Blunderbuss Bill.

"Well, Blunderbuss Bill, what have you to say why you should not be declared a vagrant? You are not an Indian, are you?"

"I am, sir, to a certain extent, for the dark blue blood of Powhatan's fourth cousin flows in crimson streams through the many narrowgage connections with my heart, and under the act, I claim immunity as a constitutional right," says the athletic, savage-looking prisoner."

"The Court rules that the Statute of Limitation bars the Indian in this case, but as I do not wish to be hard on an F. F. V., if you can show me where you have toiled during the last ten years I will let you off."

The prisoner's face clouded for a moment, but like a flash of lightning he brightened up, and said:

"I used to clean out saloons over in Bodie and Virginia City."

"Who employed you?"

"No one. I did it because I liked to work."

"What did you clean them with—a broom?"

"No."

"A scrubbing brush?"

"No,"

"Well, what did you use then?"

"Sometimes a six-shooter, and now and then a bowie knife, and once I remember using a shot gun."

"Twenty-four hours with a breech-loading mop and a double-barreled spittoon," laconically remarked his Honor, and the mountain-whirlwind was led below to swell the ranks of the "Cuspidor Brigade."

Hell-gate Canyon.

Men are now grading the track of the Northern Pacific Railroad at a point in Hell Gate Canyon, nine miles West from New Chicago. One day about two weeks ago a crevice blast was set in a rocky bluff twenty feet above the river. The main blast consisted of seven kegs of black powder, which was placed at a depth of fifteen feet. Two auxiliary blasts, with a short fuse to each, were arranged so that they would open the crevice. The fuses were fired, the men sought shelter and two explosions followed, one sharply upon the heels of the other. Nelson Bennet, a contracter, said to F. H. Anderson, Robert Dunn, Michael McCarty and Chas. Reichenberg "The shots have all gone out let's go down," Anderson demurred, saying the big blast was still below, but the five men walked to the crevice, nevertheless, and began to examine the rocks. While they were thus standing directly above the immense charge the seven kegs exploded. Three hundred cubic yards of rock were lifted into the air as lightly as a man raises his hat to a feminine friend. The five men went up with the earth's crust like sky balls shot from the schoolboy's board. Fellow workmen who witnessed the terrific explosion affirm that the five were hurled at least 120 feet upwards. They came in the river—some unconscious, but none seriously hurt—and every one was able to eat his supper that night and draw his wages next day.

The Calm Reply.

"Yes, I have had some pretty close shaves in my lifetime," answered the captain as he sat down his glass and took a seat by the stove.

"Go ahead," called three or four at once.

"Just seventeen years ago this fall, when I was sailing the Martin from ——."

Here six of the men took out pencils and scraps of paper and began to jot down names and dates, and, as the captain observed it, he continued: "But I think the closest miss I ever had was about ten years ago, when I commanded the Daylight. One night, along towards the last of November, we were trying to make Buffalo. That was to be our last trip. Well, that was the darkest night I ever saw, and the wind blew great guns. The schooner climbed mountain high, and then slid down as if she meant to strike bottom, and I thought every plunge would be the last."

"And she finally went on her beam ends?" asked one.

"Oh, no—she rode as level as a duck."

"And didn't lose her masts?"

"Not one. She went into Buffalo with everything as taut as you please."

"Then where was the miss?" asked a petulant voice.

"Why, I came within four seconds of missing the midnight train for Detroit!" was the calm reply, as he turned over his quid.

Soldiers as Gardeners.

In one or two garrisons on the Continent the experiment of establishing kitchen-gardens in the neighborhood of barracks to be cultivated by the soldiers in their spare hours, has been lately tried with very successful results. At Rouen, for instance, such a garden, established by the Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry, yielded during a period of eight months vegetables—cabbage, carrots, turnips, onions, etc.—which could have been sold for at least £100; while a similar garden tilled by the men of two battalions infantry in a German garrison appears to have been equally productive. The value of such a garden must not, however, be estimated simply by the money value of its produce; since it not only ensures the men cultivating it a plentiful supply of vegetables, but it enables the troops to obtain the latter in a fresh and wholesome condition; while rare herbs useful for the seasoning of soup, etc, but which cannot always be bought, can be grown in it. The garden, again, will afford the men to whom it belongs a safety and interesting occupation during many hours which otherwise they might be tempted to spend in the beer-house or wine-shop, while the knowledge they acquire in it may prove very useful to them in after life. The institution of soldier-gardening is, indeed, one who deserves encouragement; and it would be well if it were far more general than it is in England.

