MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WHAT is a rebus? A kiss repeated.

MAN is caught by his tongue; an ox by his horns.

IF we seize too hastily we may have to drop as hastily.

WHEN is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

BOSTON recently had fresh cucumbers at a dollar apiece.

ALWAYS tell the truth; you will find it easier than lying.

"FLESH for fuel" is the way they head kerosene fires now.

EXPERIENCE is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

AN Iowa engineer married a young lady while waiting for a late train.

THE most original phase of society life in Washington is the card announcement of birth.

IN Philadelphia it is now considered proper to speak of a dentist as an odontologists.

THE Cincinnati *Volksbladt* styles the ladies engaged in the whisky war "corset dragoons."

POLITENESS is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases you wonderfully.

ACCORDING to the experience of pawnbrokers, the past was the hardest winter known in many years.

"THE insurrection of prayer" is what the *Graphic* calls the operations of temperance women in Ohio.

A SUSPICIOUS wife, on being asked where her husband was, replied that she was very much afraid he was Miss-ing.

A JEWELER labeled some diamonds in his window as being as sparkling as the tears of a young widow, and more lasting.

THE Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be drawn back by a coach and six horses.

THE New York papers now favor killing criminals by an electric shock, which is easily administered and produces instantaneous death.

WHEAT seeds can bear for several hours a temperature as high as the boiling point of water without losing the power of germinating.

ONE cause of coal oil lamp explosions is said to be using too small wicks, by which a space is left at the edges for the communication of explosive elements.

SINCE the ladies of Ohio have begun their raids upon the bar-rooms some plagiarist has remarked that Solomon in all his glory was not a raid like one of these.

THERE is a man in Kentucky who has, for several years past, been drinking coal oil. He takes a teaspoonful at a dose, and he says it has cured him of consumption.

SOMEBODY says, queerly enough, that Boston, having swallowed various other neighboring towns, "is now greasing the ears of Malden, preparatory to deglutition."

THE sand blast is now used for cleansing the fronts of buildings. It is said to accomplish the removal of the dust and soot without injuring the ornamental carvings.

A PHILOSOPHER says that "a true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star."

BECAUSE the Indianapolis Coffin Company propose manufacturing 30,000 coffins annually a New York lunatic wants to change the name of Indianapolis to Deathopolis.

A DELAWARE physician some time ago grafted a piece of his own skin (white) on the body of a negro. It grew, but at the end of three months was as black as the surrounding cuticle.

THE Boston *Journal* tells of a gentleman in that city who has been brought from a condition of ill-health to robustness by simply drinking a half tumbler of warm bullock's blood twice a day.

WHEN the brave women of the Mississippi Valley sing hymns all of a cold winter's night before village bar-rooms in order to scotch the snake in the glass, and then throw calcium lights upon men who wander toward the prescribed places of drinking, it is safe to believe that men will attend lodges less frequently than usual.

JONATHAN TALCOTT, the well-known potato-grower of Rome, N. Y., tells the Boston *Cultivator* that repeated experiments have taught him "that early sorts require richer land to give their best yield, as they grow in less time, and consequently must be better fed, or they are of course small, and the crop will not be remunerative."

DEAN SWIFT'S recipe for courtship:
Two or three dears, and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls, or two or three treats,
Two or three serenades, given as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure,
Two or three messages sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love letters writ all in rhymes,
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules
Can never fail making a couple of fools.

THE Galveston (Tex.) *News* says: "Our interior exchanges report diphtheria prevailing in many towns of Texas. This strange disease has appeared in Northern, Central, and Western Texas simultaneously, and, although but few cases are reported in each locality, consternation has followed its appearance everywhere. As generally believed, the disease is caused by eating infected pork."

A RUMOR had been current for several weeks that upon the farm of I. Finch, near Janesville, Wis., were found unmistakable evidences of the presence of anthracite coal. This decidedly ungeological fact—if it were a fact—excited widespread remark, and a couple of Chicago coal-dealers paid a visit to the locality, and after a day's examination arrived at the conclusion that somebody had been "salting" that coal-mine.

