Enormous Waste of Power in Steam Engines.

[illegible]re are a number of reasons for [illegible]ng that within the next year or [illegible]onsiderable progress will be made i[illegible] w[illegible]conomising force. In a[illegible]m[illegible]ical appliances there is [illegible] perc[illegible]ge [illegible] wa[illegible] more or less g[illegible]. W[illegible] t[illegible]ost [illegible]roved devices, o[illegible] about [illegible]tenth [illegible] the potential power wh[illegible]sts in [illegible]und of coal is converte[illegible] force i[illegible] steam boiler a[illegible]eng[illegible] The remaining nine-tenths i[illegible]ste[illegible] the process of consumption. E[illegible] wi[illegible] wheels, where every drop of water would seem to be utilized, there is a waste in transferring the power of about one-fifth. The nearest approach toward the absolute conservation of force is made in the use of dynamo-electric machines. With some of these about ninety-five per cent. of the power generated by the machine is put upon the wire in the form of electricity, and then by connecting wires with another dynamo machine the electricity can be reconverted into motion with a loss of only five per cent. In other words, the force applied to an electric-dynamo machine can be transferred over a distance of one or two miles, and then used with a loss of about ten per cent. of its volume. Such a close adaptation of means to ends is unparalleled in previous mechanical construction. It approaches nearly, in the conservation of force, to the methods of nature.

The success that has been met with in the construction of force-saving electric machines seems to have stimulated inquiry in other directions. It is, indeed, an uncomfortable reflection on human ingenuity to be compelled to admit that nine-tenths of the value of every pound of coal burned under a steam boiler is wasted. Certainly methods which are attended with such an extravagant leakage of force must sooner or later pass into disuse. In what way a change will be made it would be impossible to say. It may come by a better utilization of fuel or the substitution of some medium to take the place of steam, or by both of these combined. There seems to be a growing belief that it is better to use coal for the manufacture of gas, and then use the gas for heat under a boiler, than it is to directly employ coal for the latter purpose. What is known as water-gas, which is formed by passing superheated steam over a bed of incandescent coal, can be made at a very low price, under favorable circumstances at about 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The heating power of water-gas is somewhat less than that of ordinary street gas, but the difference in this respect is by no means so great as the variation in price would apparently imply. There have been experiments made which seem to indicate that a pound of coal converted into water-gas and then burned under a boiler will produce twice the amount of force that can be obtained by the direct combustion of the coal. But there would be another gain in the fact that this gas to be used for heating purposes would, if its general use became desirable, be furnished by pipes from some central stations, and thus do away with the minor expenses attendant upon a generating power from coal in thousands of different localities.

Then the question arises, is the use of steam-power desirable? It is asserted by inventors both here and in England that it is not an economical method, and that at no distant day steam stationary engines will give place to caloric engines which can be depended upon to do a given amount of work at 50 per cent. the volume of heat required by the best steam engines. So far this assertion rests upon experimental tests, for these lately devised methods have not yet been subjected to the trial of general application. Results attained in an inventor's workshop often prove delusive when the attempt to secure them is made under different conditions. There is, however, one gain in the use of caloric engines which is of sufficient importance to make one wish that their employment might become general. This is their relative safety. The explosive power of steam is very well known by the numerous disasters which it has occasioned. With a caloric boiler an explosion is impossible. The pressure may be so great as to force it apart, just as a boiler is sometimes rent when subjected, for the purpose of trial, to a cold-water pressure, but in one case, as in the other, the explosive force, which in a steam boiler shatters the iron and throws it with great violence in all directions, is wholly wanting. The chamber of a twenty horse-power caloric engine might explode in the basement of a building and those on the floor above be wholly unaware of the mishap, while those who happened to be employed near the engine would be in no danger. Why it is that steam has such an immense explosive power has never been satisfactorily solved. However, if hot air is free from this defect its employment as a motor might be advisable, even on the supposition that there was no great saving in the cost of running the different engines. But if it can be shown that by its use a saving in expense of 50 per cent. can be made, no other argument will be necessary. If the various methods referred to can be made to work in a satisfactory manner, a long step would be taken in the conservative force. An electric power company at it central station might, by the use of water gas and caloric engines, develop motive power at about one-quarter of the expense now required. It could then supply it by wires to dynamo machines placed in hundreds of different workshops at a loss of only about ten per cent., and from these the shafting and machinery of these various manufacturing establishments could be run. There is a wide margin for the display of economy in the use of the latent power of fuel, and the present outlook is that in the immediate future this undesirable waste will be largely diminished.—*N. Y. Times*.

