FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

LAMBS FOR THE BUTCHER.—For fine lambs, procure good Merino ewes and cross with a Southdown or Cotswold ram.

TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—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.

STUMP MACHINE.—The simplest contrivance is to chain a strong piece of timber to one side of the stump by very strong chains hooked into the roots, and attach oxen to the other end; going about in a circle will twist the stump out.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel, cover with coarsely powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

ANTS IN GREENHOUSES.—Lumps of soft putty are excellent traps for ants. Lay them around where the ants most frequent, and as soon as the lumps are stuck full of them, work the putty over, ants and all, and re-set the same lump as a trap again.

FEEDING CALVES IN TRANSIT.—The best way is to take a large basket of eggs along, and when the calf begins to make too much noise, break one and thrust it down his throat, shell and all. This will satisfy them for some time, when it may be repeated. Fed in this way they will ride quietly, and will not shrink half so much.

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.

GOOD FODDER FOR SHEEP.—Sheep prefer bright wheat straw as an article of occasional diet. Bean straw, if cut before the beans are ripe, would be as good as most green fodder, at least it is so considered in Scotland; but if left, as is usually the case, until the beans are ripe the straw is about as valuable as very coarse wheat straw. Sheep would probably eat bean fodder if starved to death and no fears need be entertained as to the ill effect of such food except the want of nourishment.

HOW TO SWEEP.—The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light drawing stroke, allowing the broow to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled lightly. If a generous quantity of tea grounds, small bits of wet paper or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials.

BARREL MEASURE.—A barrel of apples, pears and potatoes should by law represent a quantity equal to one hundred quarts of grain or dry measure. An ordinary flour barrel holds about a half-bushel or nearly one-eighth more than the standard barrel. Farmers not using the legal barrel are losers to the amount of many thousands of dollars each year. Eight hundred barrels of potatoes, in the large or common flour barrel, lose four hundred bushels or $250! The consumer is not benefited by this error of the farmer, for he buys of the merchant by the peck, or else by the barrel, which means the hundred quart barrel.

CHANGE OF SEED.—The *American Agriculturist* answers a correspondent by saying: "With all other grains than corn, a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting; on the other hand, there are many farmers who are planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer."

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.—That the success of farming is in experience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit.

That to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and to keeping them in good order.

That kindness to stock is like good shelter, and is a saving of fodder.

That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and to do justice to your neighbors.

That in making home agreeable, you keep your boys out of the city.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye out on experiments, and note all, both good and bad.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming—not jump into it.—*Galena Gazette.*

BREAKING UP A SITTING HEN.—A friend of ours told us, the other day, how his wife cures hens of sitting; and as it is a very novel way, we will repeat it for the benefit of others who are bothered with inveterate old sitters. This lady had a hen that was bound to sit; the lady was bound she should not. She would shut up the old hen one day, and when released back she would go to her sitting. Patience finally gave out. Picking up some splinters from the chip-yard (some four or five inches long) she bound them firmly to the hen's legs, leaving only the hip joints in working order. Biddie was outwitted; like the old Dutchman's hen, she would have to sit standing up.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

RAISING TURKEYS.—No turkeys should be kept as breeders unless they are really prime. They should be carefully selected from good and thrifty flocks; it is better to select the gobbler from one flock and the hens from another. The large breeds are the best, the young turkeys being stronger and easier to rear. Keep them in a thrifty and growing condition without allowing them to get too fat, and feed them on a variety of food such as oats, bran, potatoes, crusts of bread, etc. Before and at the time of laying, they should have access to some shell and bone-forming substances, such as burnt bones broken fine, old plastering, egg shells, or something of the kind, and should be fed better. If they incline to lay too long before setting, stop feeding; if we want to keep them laying we keep feeding.

CASTOR OIL AS A LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who says he has tested all the patent preparations and popular recipes for preserving leather, prefers castor oil to all of them. He adds: "We have had boots a year old that we have oiled with it, and the leather was soft, smooth and water-proof to the last time they were used. We apply it clear, without heat. A little lampblack might be used on old leather, but is seldom necessary on new, as the oil itself seems to keep the blacking on, and renders the leather black and of fine appearance. Those who have been annoyed with hard, cracked, water-soaked boots, the surface of the latter rough, without blacking, and the leather shrunken and wrinkled, so as to chafe, gall, and otherwise punish the feet, will find castor oil, well applied, to be satisfactory. We have used it for wagons and buggies, and find it is every way superior. It will wear longer, lubricate better, and is less objectionable than anything we know of."