COLORADO papers continue to complain of the needless slaughter of buffaloes. The meat sells in Greeley as low as three cents a pound, and some has been sold for two cents. One paper says: "The whole valley is alive with hunters and teams. The Utes and Sioux are also mixing in, and they get boiling mad when they find a hunter killing for sport. One hunter had fifty robes packed for transportation, and while off hunting for more the Sioux came up and burnt most of them."

IT is reported that a new and alarming horse disease is affecting the stage and street car lines of New York. A large number of animals have been prostrated, but the mortality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment. The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes, which discharge a yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs. Stupor follows, with great weakness. Rapid recovery follows the return of appetite.

THE Winnipeg *Manitoban* says: "A large covered sleigh some twenty feet in length, belonging to Mr. Davidson, of Moorhead, Minn., arrived in town this week, laden with apples, pears, grapes, eggs, butter and other luxuries. There was a stove in the sleigh which kept the fruit from freezing, and we are glad to learn that the enterprise will prove a remunerative one to the proprietor. He has already sold out all pears at 50 cents each; apples are going fast at three for ten cents, and eggs at 75 cents per doz."

THEY have a novel way of enjoying the honeymoon in Detroit. A man named Schuyler Long was married on a recent Sunday evening to a widow named Updyke, and the next day both were after warrants for assault and battery. It seemed that she wanted some money, and he didn't have it to give, and she said he was a pretty fellow to be strapped on the first day after marriage. One word brought on another, and they had a fight which left both looking as if they had fallen through a sidewalk grating.

AN Illinois youth is in trouble, and writes as follows to an editor for advice: "Lately becoming acquainted," he says, "with a young girl attending school, I was smitten with her, and she appeared to regard me favorably. She is very much of a lady, although but sixteen years of age. I sent her a present of a handsomely bound book of poems costing $8, which she returned with a note, stating her father would not let her keep it, for which she was very sorry. Don't you think it was an insult to return the book without more of an apology? Hadn't I better whip the old man if he don't apologize for the insult?"

The Republican Party.

The Republican party is passing through the most critical period of its existence. It has had a most remarkable and wonderfully successful career since its first national triumph in 1860. It preserved the nation against one of the most powerful rebellions which ever threatened the existence of any government. It established a system of currency which was almost perfect in its character, and which resulted in preserving the prosperity of the people and the credit of the Government at home and abroad. It has gradually reduced taxation and at the same time diminished the national debt. Internal improvements have been encouraged, all classes of business have prospered, and no nation ever made such progress as that which has characterized the American people since the Government passed into the hands of the Republican party; and this, too, under circumstances of the most adverse character.

That the Republican party has made some mistakes there can be no doubt; but these have been insignificant in character and unimportant in their effects compared with the grand achievements which have characterized the history of the party. Corrupt men have sometimes obtained position in the party, but they have been exposed and punished by Republicans—a fact which should commend the party to the confidence and support of all honest and true men. It is the strongest possible evidence of the fact that the masses of the party and its leaders are pure, patriotic, and determined that the Government shall be honestly administered. Corrupt men always seek an alliance with the party in power, and the Republicans have had much to contend with through the influence of this class of men; but it has cast them out whenever and wherever found. It has shown a disposition to purify itself—to exact honesty and faithfulness on the part of all public officers. It has sought by every possible means to promote the interests and welfare of the people by the adoption of such measures as were best calculated to stimulate business enterprises, develop agricultural and mineral wealth, and encourage the educational interests of all classes of society.

What more could any party do than has been done by the Republicans? What stronger evidence of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people could be presented than is afforded by the records of the Republican party? Upon every page of its history is recorded achievements which have added to the prosperity of the people and the strength of the nation. The few mistakes made only serve to bring more prominently to view the general good character and works of the party.

Notwithstanding this unparalleled record, there are persons who threaten to desert the Republican party and devote their energies to the formation of a new organization. And why? Simply because this one wants a change in our currency system, and that one desires the enactment of laws designed to secure immediate reduction in transportation rates. While we earnestly desire such a change in our currency as may be required to give it the much-needed elasticity, we could not think of abandoning the party merely because the present Congress might not afford the relief demanded. Better wait and see that the next Congress is composed of the right kind of men. And so with cheap transportation. If the present members of Congress fail to grasp this question, or cannot appreciate its importance, their successors may be equal to the emergency. We believe that most of these needed reforms may be secured through the Republican party better than in any other way. No new organization can bring about the results desired so speedily or satisfactorily. It takes time and costs many mistakes to organize and place a new party in good working condition. All this may be avoided by seeking a remedy for the evils complained of through the Republican party.

The Republican members of Congress, by heeding the plain dictates of duty and obeying the voice of the people, may readily induce the friends of an improved currency system and the advocates of cheap transportation to look to the Republican party for the success of their measures and the protection of the interests of the people. It is not necessary for us to express an opinion as to the consequences which may follow a failure on the part of Congress to comply with the demands of the people for relief from a contracted currency and freight monopolies. That the people will hold each member of Congress responsible for his acts upon these questions, no one can doubt. But the Republican party must not be made responsible for the shortcomings of a few of its servants. The party itself is right upon both of these issues, and on the first suitable occasion it will demonstrate that fact. We therefore urge the friends of these reforms to pause and carefully consider the situation ere they take a step calculated to place them in antagonism to the party which has preserved the Government, established freedom, and encouraged and protected the interests of the people.—*Toledo Blade.*

A "Reform" Governor in Wisconsin.

It is not too strong an expression to say that the Governor of Wisconsin has betrayed the people. That he has done this under the forms of law is only legally, not morally, less reprehensible. Let us briefly look at the facts. In 1864 Congress granted certain lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railway from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the State might determine, in a northerly direction to Bayfield and thence to Superior or Lake Superior. It was provided also that whenever twenty consecutive miles of the road should be completed patents should issue, conveying the lands on each side of the road, so far as the same was completed, to the company entitled thereto; and patents were to issue in like manner as each twenty miles of said road should be built. It was provided in addition that no patents as above described should issue until the Governor of the State should certify to the Secretary of the Interior that such portion of the road had been built in the manner required by the act. The Legislature of Wisconsin in 1866 granted these lands to the Portage & Superior and the Wisnebago & Lake Superior Railway Companies on the terms prescribed. These companies afterward consolidated under the name of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. There are portions of the lands thus granted which are very valuable, while other portions are well-nigh worthless. The act making the grant was rather loosely worded, but the plain intent was to provide for the commencement of the line at Portage City, and thence continue it to its destination, awarding the lands as each consecutive twenty miles was completed. To say that the railway could build twenty miles of road through the most valuable of the lands, and having obtained these leave the rest of the proposed road unbuilt and the worthless lands unclaimed, would be such a palpable violation of the spirit and intent of the act that the idea of successfully accomplishing such a trick would be scouted as ridiculous by all honest men; and yet this is precisely what has been accomplished by the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, through the act of the Reform Governor of that State. The railway has built a road through the richest of the lands, and has received the certificate of the Governor entitling it to patents therefor, while the rest of the promised highway remains unbuilt. It was, of course, intended that the grant should give to Wisconsin the whole line of road, and that the advantages should be taken with the disadvantages. But through the assistance of the Governor this intention is thwarted, and the whole design of the act perverted and abused. What wonder is it that the population of the counties of Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Ripon, Berlin, Portage, and others, who by this act are swindled out of the benefits which the Government intended to bestow upon them, are thundering their maledictions into the ears of this Gubernatorial offender.

It may be mentioned that by the decision of the United States Court, two years ago, it was held that these lands belonged to the State of Wisconsin, and that they were therefore under the control of the Legislature of the State, which had the power to make any additional regulations it might see proper for conveying these lands not inconsistent with the original grant.

Under the conditions imposed by Congress and the Legislature, Governor Washburn had refused to give a certificate to the road unless, as stated in the original grant, it was commenced at Portage City. It is a very important fact that this decision was sustained by the Secretary of the Interior, as it was by the people of Wisconsin; and whatever Governor Taylor's views may have been regarding the letter of the law there was ample reason for his following the example of his Republican predecessor, and withholding his certificate until the question could have been decided by the Legislature or the courts. But he has surrendered—surrendered to the railways against whose rapacity innocent Reformers imagined he was to protect them, and has left his motives to be hinted at by some, suspected by others, and denounced by all. When the "new party," the so-called "Reformers," gained a victory over the Republicans in Wisconsin, we asked the people to watch that State and mark the sequel. The flood of evil has come much sooner than we anticipated, but it is no greater or more pronounced than we had reason to expect. And the end is not yet.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The True Democracy.

