Agricultural.

STOCK FOR MANURE.—In the vicinity of large cities it has become a prevalent idea that it will not pay to raise cattle. The ease with which they can be brought from the West by rail, and the comparative low price of wheat in the regular trade way, has operated largely to produce the idea.

But experience shows that this is wrong. It is almost impossible at a little distance from home to keep up the fertility of the soil without manure, and without manure the farm soon runs down, and then farming rapidly becomes a "poor trade." The only way to keep up this fertility in these cases is by keeping a fair amount of stock to eat up waste and make manure to enrich the soil. Even though the stock brings little more than their first cost, with labor and food added, still in the increased fertilizing material will good profits be found.

We have a young friend who purchased a farm about twenty miles from Philadelphia some three years ago. He saw few cows on neighboring farms; but started with a dozen of these and four horses. He was soon told that sort of thing would not answer; the cattle would soon eat their heads off, and he would soon "go to the dogs." But he kept on in his course, increasing his stock, till last fall he raised six hundred bushels of turnips to feed them with, the whole of which will be fed on the ground, besides the regular food; and to-day he is making more money from his farm than perhaps any one for miles around. While many are selling their farms and moving away, because farming does "not pay," he does not care how many go, as the lessened number is all the better for him.

His example, however, is having a beneficial influence on those who surround him. Many who had but three or four when he first went there, now have a dozen cows; and the fertility of most farms has been increased by the greater number. Crops have thus been larger, the labor has been no more, while profits have been almost doubled. Of course, increased number of cows make butter, making hard work something of a necessity; and where this falls on the female portion of the family, in the present condition of the labor market, it bears rather hard on them. But butter factories are becoming common, and where this can be done, the trouble is little more than for any other crop.

SAVE THE LEAVES.—There is no one thing that a farmer can save that is more valuable, considering its cost, than leaves. They can be made to subserve three purposes: as bedding for cattle, and for this they are unsurpassed, keeping the animal warm and dry, and wearing much longer than straw; as absorbents, holding no small portion of plant food which would usually be lost; and finally, furnishing themselves the best nutrition to a large number of plants, and particularly that class which is found in our kitchen and flower-gardens.

One of the best means to gather them is to fill huge bags, stowing them away in some corner of the stable until they are needed. Another is, to gather them into heaps, near the barn if they are to be used there, or in the garden, if they are to be converted directly into mould, and then cover with a thin layer of earth.

As soon as the harvesting is done, this should be attended to. We must not allow material of this sort to be wasted, and as hay is short, and straw will be needed more for food than is usual, all who can should provide as large a supply as possible of these wind-driven remnants of the by-gone summer.

THE FOOT OF A HORSE.—The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well. But have you ever examined your horses' hoof? It is hardly less curious in its way. Its parts are somewhat more complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bone, fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers, or leaves of horn, about 500 in number, and nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers, belonging to what is called the "coffin-bone," and fitted into this. These are elastic. Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of the several layers. Now, the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet—about four thousand; and all this is contrived, not only for the conveyance of his own body, but for whatever burdens may be laid on him.—*Rural Home.*

WHY POTATOES RUN OUT.—Some one asks why it is that potatoes so soon run out. There are two grand reasons. There are but few potatoes in a hill that are fit for seed. Some are overgrown, coarse, rank, and will not transmit the original quality. Others are undergrown, and not full developed seed. A potato of medium size, perfect in all its parts, with change of ground, will produce its like, ad infinitum. One other reason, cutting potatoes between stem and seed end continually, is wrong. It requires the stem and seed end to make perfect seed. If cut, cut lengthwise. Single eyes will run out any potato. There is no other seed that will bear mutilation like the potato; the only wonder is, that it does not run out completely.

TO CLEANSE TAINTED BARRELS.—With regard to cleansing tainted meat barrels, I would say that I have frequently seen the experiment tried, and with decided success. The following is a cheap and simple recipe: Use the barrels for scalding tubs (if designed for pork), by putting therein say two quarts of wood ashes for the first hog, and if more are to be slaughtered retain as much of the first water as possible, and add a little more ashes; the more it is repeated, of course the more sure the success.

