Farm, Garden and Household.

GINGERBREAD PUDDING.—Half pound of flour, one-fourth pound of suet, one-half pound of treacle, and a little grated ginger; mix with milk, and boil for four hours.

MARMALADE PUDDING.—Half pound of suet, half pound of bred crumbs, seven ounces of sifted sugar, and one pound of marmalade. Mix well with four eggs, and boil for four hours.

HALF-PAY PUDDING.—Four ounces of the following ingredients: Suet, flour, bread crumbs, currants, and raisins. Two tablespoonfuls of treacle. Mix it well with half pint of boiling milk, and boil it in a mould for four hours. An economical pudding when eggs are scarce.

PORT WINE JELLY.—One ounce of isinglass and one ounce of gum arabic stirred in one-half pint of port wine; add a little cinnamon, and sweeten to your taste; dissolve the gum first, and when all is dissolved together strain it through a muslin bag. An excellent jelly for invalids.

HOW TO LEARN FARMING.—If a young man desires to get a practical knowledge of agriculture it would be a very satisfactory way for him to hire himself to a first-class farmer. Then let him industriously set himself to learn the business, without any fear of working a few minutes or an hour over time, and give his spare moments to reading good agricultural papers.

SEVERE.—Among the Druses of Mount Lebanon, when the husband can prove the wife unfaithful, he sends her home to her family with the proofs, with the *khandjar*, or dagger, he had received on wedding her, but *without the sheath*. The father and brothers sit in solemn judgment over her, and if convinced of her criminality, with that weapon the elder brother severs her head from her body, and sends her *tantoon*, or head veil, back to the husband, steeped in blood, and with a lock of her hair, as a mute witness of her punishment.

VARIED CROPS AND HOME MARKETS.—If those who raise corn could "change their crop to wheat," says the *Tribune*, nothing would be gained. The production even of wheat is now beyond the demand for consumption, and farmers who raise it complain as much of its unprofitableness as those who raise corn do of that crop. If the supply was increased, it would be unsalable, for wheat is not so safe a grain to feed to stock as corn. But wheat cannot always be grown when and where corn can, and we see no possibility of making any such change as you suggest. The way out of this difficulty is to raise more varied crops, grow more wool, fatten more beef, and make more markets for the farmer's produce by manufacturing more cloth, more paper, more iron and hardware, instead of looking to Europe as the ultimate market for Western produce, to consume it at home, and gather into the farmers' pockets there the vast amounts now paid out to carry his corn all over the world, seeking for purchasers for it, which he ought to have at his own door.

HOW TO FEED CORN STALKS PROFITABLY.—The rearing and feeding of animals are receiving, as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen, whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting-machine. This feeding in a bundle without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently nearly the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improve, and they show greater contentment; especially is this last remark true on cold, windy, and rainy days. I find it much better as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without brining the morning's feed. The brine should not be strong, only enough to furnish sufficient salt to the cows. Of course the cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brother farmers try this and they will thereafter place a greater value upon corn stalks.—*Live Stock, Farm, and Fireside Journal.*

THE MISTAKE OF BUTTER MAKERS.—After alluding to the similarity of processes and results which characterize cheese factories throughout the country, Mr. Arnold, before the American Dairyman's Association, cited the butter-making interest in evidence of the disadvantage of working privately and alone. Improvements move slowly when they go single-handed. Rapid progress in all the affairs of life comes from learning of each other. Differences in butter-making could be as readily reduced as in cheese-making by a comparison of results. But butter-makers are very little organized. Vermont, it is true, is working systematically to improve her butter interest, and the market reports of St. Albans show how well she has succeeded. But this is an exceptional case, and consequently among butter-makers very little is settled; they are at loggerheads on almost every point. The temperature at which cream rises best seems to be but little regarded and is known to but few; the best depth for setting milk is argued all the way from one inch to 20; the number who know just when is the best time for skimming milk is very small; the time, temperature, and manner of churning, the effect of churning sweet or sour, and whether it is better to churn the whole milk or only the cream, are questions in dispute. What is needed to regulate and advance this interest is minor organizations all centering in a national association, either in conjunction with this Association or forming a new one.