The effects of sea water upon land have been thus determined at a German station for experimental agriculture: Land that has been submerged by sea water generally sterile for some time, in some cases for ten or fifteen years. Tuls can be traced to the three following chemical causes, in addition to the mechanical injuries produced by the inundation: To the introduction of too great a proportion of chlorine salts; to the hydroscopic property communicated to it; and from the formation of green vitriol or sulphate of iron, which is known to exert a very prejudical effect upon plant growth. Land which has thus been damaged should be drained as quickly as possible, sown with grass and clover, and allowed to rest. Experience shows that it recovers its fertility sooner in this way than if cultivated as arable land.

Moldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink paste leather, and seeds most frequently suffer by it. A clove will preserve it; essential oil answers equally as well. Leather may be kept free from mold by the same substances. Thus Russia leather, which is perfumed with the tar of birch, never becomes moldy. A few drops of any essential oil will keep books entirely free from it.

Baron Rothschild.

A Paris correspondent says: Baron James Edward Rothschild, one of the chief members of the great banking family, was found dead in his bed the other morning, and the world was informed that he had died of a ruptured blood vessel. But it is charged on the Paris Course that he committed suicide—cut his own throat on account of having lost some 30,000,000 francs. I cannot tell you the true story; but this much is certain, the deceased will be missed in Paris. He was a good man and a generous one, and one who held a high position socially, financially and intellectually. Baron James Rothschild lived most of the time near his mother in the most romantic residence in France. It is the Abbey of Vaux de Cernay—a ruin which has been repaired with wonderful art, so well, indeed, that the gothic walls, gnawed by the passing centuries and covered with ivy, now contain comfortable salons, brilliant with modern elegance and articles of luxury. This old abbey dates back to the eleventh century. On the 19th and 20th of January, 1790, the National Assembly, by decrees, accorded a pension to those monks who would abandon their monastic societies. The eleven monks in the Abbey of Vaux de Cernay thought it best under the circumstances to leave, and the State took possession as public domain and sold it to private individuals. In course of time it came into possession of the Baroness Rothschild, the late Baron having induced his mother to purchase it. The chapel of this old abbey, to which Blanche of Castile once made a pilgrimage, has remained standing almost uninjured, with its curious sculptures, its ogive windows, and its gravestones from which the hand of time has effaced the names traced by the hand of man. A tree growing between the paving stones has violently pushed its shrubby head through one of the glassless windows—an emblem of eternal life writing the word hope on the threshold even of ruins. It is said that this romantic corner of the abbey suggested the famous scene in "Robert le Diable" at the Grand Opera; but no scenery in the world will ever render the touching solemnity of this sublime ruin where the moonbeams bathe with their silvery luster the old stones, narrow windows, crumbling porticos and the dark verdure of the clinging vines. This abbey in a nook of the valley of Clevreuse, surrounded by a pretty wood, with its old cascades and mossy rocks, is numbered among the most perfect masterpieces of the picturesque.

The Fresh Air Habit.

Early impressions are very endearing, and can make the useful habits as well as evil ones a sort of second nature. In order to forestall the chief danger of in-door life, make your children love-sick after fresh air; make them associate the idea of fusty rooms with prison life, punishment and sickness. Open a window whenever they complain of headache or nausea; promise them a wood-land excursion as a reward of exceptionally good behavior. Save your best sweetmeats for out-door festivals. By the witchery of associated ideas a boy can come to regard the lonely shade-tree as a primary requisite to the enjoyment of a good story book. "*Or, mes pensees ne veulent jamais aller qu' avec mes jambes*, says Rousseau ("Only the movement of my feet seems to set my brains a going") and it is just as easy to think, debate, rehearse, etc., walking as sitting; the peripatetic philosophers derive their name from their pedestrian proclivities, and the Stoic sect from their masters' predilection for an open porch. Children who have been brought up in hygienic homes not rarely "feel as if they were going to be choked" in unventilated rooms, and I would take good care not to cure them of such salutary idiosyncrasies.

Every observant teacher must have noticed the innate hardiness of young boys, their unaffected indifference of wind and weather. They seem to take a delight in braving the extremes of temperature, and, by simply indulging this *penchant* of theirs, children can be made weather proof to an almost unlimited degree; and in nothing else can they be more safely trusted to the guidance of their protective instincts. Don't be afraid that an active boy will hurt himself by voluntary exposure, unless his chances for out-door play are so rare as to tempt him to abuse the first opportunity. Weather-proof people are almost sickness-proof; a merry hunting excursion to the snow clad highlands will rarely fail to counteract the consequence of repeated surfeits; even girls who have learned to brave the winter storms or our northwestern prairies will afterward laugh at "draughts" and raw March winds."

