Some Ideas About the Sun.

EVERYBODY knows in a general way what the sun is like, how it seems to rise and set daily, and how it is the source of light and heat; but as perhaps not many have heard of the new facts lately disclosed concerning it we shall offer a few familiar explanations on the subject. In the first place, let us pave the way by mentioning that the size or volume of the sun is 1,200,000 times greater than our earth. It is scarcely possible to form a correct notion of this extraordinary magnitude; for it baffles all ordinary conceptions. We may be assisted by the following fact: The mean distance of the moon from the earth is 237,600 miles, at which distance is its orbit all round. Now, so vast is the size of the sun that it is twice as great as the moon's orbit. In other words, if we conceive the earth placed in the center of the sun, with the moon revolving round it, that orbit would still be at a depth within the sun of more than 187,000 miles from its surface.

The distance of the sun from the earth is calculated to be 91,000,000 of miles, and across this space light travels in eight and a half minutes, or at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. At the same rate of speed, it is calculated that light from the remotest and faintest stars in our stellar system does not reach the earth in less than 3,500 years. The rays of light which left some of them in the era of Moses and the patriarchs are only now becoming visible. Although 91,000,000 of miles distant, the sun, by the use of powerful telescopes, can be brought to an apparent distance of a hundred and eighty thousand miles. Nearer the present appliances of science cannot bring it. But who can tell what yet may be done in the telescopic art? Future astronomers may be able to bring the apparent distance very much less than a hundred and eighty thousand miles. Even at that distance, however, things can be distinguished by various instruments of modern invention, which will surprise those who do not keep in mind the prodigious dimensions and luminous character of the object looked at. To us the sun appears a large brilliant ball, sailing grandly across the heavens. To the inhabitants of the sun—if there were such—the earth would look little bigger than a pea—a thing barely noticeable.

Although the sun is twelve hundred thousand times greater than the earth, its weight is not in the same proportion. It is only three hundred thousand times heavier than the earth; so that, bulk for bulk, it is only one-quarter as dense. This want of density, however, is compensated for by its vast size, so that its mass is sufficient to attract the various planets, and keep them whirling round it at their respective distances. The comparatively large bulk furnishes the advantage of radiating from a spacious surface the qualities of light and heat—all circumstances as regards ends to be served being of the finest possible adjustment. The sun and its attendant planets, with their sub-planets or moons, constitute together a machine of such marvelous perfection and regularity that, after numberless ages, the process of movement, according to set laws, has undergone no appreciable derangement

Our wonder at this stupendous accuracy is lost in the knowledge that, after all, the sun, with its planetary system, is a mere unit in creation. Scientifically speaking, the sun is a star. It is just one of the many stars in the firmament. Every one of the myriads of stars visible to the eye is a sun rotating in its own assigned portion of space, with, in all probability, planetary bodies wheeling around it. Even that does not complete the wonder. Translated to the most distant of these suns, we should still see suns at immeasurable distances; and so on we might go, traveling through an eternity of suns and attendant worlds—the journey endless, on and on forever. Can any one think of this prolific magnificence without lifting up his heart in awe and admiration of the Almighty creator and sustainer? Let us, however, come down to particulars about the sun in her own system.

The common notion is, that it is a pure, shining body, always presenting to us the same surface. Investigations do not sustain the belief as to uniformity of appearance. It is ascertained to turn on its axis like our own earth, with this difference, that instead of four-and-twenty hours its complete rotation requires about five-and-twenty days. Acquainted with this fact, we are led to understand some of the more remarkable phenomena of the sun. These consist of certain dark spots of different dimensions, and very irregular outlines, which are discovered on its surface. The spots seemingly shift their relative position. The shifting is only apparent, being partly due to the rotation, which exhibits the surface at different points of view. The nature of these spots has been a matter of much speculation, and even now the question regarding them is not quite settled. Assuming that the sun is substantially a dark body, surrounded with a shining surface, a region of light-and-heat-giving vapor radiating earthward and sunward, called the *photosphere*, it was thought by Dr. Wilson, of Glasgow, in 1769, that the dark spots were cavities or openings in this luminous surface through which the body of the sun was visible. Recent inquiries tend to confirm this opinion. Usually, as is observed, the dark spots are environed by bright streaks or will, fantastic appearance, spoken of as *faculæ*, the Latin word for torches. There is, however, great difficulty in coming to any distinct idea of the spots, for, independently of the apparent shifting by rotation, they sometimes assume the most extraordinary changes in a single day, or from hour to hour. Their size is tremendous. A width of 50,000 miles across is not uncommon—a size more than sufficient to swallow up a body several times the size of the habitable globe.