The Shirt that Opened Behind.

A man in Greenfield, whom we will call William, got up the other morning and proceeded to put on a shirt which his wife had just made for him, after a new pattern. As she stood at the mirror curling her hair, she heard a suppressed sound, half way between a groan and an oath, and turning round, said, laughing—"Why, my dear!" "Shut up!" he ejaculated. "You are a born fool! Never let a woman attempt to fit a shirt; she can't do it; it is one of the impossibilities!" "But, William," deprecatingly. "Don't *you* talk—let *me* talk! Do you think I'm going down town in this rig? A pretty disposition you've got!" Just because I happened to find a little fault last week with your ironing, you must go and make me a shirt without a bosom! Such malicious conduct, madam, is unpardonable. Shut up, I say—I won't hear a word! When a starched shirt front is the only finery that a man indulges in, is he not excusable for being particular in regard to that, I should like to know? And this thing sets like the mischief. Look how baggy it is in front and it feels behind as if there was a board bound across me!" walking up and looking in the glass, hitching up first one shoulder and then the other, after the indescribable manner of men trying a new garment. His wife dared not speak, but bringing a good-sized mirror from the next room, she held it up behind him for a moment; and, perceiving by his chop-fallen expression that he saw the point and the front, she ran down stairs to settle the coffee and see that Bridget had set the table geometrically. As William walked down to his office that morning, he said to the first friend that he met: "I tell you, Tom, that little wife of mine is a born genius. Look at this shirt, now; she cut and made it all herself; no confounded buttonholes to bother a fellow. Just send your wife up for the pattern." And it was by the way of Tom's wife that Lizzie first knew that William was pleased with his shirts.

Process of Cremation.

Prof. Brunette gives the details of the apparatus that would be required for the process of incremation. After having made several experiments on the human subject, in which the bodies were burned in the retorts of gas manufactories in closed receptacles, and with access of air, he first satisfied himself that the complete and perfect performance of the process would be impossible under all ordinary circumstances. In the first place, there is required an oblong furnace of fire-proof bricks, having ten holes below, by means of which the intensity of the fire can be regulated. The upper part of this should be hollowed to receive the coffin, and over this a domed cover is to be placed, by which the flames, as in a reverbatory furnace, may be directed upon the body. Within the coffin is a metal supporter-table on which the body rests, fixed by thick iron wire. The operation embraces three periods—the heating of the body, the spontaneous combustion, and finally the incineration of the soft parts, and the calcination of the bones. During the first period, and about half an hour after the pile of wood in the furnace has been lighted, the combustion of the body commences. It give off a large quantity of gas, and the management of the reverbatory part of the furnace is of great importance. If the wood has been well arranged, two hours suffice to produce perfect carbonization. During the third period, the air-holes being opened, the carbonized mass is collected and placed upon a fresh plate, and the heat is now urged to the utmost; a fresh supply of wood is inserted. By means of this arrangement, at the expense of about 150 pounds of wood, complete incremation—that is to say, incremation of the soft parts and calcination of the bones—may be effected in two hours. When the furnace has cooled, the cinders and bones are collected and deposited in a funeral urn.—*London Lancet.*

Statistics of Intemperance.