Pork or beef are more liable to spoil in a new cask than after they have been used, and the salt or the pickle has thoroughly fermented them. Until then they will need a more vigilant eye than afterwards.—*Cor. of Western Farmer.*

BEES are of three kinds. Every complete hive or colony contains one queen, a number of drones, (the fewer the better,) and a multitude of workers, "the more the merrier." The queen is the only perfect female, and lays all the eggs from which the other bees are produced. The eggs are of two kinds; the one hatches into drones, or male bees, while the other produces, as a general rule, workers. These, however, are simply undeveloped females, and every worker-egg is capable, under special treatment, of developing into a perfect female or queen.

TOOLS GIVEN TO BOYS.—When a boy is put to farm labor he is given an old hoe, a fork with a broken tine, a round-edged ax, a scythe that nobody else will use, and he is expected to work more hours than a hired hand, to do all the chores, to build fires in the morning, to run on all errands, to turn the grindstone, and go to meeting in cow-hide boots. With this experience he does not like farming; and lecturers, editors, members of Congress, and petty lawyers mourn because so many young men go from the farm to the city.

THE best soil for gardening in England is described as a sandy loam with a reddish color.

Scientific.

THE RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The leading features of the railway system of the United Kingdom, at the end of 1872, may be thus summarized: A total sum of $2,845,236,730 had been expended on 15,814 miles of railway, or nearly $180,000 per mile. There were 10,933 locomotive engines, or about 1 to every ¾ of a mile; and 37,899 vehicles, or about 2¼ per mile, besides the wagons of traders and companies other than railway companies. By the running of trains for 190,920,719 miles, $256,520,570 were received during the year, of which $128,261,915 were expended in working and maintenance, and $128,258,655 remained as net profit, so that as nearly as possible one half the gross receipts were expended in earning them. There were 422,874,822 passenger journeys, besides 272,342 season ticket holders; and 179,302,121 tuns of goods and minerals were conveyed. The average rate of dividend on ordinary capital was 5 14 per cent, and upon the total capital 4 95 per cent, including $164,507,380 of ordinary capital, part of $212,913,135 of total capital, which received no interest or dividend. The average cost of working each train was 64 64 cents, per mile, and the average receipt from each train was 129 12 cents per mile; so that the average net profit from each train was 4 58 cents per mile: while the total cost of working was $8,110 per mile, and $16,220 per mile was received.

MEETING OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.—It is understood that the next session of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held in 1874 in Philadelphia; and in 1975 in England. The session of 1873 took place at Liege, and was a great success, large numbers of delegates being present from many countries, and several important papers presented. In a paper upon the "Rise and Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries in Belgium," read at the meeting, it was stated that recent discoveries seem to indicate that at the period of the invasion of Belgium by Julius Cæsar, iron had already been made in that country, while it was yet unknown to the inhabitants of the British islands. The oldest records of such works consist in vast deposits of cinder, in Brabant, which cover many acres of ground, occupying the tops of the ferruginous hillocks of that region. Along with these accumulations of iron and cinder are found flint arrow-heads, and fragments of coarse pottery, which must have belonged to the pre-historic workers of these deposits. At a later period, and during the Roman dominion, iron was produced in various places in Belgium. Immense heaps of cinders are still found scattered in many parts of the country, some of which are now profitably worked in neighboring blast furnaces.

ELECTRICITY TO SUPERSEDE RENNET.—The Hon. Horatio Seymour, in his address before the American Dairymen's Association at Utica, N. Y., said: "There is a possibility that electricity will take the place of rennet, and work as well. Authorities say that electricity will coagulate milk even faster than rennet, and a cheesemaker who claims to have used it for the purpose of cheese manufacture says he has found the curd made by it to cure into fine-flavored cheese. He reports it as having extraordinary efficiency in reducing the curd of skim milk into salvy, rich appearing cheese, but it did not restore the flavor that was lost by the removal of the cream. It was said to have just the flavor which the milk in its skimmed or unskimmed condition would produce. The matter is now undergoing a thoroughly scientific investigation, and if the coagulation proves as stated, it will be put to practical tests at the opening of the season, and the result reported to the next convention. So long as the use of rennet must be continued, or until some future genius shall rise up and make an inodorous extract holding the active agent in solution, the objectionable features of the steepings may be very nearly wiped out by putting a bag of charcoal in the jar and weighing it so it will sink."

