The Delusions of Drink.

KING SOLOMON has the credit of being the wisest man that ever lived; and he declared that he who is deceived by wine, the mocker, and strong drink, the raging, is *not* wise. The delusions of drink are as old as drink itself, and are as prevalent now as in Solomon's time. There are men who honestly believe that alcoholic drink is good for them; yet there is not one of them who would touch it except as a prescribed medicine if it were not for its pleasant taste. The delusion touching its healthfulness grows out of the desire to justify an appetite which may either be natural or acquired. If a man likes whisky or wine, he likes to think that it is good for him, and he will take some pains to prove that it is so, both to himself and others.

Now, alcohol is a pure stimulant. There is not so much nutriment in it as there is in a chip. It never added anything to the permanent forces of life, and never can add anything. Its momentary intensification of force is a permanent abstraction of force from the drinker's capital stock. All artificial excitants bring exhaustion. The physicians know this, and the simplest man's reason is quite capable of comprehending it. If any man supposes that daily drink, even in small quantities, is conducive to his health, he is deluded. If he possess a sluggish temperament, he may be able to carry his burden without much apparent harm, but burden it is, and burden it will always be.

After a man has continued moderate drinking long enough, then comes a change—a demand for more drink. The old quantity does not suffice. The powers which have been insensibly undermined clamor, under the pressure of business, for increased stimulation. It is applied, and the machine starts off grandly; the man feels strong, his form grows portly, and he works under constant pressure. Now he is in a condition of great danger, but the delusion is upon him that he is in no danger at all. At last, however, drink begins to take the place of food. His appetite grows feeble and fitful. He lives on his drink, and of course there is but one end to this—viz.: death! It may come suddenly, through the collapse of all his powers or through paralysis, or it may come slowly, through atrophy and emaciation. His friends see that he is killing himself, but he cannot see it at all. He walks in a delusion from his early manhood to his death.

A few weeks ago one of our city physicians publicly read a paper on the drinking habits of women. It was a thoughtful paper, based on a competent knowledge of facts. It ought to have been of great use to those women of the city who are exposed to the dangers it portrayed, and especially to those who have acquired the habits it condemned. Soon afterward there appeared in the columns of a daily paper a protest from a writer who ought to be a good deal more intelligent than he is, against the doctor's conclusions. The health and physique of the beer-drinking Englishwoman were placed over against the health and physique of the water-drinking American women, to the disadvantage of the latter. The man is deluded. It is not a year since Sir Henry Thompson, one of the most eminent medical men in England—a man notoriously beyond the reach of any purely Christian consideration—declared against the beer-drinking of England on strictly sanitary grounds. Our litterateur declares that the Englishwoman can outwalk her American sister. That depends entirely upon the period of life when the task is undertaken. The typical Englishwoman who has stood by the beer diet until she is more than forty years old is too fat to walk anywhere easily out of doors, or gracefully within.

During our late civil war this matter of drinking for health's sake was thoroughly tried. A stock of experience and observation was acquired that ought to have lasted for a century. Again and again, thousands and thousands of times, was it proved that the man who drank nothing was the better man. He endured more, he fought better, he came out of the war healthier than the man who drank. Nothing is more easily demonstrable than that the liquor used by the two armies, among officers and men alike, was an unmitigated curse to them. It disturbed the brains and vitiated the councils of the officers, and debilitated and demoralized the men. Yet all the time the delusion among officers and men was, that there were both comfort and help in whisky.

The delusions of drink are numberless, but there is one of them which stands in the way of reform so decidedly that it calls for decided treatment. We allude to the notion that it is a nice thing to drink nice liquors or wines at one's home, to offer them to one's friends, and to make them minister to good-fellowship at every social gathering, while it is a very different thing to drink bad liquor, in bad places, and in large quantities. A man full of good wine feels that he has a right to look with contempt upon the Irishman who is full of bad whisky. It is not a long time since the election of a professor in a British University was opposed solely on the ground that he neither drank wine nor offered it to his friends; and when, by a small majority, his election was effected, the other professors decided not to recognize him socially. There are thus two men whom these sticklers for wine despise—viz.: the man who gets drunk on bad liquor, and the man who drinks no liquor at all. Indeed, they regard the latter with a hatred or contempt which they do not feel for the poor drunkard. The absolute animosity with which many men in society regard any one who is conscientiously opposed to wine-drinking could only spring from a delusion in regard to the real nature of their own habits. The sensitiveness of these people on this subject, however, shows that they suspect the delusion of which they are the victims. They claim to be on the side of temperance. They deprecate drunkenness, and really don't see what is to be done about it. They wish that men would be more rational in their enjoyment of the good things of the world, etc., etc.; but their eyes seem blinded to the fact that they stand in the way of all reform. The horrible drunkenness of the larger cities of Great Britain, with which no hell that America holds can compare for a moment, can never be reformed until the drinking habits of the English clergy and the English gentry are reformed. With eleven-twelfths of the British clergy wine-drinkers, and water-drinkers tabooed in society, and social drinking the fashion in all the high life of the realm, the workman will stand by his gin, brutality will reign in its own, chosen centers undisturbed, and those centers will increasingly become what, to a frightful extent, they already are—festering sores upon the body social, and stenches in the nostrils of the world.