M. Pasteur's experiments on Carbon. M. Pasteur has now had an opportunity of practically testing the truth of his theory as to the protection of animals from charbon by their inoculation with the artificially cultivated virus of that disease. On the 5th ultimo the farm of a veterinary surgeon at Pouilly le Fort and sixty sheep were placed at M. Pasteur's disposal. Ten of these sheep were left untouched, in order that they might later on serve for comparison. Of the remaining fifty, twenty-five were marked with a hole in their ears, and were inoculated, the first time on the 5th of May, and the second on the 17th. On May 31st none of the inoculated sheep had lost fat, or spirits, or appetite. On May 31st the fifty sheep were taken, without distinction, and inoculated with the strongest virus. M. Pasteur predicted that, on the 2d inst., the twenty-five sheep not inoculated would be dead, and that the inoculated animals would show no symptoms of sickness; and accordingly, on that day, a number of spectators, including the President of the Agricultural Society of Melun, the Prefect of the Department, and the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, assembled to witness the result. The prophecy of M. Pasteur was exactly fulfilled. At 2 o'clock twenty three of the sheep which had not been inoculated were dead. At 3 o'clock died the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth died an hour later. The twenty-five inoculated animals were quite sound, and in perfect health. Only one of them was feverish; and the fever, which was caused by the animal having designedly been inoculated with too strong a dose of the virus, speedily disappeared. The twenty-five carcasses have been buried in a fixed spot; and, on the infected grass which will grow over it, experiments are to be made with inoculated and non-inoculated sheep, M. Pasteur's discoveries in this direction are being amply corroborated by English experience; and if the matter be properly taken up, the agricultural interest will have one less difficulty to contend against, since it ought to be practicable to protect herds against charbon much in the same way that human beings can protect themselves against small pox by vaccination.

The following was found in a memorandum book belonging to Burns: "Oh, Lord, be thou with us; but if Thou be *not* with us, be not against us; *but leave it between the redcoats and us!*"

Big college joke: He was a freshman and in all his morality was watching Rossi as Othello. "I thought Italians were white," he said.

If a dime with a hole in it is worth five cents, a dime with two holes in it ought to be worth 10 cents.

Women barbers should have pretty mugs.

A Teacher says: "In one evening I counted seven meteors sitting on my piazza."

An æsthetic poet, on being asked on his arrival at Brighton what train he had arrived, replied, "By the two two."

"Ah! that's the Pillar of Hercules!" she said, adjusting her silver spectacles. "Gracious, what's the rest of his bedclothes like, I wonder!"

Somebody, in describing a beautiful lady, says that she has a face "a painter might dwell upon." What a big face!

AGRICULTURE.

Salt for Wheat Fields.—Salt is used as a fertilizer, and usually with beneficial effect on crops. It is known, however, that a too liberal application of it will destroy vegetation. The refuse salt from the Onondaga salt works is used quite commonly in Western New York on wheat lands. It is applied sometimes on the growing crop in spring; but usually on the field and worked into the soil previous to seeding. A much larger quantity may be used when worked into the soil than when applied directly to the crop; 300 or 400 pounds per acre may be sown broadcast on the crop, though one barrel of 280 pounds is about the usual quantity used, and three or four times that quantity may be worked into the soil with safety. Used in this way it is beneficial in destroying insects and worms in the soil, as well as to promote the growth and early maturity of the crop. It is not claimed that salt is a direct fertilizer, for sodium is not found to be an element of plant food to any great extent in the cereal crops, but a mechanical effect is somehow produced which is beneficial to vegetation to a limited extent. Last season one of my neighbors used over four tons of salt on thirty acres of wheat land, worked into the soil before seeding, for which he thinks the crop was much improved; the yield was over thirty bushels per acre of a superior quality of wheat. The straw of grain when treated with salt is usually brighter and cleaner of rust or fungi than elsewhere, which would seem to show a more healthy condition of the plant.

