Adjustment of Plows.

The correct adjustment of a plow is what I will not try to explain. It is one thing to have a good implement and another to run it. When the different parts of a plow are correctly made, and the team is hitched to the implement with a correct length of draft chain, it will glide along in smooth ground (if clear of rocks, etc.) independent of any interference on the part of the plowman. There is nearly as much science in the correct understanding of the principles of draft when hitching a team to a plow as there is in navigating a ship. When a plowman is required to exert much strength to keep his plow in proper position to cut a furrow slice of the desired width and depth, it is a certain indication that there is something wrong in the mechanism of the plow, or that the traces, doubletree and clevis are not properly adjusted. The draft ought always coincide with a plane passing through the middle of the plow beam standing in such a position with regard to the land slide, that the rear end of the land slide will not press harder against the unplowed ground than the forward end or point. One serious difficulty in the way of adjusting a plow so that it will run without holding is in using a doubletree several inches longer than it should be. A doubletree is apt to be too long, and may be too short, although it is unusual to see one too short. When a doubletree is too long, the centre of draft between the animals will be too far from the furrow on the side of the unplowed ground, which will cause the plow to cut a furrow slice so wide that the mold board will not turn it properly. The plowman is forced therefore, to adjust the clevis so that the implement will incline towards the furrow. Such an adjustment of the clevis causes the implement to run so naturally, that the moment the plowman does not hold the plow up to the desired position, it will turn up the ground and fall over on the side. The beam often stands so far to the right beyond the true line, that the plow cannot be adjusted to run satisfactorily when a strong plowman does not hold it with a firm hand. If such should be the case, unscrew and take out the rear bolt, bore a hole to the left of the one in the beam, chisel out between the two holes, and then it can be adjusted to a fraction by inclining the beam to the left.—One serious fault to most plows is the proper dip to the point.

It is hard to tell on paper how to run a plow, yet it is easy for an experienced plowman, even when blindfolded, to tell by the touch when the plow runs right or wrong, and what should be done to make it run without holding. The draft chains must be neither too long nor to short. The clevis must be correctly adjusted.—The doubletree mus the neither too long nor too short. The beam must stand in proper line with the face of land slide—the dip of point must be just right, and every part must be correctly balanced, and then a boy will be able to plow about as well as a man at least my boys can. Defective plowing is generally caused not from want of muscle, but want of knowledge how to adjust the implement.—*Ohio Farmer.*

To Make cows Give Milk.

A writer who says his cows gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year gives the following as his treatment. He says:

"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk give your cow every day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find if you have not tried this daily practice that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this she will drink almost any time and ask for more.

The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pailful each time, morning, noon and night.

Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

Specks in Butter.

Mr. Stewart said before the New York Farmers' Club that specks in butter may be occasioned by permitting the cream to become too sour, and so allow the curd and whey to separate. Small portions of curd then become mixed in the butter, which no working or washing will get rid of. This may be prevented by keeping the cream stirred once a day at least; twice would be better. Specks may also be occasioned by the use of impure salt, which, if it contains lime or free soda, will combine with the butter, and made a soap in spots where particles of the salt may have been left undissolved. Using only the very best dairy salt from Onondaga or Syracuse, or the imported Ashton salt, or carefully crushing the salt, mixing it well with the butter, and, after letting it stand twenty-four hours, again working and mixing will prevent it. But it is safest to use only pure salt. Another cause is churning too rapidly, by which all the envelopes of the butter globules are not broken, and the casein of which they consist remain in the butter.

OVERGROWN HOGS.—There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There was never a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed.

They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred pounds live weight is as large as hogs should be, in order to make good bacon.

Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has any thing to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hogs of only 250 pounds weight. A small head, with little, upright ears, and legs and eyes delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed; and will always draw more readily the attention of the butcher.

Any man may be his own master; but no woman can be her own mistress.

A lady who asserts that her opinion is based upon a close observance for years of the female, says that men, as a rule, regard their wives as angels for just two months, namely, a month before marrying her, and a month after burying her.

Getting a Start in Life.

It will not be long before wheat sowing time comes round, and in view of the rather meagre crops which our eastern States have yielded of late years, it may be worth while to reflect whether something might not be done to mend our ways in this pursuit of wheat-raising. Surely no one will admit that it is impossible for our land to yield more than ten or fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre; and if it can give us more, why do we not get it?

There will always be local causes influencing success, which no general rules will be able to counteract; but there is one matter which some wheat-growers are apt to forget, and that is the importance of giving the young plant a good early start in life. As a general thing it is well understood that manure must be liberally applied in order to get a good wheat-crop, but many persons plow it under, and it is not until the plant has sent its roots deep down into the soil that it derives much benefit from the food furnished it. If the manure is so placed that the young rootlet could push at once into it on germination, it would get an early start on its vital course which would aid it materially against any future unfavorable influences.