TWENTY-THREE COMETS.—According to Humboldt, twenty-three comets were visible to the unaided eye between the years 1500 and 1600; twelve between 1600 and 1700; and eight between 1700 and 1800. During the present century thirteen have been seen, making fifty-six the total number visible without telescopic assistance since the year 1500. Of course telescopic comets are far more numerous. There are several astronomers now living each of whom have discovered five or six.

From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 sheep are boiled down for their tallow annually in Buenos Ayres.

Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost.

A despatch from Bombay says that a terrific earthquake has occurred at Soonghur, a town of India, in a detached district of the Baroda dominions, 114 miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life. The town of Soonghur is a small appendage of Baroda, the capital city of the province bearing the same name. This State enjoys its autonomy, being, together with Hyderabad and Ouzerat, bound to the British only by treaties offensive and defensive, while the native princes are assisted by them in collecting the revenue. A railroad and telegraph connect it with Bombay. The city has 100,000 inhabitants, is double walled, and has four spacious streets terminating in a central market-place, and has been styled "one of the richest cities, in point of monetary and commercial capital, in India." The surrounding country wherein stood the unlucky town is thickly populated, and yields the usual Indian products, such as rice, maize, wheat, barley, indigo, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, &c. Pulses are also cultivated, and many valuable drugs are indigenous. Minerals are also found in large quantities, nearly all Great Britain's supply of nitre and nitrate of soda being derived thence. During the Indian mutiny and war of 1857 this portion of the country remained comparatively tranquil, furnishing a large contingent to the Bombay forces, though in the early part of the present century it had been fiercely distracted by "wild Mahratta battles." Lying in quite low land, with an inland drainage, this section is subject to the action of two monsoons, blowing one-half the year from the southwest and the other half from the northeast. This latter wind begins about the middle of October, bringing rain from the Bay of Bengal, which falls in torrents until the middle or end of December. Then commences the season of fair weather and northerly breezes. What was the condition of the weather on the day of the errthquake the telegraph fails to inform us, but it is highly probable that the usual fair days had not appeared.

Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

There is much feeling existing all through the country upon the subject of the management of agricultural colleges. From reports in the Pennsylvania papers from time to time, it would seem that the Pennsylvania college is, if possible, worse mismanaged than the Illinois institution. The Germantown *Telegraph* calls for a full and searching investigation into the manner and policy of conducting that college, in order that the public may get at the bottom of the reasons for the debilitated condition of the institution. In relation to this matter, a correspondent of that journal says:

"I read with deep interest the letter in your paper giving an inside view of the operation of the State Agricultural College in Centre county. Over $400,000 were realized by the sale of land-scrip donated by Congress to Pennsylvania. This was invested in State and national securities, and the interest thereof as it accrued was voted by the Legislature in 1867 and 1868 to this institution. The same amounting to $25,000 annually has since been promptly paid over. In accordance with an act of the last Legislature these securities were sold for a little over $400,000, and a bond issued by the State in favor of the college for $500,000, bearing six per cent. interest. This now gives an annuity to the institution of $30,000.

"I hope no person will urge a further endowment until a full and thorough investigation has been made and the result published. If the State has done its full duty, and the college notwithstanding will prove a failure, it is time that the people know it, and if possible let the money be directed to something practical. On the other hand, if the public will be benefitted by an additional endowment, and it is shown that it has been managed as well as it was possible with the means at hand, I would not be one to oppose it."

The Northfleet Disaster.