EGGS OF THE OCTOPUS.—Among the most interesting results of the establishment of the great Brighton aquarium has been the opportunity of determining certain peculiarities in reference to the reproduction of the *Octopus*, or cuttle-fish. At the proper season the eggs were attached to the glass of the tank, and were oval in shape, about an eighth of an inch long, and grouped in branches round and through a central, flexible stalk, two or three inches in length, resembling the pendent panicles of some of the larger grasses. These eggs were carefully watched by the female parent all the time until they were hatched, the approach of other animals, even of her own species, being constantly repelled. Occasionally the mother would discharge a stream of water from her funnel upon the ova, as if to assist in their proper aeration. It has been ascertained that the period of gestation of the *Octopus* is seven weeks, and of the incubation of the eggs exactly eight.

THE QUININE SUPPLY.—The cultivation of the cinchona-tree in India, which was commenced in 1860, is making satisfactory progress. Near Darjeeling are two large plantations, one owned by the government, and the other by an association. The three principal varieties of the cinchona, *officinalis, calisaya,* and *succirubra*, were all planted at Darjeeling, with a view to find which variety would thrive best there. The officinalis, or gray-bark variety, failed utterly; the calisaya, or yellow-bark, has fairly succeeded; but the succirubra, or red-bark, has prospered beyond all expectation. There are now 2,500 acres under succirubra. A moderate estimate gives the produce of these plantations for the next three years at 200,000 lbs., calculated to produce 6,000 lbs. of quinine, and an equal amount of other valuable alkaloids.

EATING ALCOHOL.—It has been generally supposed that the alcohol formed in the primary fermentation of bread was all expelled by the process of baking. Mr. Thomas Bolas, of London, has communicated to the *Chemical News* the result of some experiments on this point. He shows that when about two ounces of ordinary bread is mixed with water and distilled, and the distillate is afterward purified, a perceptible quantity of alcohol may be obtained. He made quantitative analyses of six samples of fresh bread, obtained in so many shops in London, which gave of alcohol an average of 0.314 per cent. So that, when a man has eaten 100 pounds of fresh bread, he has consumed with it a little more than five ounces of pure alcohol.

PERFUME ANT OF TEXAS.—Dr. Gideon Lincecum, of Long Point, Texas, who has published some interesting accounts of the honey ant of that State, writes that the dwelling of Mr. A. G. Lauderdale has several times been visited by a long-bodied nocturnal ant, as large as that which the doctor calls the agricultural ant. The head is black, and the abdomen yellowish, and when crushed between the fingers the insect emits a perfume which, according to the account of the members of Mr. Lauderdale's household, is more fragrant than the best perfumery.

CEMENT FOR WOOD VESSELS.—A mixture of lime clay and oxide of iron, separately calcined and reduced to fine powder, then intimately mixed, kept in a close vessel, and mixed with the requisite quantity of water when used. This will render a vessel watertight if the ingredients are good.

Domestic.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES FOR WOMEN.—We can scarcely pick up one of our city dailies without finding this subject discussed in its columns. There is a decided and growing sentiment in favor of the opening to women of a large number of vocations which have been until recently entirely appropriated by men. The visit of Miss Emily Faithfull to this country has called the public attention to the increasing necessity of multiplying the ways by which women may earn an independent and honorable support. Already in the older States and in our large cities, the number of women who can find nothing within their ability to do which will yield them a comfortable living is large. As our population increases, and as steam power is made to do more and more of our domestic labor, the number of incompetent women is likely to grow larger. It is time now for parents to anticipate this state of things, and act upon the principle that prevention is better than cure.

