CLOTHES AND THINGS.

A Bird in a Polonaise.—I saw a bird, yesterday, in an elegant steel-colored polonaise of two shades, with black trimmings. It was perfect in cut and combination; and if he would but have staid twittering on my apple-tree long enough for an artist to catch his style, I would have sent to the Bazar a fall fashion which should have bewildered even the belles of Broadway.—*Gail Hamilton.*

The Color of the Season.—The prediction that blue would be the popular color of the season is more than verified, for already blue suits have become "common" on the streets. Ladies make a mistake in selecting blue shades that are too light and bright; unless the blue is as dark as indigo—indeed, scarcely more than blue-black—it makes a commonplace costume. The long dark blue polonaise, fastened by silver or steel buttons, and worn over a black silk skirt, is a favorite costume for morning and afternoon walks, traveling, etc. Camel's hair, water-proof cloth, or cashmere is selected for the over-dress.

The Redingote, though called "tight-fitting," must not be fitted as snugly as those basques and dress waists that are lined with drilling and furnished with whalebones. It must fit smoothly, falling closely to the figure without a wrinkle; but as the body is merely lined with thin silk, or farmer's satin, or thick cambric, it must not be tight enough to draw the seams or to get the garment out of shape. Ladies who have slender figures, and those who suffer from cold, line the redingote waist with flannel; but this gives thick seams, destroys the shapely curves, and makes a clumsy garment. It is far better to use a thin lining, and wear over a sleeved waistcoat, or sort of basque of chamois-skin or of soft dark flannel, or else of black silk slightly wadded and quilted. It would not be necessary to add that the skirt of the garment must not be lined, did we not frequently see the graceful drapery of soft wool fabrics destroyed by linings of paper-muslin or stiffer crinoline.

The New Goods seem to be merely varieties of last year's, though they have rougher surfaces, hairiness and seeming coarseness being deemed essential, this season. Cashmere and its variations in Thibet, *drap d'ete* and merino, albeit the most graceful and thoroughly serviceable material in market, will not be so widely or so [illegible] used [illegible] cashmere and [illegible] cloth—called [illegible] cashmere—will take its place [illegible] pleasure; but still heavier stuffs with rough diagonal reps, or finished like broadcloth, will rank first for all ordinary use. Very few dresses will be made entirely of one fabric; a second, perhaps a third, being introduced into the trimming, if not elsewhere. This may be the result of a maximum prescience, that detected in the distance a dull season and the need of economy. At any rate, it is a convenient way of disposing of old gowns, which, otherwise [illegible] condemned to the rag-bag.—*Evening Post.*

[illegible]—Notwithstanding the popularity of redingotes and of fully trimmed skirts with basques, upper skirts are by no means banished, but will hold their own for yet another season. These are invariably long, and two designs meet with most favor. The first is composed of from two to four square-cornered breadths, open in front to disclose a tablier, or else lapped near the belt. These are usually very little trimmed, and are draped to form a pouf behind, or else two wings. The other is a long apron, often finished by a flounce, and rounded up the sides to disclose the flounces on the back [illegible] lower has a single [illegible] breadth of [illegible] something of both forms [illegible] and [illegible] the front sides cut off shorter and obliquely, while the back is very long, and may be caught together behind by sashes. In all such over-skirts it is necessary that the upper skirt breadths should be sewed into the belt of the lower skirt, and also that they be tacked low down on the under-skirt. This also does away with the ungraceful habit many ladies have of lifting up the over-skirt when seating themselves.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Shawls of the Season.—The camel's-hair shawls are unusually handsome, this fall. The colors are richer and clearer, the beautiful Tyrian red being conspicuous, and the designs finer and more delicate. The prices range from $75 for an ugly, square shawl—such as nobody wants—to $5000, which few would be likely to pay. Those at $500 and $600 are very handsome, fine and soft, and more frequently bought than any other grade. Camel's-hair scarfs, for which there is little sale, can be had at from $5 to $100. They are, ordinarily, worn mantle-fashion, and are sometimes employed for sashes. The superb French cashmere shawls, hadsome as their India rivals, come in similar designs and equally beautiful colors; but they are woven, instead of being made by hand, and they will not bear such hard usage. Their value is from $50 to $600 and $700, certainly dear enough to satisfy the greatest spendthrift. Among the most attractive shawls of cheaper grades are the Ottoman reps, which, notwithstanding their eastern name, are of Scotch origin. They vary all the way from $3.50 to $30, presenting the most attractive variety of brilliant-hued stripes. There are quieter shawls, however, and the handsomest have plain grounds of scarlet, black or white, with broad stripes wrought in bright silks and Persian patterns. These are extremely pretty and elegant, and nice enough for any occasion. Warm, comfortable and pretty traveling shawls can be had at prices between $6 and $15, and are sufficient to satisfy fastidious tastes.