The testimony of competent judges is decided in the opinion that the use of ardent spirits is hurtful to health and long life, and the old-fashioned calculations of Neison, in his "Vital Statistics," are confirmed by the researches of the General Life Office. According to these estimates, the probability of death among drinkers between 21 and 40 years is ten times as much as among the whole population; between 41 and 60 years, four times as much; and among habitual tipplers over 60 years of age, twice as much as among the people at large. In England, 1850–59, more than 8,000 cases were reported of men who had literally drank themselves to death. Neison has given us his investigation of 6,111 tipplers; that out of 1,000, 58.4 die annually, while out of 1,000 inhabitants of the same age only 19 die. Thus the mortality among drinkers is three times as great as in the community at large. He has carried out his calculations into all ages, and shown how this chronic self-murder marvelously diminishes the expectation of life. The highest point as to numbers is found in the years 1851–60, which report 192 men and 44 women intemperate out of 10,000, in England and Wales, and which reckon the diminution in the rate of expectation of life accordingly. This last statement is most startling, and shows a falling-off in the probable term of life for each ten years, from 20 to 60 and upward, of respectively 28, 22, 17, 10 and 5 years, with fractions, and amounting to the fearful percentage, respectively, of 35, 38, 40, 51 and 63 per cent. of probable life, as compared with the population. Surely strong drink is slow fire, and intemperance is voluntary madness and chronic suicide.—*Dr. Samuel Osgood, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

A VETERAN.—The Pekin *Gazette* is the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form with the same kind of stuff as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

Scaring off Cannibals.

Magruder's oldest boy came staggering through the door of the kitchen the other day with his face as white as the reputation of one of the early martyrs. When his mother, in great alarm, asked him what was the matter, he said he thought he must have caught cold somehow. But, as he proceeded to the window the next moment and began to permit his breakfast to come to light, the explanation was not regarded as perfectly satisfactory, and the old lady instituted an investigation upon her own account. In the first pocket that she explored she discovered a plug of tobacco from which a mouthful had been removed; and then, as the cause of Henry's illness was evident, she proceeded to hunt up Henry's father for the purpose of getting him to remonstrate with the culprit. When Magruder arrived he went to the closet and selected a favorite bed-slat, and, approaching Henry, he sternly asked:

"What d' you mean by chawin' terbacker? Haven't I told you often enough to let that ornery stuff alone? I've half a mind to bang thunder out o' you. What d' you mean, say?"

"I was only tryin' to scare off the cannibals," blubbered Henry. "I don't want to chew tobacco. I only wanted to keep 'em from eatin' me. I'll cross my heart to it."

"Cannibals! cannibals!" exclaimed Magruder, "what are you talkin' about? Commere to me this minute! Harriet, the boy's crazy; that terbacker's shattered his intelleck. Tell me what you mean, quick, or I'll shake the sawdust out o' you."

"I saw it in the paper," said Henry, "and I thought maybe they'd ketch me some time and I'd better get ready for 'em. I was tryin' to chew so's I'd get soaked with tobacco. If you don't believe me read that," and he fumbled in his pockets until he produced the following extract from a health journal:

"It is said of the cannibals that they will not eat the flesh of a tobacco-chewer, because it is so highly charged with the taste and odor of tobacco."

When Magruder finished the paragraph he said: "Well, I'll let you off this time, but, mind me, don't you chaw that stuff agin. No cannibal is goin' to eat you any way, and, if any of 'em come foolin' around here, you call me and I'll smash 'em with this yer bedslat."

Then Henry rose from his couch and went out to hunt for the plug of tobacco which his mother had tossed through the window. It seems to me that those health journals are demoralizing things.—*Max Adeler.*

THERE is nothing a woman is more deeply concerned in than her white-washing, or nothing she is so conceited about as her own efforts in that line, if it doesn't "streak." To keep it from "streaking" is her highest ambition, and when she has succeeded, every woman within a mile is dragged in to see it, and her unfortunate husband is forced to admire it until he hurts his neck. Every woman has a natural desire to see her husband whitewash. When she has a job of it on hand she invariably proffers it to him with a strong expression of doubt in his ability to perform it, a distrust he hastens to confirm with cheerful alacrity. Man's antipathy to whitewashing arises mainly from having at some time or another stepped on the handle of a full brush reposing across a pail and thrown about two quarts of the mixture over himself and the furniture, besides tipping over the pail, and emptying its contents in his shoes.—*Danbury News.*

SPAIN.—The war in Spain, like the war in Cuba and in all Spanish countries, is interminable. Queen Isabella was deposed in June, 1868, and the war has been raging ever since, and with no more prospect of an early termination than five years ago. The Carlists are stronger now than they have been since the contest begun, and the Government seems powerless to subdue them. The fact is, Spain is only fit for an absolute despotism or an oligarchy. That is the only form of government for which the people have any respect. The result is that civil war in Spain always descends to brigandage, the "troops" fighting on the side which pays best or permits the greatest license. The wars in Spain, forty years ago, over the Carlist succession, became so atrociously inhuman that civilization was at last aroused, and the nations of Europe had to bring it to a conclusion by force. The present war will have to be closed, perhaps, in the same way.