The habits neither of Great Britain nor America will be improved until men of influence in every walk of life are willing to dispense with their drinking customs. Hundreds of thousands of English-speaking men go to a drunkard's grave every year. There is nothing in sanitary considerations as they relate to the moderate drinker, and surely nothing in the pleasures of the moderate drinker, to mitigate this curse. It is all a delusion. The water-drinker is the healthy man, and the happy man. Spirits, wine, beer, alcoholic beverages of all sorts are a burden and a bane, and there is no place where a good man can stand unshadowed by a fatal delusion, except upon the safe ground of total abstinence. Until that ground is taken, and held, by good men everywhere, there can be no temperance reform. The wine-drinkers of England and America have the whisky-drinkers in their keeping. What do they propose to do with them?—*Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner's for March.*

Brief Sayings.

I KNOW plenty ov people who are allwuss reddy to hed a subskripshun for most ennything, from whom yu kant kollekt a det to save yure life. This iz illegitimate charity.

To bekum famous requires mutch time and pashunce—first, to be entitled to it, and next, to make the world admit it.

Giv a man work and yu make him independent; giv him munny and yu make him dependent.

Tricing to refute lies iz like tricing to kill oph musketoze; yu only git rid of thoze which are partly satisfied and let in a fresh and hungry batch.

A man would think to hear the menny lies in cirkulashun that there want truth enuf in the world to do the bizzness with.

Every species ov revenge iz harder for the author ov it to bear than it iz for the viktim.

There iz sum doubt whether a man could be an angell or not down here belo, but the fust question he would ask would be, "Will it pay?"

A man without energy iz like an engine without enny steam, good for old iron.

Good breeding will make a man polite, but it won't make him honest.

Marriage iz a cluss transackshun and should be figgured down to az fine a point as possible, for most ov the joy and sorrow ov this life hinges upon it.

The clusser we git to a grate man the less he appears to us. Distance lends her enchantment in this case az liberal az in enny other.

No man ov real genius haz ever been able to eskape notiss, but the world haz allowed thousands ov them to starve to deth.

Deep waters make a still noise. So do deep men.

Men will sumtimes admit that they hav been disappointed, but it iz hard to find one who will own up to a blunder.

Munny iz like time—the more a man haz on hand ov either, the more he wants, and the less he knows how to use it.

There iz sutch a thing az bringing up children too carefull. They should be allowed to ruff it once in a while.—*Josh Billings, in N. Y. Weekly.*

A Love Story Told by Mr. Beecher.

TOM was a strapping, healthy boy, with a great appetite. He lived up in the mountains among the charcoal-burners until he was nineteen. Then he went down into the valley and hired out to a farmer. Tom was a scullion and a drudge, and at first the farmer hesitated to trust even the hogs to his care. But there was a glimmering of something in him that showed just a little through his uncouthness. After a year or two he became a full farm laborer—a broad-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful fellow, who made himself clumsily useful. Well, about that time the farmer's daughter came home from school. What a revelation she was to Tom. He never knew until then what it was to worship anything, nor how awkward and coarse he was. He would have given all he had, which wasn't much, to learn how to get into a room without hitting the door, or what to do with his hands, or how to sit down right. He began to change his clothes for better ones when he came in from the day's work, and there was about him the dawning of improvement. Finally the great day came. He stood trembling before the farmer's daughter, the hard word was spoken, and she didn't repulse him. I think there is nothing in the life of a man which so rouses and stirs him as love. Tom went to the wrestling matches, and what a vim there was in him. He read, he went to church, he wanted to see how people acted. And when after a good life he grew to be an old man, and talked in a trembling voice to his grandchildren, he used to say, "Oh, what a wife she was to me. Whatever I became she made me." The world is full of just such instances of blessed influence.—*New York Sun.*

Schools and Eyes.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has recently been calling attention to the strain necessarily placed upon the eyes of the public school pupils in that city, and sharply criticises the want of adaptation in the structure of the buildings to the heath of those ornamental and useful organs. The main point of these criticisms is by no means exclusively applicable to Philadelphia. The public school-houses there are, on an average, better arranged in this respect than they are in many other places. At all events, the fault is far from being a peculiar or uncommon one. If there is any part of the earth's surface where schools are to be found at all in which the same deficiency does not exist, we must acknowledge our ignorance of even the name of that happy locality.

