The New Cables.

One of the new cables is thus described in the *World*: Two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven miles of the new cable that is soon to connect Old England with the Dominion of Canada is now on board the Great Eastern, at present anchored in the estuary of the Medway, where she will lay until about the 20th of May. This cable will start from Germoe, on the north side of Mount's bay, Cornwall. The bay is especially adapted for such a purpose, being sheltered from the heaviest seas, protected as it is from twenty-five points of the compass, the remaining seven covering an area in which no great run of sea can be got up. The shore is also suitable, forty fathoms of water being reached in about four miles. The descent into the thousand-fathom bottom is also much less abrupt than on the Irish coast. The cable will be landed at Fresh-water cove in Halifax harbor, on a piece of land in the occupation of the English war office. There will then be laid a branch cable from Freshwater cove to and around Montauk point, Long Island, landing on Hog island, and from thence to New York city by a land line. The line is to be put down by the same company now owning what is called the French line, and as they have a working arrangement with the other lines, the public are not likely to derive any immediate advantage in the shape of cheaper rates. The Halifax and Hog island section and the shore ends will be conveyed in three vessels. The Hibernia of 2,000 tons, Edinburgh of 3,000 tons and the La Plata of about 1,800 tons; and it is hoped that if nothing goes wrong the cable will all be laid and in working order to this city by the 20th of June. The new cable differs somewhat from any of those hitherto laid, either across the Atlantic or elsewhere. There are seven No. 18 gauge copper wires twisted in a spiral and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, and these are covered with four coats of gutta-perch with thin layers of Chatterton's compound, this amounting to 400 pounds per knot. The diameter of each wire is about 0.48 inch, of the strand 0.146 inch, and of the wire and gutta-percha compound 0.464 inch. This core is served with hemp, and the hemp is again protected by ten wires drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being swathed in fine yarns of manila hemp laid on spirally with a tarry compound to preserve it. So far the cable is not dissimilar to those of 1865 and 1866, and is almost identical with that of the French cable of 1868; but it is sensibly larger, and the difference is owing to two servings of jute yarn wound on in contrary directions and covered with two coats of Latimer Clark's preservative compound. The cable weighs about 200 pounds per knot more than the previous cables, but it is even stronger in proportion and is calculated to last at least twice as long under the same conditions.

Lying and Treacherous Memories.

Few memories are entirely truthful. We many of us find them false mainly to our own cost or inconvenience. We are sure we put a missing article where we did not put it, that we read a passage in the middle of a right-hand page when it turns out to be at the top of the left; the eye of memory has the most distinct recollection, and yet it is not true. The most disinterested witnesses at a trial contradict one another because each is sure of what he neither saw nor heard exactly as he thinks he saw or heard it. Nobody is willing to attach any moral taint to these involuntary errors, though a certain steadiness of observation, a habitual holding self in check, and putting positiveness to the test, might have preserved us from it. Again, certain ideas, certain forms of expression, slide into the memory unawares, and pass current for original thought, and betray people into involuntary plagiarism. We suspect that a great many persons assume to themselves a faculty of invention when they are only cheated by their memory introducing itself as an original conception, and performing its feats in disguise. For many suffer under the reverse deception, of which Charles Lamb accuses himself when lamenting the strange fatality through which everything he touched turned into a lie; relating how he once quoted two lines from a translation of Dante which Hazlitt very greatly admired, and quoted in a book as proof of the stupendous power of that poet. But no such lines were to be found in the translation searched for the purpose; whereupon he adds, "I must have dreamed them, for I am quite sure I did not forge them knowingly." "What a misfortune," he plaintively concludes, "to have a lying memory!" On the other hand, a correct memory is the most necessary of all aids to the liar, as we are reminded by a hackneyed proverb; and it also prompts to lying in unprincipled hands. Wood tells a story of Hoskyns, the Winchester boy, who, having neglected to write his verse exercise, glanced for a minute or two over the shoulder of a more diligent school fellow, and upon the master calling him up, said he had lost his paper, but if he might be allowed he would repeat without book the 20 verses he had written, which he was permitted to do. The other boy was called next, and showed the verses which Hoskyns had just repeated, and, being taken for the thief, was sorely whipped. Next to the lying memory, and far more common, is the treacherous memory that fails us at a pinch, hiding itself in darkness, leaving us cognizant of its existence but eluding our grasp. Nothing is more tantalizing than this state of mind. The man who feels the fact or word or name flitting just out of his reach is a misery to himself and everybody else. Very few people have philosophy enough to give in; to reflect that what they search for in such restless persistence matters to nobody; for the time being they have lost part of themselves and worry after it.—*The Saturday Review.*