People who are in doubt as to where true Democracy can be found, and as to the genuine character of the article, have only to repair to "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky to be duly enlightened. At a recent convention at Frankfort, in that State, an individual calling himself Jones was nominated for an important office solely on the ground that he had fought in the rebel army throughout the war. His other qualifications for the position seem to have provoked no inquiry whatever. It was enough to know that he had been a consistent rebel, and amid cheers of delight he was nominated by acclamation. "Our principles still live," shouted his exultant supporters. Ex-Gov. Bramlette is not pleased with such business, and publishes a threatening letter about it in the Louisville *Commercial.* He declares that he cannot cooperate with the Democratic party if it intends to assume as a sacred duty the task of rewarding rebels with office simply because they have been rebels, and in utter disregard of their fitness otherwise. Ex-Gov. Bramlette is training in too bad a crowd for a man of his patriotic principles, but we think he has been a good while in finding it out.—*Chicago Journal.*

General Grant's Turnout.

The fuss the papers make over the carriages and outfit of the President ill prepares one for the quite ordinary stud Gen. Grant keeps for his own use and that of his family. The old stable of Buchanan's time is now partly a conservatory and partly a wood-shed. Nearly a quarter of a mile away, on a new and yet uncultivated part of the public grounds—outside the Presidential gardens—stands a low brick edifice, somewhat castellated, and this is the Presidential stable. A coach of modern style, trimmed wholly in black, except the handles, with no ornament of any kind but "U. S. G." on the panels, is the State and family carriage of the Chief Magistrate. It would not be a fashionable coach for a New York snob. It would need but little change to turn it into a first-class mourning carriage. A small, light-driving wagon is the favorite for the President when he drives himself. To this is hitched a small black mare of marvelous speed that came from the State of Maine. The carriage horses are beauties. One of these is over sixteen hands high. He was picked up in a back in this city, where he attracted no attention. He cost but $400. He could not now be purchased at any price. A fine sum would be paid for a mate. A pair of black ponies of great speed and grit, driven to a low basket wagon, with a rumble behind, is the favorite team of Miss Nellie Grant. The horse of mark in the stable is Cincinnatus, the old war-horse of the President. This animal is a deep mahogany bay, slender and of wonderful symmetry. His life-work is done. He is eighteen, a cripple, and will live in clover to the end of his days. A four-year-old colt of great size and speed completes the horse outfit of Gen. Grant.—*Washington Letter.*

How to Handle Frightened Horses.

THERE are some good suggestions as to the management of frightened horses in the following, from the *Ohio Farmer*, especially about curing them by degrees of all fear of any object, and being calm and quiet yourself; but we should question the policy of giving loose rein when they shy at objects:

Almost invariably the damage done by frightened horses is directly traceable to injudicious management. In the first place, the idea of forcing a horse to "get used" to something he is frightened at is wrong. If a horse is afraid of the cars or any other object, the only way to cure him of it is by degrees. Drive or hitch him at a safe distance from them, where he can see them, and then pay as little attention to him as possible. Don't make anything of the matter yourself, and he will gain confidence very rapidly. When your horse is frightened never display any fear or nervousness yourself, and make the matter appear as light as possible. If you make a great demonstration about holding him, it is certain to magnify the cause in the mind of the horse. Never let your horse see you are afraid of him, nor try to cure his fear by force or rough treatment, for either course will be certain to increase his fear.

Be firm, calm and kind, and you will be astonished at your own success. Many horses are disagreeable drivers from the habit of shying at objects on the roadside or in passing another vehicle; this is in most cases a mere habit, and can be quickly cured, simply by making the horse ashamed of his own fear. When a horse shies, if the circumstances will possibly admit of it, do not pay the least attention to it, do not pull him severely on the rein, and never hit him with the whip when past the object, but let the lines remain loose and let him shy as far as he pleases without any apparent attention. No other course that we have tried will so quickly and effectually cure a horse of this disagreeable and sometimes dangerous habit. In case of a runaway, dangerous results can often be averted by quiet calmness, and seeking to restore your control by degrees, instead of by some sudden exertion. Never halloo, or by any means let the horse know you are afraid, although there may be ample cause for it. The horse deserves credit for more knowledge, affection and memory than is generally given to him.

