Congress.

If one were to judge, from the denunciation heaped upon Congress, of the characters and qualifications of the members of that body, and of their devotion to their public duties, he would set them down as not only a very inferior set of men, but wholly actuated by bad and criminal instincts. That portion of the press which calls itself "independent" and "liberal," but which never fails to demonstrate its independence and liberality by exhibitions of narrow, carping criticism, base personal selfishness and sensational denunciation of all who stand in its way; which arrogates to itself the possession of all the culture and brains in the country, has taken upon itself the work of holding up the present Congress, individually and collectively, to public ridicule and contempt. By turns its members are denounced as corrupt and imbecile, while scarcely a measure has been proposed or introduced which has not been reflected to the public through the same jaundiced vision. Now, what are the facts to offset this "liberal" view of our law-makers? Manifestly they are of a nature to justify entirely opposite opinions and conclusions. Aside from those Congresses which had to meet the issues of our great civil war, and the subsequent reconstruction of the Southern States, few, if any, of its predecessors have been compelled to grapple with as momentous and perplexing questions. None has ever addressed itself to the work which it found upon its hands with more real earnestness, and judging from the results achieved, and those which may with confidence be predicted, with more of genuine ability and statesmanship. It has taken time and much discussion to arrive at a settlement of these great questions of the day, but progress has been continually evident to every one who had a wish or care to see it. The statement of a few points will afford the reader who has a desire to judge correctly with some data for properly estimating the Forty-third Congress:

1. It has been freer from the manipulation of the lobby than any of its predecessors for the past thirty years. Nothing in the nature of special privileges to any class has found favor with it, or is likely to, during its continuance. This is a great point gained—an isolated fact in the history of recent Congressional legislation.

2. It has, by large majorities in each branch, distinctly avowed its determination to adopt measures which will give financial ease and business security to the country. While its action, through the passage of a distinct measure, has not yet crystallized into permanent form, this emphatic indication of its probable course in the near future has already afforded a vast and most visible relief to every branch of business throughout the nation. Confidence is fast resuming its sway, and business will resume its accustomed courses the present spring with more of life and vitality than it has felt during the past two years.

3. The House, after a long discussion, and the most thorough examination and scrutiny, has passed a bill looking to an eventual settlement of the transportation problem, which has so vitally affected every interest of the country, but more especially of the West. It has taken this action not inconsiderately, as if impelled to "do something" by a popular and unreasoning clamor, but in a broad, comprehensive, and statesmanlike spirit, which looks judicially upon every interest as entitled to its equal measure of justice.

4. It has done noble work in reducing the appropriations. Those retrenchments promise to amount to at least $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Expenditures for the army and navy have been especially reduced, while it is in contemplation to diminish the military forces so that still further reductions can be made in the future. The public expenditures have never undergone such thorough care and scrutiny. This fact, viewed in connection with that other fact that the country is growing with such unexampled rapidity, whereby new duties are constantly devolved upon the public administration, show a record in favor of governmental economy which has never been surpassed. It is well to consider it fully.

5. It has repealed the injudicious Salary act of the last session, and in obedience to the popular judgment refused to restore the franking privilege in any shape or form. More than this, it has rigidly and jealously guarded its own current expenses, and has largely reduced them in many directions.

Other facts might be adduced to show that the present Congress is doing a good work for the country, and making a most excellent record for itself, but these are the principal topics which have enlisted its attention thus far. They all show that the wholesale abuse which it has received, and is constantly receiving, from the Satanic element of the opposition press is but the inspiration of disappointed ambition in the hearts of very bad men. If the American people ever had an opportunity to do justice to an excellent body of men, it is afforded at the present time in the persons of the dominant party in Congress.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

NASBY.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The Women of the Corners Make a Raid on Bascom—The Terrible Destruction of Property.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State iv Kentucky.)
April 6, 1874.

The cyclone, whose wrath we hoped hed bin spent in futile endeavors, hez finally smote us and we are sufferin under the blow. The wimmin uv the Corners riz in their mite on Friday.

The sun rose brite and smilin from the eastern horizon—the frost wuz all out uv the ground and the day wuz warm and balmy. Deekin Pogram came down the road barefoot and hilarious. "It's warm enuff," sed the old innocent, "to go without shoes! Thank Heaven, I shel not hev that expense on me for seven long months."

The Corners alluz rejoice when its citizens kin leave off shoes in the spring.

Bascom turned away and wept.

"Why do you weep?" sed Pogram. "Ef I don't hev to buy shoes yoo will hev jist that much more for likker for me."