The increasing prevalence of certain defects of the eye has been for many years a subject of serious consideration and investigation in Germany. Cases of near-sightedness especially have in that country been found to be becoming more and more numerous. Similar investigations would undoubtedly develop something like this state of affairs here, though not to the same degree. But, however our country may in regard to these points compare with Germany or any other nation, there is quite enough here to demand the earnest attention of parents, teachers, physicians, and all others who take an interest in the welfare of the boys and girls who are growing up. A disease of the eye, it is true, does not often endanger life; nor is near-sightedness as serious a calamity as the loss of a limb. But a man, and especially an educated man, who, on account of chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva or incipient amaurosis is forbidden by his physician to read or study, except perhaps a very short time by daylight each day, is deprived of privileges for which to many individuals no amount of money, however great, would be a substitute. The inconveniences to which a near-sighted man is subjected, whether he wears spectacles or goes without them, are often no slight matter. Nor are they always mere inconveniences. There are many employments from which he is, where the defect exists in a serious degree, either practically excluded, or in the exercise of which he is subjected to great impediments and difficulties.

The question of the condition of a school pupil's eyes relates not only to the manner but to the extent of their use. Many children, particularly those under ten or twelve years of age, are required to keep their eyes upon the pages of books fully twice as much as they ought to be. Excessive labor of the eyes is one of the ways in which school-boys and school-girls, through the misdirected zeal of their parents to give them a good education, are often in a great measure deprived of the power of enjoying or using that education after they have got it. Unhappily, it is not the only way.

It would be an exceedingly valuable investigation if medical gentlemen of skill and reputation should be employed to make a careful examination of the eyes of the pupils of the public schools of our large cities. This could probably be done with little expense. There are scientific men of high standing who would, we should imagine, be glad to assist in the work for little compensation. The results of such an investigation would, unquestionably, startle the community. Whether the work would immediately accomplish anything more than merely to create a sensation on the subject, we do not know. But in any case it would set some people thinking about the matter who never gave any attention to it before, and would ultimately, if not at once, produce beneficial effects. There is scarcely any branch of hygiene in regard to which so much definite and tangible knowledge could be obtained by scientific examinations and investigations of the kind of which we are speaking as that which relates to the health and preservation of the organs of sight. Indeed, some of the defects to which they are liable can not only be ascertained with certainty, but defined with almost mathematical exactness. This is especially true of the important and, as we have already intimated, increasing defect of near-sightedness. It is almost as easy to know precisely how near-sighted an individual is as how tall he is, or how many pounds he weighs. Any good optician or oculist could in a couple of hours or less find out the exact condition in this respect of every individual in a pretty large school.

We have had room in this article to do nothing more than call attention to the general subject of it. Particular illustrations, however, of the evils to which we have been alluding will, we doubt not, at once occur to many of our readers, especially those of them who are the parents of children attending either public or private schools. These illustrations would, we fear, present themselves still more numerously and forcibly if parents and others interested in the education of children would more generally than is now the case take the interest in the subject which its importance demands.—*New York Times.*

Rabbits Gnawing Trees.

MR. E. A. REIHL, a well known horticulturist near Alton, Ill., thus tells the *Western Agriculturist* how he prevented the depredations of rabbits in his orchard:

"Rabbits do not at all times bark fruit trees, yet are apt to get into the habit at almost any time and to attack almost any kind of tree. They are, however, most apt to commence their ugly tricks when the ground is covered with snow and frozen; when one commences he will teach others in a short time, just as cattle will learn from each other to browse on shrubs or plants on which they usually do not feed. If the rabbit that does the mischief, is caught or killed the others may not begin the practice.

"My practice now is to set traps for them during the winter, and to hunt them when I have time for the latter, and to have them served on the table, where they are quite acceptable when properly prepared. I also keep close watch of my trees, and if I see that any of them are being barked, I cut an apple into thin slices and dose it with strychnine and put it near the injured trees, and the next morning I usually find the rabbit or rabbits that have been doing the mischief laid out near the scene of their depredations.

"Strychnine is much better than any other poison, because it acts quick, and the rabbit, eating only a part of a slice, is sure to remain within sight of the spot where he ate it; and no animal will get poisoned by eating it, for I have not been able to get either hog, dog or cat to eat the flesh when given whole or skinned and cut up. With arsenic or other poison the work is not so quick and there is some danger that such a poisoned rabbit might be caught or shot and used as food by human beings, whose senses of taste or smell are not so acute as with animals, and harm might result."