—A man went into a butcher shop, and finding the owner's wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madame, can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Yes, sir," said she. And then, turning to a boy, she added: "James, give that gentleman three pig's feet!"

—A few days ago a very handsome lady entered a dry goods house and inquired for a "beau." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

—A stuttering broker in New York lately asked another, who had a bald pate, why his head was like h-hash in a b-boarding-house. The disgusted friend, on admitting that he didn't know, was informed that 'twas because th-there's a h-hair h-h-here and th-there.

—New Jersey's iron mines panned out ore to the value of $3,000,000 last year.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A TRANSPARENT gum for the backs of adhesive tickets is made by dissolving caseine in a cold saturated solution of borax.

TO COOK A CHICKEN.—Cut open through the breast, and boil until nearly half done; then lay in a dripping-pan and bake. It has all the relish of one broiled, and there is no waste. Try it.

A SOLUTION of oxalic acid, or indeed almost any acid, when used as an ink on blue paper, will appear white by discharging the color of the paper. White crayons are also used for the purpose.—*Scientific American.*

OYSTER SAUCE.—Over a pint of oysters turn a pint of boiling water in a colander. Put the liquor in to boil, skimming it carefully. Thicken with two tablespoons of butter and one of flour, rubbed together. Add two tablespoons cream or milk, then pour it over the turkey and serve boiling hot.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been trying the experiment of putting a spoonful of tea into a plate of nice-looking white syrup which had been supplied to the family breakfast table by the family grocer. The result was that it turned black as ink, thus proving that it was made of sulphuric acid and rags. He hopes that others may profit from his experience.

WATER-PAILS.—The *New England Farmer* says: "Wooden water-pails, whether to be used in the kitchen or at the stable, should receive two or three good coats of gum shellac varnish, dissolved in alcohol, well laid on both inside and outside. This will last a year or more before the wood will begin to soak water. It is much better than lead paint for the inside of pails. Lead is poison and soon peels off in freezing weather, and then the pails soak water and get very heavy to lift; besides which they rot fast and leak through the pores of the wood. Shellac can be procured of any painter ready mixed, and, if corked tightly, will keep any length of time."

TO RID CANARIES OF LICE.—A correspondent asks how to rid his canaries of lice. A friend of ours, having large experience, uses for perches in the cages sticks of the common elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*), from which the pith is removed and notches cut in the upper side of the perch at distances of one-half to one inch; thus a series of holes connecting the exterior and interior of the perch are made. As the birds perch the lice leave them and creep into the interior of the perch. Each morning the perch is removed and the lice jarred out on to a piece of white paper and destroyed. We have also heard that lice will not stay on a bird or fowl that sits on a sassafras perch.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE *Western Rural* has a correspondent who throws out the following hints to young men who work for others: Be ready to throw in an odd half hour or an hour's time when it will be an accomodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. Though not a word be said, your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him, and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you. Those young men who watch the clock to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods—will always be the first to receive notice when times are dull that their services are no longer required.

HOW TO USE A SPADE.—The man who can handle a spade properly does not find it very hard or laborious work. He first lets the spade fall of its own weight down to the spot where the spadeful is to be taken up, taking care that the breadth on the surface of the ground is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spade a little, which takes off much of the friction of the descending blade. One good thrust of the spade with the foot then sends the blade down its full depth. A backward pressure makes a lever of the handle and heel of the spade, and a dexterous turn of the wrist sends the spadeful upside down just where it is wanted. There is no raking or "sputtering" needed to make the ground level. A slight tap with the corner of the spade makes the work as regular and plane as if laid off with an instrument.—*Forney's Press.*

How Nutmegs Grow.

AN old whaler tells, in the *American Grocer*, all about nutmegs. This spice, so much used in every family, is indigenous to the Moluccas, reaching its greatest perfection in Amboyna. This island belongs to the Dutch, who do not permit the cultivation of the nutmeg in the other islands under their control. The nutmeg tree is twenty or thirty feet high when fully grown, with foliage of a rich dark green, and very plentiful. It reaches maturity, or full productiveness, at the fifteenth year from planting. From the blossom to the ripening of the fruit takes about seven months, but as the tree is a perennial bearer there are always blossoms, green fruit and ripe on the tree.

The yield is most plentiful in the last four months of the year. The average yield per annum of a healthy tree is five pounds of nutmegs and one and one-fourth pounds of mace. A plantation of 1,000 trees requires the labor of seven coolies, fifty oxen and two plows for cultivation and harvesting. The fruit is gathered by means of a hook attached to a long pole. It is shaped like a pear, about the size of a peach, and has a delicate "bloom." The nut has three coverings; the outside one is a thick, fleshy husk, having a strong flavor of nutmeg. This husk, preserved in syrup when young, is a favorite sweetmeat in the East Indies. Under this husk is the bright red mace, which is carefully flattened by hand and dried on mats in the sun. It loses its rich scarlet and becomes a dull orange color, and requires to be kept perfectly dry to preserve its flavor.

After the mace is removed from the fruit, the nuts, in their brown shells, are placed on hurdles over a slow fire, which is kept constantly burning under them for two months. The nuts then rattle in the shells, which are cracked with a wooden mallet, the sound nuts selected and packed in wooden cases, and sprinkled over with dry, sifted lime, and are then ready for market. The best nutmegs are dense, emit oil when pricked with a pin, and can always be known by their heavy weight. Poor ones are light and easily known.

Watering Cattle.

There are two seasons of the year in which farmers are very liable to give their cattle an insufficient supply of good water, and these two seasons are midsummer and midwinter. When the pasture fields are not supplied with running water, the animals in summer are made to drink from stagnant pools, many times is insufficiently supplied as the wells; and in the winter water is given usually but once a day, and the work of watering left to the hired man, who has not always individual interest or patience enough to give cattle time to take water as slowly as they wish to in very cold weather.

There are but few farms unsupplied with springs or creeks; but a good supply of water may be found by digging, and after the supply is obtained, there should be the individual attention of the owner given to the matter of seeing that the animals are provided with all that they may desire. Surface water is the best, for it is the provision of nature, and if somewhat impregnated with earth is none the worse, and cattle appear to prefer it in this way to the pure. There is a vast difference, however, between roily and stagnant water.—*Ohio Farmer.*

IF Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

—Three pounds of butter is the usual marriage fee in Vermont, but a groom is occasionally found who will add a jug of buttermilk.

DON'T TAMPER WITH A COLD.—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.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1870.

DR. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,

H. L. HALL, M. D.

HERBALISTIC REMEDIES.—In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray haired dame, went to the forest or the field to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient mercurialized sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the *physique* of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. 30

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

FOOLISHLY SPENT, money paid for children's shoes not protected by SILVER TIPS. Two weeks is about the time it takes a smart, active child to ventilate the toe of a shoe. SILVER TIPS the only preventive.

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 DIARRHŒA 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.

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Extracts from Letters and Testimonials.

Chicago, 737 W Lake St., April 26th, 1872. "I have had Catarrh for two years. One bottle of your Diamond Catarrh Remedy entirely relieved me from cold and catarrh." G. M. Babcock.

"Cured me effectually." John D. Barrett, Beach Under, Chicago.

Petaluma, Cal., Dec. 29, 1872. "Your D. C. R. is astonishing every one around here." E. Lee.

Pleasanton, Ill., Sept 22d, 1873. "We think it is the best Remedy now before the public. It ought to be in every family. Please send us 1 doz. as we are out." R. R. Shinnick, Druggist. "Is the best medicine I ever used for Catarrh." Mrs. R. R. Shinnick.

Aurora, Ill., May 14th, 1871. "I have used medicines that were highly recommended, none of which did me any good until I used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy, and that gave me immediate relief, and I now consider myself permanently cured." W. B. Smith.

La Porte, Ind., May 18th, 1872. "Dr. A. F. Every, Dear Sir: I have used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy in my practice during the past year, and find it far superior to any and every other treatment for cure of Catarrh. It will certainly do all you claim for it." Yours