### Profit of Poultry.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Farming to be profitable needs care in planning and judgment in cultivation. Some crops are usually paying ones, others occasionally. Poultry can be depended on. The most successful years will double the capital, the least profitable ones will ensure at least one-half advance. To insure success have at least five acres of land for a yard, a hundred fowls to an acre. With this number of acres the fowls will not realize that they are shut up. In fact they are not; still they are limited. Plow the ground a number of times in a year, sow different kinds of grain for the use of the fowls; they will eat it as it grows up, and it will satisfy a want they have. For feed I should confine them to corn. It is the most healthy and the fowls will be more cleanly. Give them a chance to have water, sand, gravel, lime and other materials as common sense will dictate. The best way to use lime is to make it into very coarse mortar. Keep corn by them all the time. They are the best judges when they need it and how much they require.

It may be asked, which is the most profitable, poultry or eggs? I answer, in New England set as many hens as will set in the months of March and April; chickens hatched thus early will be fit for the market in June and July, the price at that time being very high; kill all male chickens when very young. An April chicken will bring as much in July as it would if kept until November.—Keep all your pullets to renew your stock. After the hatching time is over should any hens insist upon sitting, shut them up a couple of days with a rooster; they will then return to laying. Keep one rooster to twenty hens.

As to the best breed of fowls: I had rather have the old kind of hybrid barnyard fowl, a fowl when grown will weigh about three and one-half pounds to four pounds. The roosters should be the red game kind, as they are agreeable, watchful, kind protectors, and their meat has an excellent flavor.

In sitting fowls in cold weather, take soap boxes, fill them nearly full of dirt, make a light rim of hay for the nest, and you will be sure of a good hatch if other things are right. You will have to give the young chickens dough; but as soon as they are old enough to eat corn leave off the dough. Corn is more healthy and far cheaper; I have gone through the year with near a hundred fowls and not had a single sick one. This was at a time when eggs sold as low as 12½ cents per doz. and not over 23, and realized 125 per cent. profit.

In addition to the income from meat and eggs, your poultry-yard may be set out with trees and shrubbery that in ten years would make a gain from two to four hundred dollars, per acre. Fowls like to ramble among trees and brush; insects would thus be destroyed, and cultivation and fertilizing would be insured at no extra expense.

Two months devoted to hatching chickens and the remaining time to laying eggs, I believe will be the most profitable. As to a house for hens, square edged boards are as tight as the side covering should be, plenty of glass windows on south side for winter; the floor often renewed, and sassafras roosts, there will be but little trouble of lice.

ROBERT MANSFIELD.

### The Mysteries of Fruit-Culture.

People are accustomed to talk of the mysteries of fruit-culture, while there are some who say there are no mysteries at all. Everything is as plain as daylight to them. But it would seem that there is a something yet beyond all their calculations, which it would be a great advantage to find out. In regard to the abundance of fruit. We see every spring that trees are loaded with blossoms. But some years they fall without setting fruit, except here and there one or so. Some say this is on account of a "late frost," others "a wet spell, and again it is said that a "cold east wind" did all the damage. But those who have looked at these matters closely know that none of these things are so. They at times have a limited and local influence, no doubt, but they do not account for the wide spread absence of fruit over a whole tract of country in any given season. Then again whole districts for hundred of miles in extent as in the present season, will have fruit in the greatest abundance, and the wisest seem to offer no plausible reason why the abundance prevails.