A YOUNG man who got on the train at White Heath, Ill., while intoxicated, bade adieu to his friends with the remark that he would "meet them in hell to-morrow." The train had only run a few miles when a sudden jolt threw him off head first. Being drunk, he was not injured a particle, but a clergyman sitting in the same seat was killed.

UNSATISFIED.

Oh, heart of mine! you're a wilful thing,
And a trouble to me at best;
I have taught you long, and tutored you well,
But still you are never at rest.
What is it you want, you greedy gnome,
That you moan like a child in pain?
If I crowned you monarch of rolling spheres,
I believe it would be in vain.

I have wrought in the midnight's starry dome,
And on till the morning gray;
I have toiled in the sultry noon's heat,
Till the cease of the weary day;
My pen has brought you a measure of fame
Heaped up to the very brim,—
A name that shall live when centuries roll
Back into the age dim.

I have gathered you wealth that might dower a queen;
I have throned you in regal state;
For you I wrestled with many a foe,
Conquering even fate.
I have knelt at your shrine like the veriest slave,
With trophies from every land;
Gems from the sea, and gold from the mine,
Have been scattered with lavish hand

And honor unstained—oh, heart of mine,
What is it you ask for more?
Knowledge is thine; I have sought it out
From the pages of ancient lore.
Love! love! my heart, that I taught so long;
My heart, that I crushed with a will?
How dare you stir 'neath your silken robes,
Moaning and fretting still?

How dare you ask for impossible things,
Oh! cipher that I have fed?
Why do you madden me, day by day,
Till I wish I might see you dead?
Love! never, never, my traitor heart!
So comfort yourself with pride,—
Fold it royally over your sharpest pain,—
For you there is naught beside.

The Chinese.

The Chinese, thought not of the Caucasian race, have all its political, moral, and social capabilities. Long ago, they reached a higher plane of civilization than most of the European nations attained until a much later period. The Western states have since risen above that plane. The whole world is anxiously inquiring whether China is to retrieve the advantages she has lost, and if she is to come within the family of modern civilized states. Mr. Burlingame's sanguine temperament and charitable disposition led him to form too favorable an opinion of the present condition of China. In his anxiety to secure a more liberal policy on the part of the Western nations toward the ancient empire, he gave us to understand, especially in his speeches, that, while China has much to learn from the Western states, she is not without some peculiar institutions which they may advantageously adopt. This is not quite true. Although China is far from being a barbarous state, yet every system and institution there is inferior to its corresponding one in the West. Whether it be the abstract sciences, such as philosophy and psychology, or whether it be the practical forms of natural science, astronomy, geology, geography, natural history, and chemistry, or the concrete ideas of government and laws, morals and manners; whether it be in the æsthetic arts or mechanics—every thing in China is effete. Chinese education rejects science; Chinese industry proscribes invention; Chinese morals appeal not to conscience, but to convenience; Chinese architecture and navigation eschew all improvements; Chinese government maintains itself by extortion and terror; Chinese religion is materialistic—not even mystic, much less spiritual. If we ask how this inferiority has come about, among a people who have achieved so much in the past, and have capacities for greater achievement in the future, we must conclude that, owing to some error in their ancient social system, the faculty of invention has been arrested in its exercise and impaired.