The Outside Garments are prettier than they have been for many years. They have a jaunty, coquettish air, and seem to belong to the saucy little hats far back on the head. The English walking jacket is revived, and is one of the most comfortable and completely useful of sacques. It is made of all kinds of rough cloths, and finished, as before, with velvet, silk and velveteen. It is more frequently closed by metal and jet buttons than heretofore; and sometimes asserts its right to novelty by appearing in jet passementerie. But generally it sticks to its plain facings and cordings, and is no loser in beauty thereby. Now and then you see it in some light cloth, covered with braiding and embroidery, and decked out with jet—even steel sometimes—but this is a rare and not attractive combination of styles. Sacques, slashed and half-fitting as of old, though rather longer and with large wing-like sleeves (generally having a coat sleeve inside), are made in various light cloths both in dark and light colors. These are much embroidered by machine and by hand, and bravely decked with beads. The novelty is a kind of cut-away paletot sacque, if such a phrase may be used. It is a little mannish in general appearance, but sufficiently feminine to be very pretty and, inferentially, becoming. It almost fits the figure behind, and the skirts are cut off and sewed on just like a paletot coat; while a secondary set of skirts, smaller and shorter, are sewed on above. In front it is closed on the breast with a single button over a simulated vest of cloth. There is a rolling coat-collar and severely-shaped cuffs, and the whole garment—of black cloth—is corded with peacock green silk—the introduction of the color being the sole blemish. The jacket is most difficult to describe, but very pretty, and is called the Diana. Sacques seem to be divided between the widely double-breasted and those of single-breasted as to be held only by one or two fastenings.

Fall and Winter Feed of Cows.

As the cold weather approaches we are naturally led to consider the best method of feeding cows to keep up the flow of milk, and to keep them in a thriving condition. It is the opinion of most successful dairymen that the feeding of moist food cannot be too highly recommended for cows in milk, especially to those who desire to obtain the largest quantity. Hay cut and thoroughly moistened becomes more succulent and nutritive, and partakes more of the nature of green grass. During the winter season, a frequent change of food is especially necessary both as contributing to the general health of animals and as a means of stimulating the digestive organs, and thus increasing the secretion of milk. A mixture of cut feed and well moistened is now especially beneficial, since concentrated food, which could otherwise be given in small quantities, may be united with larger quantities of a coarser and less nutritive food, and the complete assimilation of the whole be better secured. Feed sweet, nutritious food, therefore, regularly, and change it often, and the best results, may be confidently expected. If the cows are not in milk, but are to come in in the spring, the difference in feeding should be rather in the quantity than the quality, if the highest yield is to be expected from them the coming season. The most common feeding is hay alone, and often very poor hay at that. The main point is to keep the animal in a healthy and thriving condition, and not to suffer her to fall in flesh; and with this object some change and variety of food is highly important. And here it may be remarked that cows in calf should not, as a general rule, be milked the last month or six weeks before calving, and many prefer to have them run dry as many as eight or ten weeks. The yield of milk is better the coming season, and holds out better than if they are milked up to the time of calving.

How Early Should Heifers Have Calves?

There is a great difference in the practice of farmers in this respect—some feeding high and breeding [illegible] as early as possible, and others keeping the heifers away from the bull until the third year, feeling quite satisfied with a calf at three years old. It is admitted that the heifers grow larger that breed late, and if beef is a prominent object in the animal, this may be good policy. But in dairy districts we want milk, butter and cheese at the earliest moment that the animal is capable of producing them economically. The Jerseys and their grades bring calves quite early, sometimes at fifteen months old, frequently at eighteen months, and as a rule at two years or under. The heifers that come in at fifteen months frequently lose their calves, and their growth is a good deal retarded. But the milking qualities of the animal are generally developed, and if the heifers have rich pastures and are well fed during the winter we prefer to have them come in the second spring after birth, say from twenty to twenty-four months old. This saves at least a year's keeping, and we think makes a better cow, although she may not be so large. The cost of keeping a two-year old heifer in the older states is from $35 to $50 a year, and if there is no calf until she is three years old it is so much money out of pocket. We have never been able to discover much difference between the quantity of milk given by a heifer in her second and third year. If well cared for, the two-year old begins to pay as soon as she brings a calf. If of good stock and a heifer, the calf will be as well worth raising as any subsequent calf dropped by the same mother. She will probably give more than milk enough to pay for her year's keeping, and the calf will be clear gain. The cost of keeping cows in the eastern states is now so great that one needs to put them to breeding at the earliest day it can be safely done. At three years old the animal has consumed not far from eighty dollars' worth of food, whether she has yielded any return or not. If you can put fifty dollars to her credit at the close of the third year it looks a little more like making the raising of dairy cows a living business.