—Congressman Richard Crowley, from the Thirty-first New York District, is the happy father of ten bright, healthy children. The tenth, a boy, was born at Washington recently and has been named after President Arthur. The members of the New York delegation presented the little fellow with a $100-silver cup filled with gold coin.—*Boston Post*.

—Cast your nets in the right water, and they may take fish while you sleep.

Study the Meaning of Words.

A common mistake made by our teachers consists in allowing pupils to pass over so many words without learning their meaning. Children sometimes boast their ability to spell through the "blue back," and yet when questioned as to the meaning of these words, they not only profess their ignorance, but seem a little surprised at such a demand. Why do we learn to spell? Just for the physical exercise (for we admit it is an excellent lung training as commonly taught), or in order to use the words thus learned? If the latter, how can we use a thing when we are ignorant of its uses? Children should take a utilitarian view of this matter, remembering that words, like most other possessions, should be acquired for the sake of the benefit to be derived from them. Pupils, by knowing the meaning of words, can remember their orthography better. The word suggests the idea, and the idea the word.

This same deficiency is found in reading as well as spelling. To read is not simply to utter the words in a piece with their proper order and pronunciation. If that were true, then children could be taught to read Latin as soon as English. When pupils spell or read words that convey to their minds no idea, these subjects grow tiresome, and the interest is to some extent impaired. Imagine your reading, or hearing read to you, extracts from some foreign tongue for several hours in the day. Can children then be so interested in that of which they have very little idea?

If the object of reading be, as some one has said, to "bring out the sense" of the piece read, could not pupils do so more intelligently by knowing what the "sense" was? Pupils who read intelligently, other things being equal, will become better readers than those who do not; and so poor spelling might be ameliorated by encouraging pupils to spell knowingly.

Some have a mistaken idea that long words are hard ones, and therefore unfit for children. But not so. A child has as vivid an idea of the words rhinoceros, grandmother, and Elizabeth, as of hare, aunt, or Guy. The difficultness of a word, with a child, lies in the obscurity of the idea it conveys. We admit some words are too hard for the child's mind to comprehend, and we are not in favor of introducing such words too soon and too freely. Some words we use we do not fully understand ourselves. But if such words must be learned, will not a partial light as to their meaning be better than total darkness?

To sum up, the advantages to be derived from a study of the meaning of the words are the following:

1. It causes more intelligent and correct reading.
2. It helps to make better spellers.
3. It creates interest.
4. It encourages the investigating principle—an important step in gaining an education.

We give below the views of an eminent teacher:

"There is, doubtless, to-day more time spent in trying to learn to read and spell than there is devoted to all other branches in common schools.

"If pupils could understand the meaning of the words they use, words would then become to them ideas. Words should be considered simply as signs of ideas, and ideas should be had first, and the words afterward. Then pupils could comprehend the word, and the idea suggesting it. The familiar object—clock or horse, boot or hat—does not require special thought to suggest the name. The thing imparts the idea, and the name then comes easily.

"We learn to spell thousands of words, and the words are as abstract and meaningless as the names of the Chinese people are to us. We remember when the word ichthyology was a poser for spelling, and I do not know how many years elapsed after I mastered the spelling of the word with certainty before I learned its meaning. The word phthisic, and a few more of those meaningful words without any meaning, were test words, but the meaning of them was never vouchsafed. We had in Webster's spelling-book a few pages of words which had a definition of their meaning, commencing, "Ail, to be troubled; Ale, malt liquor;" and it was to the pupils the most interesting lesson in the book. Thus pupils spend the best part of their life in learning to spell words, in great part, without learning their meaning, and though our method of spelling in English is crooked and difficult to the last degree, and unfortunately without any law or analogy, even the English language could be mastered if all the words that could be represented by a symbol could have such symbol related to the word itself. If there could be a fish connected with the word ichthyology, and that was understood to mean the science of fishes, there would be some sense in learning to spell it. We would like to see a class of pupils trained to spell the names of articles when presented, the name being pronounced, and then let the pupil spell it by sound only, without having learned the letters."—*Kindergarten*.