China first became known to the Western world by the discoveries of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. At that period, and until after the explorations of Vasco de Gama, China appears to have been not comparatively great, prosperous, and enlightened, but absolutely so. An empire extending from the snows of Siberia to the tropics, and from the Pacific to the mountain sources of the great rivers of Continental Asia, its population constituted one-fourth of the human race. Diversified climate and soil afforded all the resources of public and private wealth. Science and art developed those resources. Thus, when European nations came upon the shores of China, in the sixteenth century, they found the empire independent and self-sustaining. The Mantchoos on the north had invaded the empire and substituted a Tartar dynasty at Nanking, but the conquerors and the conquered were still Chinese, and the change was a revolution and not a subjugation. China, having thus attained all the objects of national life, came to indulge a sentiment of supercilious pride, under the influence of which she isolated herself from all other nations. Her government from its earliest period was in the hands of a scholastic and pedantic class, a class which elsewhere has been found incapable of practical rule. Since the isolation took place, that class has effectively exercised all the powers of the state, in repressing inquiry and stifling invention, through fear that a change in any direction would result in their own overthrow. The long isolation of the empire, and the extirpation of native invention, have ended in reversing the position of China. From being self-sustaining and independent, as she was when found by the European states, she has become imbecile, dependent, and helpless. Without military science and art, she is at the mercy of Western nations. Without the science of political economy, the government is incapable of maintaining an adequate system of revenue; and, without the science of Western laws and morals, it is equally incapable of maintaining an impartial and effective administration of justice. Having refused to adopt Western arts and sciences, the government is incapable of establishing and maintaining a beneficial domestic administration. Insurrections and revolutions are therefore unavoidable, nor can the government repress them without the aid of the Western powers. She pays the European nations for making her clothing for her people, and the arms with which they must defend themselves. She imports not only the precious metals, but coal and iron, instead of allowing her own mines to be opened. She forbids the employment of steam and animal power in mechanics, and so largely excludes her fabrics from foreign markets.—*Seward's Travels.*

Theories of Poetry.

Aristotle taught that its essence consisted in the imitation of nature, corresponding to the pre-Raphaelitism of the realist school of painters; and in this he has had a large following, notably among recent writers, Henri Taine. The great Lord Bacon, with deeper insight in this direction than his Greek predecessor, placed its essence in imagination, or the idealization of nature; and he, too, is the founder of a school. It has been defined as "the natural language of excited feeling intense and inspired;" and as "a work of the imagination wrought into form by art;" a suggestive definition is that which represents it as "the indirect expression of that which cannot be expressed directly. Still more suggestive is that recently advanced by a writer in one of our ablest weekly journals of criticism: "Poetry is the protest of the emotions against the dominion of the intellect;" and the various schools of poetry have been thus described: Greek poetry, as "the protest of free-will against the domination of fate or necessity;" Jewish poetry, as "the passionate outbreak of human love, devotion and trust, against the restraints of mere outward law;" Dante's poetry, as "the protest of human instincts against ecclesiastical tyranny;" Chaucer's against "the iron monotomy of mediæval life;" Shakespeare's, as "the general assertion of the right of man to be as various and as wonderful a creature as God had made him, which was the fit accompaniment of that new springtime of human thought and enterprise, the revivus of learning and the discovery of the New world." And in the modern poetry of Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning, there is detected the same remonstrance of the human spirit against external pressure, against the despotism of nature, and even the yoke of mere science or knowledge. This is a much more valuable contribution to a true theory than Keeble's, who, to his Oxford lectures, considered it as "a vent for overcharged feeling, or a full imagination, when the mind is overpowered and requires relief;" or that of Sir Francis Doyle, who traces it to "dissatisfaction with what is present and close at hand;" which is, he says, "one of nature's silent promises to the heart, one stimulus to the advancement of the race, one source of the abiding greatness of man." Shelley himself, one of our greatest poets, in a remarkably beautiful essay "in defense of poetry," is as signally deficient in clearness of definition. "To be a poet," he says, "is to apprehend the true and the beautiful; in a word, the good, which exists in the relation between existence and perception, and between perception and expression." Again, he says, "poetry expresses those arrangements of language which are created by that imperial faculty, whose throne is curtained within the invisible nature of man." This is nearly as unsatisfactory as the deliverance of a recent ambitious writer, that poetry is "the record of pleasure, intended to produce pleasure." Wordsworth's essays on this subject (like all that he ever wrote) are worthy of thoughtful pondering; though his theory, erring through a restriction of the sphere of imagination, stands in marked contrast to his own practice of the art. It would be easy to multiply definitions; but those we have given sufficiently illustrate the drift of speculation and of criticism on the subject.—*Saturday Review.*

The Average Pickpocket.