So soon as a boy puts on pantaloons and jacket, there is talk of what he shall be when he grows to manhood. Not more pronounced are the tastes and proclivities of boys than are those of girls, and there is no reason why these should be cultivated in their natural direction in one sex more than in the other; nay, if either is to have the preference, let it be given to the girl. It is far harder for a women to face the world than it is for men, but many of them are compelled by force of circumstance in procuring a living for themselves and families to frequent the thoroughfares of trade and business just as men do. If they are skilled in any trade or art or profession, fortunate indeed are they, for it is the want of skill that makes the lives of many workingwomen so pitiful. The artistic milliner, the thorough and competent dressmaker, the accomplished teacher, the "elegant" loundress, seldom lacks full employment and good pay. The expert in telegraphy, in bookkeeping in engraving, in designing, in literary composition, is scarcely ever out of employment.

As the number of married men and married women are equal in this monogamic country, we are and have always been of the opinion that boys should be trained to be good husbands just as much as that girls should be trained to be good wives. Why not? What prospect is there that a man without hereditary fortune, without a trade or profession, can do his just part in creating a happy home? Is not the same question quite as pertinent when applied the women? Is it reasonable to expect that the girl who has shared but lightly in domestic labors, who is not thoroughly taught in any one thing, who is not competent to take charge on a house and keep it in perfect order—to roast a joint in the best manner or make a perfect loaf of bread—it is reasonable to expect that she can make a happy home? Love may abide there for a while, but even love can't live forever on food spoiled in the cooking. The very fact that a girl has learned a trade, that she has undergone a thorough training, that she has been held up to a certain standard of excellence, combined with the consciousness she has of ability to do well some one important thing, will make her a better wife, a finer mother, a nobler woman, a more valuable member of society.

Hitherto women have crowded into the profession of teaching as quite the most available and honorable of any open to them. But the avenues of industry are rapidly multiplying. There are over 100 "female physicians" in practice in this country; there are lecturers, public readers, platform speakers, artists of various kinds. There is no reason why women should not be chemists, stair-builders, painters, professional florists, or workers at any trade for which they have strength and aptitude. Competition is the life of trade; it is a blessing to any man or woman to be compelled to aspire to the highest standard of excellence in what is undertaken, and it is just and right that men and women who enter trades and professions should, have their performance measured by the one rule, and that equal merit should receive equal pay, irrespective of sex. In any community a skillful blacksmith is more respected than a poor physician, a thorough carpenter than a pettifogging lawyer. The time is at hand when women who do well the work of their choice will have their respectability measured by the quality of what they perform; when the skillful milliner or the perfect dressmaker will stand higher in the social scale than the incompetent teacher or the half-taught uninspired artist, or the musical smatterer. "Ignorance does not simply deprive us of advantages; it leads us to work our own misery; it is not merely a vacuum, void of knowledge, but a plenum of positive errors, continually productive of unhappiness." This remark, made by Samuel Bailey with reference to political economy, applies with equal force to the ignorance of women with regard to industrial pursuits.—*Weekly Tribune.*

AMMONIA FOR STAINS.—It is said that in any case where an acid has taken the color from a fabric, ammonia will restore it. Also that washing a carpet in ammonia water, say a tablespoonful of concentrated ammonia to a quart of warm suds, will take almost any stain out of it. A correspondent says; "I don't know but I could keep house without a bottle of ammonia, but I shouldn't like to try. In cleaning paint, glass, silver or gold, it is invaluable, as well as for keeping the hands soft and white after cleaning all these other things. For cleaning windows, I put a teaspoonful of strong ammonia in a half pint of clear warm water, wring a cloth out, and rub sashes and glass, then rub with a dry cloth.

Stains, pencil marks, fly specks, and all manner of dirt, disappear under the ammonia treatment, with no injury to paint or varnish if not used too strong.