A Gardener's Barometer.

THE common camphor bottle makes a very cloudy index of atmospheric weight and weather changes, on which the following is an improvement: Dissolve two and one-half drachms of camphor in eleven fluid drachms of alcohol. Put thirty-eight grains of nitrate of potash (saltpetre) and thirty-eight grains of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) into nine fluid drachms of water; when all are perfectly dissolved, mix the two solutions. Shake them well in a two-ounce or four-ounce white glass vial, cork very loosely, or, better, tie over the mouth a piece of linen or cotton cloth, and place the instrument in a good light out of the sunshine, where it can be observed without handling.

When the weather is fine and clear, the fluid is also; but on the least change the chemicals, which lie as a sediment, rise in beautiful frond-like crystals proportionately, and again duly subside. By watching these changes one soon becomes able to predict the changes probable for a few hours to come in any locality. This instrument is also a pretty philosophical toy, showing how sensitive some chemical solutions are to atmospheric influences. We saw barometers of this kind for sale in London several years ago, but do not recollect meeting with them in this country, except the home-made ones prepared according to the above directions, which have been several times published, but may be new to some of our readers.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Triumph of American Pianos.

George Steck & Co., of New York, Receive the Gold Medal at the Vienna Exposition.

The Imperial Commission at Vienna have decided the question of merit in piano-forte manufacture by awarding the only Gold Medal within their gift to Messrs. George Steck & Co., of N. Y. This is a magnificent testimonial to the wonderful beauties of tone and workmanship in the Steck instruments, and will unquestionably add to their already well-established *prestige*.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The official letter is as follows;

VIENNA, Dec. 13, 1873.

"GEO. STECK, *Esq.*—SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I this day received from the Baron Schwarz-Senborn a Gold Medal awarded to you for the Pianos exhibited by you at the Vienna Exposition."

"THOMAS MCELRATH, U. S. Com'ss'ner."

LEMON CHEESE.—Dissolve an ounce of gelatine in a pint of water for an hour, add four ounces sugar, the rind and juice of a large lemon, and simmer over the fire till the gelatine is entirely dissolved; strain, and when nearly cold beat into it the white of an egg thoroughly beaten. Wet the molds with water and put it in them. When turned out it will look like snow. This is a grateful dish to invalids.

HOME MADE CANDLES.—Many of our readers in the country will find that candles can be made economically by mixing a little melted beeswax with the tallow to give durability to the candle and to prevent its "running." The light from the tallow candle can be improved in clearness and brilliancy by using small wicks which have been dipped in spirits of turpentine and thoroughly dried.

THE following is well recommended as ink for shoemakers: Take one quart alcohol; tincture of iron seven ounces; pulverized nut-galls two ounces; extract of log-wood three ounces; ink powder one paper. Mix all together and shake two or three times daily for a week or ten days.

—Montana has within her borders over 1,300 miles of river navigable by steamers.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

TO GET a person out of a hysteric fit put the feet and legs in warm water.

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

CATARRH is sometimes cured by smoking dried mullen leaves. Use a clean clay pipe and let the smoke pass through the nostrils.

MOON-EYE, or periodic ophthalmia, in horses cannot be prevented, according to the *Spirit of the Times*. The disease will run its course in spite of treatment.

SLEEP may frequently be procured, when hurtful opiates have failed, by taking a quarter of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a third of a tumbler of water.

METALS may be made to adhere to glass by a cement composed of powdered litharge, two parts, dry white lead, one part, boiled linseed oil, three parts, mixed with one part of copal varnish to a thick paste.

SWEET SAUCE.—Sweeten one pint of richest cream with three ounces of white sugar, and flavor with one gill of brandy and a little nutmeg or powdered cinnamon. This sauce is especially suited to accompany apple dumplings.

SPOTS ON VARNISH.—Take a soft cloth and wet in alcohol; rub the spot briskly, and it will disappear entirely; then rub on a little boiled linseed oil and it will be restored to its original color and polish.—*Farmer's Wife, in Country Gentleman.*

A DISCOVERY of interest to wood engravers is the fact that plates of polished slate may be used as substitutes for boxwood for engraving. These plates will furnish over 100,000 impressions without loss of detail, do not warp and are not affected by oil or water.