REFERRING THE DEITY TO A POLITICAL DOCUMENT.—During the Mexican war, which the Whigs of that day opposed, a Democratic divine, of the Hard-Shell Baptist persuasion, was once addressing the Throne of Grace in the presence of a hickory-shirted congregation, in a hoop-pole region of Kentucky. After going through a hearty anathema of the Whig organization, he continued: "Oh, Lord, Thou canst not believe one word uttered by these traitors to their country; they are liars and blasphemers, back-biters and slanderers; and it is not true, oh Lord, that we began this war; our enemies, the Mexicans, began it by crossing the Rio Grande into our territory; all of which, oh Lord, Thou wilt find set forth in the late message of our President, James K. Polk, to which I refer Thee. Amen."

WONDERFUL COW.—In the trial of a cause, during the recent term of the Circuit Court, which grew out of the detention under the Estray laws of a colt, and in which LeGrand Byington was plaintiff, the question hinged upon the point whether the fence that surrounded the field in which the colt was found was a lawful one. Byington was on the witness stand and insisted that the fence would resist anything but a tornado and a cow owned by Mr. Whistler. "The cow," he said, "would place her head under the top rail and throw it sky-high," and when reminded by the counsel that he was under oath, he replied with considerable vehemence, "I know it, and I say she would throw the rail out of sight."—*Iowa City Republican.*

THE Duchess of Edinburgh is indignant because she is not allowed precedence in the English court over the Princess Beatrice. It is stated that a letter has been received from the Emperor of Russia, complaining that the state kept up and position made for his daughter are not such as he had a right to expect. On the occasion of the Windsor review the Duchess was obliged to sit in the royal barouche with her back to the horses, which was remarked by all as a singular affront. The Queen insists that her daughter Beatrice is entitled to precedence over Alexandrowna, and will not yield her position.

IT takes about six quarts of onion seed per acre. And a writer in the Albany *Cultivator* says onions should never be thinned.

The Egyptian Capital.

Bayard Taylor writes from Alexandria, Egypt, to the New York *Tribune*:

In the older streets, and especially in the native bazars, all is gay, diversified, Oriental. The faces, costumes and dialects of Syria, Tripoli, and Tunis are mixed with those of Egypt, and even groups of wondering Desert Arabs are a daily sight. I saw several this morning, evidently very much puzzled by a collection of large children's dolls in a shop window; their faces were an interesting study. But with what a simple dignity they wore their ragged burnooses! What fine, statuesque grace in every deliberate movement or gesture! These pictures, which meet you at every turn, give to the newer portion of Alexandria, which is architecturally like Leghorn or Marseilles, a semi-Oriental character. Of its 225,000 inhabitants, at least 100,000 are of European blood. It has more than doubled in twenty years, and the rubbish of unfinished or demolished buildings meets your eye wherever you go. The banking capital of the city is estimated at $125,000,000—not much less than that of New York, where, however, the amount of business is not always an evidence of the basis upon which it is carried on. Where everybody rode on donkeys, in 1852, there are now superb equipages, and the rich merchants are building up a suburb of sumptuous villas and gardens at Ramleh, four or five miles to the eastward of the city.

Arbitration vs. War.

A lynx and a wildcat were stealthily approaching from opposite directions a dozing pheasant. The lynx, however, was rather before the wildcat, and had but just secured his prey, when his rival put in an appearance, and the following angry discussion took place:

Wildcat—"How dare you poach on my ground? I've lived here all my life and that bird's mine."

Lynx—"I don't care. I caught it, and I mean to eat it."

Wildcat—"You shan't."

Lynx—"I will."

A terrible struggle then took place, but although they both fought desperately for a long time it proved to be a drawn battle.

The wild cat then said, "Suppose we call in the lion and accept arbitration in the matter?"