Few persons have any idea of how manure operates in making roots. If we bury a shovel-full of manure a long distance from a thifty tree in early spring, and examine it again the next fall, we find this lump of dung a complete mass of roots, while the earth in other parts contiguous has but a few straggling ones. Some people think that the roots are attracted to the spot by the manure. But it is not so. They are actually created by the manure. A leading root stuck into the rich mass, and finding plenty to eat, at once sets to work to increase and multiply. Contact with the manure, therefore, makes roots; and the principle in successful wheat-culture should be to place the grain and its food as close together as possible, if we would encourage it to root out well, and get a good start.

In corn-culture this seems to be understood. We dropped into one of our first-class farms recently, where the corn (July 20th) was five feet high. This in itself was nothing extraordinary, but says the owner "it was not planted till the first week in June. The ground was intended for other purposes which could not be accomplished. The soil was good enough for a first-class corn-crop; but as it was so late I put a little phosphate in the hill in order to force it up quick, and thus as you see it is as good now as that other lot planted two weeks before."

But others before our friend have found the benefits of "putting a little something in the hill" as well as having the ground generally good; and even many wheat-growers follow the practice of putting the manure on the surface and harrowing it in, notwithstanding the greater labor of hauling it over the loose surface of the plowed land.

We do not imagine that we have suggested anything new in regard to occasional practices in this line, but what we wish to insist on is the importance to success in all culture of giving the plant a good start early in life.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"Pretty Salty, but Good."

A Connecticut correspondent of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* tells a good mining story, applicable to the Democratic party in its present anomalous position. "They think Greeley is good," he says; and that reminds him of a story:

A party of miners were digging for gold out West, and they made an agreement between themselves that they would draw lots to see who should officiate as cook and after that the one that grumbled first about the cooking would have to cook till another complained, and so on. But the first cook found that all were perfectly satisfied with his table, and none disposed to find fault. So he grew more careless, and yet no one complained. An idea struck him, which he had no doubt be successful in making some one growl.

For breakfast, one morning, he mixed up dough for biscuit and put in about as much salt as flour, saying to himself that some one would grumble now. The biscuit came on the table steaming, and all hands made a grab, cook looking on with exultant eyes. After the first taste, they all laid them on the table beside their plates, saying not a word, excepting one droll chap, who held his in his hand and studied it with a prolonged gaze. Finally, he broke out with:

"What in thunder——'

"He stopped, looked at it again, took a mouthful, and with a desperate effort to swallow it, exclaimed:

"It's p-p-pretty, salty, b-b-but it's g-good.'

"And that's what Democrats who accept Greeley think about him. They dare not complain, and while it requires a desperate struggle to swallow him, they call him good."

Murdering the Republican Giant—A Vision of Mr. Nasby.

Our old friend, Petroleum V. Nasby has experienced another series of frightful dreams, which he communicates to the *Toledo Blade* from the Confederate X Roads on June 22.—After relating several dreams of a minor political and domestic nature he proceeds at length to describe an attempt to poison the Republican giant. He says;

Methawt I wuz in a bildin, where I coodent make out. Stretched out onto a couch and kivered with a flag, wuz the body uv an enormous giant—the most huge and comprehensive giant I had ever seen, even in dreems. His legs wuz like pillars, his arms wuz like beams, and his hands spread out like the map uv our wunst happy but now opprest country. He seemed to be in the last stages uv a fearful sickness. He bed bin, in his day, a giant uv immense strength and wuz even in his illness ez handsome a human bein ez I ever set eyes onto. But it wuz evident that he wuz going fast. He drawd his breath painfully, and from ugly wounds on his body blood oozed slowly but depletinly.

"Who is he?" I asked uv the Goddess uv Liberty, which sot at his head in deep mournin and weepin violently.

"That's Republicanism," she answered, "the only actooal, ginuine friend I ever hed—the only one who reely stood by me. But they are killin him. That gash in his back Chase gave him; that stab in the side was inflicted by Randall; the itch wich so irritates him he caught from the Blairs, and—good Heaven! here comes another squad uv his enemies!

I looked, and lo! Bosses Tweed, Hoffman, Seymour, Hendricks, and a dozen uv my pertikeler friends were coming in. That had masks on their faces made of Noo York *Triboons*, but I knowed 'em for that. Hoffman seezed the head uv the prostrait giant, while Tweed poured down his throat a nausous flooid from a jug marked "Cincinnati," fairly forcin it down him. The victim shuddered ez he swallered it, ez if it was his last and final shudder.