But one of the greatest of mysteries is the freedom from disease whichmany trees which have been always more or less affected, present this season. Around Germantown are yet many trees of the old Butter pear, or "White Deyenne" of the books, which on account of the owner's tenderness of heart have been allowed to cumber the ground for many years, without even producing a fruit fit to eat. This year there are large numbers of cracked and blurred fruit as usual, but scattered in among them are considerable quantities of good pears quite equal to the famed fruit of former days. Now why this should happen this year is a mystery. The trees as a general thing are not growing much stouter than usual, but we see that something has happened to the trees which enable them to bear better than usual, and also to resist the influence, whatever it may be, that causes the Butter pear to be a worthless shadow of a great name in ordinary seasons. There is little doubt we think that this extra vigor in the fruit of the Butter pear and the abundance of the fruit are all related to the same cause; but what this cause is we leave to pomological societies and committees, who no doubt in good season will remove the mystery from before us.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### Cider.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "I will give two plans, one of which will preserve the cider sweet or in the state owing to the condition it is in at the time the treatment is applied; the other is applicable only after the cider has fermented. According to plan No. 1, one-fourth of an ounce per gallon of sulphate of lime should be added soon after the cider runs from the press. This can best be done by adding the sulphate of lime to a gallon or so of cider in a separate vessel, and after stirring well pour into the barrel. Ten ounces of this lime will be the proper quantity for an ordinary barrel. The cider will keep in the condition it was at the time when the lime was added. This plan will work equally well if the cider be partially or wholly fermented when the lime is put in. It does not appear to be absolutely necessary to rack off the cider unless it is to be transported; in that case it should be racked in about ten days after application of the remedy."

### Some Questions.

The New York *Tribune* seems to have about as clear an idea of Pennsylvania politics as it has of those of Central Africa. It suggests whether lending the assets of the Treasury, by the Auditor General to unknown bankers, one of whom is a convict is legitimate. Of course, Pennsylvanians know that the Auditor General has nothing whatever to do with loaning the Treasury assets; and nothing has been loaned a convict. Several other interrogatories are put in an equally unfair and dishonest manner. It is a little remarkable, now that the *Tribune* is full of new zeal, that it has not a few questions for Buckalew's supporters. We can suggest, without difficulty several:

1. Is a person who committed perjury, in that he swore, as Senator of the United States, to sustain the Constitution, and who, while Senator, gave aid and comfort to rebellion, morally worthy to be elected Governor of the loyal State of Pennsylvania?

2. Is a person who colleagued with draft resisters, bounty jumpers, and other classes at the Fishing Creek camp meeting, impeding thereby the filling up of our depleted armies, a suitable man for Governor of Pennsylvania?

3. Is a person who associated with barn burners, robbers, and murderers—for these crimes were committed by a portion of the Fishing Creek gang—fit to administer impartially the affairs of the State?

4. Is a man who had guilty correspondence with rebel heads of departments, who visited rebel commissioners at Niagara and who by the encouragement he gave them, helped to prolong the war, thus causing the death of many of our boys in blue, deserving of the votes of loyal men?

5. Mr. Buckalew, in the Dechert contested election case, declaimed against throwing out the vote of entire districts, and thus secured Dechert's admission; in the McClure contested election case he took precisely the opposite ground, thus securing his admission. Is such conduct honest, considered from any stand-point, whatever?

6. Buckalew, in addition to his salary as Senator, and the expenses of investigating these cases, received $500 extra for services. Is it honest?

These things cannot be blinked. They are true. Buckalew is one of the most narrow and bitter partisans we have. Lest the *Tribune* should see him glowing in angelic light, under the imagination that he is a man of marvelous devotion to Liberalism, let us remind it that there are strong suspicions that he is anything but enthuzed over the combination movement. He has not been heard in praise of Greeley and is believed to be secretly against him. So the column of interrogatories, including those relating to "Myers" don't pass for much. We suspect this "Myers" to be a Democrat. All we know of in this State are of that faith. The truth is, the people of this State have looked these charges against Hartranft through and through. Their utter littleness is fully appreciated. They have also begun to think of Buckalew's rebel record as having helped prolong the war—thus destroying lives and adding to the indebtedness of the country. If Hartranft is guilty of small personal faults, Buckalew is equally guilty of great national crimes that have blood on them. Between them the people will choose rightly.—*Gazette.*

### Troubles of Compulsory Education.

The London School Board (says the Spectator) has at l ength begun to apply its by-laws for enforcing attendanee at schools. The excuses offered by defaulting parents may be taben as fairly representing the categories under which such pleas will commonly arrange themselves. Either there was no money to pay the fees, or there were no shoes for the children to go in, or there was no one to see that they went. The first is obviously insufficient, at all events so long as the 25th clause of the Education Act remains in force. But the fact that it is urged points to the eventual abolition of the distinction which the authors of the Act have attempted to draw between inability to give children proper instruction, and any other form of destitution. It is generally admitted that a man ought not to be releived of the duty of educating his children unless his means will not allow him to discharge it, and the law has provided that, in the event of his ability, being ascertained to exist, the cost shall be defrayed for him. But how are School Boards to ascertain it?