It is generally presumed by a majority of our citizens, that pickpockets possess some indescribable peculiarity, in their personal appearance, by which they can readily be distinguished from honest folks. Many people entertain the idea that this kind of thieves must necessarily have a low forehead, a villanous countenance, and wear a large cloak to conceal false-hands, and a kit of pickpockets' instruments. This mistaken supposition accounts, in a large measure, for the ease with which so many robberies are committed. In many cases the caution of the victims assists the operation of the thieves. While the over-cautious are engaged in casting suspicious glances around, with the intention of avoiding some one who corresponds with their mental picture of a rascal, some genteelly appearing personage, whom they do not for a moment suspect, relieves them of their valuables. The appearance of a tastefully-attired lady, with the modest countenance and delicately formed hands, who apologizes so gracefully for her rudeness and haste in leaving a car, does not suggest the fact that she has just picked a pocket. The plain, honest-looking old gentleman, who wears an expression as benignant as Beecher's, and assists an old lady across the street with a solicitude that excites admiration, does not conform with the general impression of English Bill, the notorious English pickpocket. There are some suspicious looking faces among these people, just as there are among lawyers, doctors, merchants, or any other class of the community, but they will compare favorably in personal appearance with any body of honest citizens, phrenologists to the contrary notwithstanding.

ROOTS AND OIL CAKE FOR SHEEP.—If growers of combing wool should raise sheep primarily to produce mutton; should attend to the breed, and keep their sheep well fed, and care for them generally, and should also try and mature them early, so as to sell the carcass, we should have wool from well-fed, young, healthy, strong well-bred, fat sheep, which is just the wool wanted for combing and delaine purposes. Farmers cannot keep these large sheep on lean pastures, with but little care of them, and have good wool. And the great reason combing wool sheep run out when brought from England or Canada, is that they do not get the same care and treatment they had in those countries, and are often kept on soil they are not adapted to, and are not fed sufficiently. The wool from a Leicester sheep that has been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had stayed in Canada or England. Now this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these large sheep need more to eat than the small merino, and their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots, mangel wurtzel and oil cake. When sheep are fed on corn they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots and oil cake, with other food, will produce soft, sound, elastic wool.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Agricultural.

Breaking Land.

The *Southern Cultivator* favors us with the following pointed hints: The present and the next month are apt to be rainy, and the land in consequence, not often in condition to receive the plow. We urged our readers in the autumn months to press forward their plowing. If they do so, we congratulate them now on freedom from the harrassing apprehension that if they wait for land to get in proper condition they may fail to finish up before planting time; or, if disregarding the condition of their lands, they push on, many find them, after the winds of spring have passed over them, in worse condition than if they never had been touched. To those who have been so unfortunate as to be caught between the two horns of this dilema, our advice is, Take the chances of getting through in time, and plough only when the land is sufficiently dry. See the plough gear, the double and single trees, and the ploughs themselves, in the best possible condition, so as not to lose a moment of precious time; Provide extra ones of such things as are liable to get out of order, and be on hand yourself to repair every breach promptly. Look well ahead, and during wet weather do all necessary work, as milling, hauling wood, sending to blacksmith's shop, and other avoidable things, so that none of these may claim attention in fair weather. Substitute management for routine, and you will, in all probability, come out right in the end.

Stubble and rested land should receive attention first. Instead of ploughing these in lands 16 or 20 feet wide, it is decidedly better to lay off the rows and bed up regularly. It is easier to run the level on the smooth surface before ploughing, than on the rough one after. Besides, the laying off of guide rows can be done leisurely during wet times, whereas, if delayed till spring, time is apt to press heavily. But the greatest advantage is, that lands thrown up in beds, does not become so badly "water sogged" as that lying flat, and the healthy action of the atmosphere is very much greater in the former than the latter.