MOTHS.—The only preventive of the ravages of moths in garments of cleanliness with exposure to air and sun. This will check the ravages of the destructive insect. Brush thoroughly the garment attacked, hang it out of doors in the sun and put it away with camphor, red pepper, or tobacco in its folds. The most perfect mode of preventing this pest from beginning mischief is the following: Procure an alcohol or whisky-barrel, one just emptied, put in the woolens and furs, and head it up tightly. Should a wicked egg hatch, the fumes of the liquor will extinguish life at once before ever a fiber has suffered. In the Fall sell the barrel and in Spring buy a fresh one. This receipt was given us by a manufacturer of camphor, who had no faith in the efficacy of that gum as a preventive of moths. N. B—Don't for the sake of having such a barrel attempt to empty it yourself.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar, four eggs, one and one-half tablespoonfuls each of butter and sweet milk, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar mixed in the flour, the whites and yolks of the eggs to be beaten separately. This will make five layers in round jelly pans, and is very nice.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, half cup of butter, two cups of flour, whites of four eggs, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful or cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of the meats of the hickory-nut. Bake in square tins.

Humorous.

WHEN a woman puts three mackerel to soak over night in a dish pan whose sides are eight inches high, and leaves the pan on a stairway, she has accomplished her mission and should go hence. This was what a Division street woman did the other night. Filled the pan at the pump, and then left it standing on the steps to the stoop, while she went into the next house to see how many buttons would be required to go down the front of a redingote. And a mighty important affair that was to be sure. And there was her husband tearing through the house in search of a handkerchief, and not finding it, of course. And then he rushed out into the yard, wondering where on earth that woman could be, and started down the steps without seeing the pan, or ever dreaming that any one could be so idiotic as to leave it there. Of course he stepped on it; or, at least, that is the supposition, as the neighbors who were brought out by the crash that followed, saw a horrified man, and a high dish-pan, and three very demoralized mackerel shooting across the garden, and smashing down the shrubbery. And he was a nice sight, was that unhappy man, when they got him on his feet. There wasn't a dry thread on him, and his hair was full of bits of mackerel, and one of his shoulders was out of joint, and his coat was split the whole length of his back, and he appeared out of his head. He was carried in the house by some of the men, and laid on a bed, while others went after a doctor and sixteen women assembled in the front room, and talked in whispers about the inscrutable ways of Providence, and what a warning this was to people who never looked where they were going.

A TRYING SITUATION.—Says the *Danbury News:* "The village young man's greatest trial is not when he makes his advent at the barber's shop, and receives the stares of the customers and the grins of the operators, but when he first makes his appearance with a young lady at an entertainment. It is not enough that the usher should get the wrong aisle, and thus make him and her go around at the front and come back up the middle aisle, to the enjoyment of several hundred people, but he has got to escort her through a file of his acquaintances at the door, after the performance is over, and is obliged to bear with stolid indifference the grins of delight showered upon him, and to hear with Christian composure, the young man at the head of the row adjure somebody not in sight to 'Hold my clothes,' and some exquisitely facetious inquiries from one to another as to 'Who will care for mother now? and 'Won't you look at our Johnny?"

BLACK WIT.—"I say, Josh, I war gwine down de street, de odder day, un' I seed a tree *bark.*"

"Why, dad am nothing, Sam, I seed one *holler* once."

"Wal, I seed de same tree *leave.*"

"Ya! ya! ya! did he take his *trunk* wid him?"

"No, he left dat for *board.*"

Another.—"Mr. Johnson, did you hear 'bout dat queer case I had de oder day?"

"No, Pomp; what war it like?"

"Well, I will tell you. Mr. Grub came to me de odder day an' says he, 'Here, Pomp, I'll gib you my house an' lot an' my fine horses for a cent."

"Good golly. What did you say, Pomp?"

"Why, I—I said he couldn't cheat dis nigger."

ON a Sunday evening, recently, a well known clergyman was eloquently enlarging upon the duty of forgiving one's enemies; and, among the questions which he put to the congregation—without, of course, expecting an answer—was, "Do *you* love your enemies? To his surprise, some one promptly replied, "No, sir!" The speaker who thus unexpectedly made answer was a little boy sitting in one of the front pews; and the result, as may be imagined, was the upsetting of the gravity of both preacher and congregation.

AN Irish domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

"WHAT do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of questionable appearance. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querist; "I took them to be patriarchs."

IT is proposed to appeal to Congress to dam the Ohio river. One would imagine that the ejaculations of passengers on board steamers that have been "stuck in the sand," at a low stage of water were sufficient to answer all purposes in that direction.