"Agreed!" said the lynx.

Just fancy their mutual chagrin when they found that in the very thick of the fight a neighbor had slipped unobserved away with the prize.

"Oh!" said the lynx, "why didn't we think of arbitration and mutual concession before the battle? We have gained nothing by the war; we have lost what we fought about, and inflicted injuries on ourselves which may take a long, long time to heal. Yes, it is certainly better to settle differences by arbitration rather than by war."

NO TIME FOR SWEARING.—"Catch me using a profane word in the presence of ladies," said a talkative stripling, with a shade of down on his upper lip. "There's a time for all things."

No sir, there isn't a time for all things. No law, human or divine, ever set apart a time for swearing. A profane expression is a sin and an abomination, utter it when and where you will. As for ladies, yes, I'll grant you it is well to be and act our best in their presence. We cannot be too true, too pure, too honorable, if we want to stand upright before a good woman or a good girl—yes, while I'm about it, I'll add, or before a little mite of a girl-baby, with her soul fresh from heaven.

I only know of one other before whom we ought to be just as particular, if not more so. When He is not around, my boys, you can safely do just about as you please. But when you're in His presence—and, to my thinking, we're all there, or thereabouts, pretty much all the time—have a care! Don't offend the deepest love, the whitest purity, the grandest honor of all.

RESULTS OF OVERWORK.—A recent writer on the subject of sleep mentions a curious case of a literary man who, for nearly a year, while intently engaged in a favorite study, restricted his period of rest to four hours a day, and frequently less. At the end of that time the overtasking of his mental powers was manifested in a curious way. He told the physician that, though still able to maintain a connected line of reasoning, he found that as soon as he attempted to record his ideas on paper, the composition turned out to be a tissue of arrant nonsense. When in the act of writing, his thoughts flowed so rapidly that he was not conscious of the disconnected nature of what he was writing; but as soon as he stopped to read it over he was aware how completely he had misrepresented his conceptions. If the language happened to be at all intelligible, it was sure to have no relation to the idea he wished to express. Thus, wishing to obtain a book from a friend, he found that instead of the request, he had written the prayer of Socrates, as given by Plato.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "*They are the best and most popular preparation in the market.*" They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz.: the *stimulant* that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease or Physical Debility in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a *constitutional specific*, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. 41

THE railways of Massachusetts carried 28,126,381 passengers over their roads in 1869, 24,721,532 in 1870, 32,816,818 in 1871, 36,059,663 in 1872 and 42,398,001 in 1873. The number carried last year is equal to more than twenty-eight rides for every man, woman and child in that State. Of passengers carried since 1868, 115 have been fatally injured, and of employes, 27 have been killed while engaged at work on trains. During that time 277 persons have been run over and killed while walking or lying upon the track.

PULSATIONS PER MINUTE.—Vatel's "Veterinary Pathology" gives the following as the number of pulsations in a minute, in a state of health, in the under-mentioned animals:

Horse	32 to 38	Dog	90 to 100
Ox or Cow	35 to 42	Crow	136
Sheep	70 to 75	Duck	136
Goat	72 to 79	Hen	140
Cat	110 to 120	Heron	200
Hare	120		

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

SIR—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine. CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THE most stupendous enterprise on the continent for the relief of human woe is the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Ind. It has a capital stock of $500,000, with over fifty surgeons, assistants and instrument makers, who are constantly employed in giving relief to thousands of sufferers annually. They treat as specialties, crooked feet, legs, spines and all other human deformities; also paralysis, chronic diseases, piles, fistula and catarrh. Send for circular.

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GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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 all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

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$90 a week. Ag'ts wanted everywhere. Cir'ls & samples free. F. A. ELLS, Charlotte, Mich.

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EVERYBODY to sell our *Needle-Threading Thimble*. Circulars free. Samples sent postpaid, 30c. Western Manufact'g Co., 136 W. 4th-st., Cincinnati.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $30 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

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ONE DAY'S WORK will secure a Royal Quarto Bible, superbly bound in Turkey Morocco, and illustrated with 1200 Engravings. Retail price $17. Cowperthwait & Co., Phila.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED In each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Chicago, Ill.

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