WHEN I was a boy, says a distinguished man, my first saving of ten-cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work—for school kept half a day then—were expended in buying a heifer calf. Then I worked out, and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping. When the calf was one year old I traded it for two steer calves, and now had to put in good and strong to pay for their keeping; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would gee and haw as well as any old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking his two and three year olds. Again, I had a piece of ground each year, after I was fourteen, that I could plant and work on shares; and, if I wanted help, why I had to give two days of my time to their hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any of the boys at the present time. I always had some time to play and read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm and farm-hand who taught me to use tools, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing. The remembrance of my boyhood days always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe if it were more generally practiced we should have more good farmers and less broken-down merchants, or loafing, hanging-on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness.

HOW CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.—Prof. Toedcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: "All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the very best manure, is a good crop of clover. * * * A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop which otherwise would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano; and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying. * * * It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given showing the correctness of intelligent observes in the field.

HOME-MADE MANURE.—Twenty hens will furnish excrements in a year, if well cared for, to give an acre of corn a good start, equal to a liberal supply of the patent materials. The privy for six in a family, if well attended, will produce enough for the hill for two acres of corn; and then, if more is needed, clean up all the fine manure in the yard, and mix three bushels of ashes to a cart-load of thirty-bushels, and immediately use it, putting a pint in a hill. It costs no money, but needs a little time and attention. I have never found the farmer yet who did not acknowledge that $10 is better used in making manure at home than in the buying of others' manufacture. I believe this rule may be generally applied. Some exceptions exist. But that it is a bad policy to waste fertilizers at home, and buy foreign ones, is a fact too plain to be disputed.

Varieties of Potatoes.

Notwithstanding the varieties introduced within a few years, we have not succeeded in supplanting the old peach-blow with a better kind. Yet it has several faults, chief of which is its late period of ripening, and the amount of labor required to dig it. It is almost impossible to get it into market time enough for shipment in the fall. We want, very much, a potato that will keep as well as the peachblow, look as well, be as fine flavored, yet ripen from two weeks to a month earlier. The Harrison is abandoned; the peerless grows large and hollow, is a good variety to grow for feeding hogs, when cooked, and no new variety promises remarkably well. The early rose leads as a early variety, but it does not quite fill the place of the peachblow.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

LEMON CAKE.—Two cups of flour, one of butter, one of milk, three of sugar, six eggs, one large lemon, one teaspoonful of soda.

SOUR SAUCE.—Melt one and a half cups of butter, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour. Add one cup of boiling water, and nearly a cup of sugar, and two spoonfuls of good vinegar. Spice to taste.

A SOLUTION of five parts of borax in one hundred of water is represented to prevent the putrefactive process in meats for considerable time. Flesh dipped in the mixture and then dried resists the usual processes of decomposition.

HOW TO SAVE COAL IN GRATES.—The most practical suggestion yet make toward economy of coal seems to be the use of solid bottoms in ordinary fire-grates. It is asserted, and indeed proved, that in any fire-place not excessively small a plate of iron placed upon the grate will save the consumption of coal, reduce the smoke, and leave a cheerful, free-burning fire. Quite sufficient air enters through the bars, no poking is necessary, and the fire never goes out till the coals are consumed. There is no ash and no dust, every particle of fuel being consumed. Any householder can try this experiment, and reduce his coal bills say thirty per cent. at the cost of a shilling.

ELECTRIC CAUTERY IN SURGERY.—Surely the world is moving. One of the last and perhaps greatest improvements in surgery is a new method of cutting away formidable tumors in some of the cavities by electricity. Where it is almost impossible to secure bleeding vessels on account of reaching them, for example in detaching a fungous growth far off in the nasal cavities, throat, etc., a wire is passed around the base, the battery set in motion, and *presto*, the tumor is separated without loss of blood, the vessels being seared as it were with a hot iron. Better still, under the lulling effects of chloroform or ether, the patient experiences neither pain nor loss of strength from hemorrhage.

TO CLEAN SILVER.—Dr. Elsner says that hot water poured off potato parings or boiled potatoes is admirably adapted to clean silver. The objects can be easily rubbed by the fingers with the settlings of potato meal, and they become as bright as they usually do ween rubbed with tripoli. The process is particularly advantageous for engraved and raised objects, the powder is liable to collect in the cavities. German silver and plated ware can be cleaned in the same way. Potato water which has become sour by long standing can be substituted for acids to clean copper vessels.