That the sun has not a perfectly smooth surface is now thoroughly known by observations made during solar eclipses. When the body of the moon covers the disc of the luminary it is seen that there are huge protuberances of a red color projecting like mountain masses beyond the edges of the photosphere. It is only when the dazzling light of the photosphere is hid that these become visible. On such occasions a photograph is taken by a suitable apparatus, and a picture is secured of the projections, along with the luminous corona or glory surrounding the darkened body. Besides what seem to be comparatively permanent projections from the sun's disc, there are observed to be streams of flame shooting wildly out to a height of thousands of miles. These flames, which are red in appearance, are believed to consist of incandescent gases, bursting from the body of the sun like the torrents of fiery vapor from a volcano. The height reached by the flames is reckoned to be at times at least 72,000 miles above the photosphere. Flames so lofty and so magnificent in dimensions fill one with astonishment. We call them flames for want of any other term to express their appearance. Properly speaking, they are demonstrations of a hot gas in which there is no actual burning. Fire can take place only where there is oxygen or some other gas to support combustion, and in this case there is no evidence of there being any gas but hydrogen. The flame-like aspect does not, therefore, comprehend the principle of destruction.

It has been ascertained that the photosphere is always in a state of violent agitation. It appears as a stormy ocean of luminous matter, rolling at a height above the body of the sun, and to it may be imputed the light and heat which are radiated to the earth and other planets. The composition of the photosphere and of the other envelopes of the sun has been the subject of prolonged investigation by means of that wonderful instrument of modern invention, the spectroscope. Strange as it may seem, this instrument, when turned toward a luminous body like the sun, no matter how distant, can tell with certainty that such and such substances enter into its composition, and also whether they are in a gaseous state, or solid, or liquid. By this means the presence in the sun of the vapors of sodium, magnesium, barium and iron has been ascertained. Hydrogen is also a prominent ingredient in the sun's atmosphere, if we may so call it. Immediately outside the photosphere, or bright surface, there is a layer of red-hot hydrogen, called the chromosphere, rising here and there into those protuberances we spoke of, and occasionally bursting out in jets of flame tens of thousands of miles high. Below this we have the photosphere, a region containing metallic vapors, along, probably, with numerous deposited cloud-particles of these vapors, which form, as it were, small centers of radiation. To supply the waste of heat caused by this radiation, the surface of the photosphere is kept in constant agitation by convection-currents, the cooled portions sinking down and warmer matter being heaved up. It is believed that these upheavals cause the faculæ, and that the spots are produced by a down-rush of comparatively cold matter from the chromosphere into hollows of the photosphere.

There is a far grander problem to be solved. How are we to account scientifically for the origin, the formation of the sun, and its planetary attendants? What explanation may be given on these points would apply to all the suns in the universe. Theologically, the world was made out of nothing, which is quite true; the word nothing, by an allowable interpretation, signifying nothing solid or tangible. The elements of creation are understood to have been masses of gaseous matter scattered like luminous, filmy clouds in the realms of space, which modern science designates as *nebulæ*, from *nebula*, the Latin for a cloud. Some writers have fancifully spoken of the nebulæ as star dust, as being the rudimentary material from which stars have been formed. From this nebulous or dust-like condition the particles are supposed to be aggregated through a concurrence of forces, and by a series of progressive developments the primordial chaos is concentrated into a solid sphere. In other words, the whole of material nature—land, water, rocks, metals, vegetables, animal substances, and even the air we breathe—may be said to consist of the nebulous gases in different combinations and degrees of condensation, and into the same primary condition they may be chemically resolved. What was the extent of the nebulæ at the beginning of created existence no one can tell. They may have filled the whole universe. All we know is that they still abundantly exist. Sir John Herschel made a catalogue of upward of 5,000 discoverable by the telescope.