The Gorseddorffddldrrwydr, an Eisteddfodd, to be held at Coedpoetherwythdys next year, under the designation of Eisteddfodd Cadcorywhyrioldd Dyffwryhrywrnddolwyhn Maewhydlor, has been proclaimed with all the ancient ceremonies, a Welsh rabbit being slaughtered by Clwywhywyddwdwdfwyardd, the principal bard, who was assisted by Ioloiulwo Trewhyfddewilwhn and others, who helped to drink all the whisky. The old practice of outlandish names for these ceremonies has been entirely discarded.

UBI PRUDENTIA.

"Gay, lay, deceive Alfred," said Clara, as vowed
"I cannot adopt your engagement,
"For marrying is too much a risk at eighty feet,
But marriage is out of the question.

"You promised Mr Potter, two three times 'fore Alfred,
Rather jealously, and awfully pretty
But, lor! look at the jackets—he always wears one a year—
Would it pinch, my dear punctilious brother?

"Now, James, just be sensible, and bolster up my pride, Alfred!
The chances of life are so precarious;
When anything happens to him, it will be a pity,
Come and tell me to make you my model!

WOMAN IN AMERICA.

A Letter from Emily Faithfull to the Editor of the London Times.

Judging from the remarks made on this subject at the Bradford and Norwich congresses, the idea is tolerably prevalent that women in the United States can adopt with ease any profession for which they are qualified. I confess that about a year ago I started for the United States, on my inquiry into the condition of the women and children, fully imbued with some such notion. Eight months' tour through America and conversations with the presidents of Harvard, Cornell, and Michigan universities, Professor Agassiz, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Oliver (chief of the Massachusetts labor bureau), Senator Sumner, Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Stanton, Lucretia Mott, etc., fairly disgusted it. It is quite true that female doctors (with more or less of a recognized degree) abound in America; in nearly every city I found more than one in excellent practice and repute; in one instance in the dairywoman line received for celebration, it must, not a still somewhat of a rare one. Four or five lines have secured a foothold in the legal profession, and there is scarcely a newspaper staff in the United States which does not include one or more female reporters, interviewers or critics. Thousands of women find occupation in teaching and the usual universal occupations (multitude as women makers, printers, and telegraph clerks) where men obtained positions are eagerly sought after in the United States, and women have entered the government offices at Washington. But English women must not hastily arrive at the conclusion that because of these things their sisters across the Atlantic enjoy all the advantages of which they complain. It is true that there is a class in America answering to our unfortunate governesses, but the women are there as well paid as men are for similar work of the equal payment. In fact, my very friend Grace Greenwood—the talented Washington contributor of the New York Times—"we live by sufferance." Take the treasury clerks for example (they were admitted by Salmon P. Chase and Edwin M. Stanton, thanks to the exigencies of the civil war). I was told of Miss M. C., who does the work of a $1,600 clerk for a salary of $900. Mrs. L., performing duties for which a man would receive $1,800, being a woman, gratefully accepts half. In the internal revenue there is a lady, who for nine years has held a responsible position, and is, by the admission of more than one commissioner, the ablest clerk in the department, yet she receives the almost traditional female government pay of $900, and has to see boys she has herself instructed in the simplest duties placed over her head. In the government printing office 250 women are receiving from $1 per day to $900 per year. In New York, at the Western Union Telegraph Company, the female superintendent, although her ability is indisputable, receives a considerably lower salary than would be offered to a man under the same circumstances.

A warm discussion has been carried on during the last few months about the inequality in the salaries paid to male and female teachers, which is felt as a great injustice by American women. In short, I do not fear to say that I found the demand on the other side of the Atlantic—for equal education, equal wages, equal opportunities, in a word, an equal chance in life—very much like our own. And as for female suffrage, I assure your readers that in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York I was surrounded by people who regarded it with an aversion which would be grateful to the hearts of Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the bitterest English opponent of that measure. In short there seems to be yet an opportunity for an honorable rivalship, in seeing which country shall first rate a woman's work at its true value.