FATAL FLY-BITES.—Deaths very frequently occur from slight punctures made by flies in warm climates. Occasionally such cases occur in temperate zones, but the cause of such a melancholy result from a slight wound in the skin does not seem sufficient to produce excessive swelling, pain discoloration and other extraordinary appearances which are quickly exhibited. It is, therefore, possible that the insect which makes the tiny wound has its proboscis charged with an active poison from some source where it has recently been foraging, which, introduced into a bleeding wound and rapidly carried by the absorbents into the system, is followed by death. Observation on these forms of ophthalmia so common in Egypt, ending in blindness of one if not both eyes, leads to the opinion that the dreadful malady is propagated by flies, carrying, on their feet and feeding tubes, purulent matter from diseased organs whence they are kept away with difficulty, to sound ones, where they are attracted by moisture on the margin of the lids.

NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.—The London *Field* says of sawdust: "I litter the horses on it to a depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few which give it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making in the end an excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil of earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to the horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are freer from dust and stains than when in ordinary litter, simply because is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being uneatable—an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit."

OF all the men in our town the best dressed ones wear the Elmwood or Warwick Collars. Try them yourself.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties act which specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists. 634.

WONDERFUL STATEMENT.—Unless hundreds of our most responsible citizens have conspired to delude the community, a medicine has at last been introduced which is a specific for almost every human ailment, not involving the entire paralyzation or partial destruction of the organ or organs in which it exists. These witnesses testify (in some instances from their own personal experience, in others on behalf of others,) that dyspepsia, liver complaint, remittent and intermittent fever, nervous debility, and numberless other diseases, are rapidly and radically cured by this new remedy. It hails from California, and has in two years overleaped all competitors among advertised tonics, and become *par excellence* the medicine of the people. California is an exceptional region. Its vegetable products, those of a medicinal nature, have no equivalent elsewhere, and it is from the choicest of these that Dr. J. Walker prepares his famous alcoholless VINEGAR BITTERS, the invaluable invigorant, nutrient, lexative and alterative to which we refer. Those who have tasted the curative properties of this marvelous preparation pronounce it the most comprehensive remedy ever offered to mankind, and assert that there is no inorganic disease which it will not subdue. As a family medicine, we can recommend it without reserve.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, colds, and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivalled and alone, its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further, nothing can beat it.

CONSUMED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, rait-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by PROSSER, HAZARD & Co., N. York. Be sure to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with a common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years test. Is warranted to give immediate relief to all rhematic, neuralgic, head, ear and back aches, or money refunded.

VETERINARY SURGEONS all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

A FRIEND of ours who is chief clerk in the government dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law: if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Collapse of the Nerves.

There is nothing more disheartening than nervous debility. In extreme cases of this class the sufferers do not care whether they live or die. A feeling of hopelessness comes over them, and in some instances where the threatening symptoms are not met by prompt and proper treatment, lunacy or idiocy ensues. Yet nervous debility is not a dangerous complaint if wisely dealt with. A medicated stimulant is the remedy needed, and in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters this specific for the complaint is presented in its purest and most potent form. Nervousness is usually complicated with other ailments. It frequently involves biliousness, constipation, irregularities of the bowels, indigestion, and great mental depression. In the spring of the year, owing to the effect of bilious fogs, searching winds and unhealthy atmospheric phenomena, upon the external nerves, persons who are subject to nervous affections often suffer acute distress, both of body and mind, from this cause. It is, therefore, advisable for all who are liable to these troubles, and to other bodily ills above mentioned, which so frequently accompany them, to commence the regular use of Hostetter's Bitters early in the season. The severe nervous and bilious attacks with which they might otherwise be visited, can by this means be certainly avoided. As a nervine, gentle aperient and anti-bilious medicine, the Bitters have no equal.

IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

you have chills and fever, or any form of fever and ague, take Shallenberger's Antidote and save a doctor's bill. Every druggist has it

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