"Alars!" shreekt Bascom, "can't yoo see that the warm weather wich enables yoo to come without shoes also enables the wimmin to walk these streets without shoes? And hezen't Pollock and Bigler and them cusses bin incitin 'em to rage, and hevn't they bin a hilin in agony to git at me, but wuz provedenshly prevented by the weather? They'll be here to-day shoor, and then—"

And Bascom bowed his head and wept agin.

Wat Bascom prognosticated did reely occur. At ten o'clock precisely a delegashun of wimmin headed by Lucindy Gavitt filed around the corner and approached the grocery. We stood on the porch in an agony of feer.

"They are comin," said Deekin Pogram, tremblin ez tho he hed ager, "ez terrible ez a army with banisters."

"Can't we fool 'em out uv this?" sed Bascom.

"Wood that we cood!" said Issaker, "but I doubt it. Lucindy is a runnin this thing, and she's akool. You can't play any verm fuge on her."

"Subterfuge, yoo fool," sed I. "In sich a time ez this, be correct, whatever yoo are."

Slowly they approached. Bascom turned pale, and leevin the porch took his posishen behind the bar.

"Here," sed he, "I will endoor the shock. Here where I hev lived and hed my bein will I die."

The enemy come on, until the hed uv the perceshin reeched the porch. Lucindy bore a banner on wich wuz written, "Liz Bascom hez stockins—we hevn't. Death to Bascom!" and pokin it in my face ez she past me she marched with the tread of a grenadeer into the room and took up her posishen in front uv the bar, where she looked Bascom square in the face.

"The regler thing," sed Lucindy, "ez I hev heerd, is for the winin to pray. Kin yoo pray, Mrs. Pogram?"

"Nary," replied Mrs. P. "Sich a thing was never heerd in our house."

"Kin yoo pray, Mrs. McPelter?"

"Nary."

"And ther can't none uv us. The fact is that we wuznt brot up to it. I don't bleeve there's a woman within four miles uv Bascom's—onless it's a new comer—who kin. But it don't matter. I hev bin lookin at Bascom for five minits, and I don't bleeve prayer wood hev any effect onto him. Its works we want here—works with him, works!"

And that infooriated woman, pullin her sleeves back, displayin an arm wich a long course uv splittin wood and hoein taters and whalin Issaker hed made ez muskeler ez a blacksmith's, uttered her war-whoop: "Remember, gentle sisters, Liz Bascom hez stockins, and we haint none—our husbands sell corn wich we grow, to pay Bascom for likker! More stockins and less likker."

With this ejackelashen she sprang over the low counter and throttled Bascom, bearin him to the floor.

"Now, sweet sisters," sed she, "while my frail and fading strength lasts I will hold this man uv Belial safely—lie still, yoo broot—be it yoor work to go for them bottles and barrels! Go for em—Bascom's wife hez stockins!"

A dozen ov em drawd axe-helves from under their aperns and kep us off, while the rest went inside the bar and rolled out the barrels and jugs, and split em open. The precious flooid ran out on the floor and disappeared betwixt the cracks thereof forever. We cood do nothin but look on and weep.

Finally, when the last barrel was bustid and the last bottle broken, Lucindy let Bascom up and the percession, wild with excitement, marched out ov the place and dispersed. It wuz a pitiful site! Them empty barrels wuz mute witnesses uv our woe—them broken bottles hed each a tale of distress to tell. There wuz an aroma of likker risin from the floor and that wuz all. But who cood live on an aroma!

"Thank Heaven!" sed I, "we hev that reserve in the stable left. We kin live on that till you git a noo stock in."

"No yoo can't," replied Bascom, his voice broken with emoshun. "No yoo can't. That barrel wuz in among the rest, and is gone with the rest."

"Why, oh why, did you do that?" I askt.

"Kin yoo ask me after the nite you attempted to steal it?" sed he. "I'd sooner trust it with the wimmin than with yoo. Dooplicity meets with its own reward. Hed yoo played fair yoo wood hev hed a barrel to go on. Ez it is there ain't a drop in the Corners and none kin be hed from Looisville for six days."

At this Deekin Pogram dropped a stave wich he hed been lickin and tell faintin to the floor. Issaker Gavitt, Elder Pennibacker and Capt. McPelter turned away sorrowfully.

"Ain't there suthin to revive the good old man?" I shriekt in agony, feelin that Bascom must have a privit bottle somewhere.

"Yes," sed he, "I relent. I pervided for this catastrophy. I bored a hole in the floor, here, where it is the lowest. Under that hole, in the cellar, I put a tub. Go down and bring up a wash-basin full and revive him."