A Cold Shake.

There was an interesting scene at the Interior department last week, on the occasion of a council between the government officials and the delegations of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Ute Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands. Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them whether they did so or not, if they left their reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the Utes were with our government, which was bound to protect them at all times, and that the government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer.

Powder Face, of the Arapahoes, said he had from his early youth thought it right to war upon the Utes and had never failed to kill of that tribe when he could. But in latter years his mind has been changed. He was not unwilling there should be peace between the tribes. The commissioner suggested that preliminaries of the peace movement be established by the Indians shaking hands with one another. Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace as a whole; that although these men may be friendly, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid the enemies of the Utes spoke with tongues. The Indian commissioner said it was only necessary now that they make peace as individuals and not as representatives of their tribes. After rather a serious consultation by chiefs of the separate tribes, Ouray and Powder Face advanced into the middle of the room and shook hands very formally and with no expression of satisfaction. Afterwards there was a general though not all appearances very cordial hand-shaking. Powder Face said the Great Spirit was looking down and he would say whether this was all right or not. Stone Calf, of the Cheyennes, demurred at first, but afterwards joined the others and shook hands with the Utes.

At the termination of the council it was proposed to the Indians to go to the hotel in the same coach, but the Utes objected on the ground that they could not understand each others language.

Shanghaed Sailors.

Since the arrival at San Francisco of the ship Sunrise, on which such cruelties were practiced by Capt. Clarke, mate Harris and others, the people of San Francisco have been pretty thoroughly waked up on the question of sailor's rights. Several members of the Sunrise crew have obtained judgments in their favor in the courts, Clarke, Harris, and Kelly have been arrested, and Mahoney is daily pursued. A number of the crew, supposed to be parties to the outrages, have been bribed and placed in jail, and when the United States marshal attempted to take them out as witnesses, on Saturday, the crowd about the jail was so threatening that he dared not do it. It seems that a great business in "shanghaiing" men, i.e., kidnapping, men for service on California-bound vessels, is done at New York. The Baltic, Capt. Taylor, which recently arrived at the Golden Gate, had a crew composed almost entirely of shanghaied men, some of whom was a sailor. The agents of these vessels hang around New York and pick up anybody that falls in their way. Men are allured by the usual promises of advance pay which of course they never receive; but after they once get on board they are treated in the most inhuman manner, and there is no help for them. A recent case is that of George F. Staples, a boy, who after being drugged so long that he was thoroughly well frightened, he did not give an appearance to take the voyage. A number of the women who live familiarly in New York (speaking upon their own kind) participate in the sports at San Francisco. Complaints of cruelty against the St. Charles and the Herald of the Morning are also made, and second mate Wright of the St. Charles is under arrest.

Camphor as a Medicine.—The Scientific American reviews those people who make frequent use of camphor as a medicine. It says: The physiological action of camphor is not yet understood; but, judging by the symptoms that follow the taking of a moderate dose, it may be called a nervous stimulant. It is somewhat like opium and alcohol, therefore, in its action, when given in small quantities; but, when taken in large doses, it causes excessive irritation to the nervous system, producing convulsions and death. Camphor acts to irritate and congest, and finally, to induce the mucous lining of the stomach, causing, in the milder cases, a form of dyspepsia, and, in the more aggravated, ulceration of the stomach. From these two actions, namely, that of nervous stimulant and local irritant, come all the good and evil of its use. We can, therefore, readily see how unsuited this drug is to be a household remedy.

Apply the Remedy.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with liver, kidney, bladder, and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, partial paralysis, inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and scrofulous humors of the blood. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile, and a free discharge of all waste matter. It is not a vile doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact, and their numbers are millions, it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum.

When a man comes home and tries to bolt his door with a sweet potato, pokes the fire with the spout of a coffee-pot, attempts to wind up the clock with his boot-jack, tries to cut kindling-wood for the morning with a paper-knife, takes a cold potato in his hand to light him to bed, and prefers sleeping in his hat and boots, you may reasonably infer that he has been making the acquaintance of some very friendly people.

The National Life insurance company of the United States of America, chartered by congress, issued in October $1,115,000 of new insurance, a larger amount than in any previous month, save one, since July, 1869. This shows the public appreciation of this strong stock company.

The popularity of the Elmwood and Warwick collars is constantly increasing. They are superior to all others in quality, style and fit.

A REMEDY

THAT WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION.