SALT is used to benefit clover, to stiffen the straw in wheat and oats, and as a fertilizer for asparagus. It may be used on clover and wheat or oats at the rate of three to six bushels per acre, and for asparagus a peck to the square rod may be used with benefit.—*American Agriculturist.*

FOR a cough, hop sirup is said to be very efficacious. To one ounce of hops and one pint of water add one tablespoonful of flaxseed. Put all in a saucepan, and boil it till reduced one-half. Strain it off, add half a pint of molasses or a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and boil until it becomes a thick sirup. When cold take a teaspoonful at a time.

INGROWING TOE NAIL—TO CURE.—Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, heat it until it becomes very hot and pour on the granulations. The effect is magical. Pain and tenderness relieved at once, and in a few days granulations all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of all feeling, the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience.

FROSTED FEET.—Twenty-five years ago I was terribly afflicted with chilblains, and had been for fifteen years, being laid up some winters for weeks, and after trying many remedies stumbled on the following: Soak the feet in hot water for at least half an hour, occasionally adding hot water to keep up the heat all that can be endured. After wiping the feet hold them by a hot stove just as hot as can be endured another half hour, occasionally bathing them with some healing liniment. Repeat this for three or four nights. I have never suffered an hour since this trial was made.—*P. B. S., in Country Gentleman.*

Telegraph.

Mr. Orton, in his recent review of the report of the Postmaster-General upon a governmental telegraph, makes three points:

1. That the plan for a postal telegraph has been rejected by Congress.

2. That the governmental telegraphs abroad have been a constant drain upon the public treasury.

3. That the rates here are but little higher than abroad, while the telegraph is as freely used here as there.

Two propositions for the transmission of correspondence have been presented to Congress; one by Mr. Creswell, who favors a purely governmental system, with lines purchased, owned and operated by the Postoffice Department. This plan has never been approved by any committee of Congress. The other is the postal telegraph system, advocated by Mr. Hubbard. This proposes to have telegraphic like other correspondence received and distributed through the Postoffice, and transmitted by telegraph between postal telegraph offices, by parties running and operating the lines, under contract with the Postoffice Department, at rates fixed by Congress—about 33⅓ per cent. less than those now charged. This plan was first recommended by Postmaster-General Randall to Congress. In two different sessions favorable reports accompanied by bills have been made in the Senate. The Committee on Appropriations in the House, instead of ignoring the matter, as intimated by Mr. Orton, made a report in its favor, one year ago. The bill was not reached in the House, and, therefore, was not acted upon.

Mr. Orton says the telegraph has been a constant loss to the European States, forgetting that abroad the sole object of the governments is not to make the rates high enough to realize profits for the stockholders of a private corporation, but to make them so low that they shall barely pay the expenses. With this end in view frequent reductions in rates have been made, with the knowledge that after a year or two the increased business would more than compensate for any loss sustained at first. In Belgium and Switzerland the telegraph has paid, not only all operating expenses, but the cost of construction. The latest statistics for the European States show that the receipts a little exceed the operating expenses.

Mr. Orton arrives at a different result by including the cost of construction of new lines as a part of the operating expenses, although he excludes them when computing the expenses of his own business. Mr. Orton says the rates here are "as low as the average rates in European countries," and that the rates here are fifty cents. His report for the year ended the 30th of June last, published in October, shows that the average rate paid by the public for telegraphic messages for the year was sixty-seven cents. It has been somewhat reduced since then, and is now about sixty. Mr. Orton includes the dead-head with the paid messages, and so makes the average appear considerably less than it really is. The annual number of messages transmitted in Europe, by the latest returns we have, was 52,400,000. The gross receipts were $19,288,462, which gives the average ratio at thirty-six cents. The rates for inland messages average twenty-nine cents, one-half the rates charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The use of the telegraph, in proportion to population, is greater abroad than with us, and is increasing in Great Britain, Switzerland and Belgium much more rapidly than here, where it does not keep pace with other business.—*New York Daily Graphic.*

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.

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 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.

MODERN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men; and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of all sciences, *medicine* is the most uncertain," and that "thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill," in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. DR. J. WALKER, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs; and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the "Great Eastern." Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands. 31

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not unfrequently produces deafness. Mr. LEVI SPRINGER, of Nettle Lake (P. O.), Williams Co., Ohio, formerly of Durham's Corners, Ohio, has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring two miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

DICKERSONVILLE, Niag. Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1871

About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well. JOHN SMITH.

THE National Surgical Institution, of Indianapolis, Indiana, after fifteen years of growth has become the largest institution of the kind in America, and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of Paralysis, Human Deformities, Piles, Catarrh, Fistula, and Chronic diseases. We understand they treat none but curable cases, and that they are reasonable in their charges. Send to the Institute for their new general circular.

WE notice that the agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

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.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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.

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