The story of the loss of the emigrant ship Northfleet, which has already been told, surpasses in horror that of any recent marine disaster. The ship, with 412 passengers, was lying at anchor off Dungeness, in the British Channel, on Wednesday night, when she was run down by an unknown steamer, which, without waiting to ascertain the injury she had inflicted, kept on her way. The passengers were panic-stricken, and, in the attempt to restore order, it is reported that the officers fired into them. The ship sunk in a few moments after the collision, and 321 persons were drowned. The collision could only have been the result of gross carelessness on the part of the people of the steamer, unless it took place in heavy fog. No possible excuse, however, can be offered for the inhuman captain, who kept his vessel on her course, heedless of the cries of the doomed emigrants. The London Board of Trade has offered a reward of a hundred pounds for the identification of the steamer, which is supposed to be either a Spanish or a Portuguese vessel. It is earnestly to be hoped that her name will be ascertained, and her captain punished to the utmost extent that the law will permit.

Dungeness, off where this dreadful catastrophe took place, is a well-known headland forming the southern extremity of the County of Kent, and is about twelve miles to the south of Dover. It is just at the entrance of the English Channel from the Straits of Dover, and is made very conspicuous by a light-house which has an elevation of ninety-two feet. The headland has always been a favorite anchorage for outward-bound vessels, especially so when the weather in the Channel is bad or contrary winds prevail.

PREPARING FOR IT.—Among the general exercises in New York City public schools there is now introduced what may be called the fire-escape drill. One principal of a grammar school has drilled her scholars to rise at the sound of her bell, to stand, feet firmly planted, until a second stroke, upon which signal they rush on the "double-quick" to the main staircase and thence safely into the street. All keep step, nobody is crushed, and the school-room is speedily emptied. It may be considered strange that a necessity for any such drill exists; but one cannot restrain his admiration of the system which trains up children to run from fire in good order, whatever may be its failings in other respects.

"Murder is a very serious thing, sir," said an Arkansas judge to a convicted prisoner. "It is next to stealing a horse or a mule, sir, and I shall send you to State Prison for six years, sir."

Bills of Fare for Dinner.

An ordinary daily dinner is easily served, says Pierre Blot, when it is composed of only one dish of meat, one or two vegetables, and a dessert; but when there are several dishes it is necessary to serve them in proper order; they not only taste better, but they are also more easily digested. For instance, soup would not be good after salad, beef after game, or vegetables after cakes.

The general order is, after the soup the fish; then butchers' meat, chicken, game, vegetables, sweet dishes, cakes, and dessert.

There is no order for the dessert; after the cheese, which should be partaken of first, the rest of the dessert is served according to taste, there being no precedence.

At large dinners game is sometimes served before chicken, and meat before fish. Meat may be served as releve, and fish as entree. A boiled fish served whole is invariably a releve, but when served in pieces, as in matelote, it is an entree. Game may be served as an entree, and chicken as a roast piece afterward. After the roast pieces come the entremets, which are composed of vegetables, cooked fruits, eggs, macaroni, cakes, etc.

Dishes of vegetables may be served with the fish, after the soup; potatoes, for instance, do not neutralize the taste of the fish, but would somewhat neutralize that delicate entree,

Bread has not the same effect as vegetables; being by itself almost tasteless, it can be eaten with every kind of dish; and instead of neutralizing the flavors, it seems to add to the savor of the most delicate dishes. Even some fruits taste better when eaten with a little good bread.

Salads of greens taste best when served with or immediately after the roast pieces. They have the same property that cheese has after the entremets, that of taking off the taste that may be left in the mouth from the preceding dishes, thus preparing the palate for new delicacies.

Soup, or oysters, or both, are always served for the beginning of the dinner. Besides tasting better then, they are of a light nature; therefore they digest easily, and prepare the digestive organs for the heavier dishes coming after them.

Hors-d'œuvre dishes are appetizers that are passed around at any time during the dinner, between each dish from the soup to the dessert.

The Crack of his Whip.