Barbed Wire Fences.—Experience has demonstrated the practical value of the following suggestions of constructing barbed-wire fence: Set substantial posts one rod apart; the posts at the starting point should be braced by cutting a notch in it two and a half feet from the ground, and running a strong pole from the notch to the foot of the second post, where it is fitted to rest firmly, and is supported about three inches above the ground by means of a short block driven down beside the fence post. This method of bracing should be repeated once in forty rods. A faulty construction would be to cut the notch in the starting post four feet from the ground, make the brace shorter, and allow the lower end to rest upon the ground, for the moment the wire is tightened upon the fence, the short brace acts as a fulcrum to lift the initial post. When the posts are set a wire is wrapped firmly around the post, four feet and two inches from the ground; then the coil is unrolled forty rods and the wire drawn tight by means of a set of pulleys with grapples. After this wire has been securely stapled, a second is similarly fastened one foot below this, leaving a foot space between the respective wires, the ground space is fourteen inches. Four wires thus arranged make a perfect cattle fence. For horses the lower wire should be without barbs to prevent cutting the knee, and a fifth wire should be placed upon the posts five feet from the ground.

Beef-Mutton Grass.—It is stated, on what is regarded as good authority, that an acre of grazing land in Lincolnshire, England—a country famous for its grass—will carry an ox and a sheep from May 1 to October 1, and that during this period the ox will gain 280 pounds and the sheep 40 pounds in net weight of meat when slaughtered. The acre will thus yield 320 pounds of meat in 153 days grazing. Its produce may be sixteen tons, perhaps more. This is one pound of meat for every cwt. of grass, but we must remember that the grass of such land differs from the average in the quantity of its product. We have not the least idea what the estimates would be in the west or northwest, of the quantity of grass required for a 100 pounds of beef or mutton. The result, of course, would be varied by moist and dry seasons, and by the quality of the grasses with which the pasture is stocked. The aptitude of the animal for fattening would also effect the result. It is claimed that in Montana the buffalo grass is the richest of all grasses for fattening purposes, it being quite equal for fattening animals to feeding corn in addition to most of the grasses in the west.

The *American Cultivator* says sheep are justly becoming popular with the mass of farmers, and the United States is destined before long to produce all the wool her factories may require. Those who seek to increase their profits by stock-raising, and at the same time improve their soil, raise more grass, employ less labor, and make more money, will raise more sheep. A pound of mutton can be raised cheaper than a pound of beef or pork, and is worth as much in the market, the wool is thus extra profit. The writer advises us to continue to use thoroughbred males upon our common ewes. He has no disposition to dictate what the breed shall be, only let it be of its breed full blooded, and in a few years, by culling our poorest ewes, we will have a flock equal to the best.

From the investigations of Professors Kedzie, Nezzler, Barth, Fleck, and Schmitz it appears that potato sugar contains as impurities sulphuric acid, iron sulphate, and lime. Its most dangerous ingredient, however, is a bitter matter which remains after the sugar has passed into fermentation, and which occasions cold sweats, oppression of the chest, headache and other dangerous or annoying symptoms. Wines treated with potato sugar are consequently *pro tanto* poisonous, and the authorities given above question whether it should be permitted to be employed in brewing.

Using wheat bran for packing tender specimens of fruit, to prevent bruising, has been long practiced, but an improvement has been made by which, in addition to this protection, the fruit is preserved from decay. The bran is slightly charred by a patented process. We are informed that delicate California grapes and plums have been thus shipped East with safety, and that the carbonized bran prevent decay long enough for the fruit to be sold off gradually as wanted.

The Cotswold often weighs as nigh as 300 pounds, but do not attempt to keep them unless you have rich and luxurious pastures.

A large Cycad.—The Royal Gardens, Kew, have just received, through Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, Government Botanist, Melbourne, perhaps the most remarkable Australian Cycadaceous stem which has ever been imported into England. It is about four feet high, five and a half feet in circumference, and weighs about six hundredweight. It is a type of a new species described by von Mueller as *Macrozamia Moorei* in honor of Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Garden, Sydney. The exhibition of two stems (of which that secured for and sent to Kew is one) in the Queensland Court at the Melbourne Exhibition seems to have drawn attention to the species. The plants appear to have been obtained from the mountainous district near Springsure in Queensland, where specimens have been seen twenty feet in height, with a girth of six feet four inches, ones measuring two to three feet in length and leaves seven feet long. The stem at Kew has been placed in the Palm House. It is in excellent condition, and there is reason to hope that it will in time push a new crown of leaves. But even if it do so not, it will form a unique museum specimen.

The new metal of which it is proposed to construct pipes in which to lay telegraph wires under ground is described as very light—only about one-sixth the weight of iron—and, being composed almost entirely of pure carbon, is is destructible, whether in the air or under ground; it does not rust or change by exposure, and is not affected by heat or frost. The most important characteristic claimed for it, however, in connection with underground wires, is its being a perfect insulator. The pipes of the metal need not, it is stated, be buried very deep in the ground, as they may be of a semi-elastic character, adjusting themselves to the slight upheaval and depression of the ground through the action of frost.