"Yoo've killed him!" shrieked the Goddess.

"We bleeve we hev, madam!" shouted the fellows in korus, pullin off their masks, "and you'll foller him within a yeer."

"Kill her now!" yelled one of 'em, who wuz evidently from Georgy, "she ain't got her champion to save her this time."

And they seezed her and gagged and bound her, with frightful yells.

And in their joy they execooted a most demoniac war dance about the corpse, in which I jined, with an ajility I didn't know I wuz possessed. But jist ez our exhultation wuz at its highest the corpse gave a fearful gasp—a convul-shen uv ten hoss power. He riz up from the couch, assoomed a sittin position, his face uv a deathly paleness, and with a retch that shook the buildin, vomited ez I never saw a human bein vomit.

"Good Heavens!" shrieked Tweed; "We've given him too much of the pizen and it's actin ez an emetic."

The sick man gave heave after heave, and in the flood uv bile which he ejectid I saw Greeley, Gratz Brown, Schurz, Cox and a score uv sich. A very gentle heave landed Schurz and Gratz Brown on the floor, a little bigger one threw out Fenton and a gigantic one, wich convulsed the sufferer from centre to circumference, histed out Greeley. But, once over, it wuz a tremenjus relief to the sick individooal.

Immejitly a great change come over him. The moment they wuz off his stumick the palenes disappeared—a healthy color came to his cheeks and his weaknis all left him. Glarin about furiously, he put one foot on Greeley and Brown and their mizable companions, ez a man crushes beetles, with the ether he kicked the jug out uv the winder, which jug wuz followed by Tweed and his friends, who went through the same apertoor, propelled by the same motive power. He cut the bonds off the goddess, tore off her mournin, and wuz in the act uv embracing uv her when I awoke.

I lay four hours cogitatin over this dream. Wuz it prophecy or biled pork? That's the conundrum. Is it a warnin uv judgment to come, or is it a disordered stumick? Hev we dosed the Republikin party too freely with Cincinnati, and hez wat we fondly hoped wood be pizen enuff to kill our great enemy, goin to be an emetic wich will rid him uv the disturbin humors wich wuz a destroyin uv him, and make him stronger than ever?

NATIONAL FINANCES.

What a Republican Administration has Done—Reduction of Taxation—Reduction of Officers.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1872.

Hon Z. Chandler:

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request I have given below a brief history of the reduction of taxation and officers under the internal revenue system during the present administration. Upon the appointment of Hon. C. Delano as Commissioner, in March, 1869, the first and then pressing duty was to recover the collection districts from the terrible demoralization into which they had fallen. Commissioner Rollins had been unable to turn out some unfaithful officers on the one hand, and to secure the appointment on the other hand, of faithful officers in many cases of vacancy. To review and correct the list of officers, to secure the speedy and sure collection of all taxes, and to reduce the expenses of the entire system were the chief objects to be attained. To this end Mr. Delano addressed himself with energy and zeal. In this laudable work he had the hearty co-operation of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. The result was that in six months from January, 1869, the revenue from the same sources of taxation as compared with the same months of the preceding year, was increased upwards of *twenty-six millions of dollars.*

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The aggregates of certificates of deposit received at this office were for the fiscal year ending June 30:

1871	$144,967,473 48
1872	131,307,254 15
Decrease	13,660,219 33

The falling off in the receipts of 1872 is due to legislation approved July 14, 1870, which entirely relieved from further taxation that year (1872) several sources of revenue which were taxable during a part of the preceding year, some of the more important of which are the following: Gross receipts of lotteries, theaters, operas, circuses, &c.; of express, insurance, and telegraph companies; of railroads, steamboats, ships, barges, stage-coaches, &c.; auction sales and sales of brokers, dealers, manufactures, &c.; legacies and successions, passports, carriages, gold watches, and gold and silver plate kept for use; special taxes of auctioneers, brokers, dealers, peddlers, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, &c.

The total estimated annual reduction of revenue by act of July 14, 1870, which repealed the above and other taxes, was fifty-five millions of dollars. The number of articles on the tax-list was still further reduced by act of June 6, '72.

The tax on gas is repealed October 1, '72. Tobacco is relieved from tax to the estimated amount of over six and three-quarter millions of dollars per annum. More than three-fourths of the duties arising from the sale of adhesive stamps will also be abolished by the same act, the principal taxes left being the 2 cent stamp on bank checks, drafts or orders, and stamps on medicinal preparations, perfumeries, cosmetics, &c., and on friction matches and playing cards.