It will be impossible to punish a parent for keeping his child at home, while it is shoeless, and equally impossible to provide the child shoes at the public expense. This is a real dilemma, and one which, under the operation of compulsory legislation, may easily become serious. The third obstacle, the want of any one to see that the children go to school, is also a real one, but it is not one that need be regarded as formidable. Some kind of agency must eventually be set up to sweep the streets of the ragged and homeless children that now infest them, and as the children who disobey the order to go to school at nine o'clock which their father left them when he went to work at six, are not likely to stay in doors all day, they will be enclosed by the same net.

### Emphasizing a Story.

Is it not a pleasure to have converse with you one of those individuals who punctuate their relation of what they consider particularly good stories of occurrences with pokes, nudges and digs in your ribs? The worst of it is, the jokes of these funny creatures are made of nine parts nudges and thrusts and one part wit, as for instance, in listening to the story of a large-headed-man trying on a small hat, we endured the following: "By the by, speaking of hats, (pokes us in the bread-basket and stands back as if to view the effect,) did you hear that joke on Bumps?" (Slaps us on the shoulder and laughs.) "Biggest joke of the season." (Punch in the breast bone.) "Bumps, you see, was just about coming out of the hotel dining hall." (Nudge in our ribs with elbow.) "Well, he's got a tremendous big head, you know, (grab on lappel of our coat;) so two of us just hid his het (wink and punch with bony index finger,) and put four other fellers' drab hats just like his in its place." (Poke into shirt bosom.) "Bumps comes out, tries first one hat, (poke) then another, (punch); finally he got mad and (elbow jab) jammed the third one on so hard he split it open." (Tremendous thrust in stomach.) "Ha! ha! ha! Sim Bustah's hat! And Bumps had to stand treat—three bottles—ha! ha! ha!" (Tremendous slap between shoulders that took all the remaining breath out of our body.)—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Sweden, like Germany, is alarmed at the decrease of pupulation.

### Clever Fish.

There is scarcely a weapon of offense in use among men, which has not its parallel among the finny tribe. Daggers, spears, swords, and even guns are all possessed by fishes in a high state of natural perfection. The nose of the chætodon, a native of the Eastern seas, forms a kind of beak through which it propels a small drop of water with considerable force and accuracy of aim. Near the edge of the water sits a fly on a spray of wood, a twig or a tuft of grass. The chætodon advances cautiously under the fly, stealthily projects his tube from the water, takes a deadly aim, and pop goes the watery bullet. The poor insect who has come to the end of his "little day of sunny bliss," is knocked over by the treacherous missile, and drops from its perch into the waters below to be sucked in by the voracious chætodon. Other fishes who do not shoot their game, fish for it with rod and line. The lophius, for instance, has two long tentacles springing out of his nose, to the end of which is attached, by a line or slender filament, a small, glittering morsel of membrane which serves as bait. Huge sacks, like bag nets, are attached to its gill covers in which it stows its prey, the hooks are set in the mouth of the fisherman down below. Just as the angler stirs up the mud of the river to attract gudgeons, the lophius stirs up the mud with his fins and tail. Then he plies his rod, and the glittering bait waves to and fro like a living insect glancing through the turbid water. The gudgeons, or rather gobies, rush toward it and are caught in the bag-net, to be transferred to the stomach of the monster fish, as soon as there are enough collected to form a satisfactory mouthful. Some sporting fish hunt their prey singly; some in couples; some in packs, like hounds. The pike and trout hunt singly, running down a smaller fish, as the greyhound courses a hare. The unhappy victim tu ns from side to side in its efforts to e cape, while its pursuer bends and turns to every motion, following close upon his track, and cutting off his retreat. Other fish as the bonito, chase their prey like dogs or wolves, in packs. The fiercest of these is the black saw-belled salmon of South America. The jaws of this fish are so strong that they can bite off a man's finger or toe. They attack fish of ten times their own weight, and devour all but the head. Some fish employ other fish to hunt up their food for them, as we use pointers and setters, the little piliot fish leads the huge shark to his prey. Besides the shooting apparatus referred to, some fish have the sword as a weapon of offense. The xiphius possesses a blade no less potent than Damascus steel. This weapon will pierce through the bottom of a ship though it probably would not make much progress with an ironclad. The saw-fish has a long snout set upon each side with sharp spikes like the teeth of a shark, forming a weapon of terrible power. The narwhal carries a spear on one side of his nose, formed of the hardest ivory, and gradually tapering to a point. Of daggers their are many specimens. All of them fearful weapons, often serrated or barbed, and capable of inflicting deadly, lacerated wounds.