WHEN old King Lear complained of the shabby treatment he received from his daughters after he had divided up between them and took his place as a boarder in their respective houses, they consoled him by saying: "You may go, father, and fare worse."

LAVISH!—Absent Man o' Business—"O, Mr.—(forgets his name), will you excuse me one minute? Take a seat—Pray take a chair—Take a—" Meek Client—"Thank you, I have one—" Man o' Business—"That's all right—take another!"

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.—Little Cracked Voice—"Joe! come on! Joe! Joe!—are ya as blind ya canna hear?"

Slightly Husky Voice—"Naa! but oo's shootin' sa lood—mak's me sa stone deaf a' canna see clear what oo says?"

AS a shoddyite was looking at some paintings, the dealer pointed to a fine one, and said, "There is a dog after Landseer." "Is it really?" exclaimed the new-found nabob; "What is the dog after him for?"

CANNY.—Tom—"Mac. let's have a glass—but, no, it'll spoil our appetites for dinner, may-be."

Mac.—"And why for no spoil them? 'Twull be a saving in the reckoning, ye ken!"

THERE is a man in Troy who did business about a year ago without expending a dollar in advertising. He has at last consented to advertise. His first advertisement was headed "Sheriff's Sale."

A YOUNG man, "illiterate but polite," on being invited to attend a wedding, sent a note in response, saying, "I regret that circumstances repugnant to the acquiesce will prevent my acceptance to the invite."

EARLY GRAMMAR.—"O mamma! *do* make Miss Linnet don't leave off. She sings so *very* nicely!—nicerly than you do, even!!—nicestly of any one I know!!!"

WHAT IT WILL COME TO!—"Oh, sir, please protect me round the corner! I think I see a policeman!"

WHEN a pickpocket pulls at your watch tell him plainly that you have no time to spare.

A BOARDING establishment—A carpenter's shop.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being gre theat depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24th, 1872.

Dear Dr. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work. 10 JOHN A. WILSON.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—A real *healthy* man or woman, is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or POISON. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial." Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, DR. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dyspepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible. 28

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others. 1

THE HAPPIEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—ANAKESIS, an infallible cure for *Piles*, a scientific combination of poultice, instrument and medicine, endorsed by physicians of all schools, discovered by DR. SILSBEE, a regular physician, and used successfully in thousands of cases. Sufferers who have tried everything else in vain will find instant relief and permanent cure. It is regarded by medical men as the greatest of modern discoveries, and pronounced infallible. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 5

THE noblest aim of science is to relieve human suffering. Its highest triumph is found in DR. HICKMAN'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR, a remedy of the highest character and standing. Acute or chronic *Rheumatism, Gout,* and all aches and pains which are caused by the above diseases, give way before its beneficent power. For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1. If your Druggist has not got it, take no other, but send $1 direct to the Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, DR. WM. H. HICKMAN, 336 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Also Manufacturer of DR. HICKMAN'S ELECTRIC FLUID for *Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache.*

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passing from the system alive. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Medicine harmless for any other sick. Make no charge for the perfect cure of the residents of this city whom I have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from ½ to 50 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganizations of Liver are caused by stomach and other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Worms, a disease of the most dangerous character, are so little understood by the medical men of the present day. Call and see the original and only worm destroyer, or send for a circular which will give a full description and treatment of all kinds of worms; enclose 3 cent stamp for return of the same. Dr. E. F. Kunkel can tell by seeing the patient whether or not, they are troubled with worms, and by writing and telling the symptoms, &c., the Doctor will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 239 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

Advertisements.

$10 Breslau Lots.

5,000 LOTS

Of 25x100 feet, for Sale in the

CITY OF BRESLAU,

at $10 per Lot,

2,000 Garden Plots

Of 10 Lots each, at $100 per Plot.

The City of Breslau

Is located on the South Side Railroad of Long Island, and is known to be the most enterprising place in the State, having three churches, schools, several large manufactories, hotels, stores, etc., etc., and a population of several thousand inhabitants.

Every one Knows Breslau,

And those who don't, please call for particulars on THOS. WELWOOD, 15 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

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