Capital Punishment in France.

An execution in France has become so rare since M. Grevy's ascension to the Presidency that a recent event of this sort, which was the second only within three years, has created something of a sensation. The number of executions since the beginning of the century has been steadily decreasing both in Paris and in the provinces. In the first quarter of the century the average of the whole of France was about 120 a year; and in the second half, during which the forging of bank-checks ceased to be a capital offense, only 999 persons were executed out of 1,563 sentenced to death, this being equivalent to an average of rather less than 40 a year. During the ten years from 1850 to 1860 there was a further decrease of 283 executions out of 502 capital sentences, or 28 per annum; while between 1860 and 1870 only 119 persons were executed, or only 10 each year. In the nine years from 1871 to 1879 inclusive there were 98 executions.

—Vice-President David Davis has written a letter to the Woman's Temperance Union saying that it is his purpose that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Senate restaurant shall be strictly enforced.

Traveling in the East.

A palanquin for a sick person is a box in which a bed can be made. One side is open when the person is laid in, and is closed again and fastened. The box has a roof and a window, sometimes one at each end, for light and ventilation. It is fastened to two poles, which project both in front and rear of the box, and between these projecting poles at each end a mule is made to walk, to whose saddle the poles are attached. The mule in front can see well enough, but the one behind has a hard time, because his face is close to the rear of the box, and only the best and most sure-footed animals are selected for that difficult position. Even then he is liable to stumble a good deal, to bruise his legs, and what is worse, to shake and jar the sick person. The sick man would roll from side to side, which would cause the palanquin to turn, so that often two men, and always one, had to walk by the side of the box to keep it steady. Sometimes it would strike against a projecting rock or the branches of a tree and be almost upset. The path, which was an unusually good one for Syria, often went along the edge of a precipice, with ragged rocks above and a frightful gorge hundreds of feet beneath. What if the mules should make a misstep here! Such was always my thought as I watched the palanquin and the man steadying it while passing those dangerous places. We were, however, providentially spared from any such accident and its consequent calamity. We stopped but once during the night, except to give our friend water, and that was only for twenty or thirty minutes, in a narrow place, to let a long procession of camels and mules pass. The moon was bright, and giant hills, massive rocks, and deep, dark gorges with the water rushing at the bottom, dense patches of oleanders along the banks of the stream, with here and there the fire of a Bedouin encampment, made up the scenery along the route of our night march, until we reached the Jordan, at 6:30 in the morning. It has been a long, anxious night.—*East of the Jordan*.

—A San Francisco girl brought a suit against a barber for damages sustained in palming off on her a "switch" of inferior quality instead of returning her "combings" worked over in proper style. The Judge acknowledged ignorance of the whole business, so the plaintiff knelt before his Honor and convinced him that the switch was no match for the hair still remaining on her head. Result: Judgment of $25 in favor of plaintiff.—*Chicago Tribune*.

—A few weeks ago Maggie Kingsley, of Franklin County, New York, became ill from grief at parting from her brother, who had just quitted home. At length she apparently died. Animation appeared to be wholly suspended, but as she had once before lain in a trance, burial was delayed. On the ninth day, her friends having given up hope, her body was prepared for burial. During these preparations life returned, and she is now recovering.—*Troy Times*.

—A young girl objects to the criticism which makes it appear that those of her sex who are true and womanly are scarce; and she wishes to know whether it is necessary when a young lady is receiving company in the parlor she shall lug in beefsteaks, whitewash tubs, scrubbing brushes and smooting irons in order to convince a lot of ninnies of young men that she can work in the kitchen.—*Iowa State Register*.

—In the course of its work in fine lock-making a Rochester firm uses many hundreds of screws so small that the thread can not be distinguished by the naked eye, and the shoulder can hardly be seen. They cost $3 and $4 a gross, and a man can take $100 worth into his mouth at once.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express*.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, has sent a check for $5,300 to the Dean of Westminster as a contribution of American admirers toward the memorial for the late Dean Stanley. There were 300 subscribers. Mr. Brooks suggests that the money be used to purchase a window for Westminster Abbey.

