## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A CONNECTICUT paper proposes to fine every man $500 who adulterates liquor.

ARE highwines so called because they make him high who drinks them?

PITTSBURGH snow looks like foundry sand about three minutes after it falls.

THREE sisters own and operate a Maine flouring mill, and are making money.

NEEDLE-GUN walking canes are the latest playthings for New Yorkers.

MEN are always philosophical when they have lost their pocket-money.

A MISSOURI man offers to live forty days without food if any one will give him $500.

THE kernels of peach pits are said to cure heartburn. Eat two or three a day till relieved.

IN Arkansas when a man walks into a house and shoots the proprietor and others he is styled "an intruder."

THE moth that holds a motherly relation to the cotton-caterpillar has arrived in Georgia in large numbers.

AN incoherent gentleman living in New York has built a shed over a sun-dial in his garden to protect it from the weather.

MRS. E. CADY STANTON does not indorse "peripatetic praying," and calls those of her sex who indulge in it "a mob."

A MAN at Cheyenne was shot dead because he wouldn't chip in and help buy a gravestone for some man who had been hung.

A HORTICULTURAL genius of Columbus, Wis., has made cherry branches blossom this winter by thrusting the ends into lemons.

AN Oswego (N. Y.) woman says she cannot pray in the saloons, but she will shoot the first man who sells her husband liquor.

BATH, N. Y., has entered a protest against one of its clergymen attending a masquerade in the character of Mephistopheles.

JOHN MCNAMARA went into a New Haven saloon, sat down and began to sing a song. Before the first verse was finished he fell dead.

A PAIR of German woodcocks, catalogued at the recent poultry show at Oshkosh, Wis., turn out to be a couple of beer faucets.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) boot dealer has been sent to jail for ninety days for selling a blind man two odd boots of different sizes as a pair.

A MAN in Kennebec, Me., having purchased a cow, has petitioned the Legislature to incorporate the cow and himself as a cheese factory.

AN exchange says: "The wave on which many a poor fellow has been carried away is the wave of a lace-edged cambric handkerchief."

THE largest dry goods houses in Boston have decided to send out no drummers this season. What they make in the volume of trade they lose in bad debts.

THE question of the legal right of a woman to be a Justice of the Peace in Maine is at issue, and the Governor has asked the Supreme Court for a decision.

THE California State Prison don't pay expenses. There are 931 convicts, of whom 631 are engaged in cabinet making for a contractor at forty cents per diem.

THE agents of the Society for the Prevention, etc., have brought a man to trial in Providence for throwing a cat from a four-story window and breaking her hip.

A BLAST in which 1,175 pounds of powder were used was recently fired in a quarry at Bolton, Conn., and it was estimated that 3,000 tons of rock were lifted from the earth.

IT is an honor to womanhood that not a dollar has ever been missing from the department of the Comptroller of the Currency, where the women exclusively are employed as clerks.

IT is always well to bear all ordinary troubles with composure, but when a man's supply of gas is cut off it can't be done. That's a trouble which it is impossible to make light of.

—A stingy husband accounted for all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always gave them their own way. "Poor things! It's all I have to give them," was the prompt reply.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, is the landlord of some fifty or sixty saloons. The property upon which these public resorts are located, however, is held on long ground leases, and the church has no power to change their character.

RECENTLY, at Thompson, Ohio, two lads, Jerome Phiney and Peter Snyder, each aged about ten years, having fallen out, Jerome stabbed Peter, inflicting a mortal wound, and then, going to his father's barn, shot himself with his father's revolver.

ONE of the three buildings at South Bend, Ind., occupied as a manufactory of sewing machines by the Singer Sewing Machine Company was recently burned to the ground, involving a loss of about $50,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

S. A. HOWARD, of Wolcott, Me., has kept house for thirty years, and when first married bought a paper of pins and needles, and though he has brought up four children has never bought or had any others, and has half of the original number now in his possession.

IT COSTS $25 and costs in Milwaukee for a brute in a gallery at a theater to expectorate upon the heads of the people below. Patrick O'Rourk, using the bald head of an old gentleman as the objective point, was promptly arrested and fined at the Police Court.

A VALUABLE letter mailed in New York twenty-two years ago for Liverpool recently turned up in the Dead Letter Office. The letter was addressed to the care of the United States Consul at Liverpool, and is supposed to have been lately discovered among the old papers in the Consulate.

THE people of Helena, Mont., have gone to work with extraordinary energy to repair the losses sustained by the late fire, and show a determination to maintain their position as the metropolis of Montana. They appear to be unconquerable. Such nerve and courage deserve success.

THERE are two men now living in New Bedford, Mass., whose united ages are over one hundred and seventy years, who, more than sixty years ago, were doing business together. In the tailoring department of their business, at that time or very soon after, they had in their employ four females who are also now living in that city and whose united ages are about three hundred and twenty years.

A PHILADELPHIA lady lost a thousand dollar diamond out of her engagement ring, and, though every means of search was employed, the case was finally pronounced hopeless. But one day the lady happened to be brushing the dust out of the trimming of her street dress, when, lo and behold! there was the lost diamond sparkling in the insecure crevice of a flounce. It had gone to and fro in streets and shops, been brushed and shaken nearly every day, and yet there it lay like an ordinary crumb or shred!

A FEW weeks ago two men, representing themselves as agents of Eastern parties, bargained with a couple of respectable farmers in Cordova, Minn., for their farms, and took from them contracts of sale signed by the farmers and their wives to be completed in eight months. In the center of the contract was a good note signed by the farmer, payable in eight months, for $250 with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. By tearing off the top and bottom of the contract, it became good negotiable paper, and the rascals were enabled and did sell it at a discount to one of the town bankers. They were subsequently arrested and held to bail for fraud.

WHEN the eyes begin to fail use them as little as possible at night, and avoid reading fine print or doing any work by lamp-light, which tries them. But when you instinctively adjust your book so as to get a better light, when the eyes are easily fatigued and there is a sense of effort to make out the letters in print or to take stitches in sewing, spectacles are needed. They are the last thing to be bought for cheapness. Brazilian glasses are the best, because of nature's make, and most difficult to be scratched, but you should wear manufactured glasses first until the eye becomes accustomed to their use. Always note the number of your glasses and the date of first using them—if lost, you can tell what you want. Glasses should be washed in cold water every day, wiped dry with a linen fabric and then with buckskin, never with paper, as it scratches them.

A MAN drew a note promising to pay $100. He used the printed form and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing it as negotiable paper somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed word dollars. The note, thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the written word and "dollars." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for $100 must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note to show that it had been altered." Evidence of alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be too careful in such matters. —*Baltimore News.*

## House-Cleaning.

Every woman knows all about house-cleaning, to be sure, but we take the liberty of making a few suggestions about the best way to do it. Nearly everybody does it the way we recommend, so of course it must be right.

In the first place, then—never clean one room at a time. It is too much trouble, and it doesn't seem as if so much is being done. Upset the whole house from attic to cellar. Tear up the carpets—take down all the curtains, and bedsteads and stoves, and fling the whole concern out of doors to air! Nothing like thoroughly airing things! If it rains, as most likely it will, and the house should be chilly without the stoves, let the family fly round and help clean! That will warm them up if anything will.

Have soap dishes and plates of sand in every room. Leave some pieces of soap on the stairs. If anybody falls over them it will be a good lesson—it will teach them to look before they leap, next time!

Always begin your house-cleaning with nothing cooked in the house. Dieting once in a while is conducive to health, and if any of your family should contract the small-pox directly afterward the cold tea and hard tack of house-cleaning will be found to have been an invaluable preparation of the system for the disease. A low diet previous to small-pox sickness prevents pitting.

Have the dining table covered with books, and vases, and brackets, and bedstead casters, and looking-glasses, and flat-irons, and crockery, and sofa pillows, and jars of pickles, and lamp shades, and a thousand other trifles which have been thrown out of their legitimate places by the house-cleaning, and then you can eat off a flour barrel in the pantry. It will save work, and be *so* cosy.

Scold all you want to. A woman has *carte blanche* at such a time to put her scolding machinery at full speed. No man who had not the heart of a Nero would wish her to hold her peace at this time. Soap suds and scolding invariably go together. Who can tell why?

When you begin to put things to rights after the scrubbing your patience will be sorely tried. Thomas will have to be enlisted to help put down the carets and fix the curtains.

The tacks will all be crooked, and somebody must go for new ones. There will be rips in the carpet to sew up. There will be signs of moths, and pepper must be called in to disgust them. Thomas will sneeze, and wish the carpets in—some other place. Then putting down begins. The hammer will come off from the handle, and you will raise a blood blister on your hand trying to fasten it on by the help of a nail and the carving knife sharpener. Thomas will have mud on his boots, and leave the print of his foot on the pale lavender roses in the carpet. Men with muddy boots always step on the lightest-colored spots in a carpet.

The bedsteads will all have swelled with washing, and have to be pounded together. Two or three casters will be missing. After you have searched for them a couple of hours, you will find one in the jar of quince preserves and the other down cellar in the coal bin. The third one will not turn up before the next house-cleaning revolution takes place.

The cat and the dog have fled.

The canary has sought his very highest perch, and sits there shrinking into his yellow feathers, not daring to say—nee! nee! ever so faintly, until this domestic earthquake has rumbled itself away.

* * * * * *

Carpets are down, curtains up, bedsteads got together, beds are made, and the refreshing smell of soapsuds is everywhere!

Your house is clean. Yes, indeed!

You ache in every nerve and sinew. You feel as if you had been taken apart by a blacksmith and put together with red-hot darning needles in all your joints.

Your hands are blistered, your finger nails torn down into the "quick," you have taken cold in your head, and freckled your nose with beating carpets in the sun, but never mind! Your house is cleaned!

And you call Thomas to look around and see how nice it looks, and he, unfeeling wretch! says he don't see but it looks just as it did before!

Then you go to bed in a huff, and dream of striped snakes and yellow boa constrictors, and wake in the morning considerably more dead than alive—but your house is cleaned.—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

## Real Puff Paste.

THIS recipe, although too rich for ordinary family use, should not be entirely discarded, as it is an indispensable finish to many elegant dishes, and not unwholesome as an occasional indulgence to persons in good health. Allow one pound of shortening to a heaping quart of flour, viz.: half a pound of butter and half a pound of lard; season with a teaspoonful of salt; mix half the flour with a quarter of the shortening and enough cold water (let it be ice water in summer) to make it just stiff enough to bear rolling out with a well-floured rolling-pin, and with a knife cover the dough with bits of butter and lard alternately; then with a dredge-box sprinkle thickly with flour; double over and roll out. Again stud the dough with bits of butter and lard, sprinkle with flour, etc., until the proportion allowed of all are exhausted. It is very desirable to have a marble slab for a pastry board, but failing this a common biscuit board answers. A low temperature is best suited for success in the art of pastry-making. Good pastry should be white, light and flaky, which result can only be secured by a careful attention to each step of the process by light handling, and baking in a moderately heated oven. Experts say that the rolling out should be repeated at least five times, and seven times if the paste is expected to be superlatively nice. —*Western Rural.*

## Brilliant Success.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

—A Kansas couple paid their marriage fee in butter. They belonged to the *creme de la creme.*

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

BISULPHIDE of carbon vapor is recommended in the place of chloroform or other volatile liquid when used for the purpose of killing entomological specimens.

RUBBER bands may be made from a solution of rubber in a mixture composed of benzine, five parts, and fine turpentine, seven parts. The benzine and turpentine must be free from oil and fatty matter.

ADHESIVE PLASTER.—Rosin, one pound; beeswax, one-quarter pound; Burgundy pitch, one-quarter pound; gum turpentine, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce. Put the first four articles into a vessel and melt; then put in the camphor in small pieces; stir until dissolved; then pour into cold water and work as wax; then roll into suitable sticks for use. This is to spread on muslin, canvas or leather, by heat.

TOILET SOAP.—An excellent article of glycerine soap is made by using one pound of bar soap containing olive oil, one pound of glycerine, one pint of alcohol and one pint of water. Shave the soap fine, put the alcohol and water in the kettle over the fire, add the soap, and, when dissolved and a greater part of the alcohol has been evaporated, add the glycerine. Continue stirring for two or three minutes and add any perfume you like.

ACCORDING to Hamilton, the severest catarrhal cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, ten drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform, each 7.5 drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit-lamp, in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as soon as volatilization is effected. The operation should be effected in about two minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

CHILBLAIN REMEDY.—When chilblains manifest themselves, the best remedy not only from preventing them ulcerating, but overcoming the tingling, itching pain and stimulating the circulation of the part to healthy action, is the liniment of belladonna, two drachms; the liniment of aconite, one drachm; carbolic acid, ten drops; to collodion flexile, one ounce; painted with a camel's-hair pencil over their surface. When the chilblains vesicate, ulcerate, or slough, it is better to omit the aconite, and apply the other components of the liniment without it. The collodion flexile forms a coating or protecting film, which excludes the air, while the sedative liniments allay the irritation, generally of no trivial nature.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—This is quite a complex condiment. It is made of wine vinegar, one and one-half gallons; walnut catsup, one gallon; mushroom catsup, one gallon; Madeira wine, half gallon; Canton soy, half gallon; moist sugar, two and one-half pounds; salt, nineteen ounces; powdered capsicum, three ounces; pimento, one and one-half ounces; coriander, one and one-half ounces; chutney, one and one-half ounces; cloves, three-quarters of an ounce; mace, three-quarters of an ounce; cinnamon, three-quarters of an ounce; asafetida, six and one-half drachms, dissolved in one pint of brandy twenty degrees above proof. Boil two pounds of hog's liver for twelve hours in one gallon of water, add water continually so as to keep up the quantity of one gallon. Mix the boiled liver thoroughly with the water, strain through a coarse sieve, and add this to the above mixture.

THE preservation of milk for several months, as fresh and sweet as when drawn from the cow, is said to be obtained by means of a recently-patented process. The milk is first placed in cans or bottles, which are filled as nearly full as possible, and immediately corked tightly or hermetically sealed. The cans or bottles are then placed in a bath of water, heated to the same temperature as the milk, in such a manner as to allow a free circulation of water beneath and around, but not over them. The temperature of the water bath is then slowly raised to between 160 and 178 deg. F. The water is kept at this temperature for a greater or less length of time, according to the period during which it is desired to preserve the milk. One hour will, it is claimed, preserve the milk four or five weeks. Five hours' heating is enough for eight months or a year. The fire is then withdrawn and the bath allowed to cool down slowly, after which the cans are withdrawn, and the operation is completed.

## Green Manures.

IN many parts of the country one of the most serious questions is that of manure. One may be so situated as not to make it profitable or convenient to keep much stock; and yet if manure has to be purchased it is seldom that it can be done so as to leave much profit. On the other hand, it is clearly a loss to farm poor ground; and thus between these "upper and nether millstones" one hardly knows what to do.

In some places much use is made of green manures. That is, the land is sown with some rapid-growing crop, which, after it has grown considerably, is plowed down; and in this way the land is fertilized. Clover is often used for this purpose, and in the South the cow-pea. There is some considerable labor involved in this style of manuring; but this is not all in most cases. A whole season is generally lost in this way of fertilizing the ground.

Still in many cases even this has been found to pay, instead of buying either stable manure or commercial fertilizers; and where land is cheap, and taxes low, it may perhaps be the best thing that can be done.

If only some one could suggest something which would grow so fast that we could plow it down and crop the same season it would be one of the best possible of discoveries. Something of this kind we find reported in the January number of the report of the Department of Agriculture, from an English source. It appears that some one had a piece of land so poor that the wheat yield was but *four* bushels per acre. In 1860, immediately after harvesting the wheat, he sowed cow-peas at the rate of two bushels per acre. Early in October he turned the resulting crop under with a deep furrow. A few weeks later he sowed on this pea-sod wheat, harrowing it in carefully. He harvested nine bushels per acre. He repeated the same process in 1870, and realized seventeen and a half bushels per acre; and again in 1871, followed by a yield of twenty-seven bushels per acre; and again in 1872, with a promise at the time of reporting forty bushels per acre. Throughout this experiment, covering five years, no fertilizer except the cow-pea was applied.

This, if correctly reported, is a tremendous result; and, if true, eclipses anything ever heard of, and is surely worthy of more thought than is usually given to newspaper paragraphs. Year after year the grain was sown on the same land, and with only about two months' growth of peas the yield had in four years increased from four to forty bushels of wheat! With such results as these it will hardly pay, even under the best circumstances, to haul manure from the stable-yard for wheat. What has been done in this way ought to be done again. Somehow we can hardly credit this stupendous result; yet we know that green manuring is excellent generally, when we give it a year's growth of the ground, and it may be that something like this can be done. We hope what we have written may have the effect of stimulating trials in this direction.—*Forney's Press.*

## Raisins.

SPAIN is the greatest producer of raisins. Those styled Valencia raisins find great favor with all classes of English people. A few years ago a crop of 12,000 tons, for the supply of the world, was considered large; now London receives 12,000 tons out of a total of 20,000 tons that are grown. These raisins also find a large market in the United States and Canada. The improvement in the article most observable of late years is that of removing the stalk before shipment. As no useful purpose has been found as yet for the stalks, they are generally burned. Muscatel or table raisins from Malaga vary widely in quality. They are known as "layers," "bunch" and "loose" raisins, the best being picked from the stalk. This sort is largely used in America. The finest growths of Muscatels come to this country in decorated boxes, with colored paper and lace edgings, increasing the expense of packing to the extent of $125 per ton.

The Sultana raisins produced in Turkey are cured in the sun, a slight sprinkling of oil being employed to prevent the too great evaporation of the moisture, and also to assist in the preservation of the fruit when packed and shipped. The Germans are also large consumers of these raisins, and they constitute an article of considerable traffic between Trieste and Smyrna. The Eleme raisins are also produced in Turkey; and are used chiefly for export to distant colonies and for ships' stores. As their name implies, they are picked raisins, and are packed specially for ship use from the vines of the Carabourna and Vourla districts in Asia Minor. The greater portion of the raisins from Smyrna are known as "Chesme," the name of an island near the main land. These are the Turkey grapes, pure and simple, without selection, picking of stalks, or any manipulation whatever. They find a ready market in Eastern countries, but are the special feature of fruit trading between Turkey and German ports. There are vast districts in Persia where raisins are cultivated, but the difficulty of getting them to market is so great that it does not pay to export, consequently they are used for distilling and for local purposes. At the Cape of Good Hope raisins are produced which find a market chiefly in Australia. Distillation from fruit is annually increasing, and the supply for this purpose is the black raisins of Turkey. These are small grapes cultivated without much care, but full of saccharine. They are much valued by winemakers, and form the stock on which much of that agreeable beverage is founded. Much also is used in the manufacture of spirituous drinks at the place of growth. This raisin has of late years been used in the wine districts of France and in Paris.

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.

PATENT MEDICINES.—That there are *some* good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California hero medicine, VINEGAR BITTERS, discovered by Dr. J. WALKER, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called Bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver renders it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts a new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented. 32

### A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

*Dear Sir*—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly affected. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,
WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

THE New York *Weekly Witness*, at One Dollar per annum, is the best Weekly newspaper in America. It has increased in circulation ten-fold within a year.

The New York *Daily Witness*, at Three Dollars, is best for business men. Send (by postal card) for sample copies.

DID you ever see a child that did not have holes through the toes of its shoes? If you did they were protected by SILVER TIPS. They never wear through at the toe. Try them.

IT is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of apparatus and appliances for the cure of deformities are annually made and applied at the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind. It has the greatest reputation of any institution in the Union for the successful treatment of all kinds of human deformities, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. Their large journal will be sent free to any address upon application.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL MAGAZINE.—The serial story, "The Lucky Stone," by Emily Huntington Miller, is continued in the March number, as is also "Life on an Island," by Helen C. Weeks. There are also several short original stories and sketches, with appropriate illustrations. "Prudy's Pocket is well filled with letters from little folks, and the "Work and Play" Department contains several interesting puzzles. Great inducements are offered to agents, who meet with good success canvassing for this popular youths' magazine. The subscription price is $1.50 per year, for which sum beautiful chromos are also furnished. Single number fifteen cents. Address JOHN E. MILLER, Publisher, Chicago, 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 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.

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.

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 Bros.' celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

# Cure for Consumption,
## COUGHS,
## Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup.

As an Expectorant it has No Equal.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

# ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

**This Great Medicine was First Offered For Sale Ten Years Ago.**

Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near; now it is sold in nearly every drug store in the United States. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast, and even from Australia large orders are received for it. And throughout Canada it is well and favorably known, and sold everywhere.

**Ministers and Public Speakers,**

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and Wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption give this Balsam a fair trial? They will be pleased with the result, and confess that the **SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.**

**READ THE FOLLOWING:**

What the St. Louis *Journal* has to say:

READ AND REFLECT.—To such as may desire a remedy for this curse of human life, Consumption, Allen's Lung Balsam gives the anchor of hope

Allen's Lung Balsam has been tried by thousands, who give evidence, not only by writing testimonials, that they have been cured, but by their physical appearance.

The recommendations this valuable remedy has received from those who know the good it has done for them, place Allen's Lung Balsam in the front rank of the healing and life-restoring remedies of this century.

**CAUTION.**—Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors.

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