DOMESTIC.

Any person may paint a wooden mantle piece, etc., and can obtain the effect of elaborate marble painting by the following method: First, give the wood two coats of white paint, and when the second coat is nearly dry take a piece of French chalk, any color you may prefer, and with this draw lines and veins—this requires no skill, as the more rudely they are drawn, the more closely they will resemble the natural markings—then give a coat of thin white paint. Into this the chalk will work up and the lines will assume the softened and graduated effect seen in real marble. A glossy surface may be given by an after coat of copal varnish.

Court Bullon.—This preparation gives boned fish a better flavor than cooking in clear water does. Some cooks use wine in it, but there is no necessity for that. Four quarts of water, one onion, one slice of carrot, two cloves, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of vinegar, the juice of half a lemon and a bunch of sweet herbs are used. Tie the onion, carrot, cloves and herbs in a piece of muslin and put in the water with the other ingredients; cover and boil slowly together for one hour. Then put in the fish and cook as directed for plain boiling.

Pepper Sauce.—Take twenty-five peppers, without the seeds, cut them pretty fine, then take more than double the quantity of cabbage, cut like slaw, one root of horseradish, grated, a handfull of salt, rather more than a tablespoonful mustard seed, a tablespoonful of cloves, the same of allspice, ground; summer a sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover it, and pour over it, mixing it well through.

Salt Fish must soak over night. Boneless codfish now come put up in boxes, and takes a much shorter time to cook than the hard dry fish. There is no skin, either, with the boneless fish. This ought to cook in little over half an hour after it begins to boil. Cook all salt fish in cold water. The "picked up" codfish is shredded with a fork after boiling and served on toast with the egg sauce or the sauce used for cream potatoes.

Roast Beef and Round Potatoes.—Roast the beef in the usual manner; and about half an hour before taking out pour off three quarters of the gravy from the dripping pan and lay about the meat some balls of mashed potato, worked smooth with pepper and salt and raw egg, moulded in your hands and rolled in flour. Turn as they brown, and when done drain off the grease and dish with the beef.

We find the following bug destroyers mentioned in an exchange: A thin coating of dry road dust while the dew is on is the best cure for the green cabbage worm. A little rag tied on a short peg, and saturated with kerosine or crude carbolic acid, stuck into a cucumber hill, will drive away the yellow striped bug. Fresh cow or hog dung applied about the plants will have the same effect.

It is said adulterated sugar may be detected by a very simple test. A little pure sugar is taken in the mouth and when dissolved is replaced by a little of the suspected article. If the latter contain starch, glucose or chloride of lime, a distinctly bitter taste will be present.

Fish Rules.—Oily fish, salmon, mackerel, etc., keep fresh longer than white fish do, where the oil, as in cod, is centered in the liver. Fish should be washed off quickly in one (cold) water, and not be allowed to stand in it. If it is to be cut up, wash it before cutting, as otherwise it loses some of its flavor.

Potato Soup.—Roil eight large potatoes and rub them through a colander; pour over them two quarts of boiling water; season with salt and pepper, and boil one hour; stir in three tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed in flour and one cup of hot milk; when it boils up pour out and serve hot.

Prepared chalk for the toilet may be made as follows: Tie up in a little cotton bag five cents' worth of common white chalk and boil it all day in clear water. Next day put it in the oven and bake eight or ten hours with a slow fire. It will come out firm, hard and free from impurities.

Sweet apples make delicious pickles; Peel and quarter them, boil them until tender in vinegar and water; to one quart of vinegar add two pounds of sugar; heat the vinegar and dissolve the sugar in it; add cloves and cinnamon and pour over the apples while hot.

Cucumbers.—Slice cucumbers very thin and let them lay in salt and water an hour before using. Serve in a vegetable dish with powered ice, and let each one season to suit the taste.

A Man, having a terrible attack of delerium tremens was, for a week, the star of artistic London society. They thought he was an æsthetic.

The milkmen are human, for an Hiberpian assures us that "they have their weak p'ints."

"Who was the first into the breach?" asked Professor Stearns, when the class in history was up. "The patch," said the new smart boy. But the Professor marked him one minus and said no. The hole was in before the patch.

A Peoria toper justifies himself in this manner: "I am fond of long life. Joviality and good feeling promotes long life Whiskey engenders joviality and good feeling. Hence I cultivate whiskey."