—A man named Rosenbloom, says the Reno (Nev.) *Gazette*, owns a forty-acre lot on the hillside near the English mill, northeast of town, and recently he plowed up ten acres for a garden. A subsequent wind blew the ten acres of plowed land away and left nothing but rocks.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1882.			
CATTLE—Exports	$12 00	@	15 00
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12⅜
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 00	@	9 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 40	@	1 47
No. 2 Spring	1 49	@	1 41
CORN—No. 2	81	@	82
OATS—Western Mixed	58	@	62
PORK—Standard Mess	18 75	@	19 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11⅝
BEEVES—Choice	7 40	@	7 75
Fair to Good	6 00	@	6 50
Native Cows	4 00	@	5 50
Texas Steers	4 00	@	6 00
HOGS—Common to Select	5 00	@	7 60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 40	@	6 00
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	5 50	@	6 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter	1 30	@	1 31
No. 3 "	1 21	@	1 22
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	74	@	75
OATS—No. 2	57	@	58
RYE—No. 2	82	@	83
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	4 75	@	5 50
Medium Dark Leaf	7 00	@	8 50
HAY—Choice Timothy	22 00	@	23 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	23	@	24
EGGS—Choice	14	@	15
PORK—Standard Mess	18 75	@	19 50
BACON—Clear Rib	11	@	11¾
LARD—Prime Steam	11	@	11⅛
WOOL—Tub-washed, medium	36	@	38
Unwashed	23	@	25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Exports	7 25	@	7 75
HOGS—Good to choice	7 00	@	7 90
SHEEP—Good to choice	5 50	@	6 25
FLOUR—Winter	6 00	@	7 00
Spring	5 00	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 24	@	1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 14	@	1 16
CORN—No. 2	73	@	74
OATS—No. 2	51	@	52
RYE	78	@	79
PORK—New Mess	18 00	@	18 50
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	6 00	@	6 25
" Native Cows	4 50	@	5 00
HOGS—Sales at	5 25	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 2	1 19	@	1 22
" No. 3	99	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	72	@	73
OATS—No. 2	53	@	55
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	6 50	@	7 25
CORN—White	93	@	94
OATS—Choice	66	@	68
HAY—Choice	26 00	@	27 00
PORK—Mess	19 00	@	19 50
BACON—Clear Rib	11	@	11¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12

Vegetable or Mineral.

A physician writing to a journal of medicine, not long ago, proclaimed against the use of mineral poisons in curing diseases, on the ground that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred more mischief than benefit was the result. In his practice he dispensed entirely with the use of mercury, etc., and attributed his success mostly to his prescribing vegetable and herb medicines only. In the face of these facts, every invalid should take warning. Tone up the system and give strength to the various organs of life by using such a remedy as Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its soothing and refreshing influence will drive away all physical and mental distress. It is especially strengthening to the urinary and digestive organs. A single bottle will prove its merit. It is very pleasant to take.

MISS DICKINSON is a noble-hearted woman, say what they will. She is always ready to take a man's part.—*Boston Transcript*.

A YOUNG man signing himself J. L. D. writes as follows: "Six months ago I felt all broke up, I was very nervous. The least excitement caused my heart to thump like an engine, at other times it seemed to cease beating altogether. I also had dyspepsia bad, and at night I was very restless, and had disturbing dreams. My whole system seemed out of fix, and pimples and sores troubled me greatly. I was advised by a druggist to try Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It has restored me to perfect health."

A FOOLISH old woman, being one evening at a party, was greatly at a loss for something to say. At length she ventured to inquire of a gentleman who sat next her whether his mother had any children. The gentleman politely pointed out the absurdity of her inquiry. "I beg pardon," exclaimed the old lady, perceiving her mistake; don't you "understand me. I wish to inquire whether your grandmother had any children."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

"CAN you flirt a fan?" asked a coquette of her partner. "No," he replied, "I can not; but I can fan a flirt."