The French give a touch of art to whatever they do. Even the drivers of drays, and carts, and trucks, about the streets, are not content with a plain, matter-of-fact whip, as an English or American laborer would be, but it must be a finely-modelled stalk, with a long, tapering lash tipped with the best silk snapper. Always the inevitable snapper. I doubt if there is a whip in Paris without a snapper. Here is where the fine art, the rhetoric of driving, comes in. This converts a vulgar, prosy "gad" into a delicate instrument, to be wielded with pride and skill, and never to be literally applied to the backs of the animals, but to be launched to the right and left into the air with a professional flourish, and a sharp, ringing report. Crack! crack! crack! all day long go these ten thousand whips, like the boys' Fourth-of-July fusillade. It was invariably the first sound I heard when I opened my eyes in the morning, and generally the last one at night. Occasionally some belated drayman would come hurrying along just as I was going to sleep, or some early bird before I was fully awake in the morning, and let off, in rapid succession in front of my hotel, a volley from the tip of his lash that would make the street echo again, and that might well have been the envy of any ring-master that ever trod the tan-bark. Now and then, during my ramblings, I would suddenly hear some master-whip, perhaps that of an old omnibus-driver, that would crack like a rifle, and, as it passed along, all the lesser whips, all the amateur snappers, would strike up with a jealous and envious emulation, making every foot-passenger wink, and one (myself) at least almost to shade my eyes from the imaginary missiles.

Falling Down the Shaft of a Mine.

Christmas Eve at Julian Mines, San Diego, furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Ledge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of 175 feet. On the afternoon of the 24th of December he took his place in the bucket to go down to the lower level. It had been raining freely during the day. The break on the whim, which raises and lowers the bucket in mines not supplied with steam power, was held in its place by a rope. This had become very wet, and, of course, relaxed its tension. Fox had hardly taken his place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the sheer drop of 175 feet. The break was absolutely useless, and down, down hurtled bucket and man, bumping now against one side and now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the well. The bucket was smashed to pieces, and poor Charley plunged through the two-inch planking, as though it had been pasteboard, into the well. This was six or eight feet deep. He sank to the bottom, and, when he rose, was hauled out by his comrades who were working in the level. The mystery of the business is that, although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred and bruised, a broken ankle was the only serious injury resulting from the fall.

A Bleeding Family.

Rufus Mitchell, of Millbridge, Mass., recently bled to death from a very slight cut. A physician tells a singular story with regard to Mitchell and his family: "He was one of those unfortunate men who bleed from the slightest scratch of the skin, and many times he has lain and bled till it seemed that the blood had all run out, and then he would gradually recover. This time the cut was quite large, and he lived but a very few hours. There is something remarkable about this family, who are here termed as belonging to the bleeding family. None but the males bleed, and they are the sons of the females of the same family. For instance, this man has left children; none of them will bleed; but if the girls should have boys in their families, they will be of the bleeding kind, but the boys are themselves free and their families will be the same. I cannot explain this. I have practiced in the family for more than twenty years. During this time a number of them have died from this cause, and others have bled, often dangerously.

Fifteen hundred acres of the land on which Cincinnati stands was once sold for a fiddle.

In a Newspaper Office.

The interior of a city newspaper office is at certain hours of the day a busy place. A correspondent who strayed into a New York office tells us the following story: In the city editor's room are some ten or fifteen or twenty desks—as the case may be. At half of these are men, note-books beside them, scribbling rapidly and busily. One, as the guide points out, is transcribing his short-hand notes. He has been attending the meeting of the Bar Association, and after standing in a crowd for an hour or two, unable to obtain a seat, and forced to take his notes as best he could, is preparing the speeches which were delivered, to be read connectedly on the morrow. Another is engaged in apparently the same employment: He is one of the law reporters, has been at the General Term from ten A. M. until four P. M., taking phonographic notes of the evidence and the legal declamations in the case of the People vs. Edward S. Stokes, and is just finishing his report. "Merey a matter of time and drudgery, I presume?" says the visitor. "Well, you know," the reply is, "in order to report egal technicalities, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with them beforehand. And though a lawyer, or even a judge, sometimes errs from misunderstanding, a report must not contain a mistake." Just beyond are two youngmen hard at work as the rest. One is describing the scene at the ruins of the terrible fire in Centre street, where excavations for the buried victims are in progress; the other is "writing out" the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest on the single body which had been found.

In an alcove adjoining the room are two desks. The larger is covered with manuscripts. At the left is a tall iron spindle on which an impaled the various reports which have come in during the day which are not already in the hands of the compositors. Large sheets of foolscap written closely with an account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce; large sheets of yellow "manifold" tissue-paper containing the reports of the City Sanitary Inspector and the Fire Marshal; smaller ones of white from Jersey City and Westchester and Long Island; reports of the meetings of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, and the trial of Dr. Irish, and so on seemingly interminably. Before this desk sits the city editor, pencil in hand, deep in a mass of "copy," which to the visitor's surprise the guide says sometimes appears in quite different shapes from that in which it reaches the desk. "You see," he explains, "all reporters are not thorough journalists, and biassed or partisan statments might creep into their reports. So it has to be 'edited' with some care. Besides, its importance has to be calculated, not abstractly merely, but in relation to the rest of the matter which to morrow's paper is to contain, and its length and prominence determined accordingly. Then it has to be 'headed and 'subheaded' and made attractive in that way." In another room are a number of sage and sedate editorial writers commenting learnedly upon he news brought in by reporters and the wires. At one end, with a mass of foreign papers and periodicals covering his desk and lying about his chair, its the foreign editor, watching for details of intelligence whose outlines only have been transmitted by cable. Near him is the exchange editor with a stock of domestic journals reaching nearly to his head beside him, each of which must be carefully examined. Opening a door the privileged two enter the library where sits the literary editor surrounded by the latest magazines and book, of which he is doing his best to say something kindly. Passing by the door of the managing editor's room and that of the editor-in-chief—to which none are apt to gain admission unless urgent business requires it, but whose occupants the guide might explain—are engaged much in the same way as the generals of an army are supposed to be on the eve of battle; and entering another department—supposing the hour to be late in the evening—the busiest scene of all is met with. The men at the different desks are the night editor in charge, the night news editor, the summarizer, an editor whose duty it is to comment upon intelligence received up to the hour of going to press, and one or two others to be on hand in case of emergency. The night editor's desk is covered with proofs which he ponders with no little perplexity, endeavoring to perform the difficult task of putting twelve columns of matter into six columns of "form." For, full as the waste-baskets are of unimportant news, and carefully as condensation has been performed, there is always too much which "must go in" and the "turtles" are not elastic.

At the night news editor's desk despatches from all over the country are being constantly received, written in all sorts of styles and chronicling all sorts of events, which need at once the most careful and the most rapid preparation for the printer for no mistakes can be tolerated, of course, and at frequent intervals the office boy comes in from the foreman of the composing-room with the news that the copy-desk is out of copy and the insatiate maw of the compositors cannot cease its grinding. By the time the tour has been partially made, and hastily made withal, and before the composing-room or the press-room or the folding-room or the mailing-room has been visited, the visitor will hardly fail to recognize the justice with which the force of a daily newspaper is compared to an army, privates and non-commissioned officers obeying lieutenants and captains, these receiving the orders from colonels which the latter receive from generals, who in turn are commanded by the general-in-chief. He will be apt, too, to realize that a newspaper does not appear by magic, but by means of work.

How It Happened.

A few days ago Mr. H. was sent by his employer to do some work in a house. When he called he found a company of ladies present, and remarked to the lady of the house that he thought it best to take the work into the yard.

"O, no, no," said she, "it is cold in the yard, and you can work in this room where it is nice and warm."

"But," said H., "I shall litter the room, and besides, I—well, I'd rather work in the yard."

"O, yes—I see—you are afraid of the ladies, eh?" said she. "I declare, I wonder how you happened to get married."

"Well," said H., "I'll tell you all about it. I happened to meet one once that I wasn't afraid of, and she took advantage of it, and before I knew what was up she had me fast enough, and I've been afraid of her ever since."

It is now claimed that the architect of the great wall of China was a woman, but a woman wouldn't do anything to keep men out in that way.

"Tobacco is a Filthy Weed."