By the raising of the exemption on sums deposited in savings banks in the name of one person from $500 to $2,000 nearly all this species of revenue will be relieved from further taxation.

The income tax having expired by limitation, there are only five principal sources of revenue subject to tax under act of June 6, 1872, viz: *spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers,* and adhesive stamps.—The revenue realized for the last fiscal year from three of the above sources will, as already seen, be greatly reduced during the ensuing year, so that few, if any, taxes now left on the statute book are justly chargeable with being burdensome or oppressive.

REDUCTION OF OFFICERS.

On the first of March, 1869, there were 240 collectors and assessors respectively. The number in each instance has been reduced to 231.—These reductions were the results of consolidation, and it is estimated at this office that in each case of reduction some $3,000 or more is saved to the government, making a total saving per annum of about $100,000.

There were also, at the same date, 2,746 assistant assessors in the service, with a salary of $5 a day. There are now but 1,302, and 171 of this number are "specials." These specials are employed for sixty or ninety days during the early summer months in assessing the income tax, or during the latter summer months, as the work requires in connection with fruit distilling. Estimating the working days in the year at 200, and the pay at $5 per day, we have a saving in this item of at least $2,000,000 per annum.

On the 31st of December last the entire body of surveyors of distilleries, numbering some 367, who were employed on an average of about thirteen days each during the year at a salary of $5 per day with traveling expenses, were discharged. This duty has since been performed by the assistant assessors, without increased salary. The saving by this reduction is estimated at $50,000 for the current year.

On the 1st of August next a reduction in the corps of supervisors from twenty-five to ten will be made, under the act of June 6, '72, and by an order issued from this office, a month or two since, all clerks especially employed by supervisors in taking transcripts from the books of leaf tobacco dealers, were discharged on the 1st of the present month. These reductions will save during the year not less than $100,000.

By the same act of June 6, '72, the collection districts of the whole country will be reduced by consolidation on or before the 1st of Jan., '72, from 131 to 80. There being one collector and assessor in each district, the whole reduction by this forthcoming process will be 302. Estimating the saving at $5,000, in the case of each officer of this class, as above given, the probable total saving in this instance will be at least $1,510,000 per annum.

Under the same act the sources of revenue are reduced to five in number, and but two of these, liquors and tobacco, require much attention. It is considered that this fact will admit of the further reduction of the force of assistant assessors to about one half its present number—say 60.—Calculating then, a discharge during the present year of some 700 assistant assessors, we have a saving per annum of $1,000,000 more. In this office the clerical force has been reduced thirty in number, saving $30,000 yearly. The number of officers will be so reduced, and the resources of revenue so limited, that revenue officers will rarely be seen in many Congressional districts throughout the United States.

Aggregating the above reductions, prospective and accomplished, we have *four and a half millions* saved each year to the people (an amount nearly equal to the interest on one hundred millions of the national debt) in the matter of salaries and expenses in the internal revenue service.

Respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Com.

Gen. John A Dix's Reasons for Supporting Grant.

WEST HAMPTON, July 27, '72.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 13th inst., asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New England, and I have been until now unable to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand on what ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me the utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley:—

First—Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering (to carry out the scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration of the government.

Second—Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty which have been brought under public discussion during the last quarter of a century.

Third—Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently) of that most unjust and unequal commercial system which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests and heaping enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes, to the oppression and impoverishment of others.

Fourth—Because he is associated in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief plunderers of N. Y. city, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity or his facile disposition the same system of fraud and corruption which has disgraced the municipal government of this city may be carried to more infamous extremes in the administration of the Federal Government; and,

Fifth—Because in the darkest hour of the country's peril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to overthrow the government, he openly counselled the cowardly policy of non-resistance, and an acquiescence in the dissolution of the Union, whenever the Cotton States should make up their minds to go.

The coalition which has been formed to promote his election is one of the most extraordinary in the history of parties, in respect both to the discordant elements and the surrender of principals it involves.

The Cincinnati Convention, called to bring before the people important measures of reform, nominated him, greatly to the surprise of the whole country, knowing him, in regard to one of those measures, to be an implacable opponent—nominated him, too, against the wishes and judgment of the chief promoters of the movement, who accepted him, either with an avowed or an ill-concealed disgust, which would be far more creditable to their feelings if the act of acceptance were not utterly irreconcilable with their principles.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore endorsed and commended him to the support of their party—not as the exponent of any principles they have professed, or any measure they have advocated, but as a known and bitter opponent of both—the man who, perhaps, of all others has been most malignant of the Democracy, impeaching its integrity, traducing its motives and vilifying its character.