### Life on a California Plantaton.

A gentleman at Los Angelos described to a correspondent the life on one of the great estates in that country, "before the Amercans came." They milked cows and made cheese; they dressed and tanned sheep and calf skins for clothing; they wove blankets; they made wine; they raised grain enough for their bread, and the Indian women ground this on stones; they preserved the hides of the cattle for the Boston ships; and at the Fernando Mission I saw the huge stove and cement tanks in which they melted down and kept the tallow, which also was sold to the Boston men. In those days, said my friend, when I went out to see Don—, he received me at the door; he showed me my room, and in a few minutes, bearing in his own hands a basin of water for my use. But behind came a half dozen servants, to show me that what he did he did out of respect and welcome to me, and that servants were at hand to do it, if he did not choose. This old man had sons and daughters, grown and married living in his house. He always breakfasted alone, unless he invited his elder son to eat with him. He arose somewhat later than the family, who had breakfast before him——the men, I mean; for the women and children ate apart, and had a merry time over their meals. When he had breakfasted, he went out into his corridor or piazza. There stood his sons and his majordomo and his vacqueros, hat in hand. Then the horses, which had been saddled since daylight were brought. The eldest son held his father's stirrup while he mounted; and when he was seated in the saddle, the rest followed. Then he gave to each his orders for the day—to Martin the tannery, to Antonio the horses, to Thomas the cheese, or the calves; and when at last all this was received, always in silence, he gave the word, and out into the plain they rode as though shot from a bolt. The old man rode at the head; and as he galloped he called, in that low, soft voice which they almost all have, "Pedro," and Pedro drew up alongside: I do not want that manada of horses on the hill yonder. "Si, Senor," says Pedro and gallops off. "Antonio, these calves should not be here; they must be near the river;" and so on, always in a gallop, seeing everything with his practical eye, and issuing his commands as he rode.

About four he returned to his dinner, which his sons ate with him. After dinner he sat in his corridor, made and smoked paper cigars, and contemplated himself.

On Sundays and fast days, said my friend, the family rode to church, all on horseback—a graceful cavalcade, for the women rode finely, and the horses are yet the best saddle horses in the world. Then came the gold discovery, and the Americans, and the sudden great wealth which spoiled all the simple life. Then they became too proud and too careless to milk, and so now you find no milk on the ranchos. They could buy clothing and all kinds of supplies, and so their useful and ingenious industry perished. They came to the towns, dressed in absurd gold and silver lace, and gold stirrups and gold-mounted saddles, and wasted their money in gambling houses; and so their business was neglected. Finally they thought it genteel to ride in carriages, and so they gave up the most graceful and healthful exercise which man or woman can have. "I still re nember my old friend Don Thomas—standing here, looking with silent disgust at his family climbing into a cumbrous coach, and then turning to me with the words—"they are young and may risk it, but for my part I am determined never to hazard my life in one of tho se things, while I have strength to sit on a horse's back."