At the nearest recollection, says an exchange, the internal revenue report of last year showed that the United States consumed about ten million cigars during that time. Many smokers prefer the pipe to the cigar, and probably as much tobacco is consumed in that way as in cigars. However out of the way numerically the previous statement may be, it is true that there are in this country 12,294 manufacturers of cigars, and they employ 71,491 men. Wherever tobacco can be raised the farmer finds it one of the most profitable crops, and consequently is very apt to cultivote it. Its use increases from year to year in a greater ratio than the population. People differ so widely as to its effects that it is only just, whenever a candid statement is made of any test, te give it publicity. Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there, and then made a comparison between their devotions to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers and fifty-eight never used, or said they never used, the noxious weed. He then found that in each grade of the school the students who did not smoke outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development. But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will not probably cease entirely so long as Sunday schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.

A FIXED FACT IN PHARMACY.—Considering the multitude of diseases, it is amazing that we live; in view of the countless remedies for them, it is wonderful that we die. Unfortunately, however, all the diseases are *realities*, whereas most of the remedies are *humbugs*. One exception to the latter rule demands the recognition and approval of the press. We refer to DR. JOSEPH WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Of the doctor himself, we know nothing; but of his medicine we can speak from observation, for it seems to have found its way into almost every household. Probably it is more extensively used in this country, as a family remedy, than any other preparation, although it has not yet been before the world three years. Wherever we go we hear of it, and whenever we hear of it the comments on its efficacy are enthusiastic. We have questioned sufferers from liver complaint, remittent fever, fever and ague, chronic headache, vertigo, irregularities of the bowels, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, kidney diseases, and affections of the lungs, as to its effects, and the uniform answer has been, "*It is doing me good.*" Believing that what everybody says must be true, we have no hesitation in admitting that VINEGAR BITTERS is the Great Medical Success of the present century.—*Com.*

GOOD FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated: it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

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Wanted a farmer in every town as agent for the COLLINS STEEL PLOWS. For terms, &c., address, COLLINS & Co., 212 Water St., New York.—*Com.*

How are you to-day? I'm not feeling well, bilious and sick headache, have been looking around for a box of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, but our traders are all sold out—*Country Paper.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to discant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

A gentleman from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Philip Allen's Print Works R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly, that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel; a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was resorted to, and he was out next day.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.

FOR THROAT DISEASE and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing they produce beneficial results.—*Com.*

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers of the cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the others oils in Market.—*Com.*

Prostration Practice.

Luckily for the sick, the idea that it is necessary to reduce their bodily strength in order to cure them, is fast dying out. Modern science recognizes the fact that disease is of itself more than sufficiently depressing to body and mind, and does not need to be assisted in its inroads upon the vital energy of the system by violent purgations and other debilitating mixtures, Prostration is, in short, "played out," and the practisers who still cling to it are so few and far between that they can not, like their predecessors of the same fatal school who flourished half a century ago, fill the graveyard with their victims. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in 1852 was the heaviest blow that the old practice of depletion had ever received, and from that time to the present, as the celebrity of the great vegetable invigorant has increased, the purging, blistering, bleeding, water-gruel practice has declined. The effect of this famous preventive and remedy is to strengthen, build up, regulate and tranquilize, not to weaken, break down and violently disturb the system. It is a tonic, alterative and nervine, with a pure stimulant as its propelling and distributing agent. This stimulant diffuses the curative and life-sustaining elements of the medicine through the whole organization, and brings them into contact with the sources of the disease. Hence its cures of indigestion, constipation, bilious complaints, nervousness, languor, debility, low spirits, malarious disorders, &c., are complete and thorough, and as a protection against the ailments caused or aggrevated by cold and damp it has no equal.

Fanny Hyde, charged with the murder of George W. Watson, did not appear for trial, and the New York Court declared her bail bonds forfeited. Mrs. Hyde, who has been living with her mother since her first trial, will be put in the Raymond street jail and tried at the present term.

New York city owes $130,000,000 upon which she pays about $8,500,000 interest.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better Cough or Lung Remedy, than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

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CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

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