Droppin the old man's head, I ran. There wuz three inches in the tub. Fillin two quart bottles which I found there and puttin them in my pockets I hastened up with the wash-basintul and held it to his nose. He drew a long breath and fastened his lips to the edge. He swallered! he wuz saved!

We are yet without likker. The Corners is dry ez a lime-kill. I hid my two bottles where they cant find em, and four times a day I go and take a modrit nip. But they cant last long, even yoosed ez sparinly ez I do. Deekin Pogram is askin me evry day uv my opinyun uv the hereafter, and the rest uv em would leave the Corners ef they hed any earthly way uv gittin out. Bascom hez ordered a new invoice, but Hevin knows when it will come. Ez I hev but a pint left, may the day be not iar distant. Curses on Pollock and Bigler who did this thing.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

Pasturing Sheep.

EVERY flock master is anxious to get his sheep at pasture as early in the spring as possible. This is a laudable and wise practice, but it is sometimes done at the expense of the pasture and not always to the best advantage of the flock. If the pasture is blue grass and of ample extent the sheep may be turned on as soon as the grass fairly appears. If the pasture be of clover the damage to the field will, perhaps, not be severe, but if of timothy and clover, sheep, which gnaw very close on short pastures, often do irreparable damage by eating away the bulb at the surface of the earth, which is part of the plant and absolutely necessary to the existence of this grass; indeed, a meadow may be mown with a scythe so close as sometimes to kill the crop. How much greater, then, the necessity of feeding sheep until the grass is sufficiently high, so that no danger may occur in that direction.

Many farmers believe that every day gained in turning the stock to pasture is so much feed saved; such, however, is not the case, for every extra day the flock is kept in the yards the grass is getting better and better, and when the flock is turned on after a week's delay, perhaps, the pasture is in such a condition that the animals are not obliged to gnaw to the very roots to get a scanty supply of dead grass mixed with a few short spears of soft and watery blades.

Beside this, if turned to pasture too soon the flock is almost as much inclined to refuse good hay as when turned on full pasture. The consequence is they stop growing and lose flesh, and the wool becomes prematurely loose, and, in any event, is reduced in quantity and quality.

Do not be in too great a hurry, therefore, to turn out in the spring, especially if a few warm days may have started the grass. Cold weather will surely intervene—perhaps severe storms of rain, snow and sleet. The grass will keep, and the sheep will be far better off in the barn or in good warm sheds, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you can keep them up to their feed without loss of appetite or deterioration of the wool. Once checked at this season, wool does not so readily recover as earlier in the season; and, as the animal begins to thrive on the grass, and warmer days come on, instead of growing, it loosens and sometimes begins to drop off before shearing time.—*Western Rural.*

The Romance of a Restaurant.

A CHICAGO correspondent of the Troy *Times* says: "A bit of romance recently came to my notice which has not before appeared in print. Some time in December last a girl about seventeen years of age, who at that time was serving as table-waiter in a large dining restaurant, was arrested for stealing a package of money from the pocket of a gentleman's overcoat which was hanging in the room while he was eating his dinner. At the preliminary examination a party swore to having seen her take the coat down and hang it up quickly again; that she soon left the room for a short time; and, as the money was not to be found, she was held for trial. In vain she protested that she merely moved the coat to avoid its getting soiled; in vain with tearful eyes she offered to be searched. The circumstances were suspicious, and the officers inexorable. In the meantime the gentleman who had lost the money became interested in her history, found she was an orphan girl, and, though comparatively friendless, bearing an excellent character. Further than this, he ascertained she was of English parentage, that her name was the same as his own, and, to make the story short, from evidence which he could not disbelieve, that she was the daughter of his own brother, whom he supposed to have died childless in Australia several years ago. Of course he declined prosecuting her, and, as he is wealthy and without near kin, he at once arranged to take her home with him, on his return from the West, whither he was then *en route*. The other day he, with his newly-adopted child so strangely brought to him, started for New York, whence they will soon sail for England."

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—An exchange says there is no better use to make of fine-cut tobacco than to bind it upon a fresh wound, and nothing will stop the flow of blood quicker.

SUGARED POP CORN.—This delights all children, and is within the reach of every one. One cup sugar (white); half cup water; boil till it taffies, then sprinkle in the pop corn, as much as the pan will hold. If nicely popped, this will sugar two quarts of corn. Stir well so that it does not stick together; the grains ought to separate.

FLOATING ISLAND.—One quart of milk sweetened; whites of six eggs; wine to the taste; half pound of pulverized sugar for the island; a little currant jelly. Beat the eggs and add the sugar by degrees, and as much currant jelly as will make it a fine pink. Pour the milk in a glass bowl; with a tablespoon place the island on it in heaps tastefully arranged.

EGGS COOKED HYGIENICALLY.—Hard boiled eggs have always been considered more difficult of digestion than soft boiled ones. The reason is this: The white of an egg is almost pure albumen. Now albumen coagulates with heat, and is not so readily acted on by the gastric juice; so that much of it passes from the stomach undigested. Persons with vigorous digestion may manage a hard boiled egg so as to extract most of the nourishment from it, if it be well masticated and mixed with other food. The yolk of the eggs, however, is not rendered worse by hard boiling. Eggs boiled just four minutes have the white part in a partly flacculent condition, more easily digested, and not so soft as to be offensive to any one. An egg may be cooked in water at a temperature of about 165 degrees Fahrenheit for fifteen minutes and leave the yolk well cooked, but the white will not be rendered tough and hard to digest. Though more troublesome, it is a good way to cook an egg to render it easy of digestion as well as palatable. Persons whose palates will not tolerate a soft boiled egg should have them poached and dropped on toast.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

AN UNRIVALED PLUM PUDDING.—Stone and cut, but do not chop, one and a half pounds Muscatel raisins, and cleanse without cutting one pound of Sultana raisins; wash and dry two pounds of Zante currants; cut into small, thin slices six ounces of mixed candied peel; grate the rinds of two lemons and one ounce of nutmeg; add one ounce of ground cinnamon, one-half ounce of pounded bitter almonds, two pounds of finely-chopped beef suet and two pounds of bread crumbs. Mix these ingredients well together. Beat the yolks of sixteen eggs and two pounds of sugar to a froth; beat separately the whites of the eggs till they will cut smoothly. When this is done stir one-fourth pint of brandy into the dry ingredients; add quickly the beaten yolks and whites, a little at a time, alternately; beat the whole rapidly together till well mixed. Butter well and flour a stout new pudding cloth or a pudding mold; put in the pudding, tie down very tightly and closely; boil eight hours. Serve with brandy or lemon sauce. This quantity is enough for fourteen persons. *Sauce.*—Add the juice of three lemons or one-fourth pint of brandy to one-half pound of sugar, a grated nutmeg, the rind of one lemon, and one-fourth pound of butter. Pour on one-half pint of boiling water; stir well and serve.—*Hearth and Home.*

Bedding Out Verbenas.

CHARLES LANMAN writes to the New *World* writes upon bedding out verbenas as follows, which the *Western Rural* indorses, except as to the distance apart at which they are planted. The latter paper says: "We should plant a bed of this size say about fourteen inches apart the long way of the bed, in two rows; the rows nine inches from the edge the other way; the second row breaking in between the first. In this way the bed is covered much sooner, and more perfectly, and the difference in the number of plants is but a small item." The correspondent says:

"Turn over a new bed in the grass, or, if your lawn is a geometrically arranged seven by nine plat, where the grass is as rigorously excluded as Canada thistles, get a wagon load of earth from some place where grass grows upon it. Make your verbena bed of this. It need not be rich in barnyard ingredients; quite the reverse. As a rule early-bought plants from the green-house do not succeed as well as those kept through the winter on the window-sill at home. If you get your plants of the nurseryman keep them by you some time before setting them out. In early spring the temptation is great to adorn a little bed with a couple of dozen verbena plants, fresh from the nursery, all in blossom. They look lovely the day you put them out; but ere long there comes a cold 'wet rain' that drizzles color all out of the flowers and turns the leaves a sort of russet color which disfigures the bed until July. It does not pay to crowd the season with a profusion of hot-house bloom.

"Set the plants into a box of earth and keep them growing in the house till the frosts are safely passed. They are growing and maturing all the while; nothing is lost, everything gained, by the patient waiting. Six plants are enough for a bed six feet by three; they will cover it by August."

Mingling the Milk of Different Cows.

AT a recent meeting of the dairymen one of the members gave some interesting details in regard to experiments in mingling the milk and cream of cows of different breeds. He found that the mixed milk from two breeds will not produce as much butter as the same milk churned separately. The explanation is in the variation in the sizes of the globules. When a large globuled milk and a small globuled milk are churned together the larger globules separate first into butter, and the breaking of the smaller globules appears to be retarded. When, therefore, a Jersey cow is kept in an Ayrshire or Dutch herd for the purpose of influencing the color of the butter, the large globules of the Jersey milk are broken first in the churn, and, while the smaller globules are being broken, the butter which came first is being over-churned, and—theoretically, at least—the quality of the result is impaired, if not the quantity lessened. When a few Ayrshire or Dutch cows are kept in a herd of Jerseys and the milk churned together, both theoretically and practically, a large portion of the butter of the small globuled milk is left in the butter-milk in a state of globules. A like application may be made to herds of native or grade cows. Unless there is uniformity within certain limits in the milk globule there is a loss of product. When uniformity is so seldom found in the external shapes of a grade or native herd, it is not probable that any greater uniformity exists between their functional productions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago. Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200. New Rosewood pianos, $300 to $600. New Square Grand pianos, $350 to $475. Warranted to please or money refunded.

TO PREVENT MOTHS' RAVAGES.—Hemp, when the blossoms are just opened, is an infallible preservative of textile fabrics and furs against the attacks of moths. The stalk with leaves and flowers is cut when blooming (about July), and dried in the shade. It is said to preserve its properties for several years.

DON'T TAMPER WITH A CHILD.—Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as a temporary affliction—unpleasant and nothing more; but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal for attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough will lead to consumption—if not checked—so sure as the rivulet leads to the river, yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. *Allen's Lung Balsam* is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by merit alone. Sold by all good druggists.

DR. A. JOHNSON, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.

COME, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.—To the afflicted in body we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz.: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, try the VINEGAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of their virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the physicians and is now a sound and healthy man from their use. 36

DR. WILBOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilboft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valley, to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Where Does It Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF 20 YEARS' STANDING CURED

MONROE, Onachita Parish, La., Sept. 15, 1871.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing.
Respectfully, MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS,

THE ORGAN as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor, and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

THE MAGIC INKSTAND.—Millions of these valuable articles have been sold in Europe, and since their introduction into this country the demand has been equal to the supply. It bids fair to sweep all other inks out of the market. It is called "magic" simply because you pour water into one end of the little factory," and ink of the best quality comes out of the other. For sale by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., New York City; J. M. W. JONES, Chicago, and all stationers.

MONEY AND EXPERIENCE—Five Hundred Thousand dollars, and Fifteen years' experience—have made the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, the largest and most beneficent of its kind in America. It cures annually thousands of cases of deformities of the Spine, Limb and Face, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles and Fistula. By writing to the Institute a large journal giving full particulars will be sent you free.

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Publishers, Chicago, sold the first large edition of Periam's "History of the Farmer's Movement" in two weeks. A second edition, embracing proceedings of the St. Louis Convention held in Feb, 1874, is just being issued. Agents are reaping a rich harvest with it. We advertise it this week.

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected. Use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered.

SOME Parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent the colds by buying SILVER TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

The public are hereby assured that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses with great certainty of success.

KUHN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, Chicago, is close by McVicker's Theater, in the heart of the city, is $1.00 per day, and first-class in every respect.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind and colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for use will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from flavoring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"NOTHING BETTER." said Dr. John Ware, of Boston, than Cutler's Celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

ASTHMA can be cured. See Hurst's advertisement.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDIES.
PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
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ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM!
AND
Why They Should Be Kept Always Near at Hand.

1.—Pain-Killer is the most certain cholera cure that medical science has ever produced.
2.—Allen's Lung Balsam, as a cough remedy, has no equal.
3.—Pain-Killer will cure cramps or pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
4.—Allen's Lung Balsam contains no opium in any form.
5.—Pain-Killer will cure dyspepsia and indigestion if used according to directions.
6.—Allen's Lung Balsam as an expectorant has no equal.
7.—Pain-Killer has proved a sovereign remedy for fever and ague, and chill fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
8.—Allen's Lung Balsam is an excellent remedy for curing bronchitis, asthma, and all throat diseases.
9.—Pain-Killer as a liniment is unequaled for frostbites, chilblains, burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc.
10.—Allen's Lung Balsam will cure that terrible disease, consumption, when all other remedies fail.
11.—Pain-Killer has cured cases of rheumatism and neuralgia after years' standing.
12.—Allen's Lung Balsam is largely indorsed by physicians, druggists, public speakers, ministers, and the press, all of whom recommend its use in cases of cough, cold and consumption, and commend it in the highest terms.

The above reasons for the use of these valuable and standard medicines are founded on facts, and thousands will confirm what we have said. The demand for them is increasing daily, and large sales are made in foreign countries.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

40 RATS KILLED
With one box ARABS DEAD SHOT. Price 25c. Ask your storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—AT HOME, Male or Female. $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200 Fifth street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The Secret Free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., Eighth street, New York.

$15 per day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp for Circular. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted. Particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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