The adoption of such a man as their candidate for the Chief Magistrate of the Union is the most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests.

It remains to be seen whether the great body of the Democratic voters, and the true friends of reform, can be made parties to this unscrupulous coalition between political leaders.

That General Grant has committed mistakes his most sincere friends admit. But if his errors had been fourfold more numerous he would, in my opinion, be a much better Chief Magistrate than Mr. Greeley. He has in that capacity done much for which he deserves the thanks of the country.—Above all, he has kept it at peace, notwithstanding the efforts of sensation journals and popularity-seeking politicians to provoke hostilities with Spain on the question of Cuba, and with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

If, regardless of these titles to the approval of his fellow citizens, and of his invaluable services during the late war, they should set him aside for Mr. Greeley; if the latter, a mere erratic politician, untried in any important public trust, should be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union—a Union which would not now exist if his counsels had been followed and if the man who, of all others, has done the most to preserve it should be discarded for a successor so ill qualified and so unscrupulously nominated and sustained, the example would be most deplorable in its influence on all high motives to political action, and justify the most painful forebodings as to the future.

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

A. B. Cornwell, Hancock, N. Y.

Inhalations of Dust.

The injurious effect of exposure to the dust of various manufacturing establishments has not unfrequently been dwelt upon with more or less force; but we are hardly prepared for the result of certain specific investigations on this subject. It has long been a disputed point whether the particles of iron, silica, etc., merely, lodge within the air-cells of the lungs, or penetrate through their walls into the tissue between them.

But Professor Zenoker informs us that, on examining the lungs of a woman who had long been exposed to the dust of iron oxide, used in preparing books of gold leaf, he found the powder in the tissue between the air-cells and in their walls, as well as in their cavities. From less than two ounces of this lung over twelve grains of iron oxide were obtained by chemical methods; so that, if equally distributed through both lungs, there must have been at least three quarters of an ounce inhaled. In another case—that of a workman exposed to the dust of a mixture used in preparing ultramarine substance—he found a quantity estimated at fully an ounce.

ONE OF THE CANDIDATES.—A gentleman traveling through Indiana in the early days of that now powerful and vigorously growing State, stopped at a log cabin and asked and obtained entertainment for a man and horse. During the conversation after supper the stranger said:

"I am traveling through your country to obtain information about its resources and products."

"Well, stranger," observed the host "you have stopped at the right place. I am a candidate for the Legislature, and I reckon I know as much as the next man."

"Ah, indeed! Well, I am fortunate. What is the population of your county?"

"Corn, wheat, oats, and such like truck."

You misunderstand me. I want to know the population of the county."

"Oh, to be sure, I did misunderstand. Well, there's oak, dogwood, and some elms, mostly with vines running up."

Miscellaneous.

LANDS AND BUILDING LOTS.

Building lots in the

Borough of Somerset,

Eligibly situated, and

Farming, Mineral and Timber Lands

In various sections of Somerset county, for sale

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

A portion of the lands are

Improved Farms,

Others are unimproved.

LIME-STONE,
FIRE-CLAY,
IRON-ORE and
STONE COAL,

Are found on some of them, of fair quality and quantity. For terms, &c., call on or address

D. WEYAND,
August 27, '71-tf. Somerset, Pa.

CROUSE & SHIRES,

Manufacturers of all grades of

CIGARS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Attention particularly asked of Jobbers.
☞ Orders solicited by E. H. Marshall, druggist, Somerset, Pa. my. 8.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

Stair Rods, &c., &c.

A Full and Carefully Selected Stock.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

June 12-'72.

BANKING HOUSE OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE BUY AND SELL

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS

On Liberal Terms.

WE ALLOW

Six per Cent. Interest on Deposits.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

James T. Brady & Co.

July 3-'72.

WARMCASTLE & MOORE'S

FAVORITE CRACKERS,

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Manufactory, 29 & 31 Seventh St,
aug-1m **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every dose of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is assimilated through the Blood, Secretions, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Tumors in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acrid, Bilious Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its great power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure,

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only and only door

To Health in the Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminous and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with matter like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a brick, dark, bilious appearance, and bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy is Radway's Vermifuge. Price, 25c.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

FRANKLIN, Mass., July 16, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." Sinking of the "vitals" was mentioned; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, and the pain. I write this you may use for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, mild, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dysepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable; containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Derangement of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

☞ CAUTION AND TRUTH.—Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 9 Maiden Lane, New-York, and receive information worth thousands will be sent you.

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VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE · FREE FROM ALCOHOL
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EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that the worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore