up a howl that seemed to say, "I'm coming." Jack came up about twenty-five yards below where he went down and right in the center of a terribly swift current, near where the river made a quick, sharp turn. He was almost exhausted when the sand broke from under him, and, striking a whirlpool, he could make little or no headway, and had to use all his strength to keep from being caught in the suction. Hill, a soldier, as soon as he saw the dog go for Jack, also sprang in the current, but Hero got to Jack first, just as he was going down the second time, and taking him by the hair of the head brought him above water. Jack, who never lost his presence of mind, caught the dog by the back just above the hip, and the faithful Hero brought him safe to shore almost a mile below where he first went down. This was a narrow escape, as an officer and five soldiers went down nearly in the same place a few years ago and were never seen. A wagon and team of mules disappeared in the river two years ago and have not turned up yet. An old Mexican brought Jack over from the opposite shore in a boat, while Hero never ceased licking his hands and face until he came out of the boat.

Armies of the World.

The following table, which has been carefully compiled, shows the regular army, the annual cost of the same, and the cost per head of all the principal nations of the world:

Countries.	Regular Army.	Annual Cost of Army.	Cost per Head.
Austria-Hungary	296,218	$ 50,680,000	$1 35
Argentine Repub	8,283	*4,514,018	2 49
Belgium	46,277	8,787,909	1 64
Bolivia	4,022	1,126,916	56
Brazil	16,500	10,802,406	97
Canada	3,000	1,013,944	27
Chili	3,510	.....	.....
China	700,000	.....	.....
Colombia	2,600	288,000	16
Denmark	35,703	2,406,109	1 26
Egypt	62,920	*4,452,522	20
France	470,000	100,007,623	2 70
Germany	419,559	92,573,403	2 16
Great Britain	113,720	65,161,015	1 90
Greece	12,397	1,494,800	1 02
India, British	58,170	76,875,960	40
Italy	199,577	37,983,755	1 36
Japan	35,380	7,506,000	21
Luxembourg	513	100,480	48
Mexico	22,387	*10,554,745	1 13
Netherlands	61,803	10,265,990	2 65
Norway	12,750	1,480,760	81
Persia	28,400	3,400,000	56
Peru	13,200	.....	.....
Portugal	35,733	4,342,928	1 07
Roumania	130,158	3,310,198	65
Russia	787,900	144,215,615	1 99
Servia	14,150	869,138	2 97
Spain	330,000	49,146,491	2 8
Sweden	36,495	3,579,940	87
Switzerland	106,102	2,419,213	58
Turkey	157,667	24,763,095	63
United States	26,914	37,082,735	91
Uruguay	4,060	*2,364,100	5 35
Venezuela	5,494	.....	.....

* Army and navy.

A Peach Tragedy.

"No, I ain't very good," said a candid little peach to a burly watermelon, as they laid side by side on the market stand.

"Why not?" growled the watermelon.

"I was picked while green," said the peach. "I tried to hang on, but wicked men wouldn't let me."

"So was I," said the watermelon; "but I don't say anything about it. I never peach on myself. I'm from the sunny South."

"They packed me unripe," continued the little peach. "They rode me in a hot car. They sailed me on a hot steamboat. So I withered long ere my time. Nay, I decayed. I'm a goner inside. I don't believe in hiding it. It's so wicked. I've a soft spot here. See it on my side; it's growing, too."

"Stuff!" said the watermelon. "You're too conscientious; your sort'll never make a plantation pay. Why don't you put on a fair outside like me? I was picked green, too. But I want revenge. I'm all fair enough outside, if I am rotten within. I want some man with a large family of children to buy me, I do. Then I'll be cut up contented. I'll bring some of his olive branches down in my fall, see if I don't. I'm an Iago of a melon, I am. I can smile and smile and still be a villian."

Then a prosperous Brooklyn merchant, and the father of a large family, stepped up to the stand.

"He's my man," said Iago.

"I'll take that melon," said the merchant to the dealer.

"Sir! Sir!" said the honest little peach. "Sir, I implore you. He's fooling thee. He just told me—"

But the burly watermelon fell on the little peach and crushed it to a jelly.

"Is it a sweet melon?" asked the merchant.

"Revenge is sweet!" murmured the melon as he went to Brooklyn slung by a string.—*New York Graphic.*

New and State Bread.