A Short metre wedding: A young clergyman in Iowa recently married a couple in the following brief manner: "Do you want one another?" Both responded yes. "Well then, have one another."

M. Jamin has made a considerable advance in the arrangement of his electrical candle. He encloses his carbon loop in a carefully closed vessel containing air. The electric action at first produces the combination of the oxygen and nitrogen of the atmosphere, and the usual colored vapors are seen; these are soon destroyed by the oxygen combining with the carbon, nitrogen and carbonic oxide alone remaining in the glass globe. The phosphorescent are then becomes quite fixed, giving light of a greenish-blue tint. Each candle by this arrangement lasts 160 hours.

You see, it's just this way," says a local politian: "a bummer votes forty times—a Main street man won't perhaps vote once. Now, if a man wants an office, to whom shall he go for votes?"

The Light of the Stars.—For a number of years the special work carried on at the Harvard Observatory, under the direction of Professor Pickering, has been the measurement of the intensity of the light of the heavenly bodies. Some of the results presented at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, at the Institute of Technology, Boston, indicate measurements almost incredibly fine. The light which falls upon the earth from the satellites of Mars, for example, is about equivalent to what a man's hand on which the sun shone at Washington would reflect to Boston. The labor of measuring the brightness of all the visible stars was begun two years ago. It has since gone on at the rate of about 40,000 a year, and will be completed next fall.

One eighth of a grain of indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid is capable of giving to 300 ounces of water a sufficiently deep blue color to be distinctly visible in one drop of the water. As in this amount there are 125,000 drops, in one drop of the blue solution there is one-millionth of a grain of indigo.

Neighborly: Not long since a family moved into a house on Austin Avenue. After a week or so a friend of the family called on them and asked how they liked the locality. "Pretty well." "Have you called on any of the neighbors yet?" "No but I am going to if there is any more of my kindling wood missing."

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Mr. Theodore Hively, tobacco and cigar dealer, 109 Seneca street, was recently laid up with rheumatism so that he couldn' walk. After liberal use of various preparations he purchased a bottle of St Jacobs Oil, and to use his own expression "It was the first thing to offord him any thing like relief." He has completely recovered by its use.

Quite provoking: A lady being asked how many calls she made the other afternoon replied, "Oh, I only made seven: I was unfortunate enough to find everybody at home."

[La Fayette Journal.]

Such Reports Do One's Heart Good.

Mr. Frank Wilke, North and 9th streets stated, that it was not only highly praise by his customers, but, the St. Jacobs Oil has not failed to give satifaction in a single case.

Somebody observes that when six young ladies sit down to talk about a new dress pattern a small boy with a tin horn is a refuge for the weary.

Liquid or Dry.

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can say for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

To accomodate each class the proprietors of Kidney Wort now offer that well-known remedy in both Liquid and dry forms.

Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Truth.*

Think their feathers pretty: A satirical slave says tenors put on more airs than they sing.

For dizziness, headache, pain in the back, bilousness, and fever and ague, use only "Sellers' Liver Pills."

Ballots and beer glasses: The liquor saloons were closed in Waterbury election day to give the citizens time to vote.

Easily Proven.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

Quite a number of leading merchants at Galveston, who speculate in cotton futures, are "out on bale."

Vegetine

IS THE REMEDY.

HEART DISEASE,

LOSS OF APPETITE

MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA, Oct, 14, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

DEAR SIR:—I most cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your great medicine, Vegetine. My wife was troubled with *Heart Disease* and *Loss of Appetite*, and was so reduced physical that she was not able to do her work. Having tried various remedies, she finally took Vegetine which completely cured her. She is now stout and hearty. I am satisfied that Vegetine is *the* remedy for all that is claimed for it, and even more.

Yours truly,

PATRICK KIRWIN.

VEGETINE

A SPLENDID MEDICINE.

HEART DISEASE,

KIDNEY DISEASE,

FEMALE WEAKNESS

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DEAR SIR:—I was afflicted with *Heart* and *Kidney Disease*, and other *Female Weaknesses*, all doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

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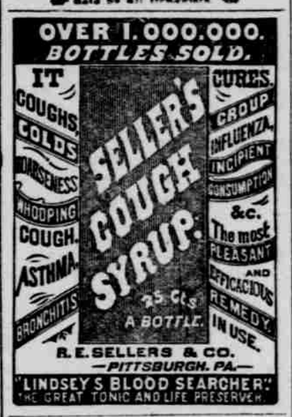

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