We cannot in this little sketch describe the progressive stages which this last-named astronomer assigns to the nebular aggregation, as seen in the heavens. La-Place, in his great work, the "Mecanique Celeste," traces the condensation to the force of gravity. According to his view, a mass of nebulous matter formed the nucleus of the sun, which, being endued with a rotating motion, threw off masses in the shape of rings; then these rings, breaking and contracting in length, formed planets at variable distances. Saturn's rings are supposed to furnish an example of what all planets originally were. The sun therefore stands in the relation of parent to the planetary bodies which, in obedience to well-known laws, circulate about him. Commonly, we speak of eight planets, of which the earth is one; but there are not fewer than a hundred and thirty-four to which names have been given, besides an incalculable number too small to be visible, but some of which, coming within the earth's attraction, fall as meteors. To all these we may add the sub-planets, which are held to have been thrown off from their primaries as these were from the sun. At all events, it is as near certitude as possible that the earth we inhabit is a morsel of the sun fashioned from glowing materials into that world which is so well adapted to vegetable and animal life. In its internal heat and volcanoes it still bears traces of its condition when it parted company with the sun. Clothed in all its beauty it might be pardonable to define it as only a cooling cinder from which the heat of its solar parentage has not altogether departed.

One thing specially remains to complete the wondrous story of inanimate creation. We refer to the heat residing in the sun. How was it produced? This heat, in which our globe participates, had its origin in force. Particles of matter rushing into violent collision produce heat. A concentration of nebulæ on a great scale gave the sun that amount of heat which is still conserved for the benefit of the dependent planetary bodies. In what ever way heat is produced, it is ultimately to the sun that it is due. Every bit of coal was once a vegetable substance grown by the sun's heat, and this store of heat we disengage by fire to give us warmth as well as to move machinery. The heat from an ordinary fire, therefore, is directly traceable to those tremendous forces which brought together the materials of the sun. But will not the conserved heat of this grand luminary be in process of time expended? Whether the sun's heat will ever die out is a point shrouded from finite intelligence. As yet there is no appearance of decay in the sun's beneficent energy, and we may be perfectly at our ease on the subject.—"*W. C.*," *in Hearth and Home.*

The Civil Rights Bill.

The all-night session of the Senate Friday, and the strict party vote on Saturday morning, by which the Civil Rights bill passed, show that with all the talk of dead issues and the end of absurd prejudices there is yet work for the Republican party to perform. The bitter flight made by the Democracy in opposition to this measure recalled their efforts of a similar character a few years ago, and when the Republicans, so lately divided over a question of finance, came solidly into line and once more exhibited their intelligence, magnanimity and fearless disregard of angry protests and weak ridicule by voting for the bill, the sight lent new hope and spirit to every member of the party throughout the country.

Democratic and independent papers are wont to express surprise at the persistency with which the colored people of the South vote the Republican ticket. There should be no wonder at it. If they should do otherwise they would furnish indubitable evidence that the charges of the Democratic party against them were true. After all these years of warfare, a war waged on the side of Republicans to disenthrall, enfranchise and raise them up to the full stature of manhood, and on the side of the Democracy to defeat these objects, the colored man would be an imbecile as well as an ingrate should he be anything but the straightest partisan or vote anything except the purest Republican ticket. That they cannot be drawn away from the ranks, as has been so often attempted, only proves that the confidence of the party in the intelligence of the race was not misplaced.

We see, by the way, and the fact is not without significance, that Mr. Schurz neither voted for the bill nor was he paired with any of the opposition upon it. The question naturally arises—Where was Schurz? Where was this champion and friend of Mr. Sumner, who announced only a few days ago that he assumed the fallen mantle of the late Massachusetts Senator, and proposed to fight out the battles which that eminent statesman had so long prosecuted? "Calls he this a backing of his friends?" There was a long debate on the bill. All through Friday and Saturday night the blows fell thick and fast upon this favorite measure of the late Massachusetts Senator, but his professed friend and eulogist was not there. The words in its favor fell from the lips of those who had sometimes differed with Mr. Sumner, and who, through the last few years of his life, had been compelled to tread a path apart from him; but they were strong, manly, potent words, nevertheless, and, supplemented by votes, carried the measure through the Senate. Schurz was not needed, it is true, but where was he?

The contest over this bill did much to unite the Republican party in Congress, and much to unite it in the country. We hope it will be followed by earnest and patriotic efforts everywhere to harmonize differences of opinion and to place before the people such men and measures as can command the unqualified support of the thousands who would regard the disintegration of the party with unfeigned sorrow, and its defeat as a public calamity.—*Inter-Ocean, May 26.*

A HARTFORD man remembers that on the 15th of May, 1833, four or five inches of snow fell.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Two ounces of common carbolic acid dissolved in three quarts of water, applied once a week through the aid of a watering pot after the house has been carefully swept out, will rid fowls of all pests in the way of vermin.

TO RENDER LEATHER WATERPROOF.—A French patent has been taken out for the following compound to render boots and shoes waterproof: Carbonate of soda 20 parts, oil of turpentine 50 parts, tar oil 100 parts, rosin 25 parts, linseed oil 15 parts, isinglass 15 parts, gutta percha 125 parts and glue 25 parts.