The nature of the difference between new and stale bread is far from being known. It is only lately that the celebrated French chemist, Boussingault, instituted an inquiry into it, from which it results that the difference is not the consequence of dessication, but solely of the cooling of the bread. If we take fresh bread into the cellar, or in any place where it cannot dry, the inner part of the loaf, it is true, is found to be crumby, but the crust has become soft and is no longer brittle. If stale bread is taken back into the oven again it assumes all the qualities of fresh baked bread, although in the hot oven it must undoubtedly have lost part of its moisture. M. Boussingault has made a fresh loaf of bread the subject of minute investigation, and the results are anything but uninteresting. New bread, in its smallest parts, is so soft, clammy, flexible and glutinous (in consequence of the starch during the process of fermenting and baking being changed into mucilaginous dextrine) that by mastication it is with greater difficulty separated and reduced to smaller pieces, and in its smallest parts is less under the influence of the saliva and digestive juices. It consequently forms itself into hard balls by careless and hasty mastication and deglutition, becomes coated over by saliva and slime, and in this state enters the stomach. The gastric juice being unable to penetrate such hard masses, and being scarcely able even to act upon the surface of them, they frequently remain in the stomach unchanged, and, like foreign bodies, irritate and incommode it, inducing every species of suffering—oppression of the stomach, pain in the chest, disturbed circulation of the blood, congestion and pains in the head, irritation of the brain, and inflammation, apopleptic attacks, cramp and delirium.—*The Miller.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A half gill of soft soap and water, one part of soap to twelve of water, poured at the roots of cabbage plants is recommended as sure death to white grubs.

Salt, it is said, will prevent club root in cabbages. Throw a tablespoonful of fine salt round the root after planting; this will also destroy the cut worm.

Three years trial proves that two spoonsful of saltpeter dissolved in a pail of water will save winter squashes from the borer. Apply once a week.

A few old rusty nails kept in the vessel out of which fowls daily drink, will be found more conducive to their health than nine-tenths of the nostrum foods.

Avoid if possible an exclusive diet of whole corn for poultry; it may put on fat, but it is not as good for eggs. Let corn be fed as only one among other grains.

As it takes no more hoeing or weeding to raise first-class varieties of garden vegetables than it does to raise inferior or indifferent ones, every one see the propriety of choosing the best

Tomato vines should always have some kind of support. The fruit will grow larger, ripen sooner and more easily, and will be better flavored than if the vines are allowed to lie on the ground.

Have a good deal of faith in an overruling Providence, but plow early and often, and use the cultivator as often, with plenty of manure in the hill; then with occasional rains, Providence will never hide a smiling countenance.

The successful farmer does not attempt too much. He concentrates, and the more he does this the greater are his gains He does not expect large crops from his lands without liberal manuring. He recognizes the necessity of constant study and watchfulness.

The application of sulphur sprinkled upon fowls, while roosting or otherwise, with a pepper box, will destroy vermin. Coal oil applied to their roosts in small quantities will also kill parasites. Two or three drops of whale oil, dropped occasionally on the back of a hen, or any other bird, will kill lice.

The Dust Bath.

This is nature's renovator, and is as necessary for cleansing the feathers of fowls from vermin and promoting the secretions of the skin from impurities as a water or vapor bath is to the human family. If we watch the habits of fowls we will see an instinctive desire in the young and old to have frequent access to the dust heap. Before dusting they will pulverize the material if in lumps and will then adjust their feathers and by the rapid action of their claws are enabled to dust thoroughly, and by shaking rid themselves of lice.

Breeders who value their fowls and look to their comfort and health, usually provide them baths. But there is another class of poultrymen who never think of such things. We say to these go and do likewise, provide ample heaps of road dust, coal ashes, finely sifted sand or wood ashes for your fowls to roll in; have it placed where the genial rays of the sun will keep it warm and dry, and to make it more effectual in removing vermin, mix a pound of the flour of sulphur in the dust heap. Avoid using wood ashes that is wet or has the least moisture in it, as the lye will injure the fowls feet, head and wings. The dust heap should be set in a sunny nook of the fowl-house or outbuilding and should be accessible to the birds at all times. By pursuing this course you will have reason to be thankful, and at the same time you are following nature in her wise provisions and teachings, and the benefits of comfort, cleanliness and good health, which must naturally come to your fowls from habitual dusting will more than fully compensate you for your trouble.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Killing Large Weeds.

Some weeds may be effectually exterminated by cutting off the stalks close to the ground with a scythe. The proper time to do this work is soon after they have attained their growth, but before the weeds have matured. The branches of some weeds are so close to the ground that they can only be severed from the roots by a hoe, which should be very sharp in order to do the work well and with any degree of ease. Weeds should be cut quite early in the season, in order to prevent the ripening of the seeds that would give trouble another year, if not the same season they grow. The seeds of some weeds are entirely ripe while the petals of the blossoms are still fresh. The appearance of the plant affords no indication of the maturity of the seed, as is the case with grain.

It requires considerable pains to destroy some large weeds, as burdocks, mullens and Canada thistles. The stalks must be cut several inches below the surface of the ground or they will throw up suckers in the same manner as trees and bushes. A sharp spade or a narrow steel blade fixed to a handle is the best implement to use for the purpose. After the stalk is cut and removed it is well to drop a handful of salt on the stump that may remain in the earth. A drop of sulphuric acid applied with the end of a stick is effectual in destroying the life of the roots of weeds. Strong lye, paris green, or London purple may also be employed for the same purposes with most excellent results. It is always best to make sure work with large and troublesome weeds.

Pictures.

Castile soap and water can be used on oil paintings without danger, care being taken, of course, not to wet the back, or let water through the cracks.

For the ordinary dusting of pictures a silk handkerchief should be used.

Heavy gilt frames are appropriate for oil paintings.

An engraving would be made to appear cold by a bright and heavy gilt frame, though sometimes a plain, unburnished one looks well. Of course a margin of white paper is needed between the printed surface and the frame, so as not to make the contrast of brilliancy too violent.

For hanging, use copper or silver wire. Moths eat out the inside of the cord. Water in which onions have been boiled, rubbed lightly over the frames, will keep insects away from them.

To Keep Wagon Tires on the Wheels.

A practical mechanic suggests a method of so putting tires on wagons that they will not get loose or require resetting. He says he ironed a wagon some years ago for his own use, and, before putting on the tires, he filled the felloes with linseed oil, and the tires have worn out and were never loose. This method is as follows. He used a long cast-iron heater made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each felloe an hour. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil is not made hotter than a boiling heat, or the timber will be burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible of injury by water, and is rendered much more durable by this process.

French Bread.

As a rule French bread is always sweet and good, and two things contribute in a great degree to this—that is, the manner and form of baking. They never make a thick loaf; no matter what the size and shape, it is always thin, and more than two-thirds crust. They bake their bread until it is perfectly cooked. The loaves being so thin, the heat strikes through them very soon after they are placed in the oven; hence all the fermentation is stopped, while in the case of large loaves fermentation continues to go on after the bread has been in the oven for some time, and of course much of the sweetness is lost. Then in baking so long and having so much crust, there is a peculiar sweetness given which can be attained in no other way.

Carried Off by An Alligator.

The following dreadful affair is related by the Lake City (Fla.) *Reporter:* A few days ago a party of several persons near Benton went on a "drive" for deer. About twelve o'clock they came to People's bridge, on the Suwannee, and being warm and much fatigued they concluded to take a bath. The party, consisting of about eight, divested themselves of clothing and enjoyed a swim. As most of the party were employing themselves in dressing, a young man named Mixon cried out, "Boys, I must have one last swim," and plunged into the stream. As he reached the middle he cried for help to his companions, and they looked to behold him held by the right shoulder in the mouth of an enormous alligator. The monster sank with him, reappearing some two or three minutes later upon the surface with Mixon still in his jaws Mixon cried to his companions to shoot, but before a gun could be discharged he sank again, taking Mixon under with him. About two minutes after he arose again and struck for the opposite shore, still having the ill fated young man in his enormous mouth. Again Mixon called upon his companions to shoot, but being afraid of hitting Mixon no one discharged his gun. The alligator crept some half a dozen feet upon the opposite bank, remaining about three minutes, when, guided by a sudden impulse, he plunged with his precious burden into the river again, and reaching the middle sank to rise no more within the view of the party. A thorough search was made, but naught could be seen of the body or parts of the body of the unfortunate young man. The presumption is that the alligator made for his lair, which probably was near at hand.

Training Carrier Pigeons.

A German paper gives some details of the extraordinary developments of the breeding and training of carrier pigeons in Germany during the late war. During the siege of Paris, pigeons afforded the only means of communication between the outside world and the inhabitants of the beleaguered city. In order that similar messengers might be available in the hour of need, pigeon houses were established after the conclusion of the war, in most of the larger garrison towns of North and South Germany, and now pigeon flying is rapidly becoming a favorite pastime and sport throughout the country. The increased attention thus given to the subject has resulted in the observation of many peculiarties in the birds. Carrier pigeons of good breed, although they may be started in company and bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects its own course, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speed on its way without taking any heed of its neighbors. The birds seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighborhood of every pigeon house there are always certain places, trees, etc., which are usually favorite resorts of the birds, but when coming in in a race, the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in so exhausted a state as to be unable even to eat the food it is most fond of. Birds which are setting, or which have lately hatched young, are generally taken in preference to others for racing; but instances have been known in which carrier pigeons of good breed which have been taken to a fresh home, and which have hatched young there, have deserted their brood, and flown away to their original home at the first opportunity they had of escaping.

Teachers, authors and others of sedentary habits highly prize Malt Bitters.

Strictly speaking, what is "sauce for the goose" is not always "sauce for the gander." A man, for instance, cannot realize the wonderful amount of felicity there is in the possession of a $9 bonnet with a gothic portico and flower garden on the port side and a green lizard on the starboard quarter, and no woman can understand the absorbing happiness that lies in punching billiard balls for hours in succession at twenty-five cents a game.—*Middletown Transcript.*

Fairness before eating, pain and distress afterward, prevented by Malt Bitters.

A pair of prospectors near Leadville encountered a pack of hungry and therefore fierce mountain lions. One of the men fled to a high rock, carrying away the only gun, and leaving his defenseless companion to be killed. But his own death was still more horrible. He lost the trail in his fright, and for eight days wandered without food. He was at last found by miners, but was too far gone to recover.

The most troublesome and dangerous effects sometimes arise from the slightest cause, and often the Baby's serious sickness could be prevented by promptly using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at the beginning. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

A Western journal heads an article "A Lunatic Escapes and Marries a Widow." Escaped, eh? We should say he got caught.—*Binghamton Republican*

"OH HOW MY BACK ACHES!"—How often we hear it said. Well may the victim complain, for the kidneys are suffering; and when that is the case there is always danger—great danger. Kidney diseases, if let run, too often end fatally. There is, however, a sure cure for them. Hunt's Remedy is a medicine that does not fail to cure kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints. Even Bright's disease, the terror of physicians, is cured by Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Try it, and cure your backache before it terminates in something worse. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

You can get an elegant lithographic map in six colors, descriptive of the great trip across the American Continent, *free*, by sending your address to J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Are You Not in Good Health? If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

TEXAS LAND and TAX Agency. Foster & Harrall (oldest Agents in), Houston, Texas.

One pair of boots or shoes can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

The Lost Well.

In the Sahara desert only a few wells are found; they are looked upon with reverence, as the gift of God. It is not, as some suppose, a vast flat region, but interspersed with mountains; rocks of vast size are as common as sand. No country is so difficult to traverse, for there are no landmarks; the only trace a caravan leaves is the bones of the horses or camels that die by the way. Those who travel the desert carry water and food enough to last them from well to well; and, if they lose the route, they all usually perish.

An old legend tells us that a certain tribe had found a well among the mountains, and around it they lived in perfect happiness. The summer months they passed on the banks of the Nile. It was so curiously hidden that it was impossible to find it except in this way: One of the tribe stayed all summer there, and on a certain day watched for the return of the others; they having arrived at a certain white, camel-shaped mountain, made a fire, and the watcher seeing this, built one on his mountain; thus were they guided to the oasis.

At one time the tribe returned and built a fire, but no response was elicited; they waited, they sought for the path, but all in vain, and they were obliged to return to Egypt, losing from hunger and thirst a very large number of the tribe; the secret of the approach to the well had disappeared; it existed only in tradition.

Nearly 100 years passed, and a young man having escaped from the oppression of the chief, made his way into the mountains. He traveled three days in search of a well, wandering among the valleys; finally he was obliged to ascend a mountain of dazzling whiteness. He remembered the tradition—it was shaped like a camel. Looking there, he descried in the far distance what looked like the green tops of some palm trees. Toward these he pressed nearly overcome with heat, thirst and weariness. It was a beautiful spot; the palm trees had grown luxuriantly and tall; only an aged man resided here, surrounded with a species of antelope. He was the watcher who had been left. He had been unable to build the fire, having fallen from the rocks. Nor could he find the way out. Since then stones have been set up to mark the way.—*Scholar's Companion.*

Decrease of Cattle.

It seems to be the opinion of those who have examined this matter pretty thoroughly that a considerable decrease will be found in the stock of the United States and Territories, after the shipments of this year are over. We are of the opinion that this may be the case in regard to such as are sufficently well-bred for shipment to foreign markets; but, as to inferior stock, we question whether much, if any, deficiency will be found. Yet, in any event, there will unquestionably be a considerable advance in the price of cattle another year, as well as in that of sheep and swine. There are two reasons why this may be so—the first of which is the greatly increased tide of emigrants to our country this season, who will be consumers instead of producers for a twelvemonth to come; and the second reason is, so numerous are the losses sustained in Great Britain and Ireland during the past eighteen months, in domestic animals, that their wants for this year will doubtless be larger than the past have been.—*Rural New Yorker.*

"A banquet hall deserted"—When the fruit and cream are brought in.

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints,** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness,** and **General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

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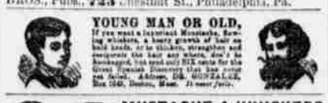

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