"Dragging Pains."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife had suffered with "female weaknesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc.,

A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

WHY is smoke like straws? Because it shows which way the wind blows.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

WE'D like to be introduced to the man who knew enough to keep happiness when he once got hold of it.—*Boston Star*.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and DON'T take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

A GENTLEMAN who was asked for his marriage certificate quietly took off his hat and pointed to a bald spot. The evidence was conclusive.

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

CUSTOMER—"Give me some fish!" Waiter—"What will you take, sir, bluefish?" Customer—"It makes no difference; I am color blind."—*Puck*.

***"A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy." And *vice versa* a certain friend is infinitely better than a doubtful enemy. Thus Kidney-Wort is an incomparably better friend to the human race than whole catalogues full of doubtful nostrums. It is an unfailing remedy for that tormenting disease, piles. It moves the bowels gently and freely, and thus removes the cause. Do not fail to try it faithfully either in dry or liquid form.

WHEN a murderer is reprieved twenty minutes before the performance is to take place, a playful way to put it is, that he "skipped the rope."—*Texas Siftings*.

THE fairest faces are sometimes marred by myriads of pimples, and markings of tetter or freckles, which are readily removed by a popular toilet dressing, known as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Even scrofulous ulcers yield to it. Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills have a wide reputation as the best, safest and cheapest remedy extant, for all nervous diseases and headaches.

WHY would coal dealers make good lawyers? Because they know all about coke and l ttle ton.—*Cambridge Tribune*.

☞ In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

SOME of the young ladies who go to Florida bring home young alligators. Others secure husbands.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

IT is a sad astronomical fact that during the terrible thunder storm the other night the milky way became sour.—*N. Y. Herald*.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. $1. at Druggists.

A GOOD time to offer your hand to a lady—when she is getting out of an omnibus.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is unequaled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

TRY the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

NATIONAL YEAST is the best. Use it.

RIDGE'S FOOD

Ridge's Food is one of the best, cheapest and most reliable Foods in the World, and thousands of children are saved every year by its use. It is "the" INVALID'S DIET. RIDGE'S FOOD receives the indorsement of physicians of all schools the world over. In cans of 35 cents, 65 cents, $1.25 and $1.75, bearing the signature of WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.

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Forty-seventh season of the old reliable "Chicago Pitts" Separators, the only first-class Apron Machine now in the market adapted for large or small jobs, horse or steam power; the *only* Apron Machine that threshes and *cleans flax and all grains perfectly*. "Chicago Pitts" Double Pinion Mounted Horse Powers are the *best in the world*.

BLACK HAWK

A pronounced success in 1881; *lightest draft, fastest and cleanest* thresher in grain, flax, and clover. Could not supply the demand. Order early. The simplest and most durable machine in the market.

ENGINES The Black Hawk Portable and Traction. Absolutely non-explosive. Water tube Boiler. Will save their cost in fuel alone.

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Ruined by Rum! How many of your acquaintances? Aye, many. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the practical temperance medicine of the day. Not composed of liquor, not sold in bar-rooms, but a true tonic in every particular.

If BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is taken according to directions, it will not only relieve the intemperate man of the ailments resulting from his excesses, but it will remove all desire for artificial stimulants.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Malaria, decay in the liver, kidneys, and digestive organs. ☞ As a medicine for diseases peculiar to women, it is without an equal. Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

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HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

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15,000 CARPENTERS now use our Saw Filer to file all kinds of saws, so they will cut better than ever. Price $2.50. Circulars and prices to Agents. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. ☞ Thousands of references from persons cured.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$80 Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Is it worth while to endure penal torture every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, &c., when you can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as

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NERVINE

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and languor, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of

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NERVINE

You nervous dyspeptics, why approach the dinner-table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is created by the use of

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NERVINE

Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a dungeon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the worst cases of epilepsy, nervousness or hypochondria are cured in a very short time by such a pleasant and wholesome an exhilerant as

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Can it be possible that any person of a nervous temperament will run the risk of apoplexy or paralysis when he can tone and regulate the nervous centers with

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Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, mechanic, farmer or traveler to be without the best known antidote against disease,

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NERVINE

Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangement to which women is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the general operation of

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NERVINE

TAKE RICHMOND'S
CATHARTIC AND NERVINE PILLS

for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, &c. These pills are made to work in harmony with our Samaritan Nervine.

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IMPROVED
BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

☞ For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

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