BRASS TIPS ON CATTLE'S HORNS.—Screw them on with any kind of a wrench that will fit the button. If the horn is slender the point which protrudes through the button should be cut off. They are not usually put on until the animal is at least three years of age. We do not remember seeing them on any animal younger than that.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO MAKE HAIR CURL.—The method employed by professional workers in hair is as follows: Wet the hair to be curled, wrap it smoothly around a cylindrical stick or tube of proper size, tie it in place, then put it in water and boil it two or three hours, remove it from the boiler, wrap it carefully in newspaper and bake it in a moderate oven for an hour. Thus treated, it will stay in curl permanently.

IT is admitted on all hands that the quicker the milk is withdrawn from the cow's udder the better are the results in every respect. It is obvious that milking can be done quicker with both hands than with one. Time is saved to the milker, while the cow is not so liable to become restless. The sooner milk is strained and aired after it is drawn the less is the liability of its becoming sour. It is generally conceded that slow and protracted milking serves to dry up a cow and to make her hard to milk.

HOW TO RAISE BLACKBERRIES.—If you have access to only a few bushes dig up the roots with care without mutilating the bark, lay them on a block, cut them in pieces about three inches long with an ax or hatchet; prepare the ground as for corn or potatoes and plant one piece of root in the furrow or drill about four or five feet apart, covering each one with about one inch of rich and mellow soil; step on it with one foot so as to press the moist dirt firmly about the piece planted, and then draw on more mellow earth to the depth of one or two inches. This can be done at the North at any time from the 1st of April until the middle of June. Every piece of root will send up from one to three canes before autumn. If the soil is rich and mellow the bushes will yield some fruit the next season, provided the ground is kept free and clean from grass and weeds, or the surface mulched to keep down all vegetation. Try a short row. The roots of any variety of blackberries, if planted in this manner, will soon form large and productive bushes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

USEFUL HINTS.—A lady writing to the *Country Gentleman* thus recapitulates some of the valuable suggestions she has had the good sense to learn from her servant girls. She says: "The other day Mary was ironing and asked for a piece of sand-paper to rub her irons on. I was astonished that I had never thought of it before; it is so nice, removes every bit of starch or anything else, and makes them so smooth. One girl taught me that old corsets make the best stove-cloths. Just one-half at a time is a convenient size. They are ready made and much better, when unfolded, to take hold of anything with than a made holder, and much easier to wash. Just throw them in with the brown towels, as many as you happen to get soiled during the week, and they come out clean and ready to use again. Another girl pours hot water on the blades only of steel knives and they wipe easily and do not need drying. Another one told me the best way to keep hams and dried beef was to pack in dry salt. We have tried it several years with perfect success. An old salt barrel is convenient. Set it in some cool, dry place; put quite a thick layer of salt in the bottom; then pack in the hams, using the pieces of dried beef, if you have any, for chinking; cover with salt; then hams and salt again till the barrel is full. There is not the least danger from insects, if the hams are smoked and the beef dried and put away early before the flies come around; and they are much nicer to handle than when put in ashes or oats, or anything of that kind."

About Beehives.

A TALL hive, when extremes are avoided, usually gives the best results. The demand for box honey has increased over that for swarms. We want hives to accommodate us in that respect. The tall hive that was best for swarms gave but little. A hive with a large top will take on more boxes than the tall small one, and the bees will often fill them as quickly as the smaller number. This encouraged us to try a still larger surface for boxes. This was done by placing them at the side of the combs. The depth of our boxes is 5½ inches; one placed on the other made eleven inches, just the height of our frames. Two courses can be set on the side of the comb, and enough can be put on both sides—when the length of ours—to hold eighty pounds, besides those on the top.

Some bee-keepers put several tiers of boxes on smaller hives. But experience shows us that those farthest from the body of the hive are worked in very slowly. There is a great gain in having every box as near as possible to the main hive. I cannot think of another shape that will admit so much room for boxes in close connection with the hive. If the long hive stood on the end, making it a tall hive, the same number of boxes might be used, but they would have to be piled on each other to a greater depth, making it more trouble to take off boxes from the lower ones when only those were full. The main combs of the hive would often become heavy and break loose and fall to the bottom. If a piece to support them were put across, it would divide the comb so that the queen would keep the brood in the lower part. The space above would be filled with honey and the boxes on the top would be about the same as if they were on a tier or two of boxes below them.—*M. Quinby.*

General Howard.