Will those who have been LONG AFFLICTED with Consumption take courage.

Please read the following:

Columbia, Henry Co., Ala., March 8, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sirs—I want you to send me six bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam. Since last May I have bought and taken about twenty bottles of the Lung Balsam for a disease of the lungs of thirteen years standing. Before that time I had bought and used nearly every one remedy recommended, and your Lung Balsam is the only thing that had given me permanent relief. I believe that it saved my life last spring when I commenced its use. I do not expect anything will cure me entirely, but the Balsam keeps me up so that I can attend to business. It gives me immediate relief, and I am greatly improved in general health.

I remain, gratefully yours,

D. D. POOL.

What better proof of a good remedy for Consumption do you want?

Hayes' Station, Ala., April 7, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.,

Gents,—I take great pleasure in writing you to say that I received the Allen's Lung Balsam. I used it according to direction, and it has done me great good. It is the best medicine I ever used for coughs and colds, and I know it if follow the directions it will cure my consumption. With these few remarks, I remain, yours truly,

WATSON GRAVES.

The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough.
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by medicine dealers generally.

CAUTION:

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati,

Proprietors.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

MARKET REPORTS.

Louisville.

TOBACCO—	Lower.		Higher.
Leaf, common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaf, good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaf, common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaf, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaf, good to fine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaf, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—Red and amber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—Sacked		[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—		[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Choice		[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY—Timothy		[illegible]	[illegible]
GINSENG		[illegible]	[illegible]
FRUIT—Apples, Green		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemons—per box		[illegible]	[illegible]
Oranges		[illegible]	[illegible]
FISH—Extra Mackerel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitefish and trout	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess		[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD		[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON—Clear Sides		[illegible]	[illegible]
SHULDERS—Clear		[illegible]	[illegible]
FEATHERS—Prime		[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEEF CATTLE—Best Grade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS—Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP—Good Grades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOOL—Tub-washed		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unwashed		[illegible]	[illegible]
WHISKY—Old Bourbon		[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye		[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt and Corn		[illegible]	[illegible]
POTATOES—Irish, $ bbl		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet		[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON—Middling		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary		[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior		[illegible]	[illegible]

New Orleans.

FLOUR—Extra		[illegible]	[illegible]
Family		[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN		[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS		[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY		[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess		[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON		[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS		[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD		[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON—Fair to Prime		[illegible]	[illegible]
WHISKY—Louisiana		[illegible]	[illegible]
Western		[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON—Ordinary		[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling		[illegible]	[illegible]

Nashville.

FLOUR—Superfine		[illegible]	[illegible]
Family		[illegible]	[illegible]
Family		[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN MEAL—Sacked		[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS		[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY—Loose		[illegible]	[illegible]
Packed		[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT		[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON—Sides		[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON—Clear Sides		[illegible]	[illegible]
BACON—Sugar Cured		[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD		[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER		[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS		[illegible]	[illegible]
POTATOES—Irish		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet		[illegible]	[illegible]
WHISKY—Mountain		[illegible]	[illegible]
Robertson County		[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson		[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickson County		[illegible]	[illegible]
TOBACCO		[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON—Fair		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary		[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling		[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling		[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling		[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts		[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments		[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock		[illegible]	[illegible]

Sudden changes in the weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs and colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

All articles we think that are packed and sold *Full Weight* should have the patronage of consumers, also of dealers. We are glad to notice in the article of Soap that Procter & Gamble's Excelsior Olive Soap is always packed [illegible] weight.

King of the Blood, for salt rheum, [illegible] the last thirty years with salt rheum on my hands. They have been so at times that I have been unable to use them for any purpose for which they were intended. I was advised by a friend of mine, who had used the King of the Blood, to try it. I did so. Have used seven bottles, and to all appearances my hands are well. They look and feel as though an entirely new skin had been formed. H. L. Hubbard, druggist, 41 South street, Utica. Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, New York.

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers of the cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Gray, New York. It is absolutely pure. Patients who have taken it say it is superior to all other oils.

Samples Free.—The Saturday Evening Post, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful chromo to every yearly subscriber.

"Riverside Water Cure," Hamilton, Ill., treats all diseases. Get photo. 10 cts.

PEERLESS CLOTHES WRINGER.

Eighteen years have established the fact that to ease of mind and fever, can of Dr. Schenkenberger's Pills, if taken as directed.

The lungs are strengthened and cleared by a few days use, the general strength wasted, and so incurable complaints established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exercises a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

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