There have been for a long time stories in circulation prejudicial to Gen. Howard, late of the Freedman's Bureau. He was a brave and conspicuous soldier of the war, he had been eminent in the good work of the freedmen, and he was a member of the church. To blacken his name, therefore, was to stigmatize several good things, and the dirty work has been zealously prosecuted in what were known when Gen. Howard was leading an army corps and losing an arm as "Copperhead" circles, his chief opponent being Fernando Wood. Some time since the Secretary of War sent certain statements to the House of Representatives, and a court-martial was ordered upon charges involving Gen. Howard's personal and official character. The court has sent its decision to the President, and, as it is known to be favorable, the expiring effort of malice was to insinuate that there were serious differences of judgment in the court. But the counsel of Gen. Howard telegraphed to Mr. Edgar Ketchum that the court was unanimous upon the statement of facts, also upon all matters affecting his character as an officer and a gentleman, and also in commending his conduct as Commissioner—a decision which will be cordially welcomed by the country.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Little Advice to Farmers.

HELP your wives in every way you can, trivial though it may seem to you. For instance, keep an extra pair of shoes or slippers in the hall or entry, and always remember to change your dirty boots before entering her clean rooms. Then you may be sure of a smile of welcome, as no dirt will be left after you for her to clean up. In the evening comb your hair as carefully as ever you did in your courting days, put on a clean coat or dressing-gown, and when you take your paper to read do not read to yourself and leave her to lonesome thoughts while sewing or mending, but remember that she too has been working hard all day, and is still working. Read to her whatever interests you, so that her interests and opinions may grow with yours, and that she may comprehend something besides love stories, of which too many have read more than they should. You will both be happier, and being a farmer's or a mechanic's wife will not be such a dreadful tiresome and lonely life as many girls have every reason now to think it is.—*Science of Health.*

—Sedatives for Children.—The *Popular Science Monthly* gives this warning on the important matter of using sedatives for little ones: "One of the great dangers attending the use of the various sedatives employed in the nursery is that they tend to produce the opium habit. These quack medicines owe their soothing and quieting effects to the action of opium, and the infant is by them given a morbid appetite for narcotic stimulants. The offering for sale of such nostrums should be prohibited, as tending to the physical and moral deterioration of the race. In India mothers give to their infants sugar pills containing opium, and the result is a languid, sensual race of hopeless debauchees. In the United States the poisonous dose is administered under another name, but the consequence will probably be the same."

A FIVE weeks' Normal School for Pianists and Organists will begin at Evanston, Ill., July 8, offering superior advantages. Full particulars can be had by addressing W. S. B. Mathews, Chicago, Ill.

A SINGULAR natural curiosity is found at Sadawga Pond, in Wittingham, Vt., consisting of 150 acres of land floating on the surface of the water, covered with cranberries, and even sustaining trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond the island rises and falls with it, and fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down as through the ice in the winter. A similar island once existed in a small lake near Bangor, Me.; and there are many such in Southern Florida.

DON'T TAMPER WITH A COUGH.—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 trivial disease to which 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.

Means What He Says.

Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and *means* what he says when he offers $500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "*Humbug!*" "HUMBUG!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good-natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this catarrh is not round or spherical but as flat as a "flap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world *moves*, and that medical science is *progressive*—the opinion of Dr. Dumpling to the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure Catarrh thousands who have used it attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand,
You will find it in drug stores all over the land.

[From the Catskill Recorder, Nov. 15, 1872.]

A GOOD REMEDY.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Sage's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commend humbugs of any name or nature, and a large portion of patent medicines may safely be classed as impositions upon public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's remedy upon the members of our family and others, in Catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence.

The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merits.

THE NEW PANACEA.—Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases.

Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that VINEGAR BITTERS possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even *claimed* for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence. 43

WILBOFT'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has become so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MORE than a thousand Physicians recommend the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Indiana, and direct their patients there for treatment, for Physicians in general practice have not the apparatus, appliances and facilities to do them justice. This Institution, with $500,000 capital stock, treats thousands of cases of Paralysis, Diseased and Deformed Joints, Crooked Legs and Feet, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. Address the Institute for circular.

THERE are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

FACTORIES and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.

VICTIMS of Consumption seeking relief and restored health should use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of Tar.

THE Atlantic Cable is a national benefit, so are SILVER-TIPPED Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Try them. For Sale by all Dealers.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co's "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

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.

☞ ASTHMA can be cured. See Hurst's advertisement

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

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

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

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

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

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