I do no doubt that it was a happy life they led—these old Californians. But it did not belong to the nineteenth century, and the railroad will, in a year or two, leave no vestige of it this side of the Mexican border. But one thing I have learned this Winter among the old Californians which it is a pity we, their successors, have not copied from them, and that is the moderation of their lives. Their admirable and kindly temper, their abstemiousness and temperance in eating and drinking, the readiness with which they submit to mere physical inconvenience, their kindness to dependants and servants, and the skill with which they know how to manage those, and the politeness and ceremony which they know how to carry into all parts of their lives, seemed to me very admirable indeed.

### The 24th of October.

A funny scene occurred in the Hocking County Court of Common Pleas some years ago, Judge E. presiding.

A man had been arrested for horse-stealing, and set up an *alibi* in defense. The defendant's main witness was an old farmer named Buchanan.

He claimed the prisoner was in his employ at the time the horse was stolen, nearly a hundred miles distant, and consequently he could not be guilty.

The stealing was done on the 29th of October, and Buchanan had his "book" of accounts in court to refresh his memory. Mr. S., who represented the State, knowing the witness was both unscrupulous and ignorant, concluded to test his knowledge of dates, and cross examined in this wise:

Attorney S. You say that Mr. Ellis plowed for you all day on the 29th of October.

Witness (referring to his book.) Yes.

S. What did he do on the 30th?

W. He chopped wood.

S. On the 31st?

W. That was Sunday, and we went a squirrel hunting.

S. What did he do on the 32d?

W. He harrowed in wheat that day.

S. What did he do on the 33d?

W. It was raining, and he shaved out some axe handles.

S. What did he do on the 34th?

W. He chopped cord wood.

S. What did he do on the—

But before the question could be finished Buchanan's wife cleared the railing in front of the Judge's seat seized B. by the collar, and whisked, him outside of the "bar," yelling in his affrighted ear:

"You blasted old fool, don't you know that there are only thirty-one days in the month of October?"

Ellis' attempt at an *alibi* failed, as might naturally be inferred.

An examination of Buchanan's "book" showed that there were no entries made after the 29th of October, and that he had been drawing on his imagination as to the work done on each day.—"*Max,*" *in American Pioneer.*

### Paying Soldiers in Gold.

Mr. Buckalew, says the *North American*, makes one notable claim to support in this canvass that ought not to be passed unnoticed. He says that in the senate in May, 1864, he voted to pay the soldiers in gold. Gold was ranging at the time somewhere 250. The army in the field was one million of men, and the pay of these constituted the leading item of the expenditure for the war. Every copperhead in the north who was opposed to the war and would have peace on any terms, wanted to pay the soldiers in gold. Can any man of ordinary common sense mistake the aim of this dodge. It was to break down the Treasury, of course. The debt reached three thousand millions of dollars, and we are told that had the whole amount of our liabilities been funded, the debt would have rushed four thousand millions. But suppose Buckalew's proposition had been adopted, what would the debt have been?

The war did not terminate until the middle of 1865, more than a year after he made his proposition. Practically the pay of the men would have been nearly trebled, and probably more; for any man of the least business knowledge must be aware that if this proposition had been adopted gold would have risen 20, 30, 40 or 50 per cent. at once. For of course the brokers sit down and calculate the working of such a proposition. They would have known to a hair all the money required, and they would have known that it could not be had without extreme difficulty. This proposition, therefore, might just as well have originated with the rebel commissioners in Canada as with Buckalew. Probably it did, for Thomson's report says that he conferred with Buckalew.

The Greeley candidate for Governor must have an idea that the taxpayers either have no interest worth caring for, or are deaf, dumb or blind. For a man at this day to put in a claim as a great merit that he voted to make the debt higher and more oncrous, to sink the public credit to compel the government to make a dishonorable peace, to bring the soldiers back to homes covered with debt, and to saddle the nation with a burden that might have blighted all our interests by the tremendous pressure of taxation seems to us as passing strange. Yet a man does this who is going about asking people to elect him Governor of Pennsylvania. If he puts in this as a specimen of his statesmanship, what may we not expect him to do with our State finances if he gets a chance?

The present position of some of the eleventh-hour Republicans who have come out for Greeley brings to mind the story of an old fellow in New Hampshire who, whatever his condition, never lost the sense of his dignity. One warm summer's day he was seated on the top of a stage-coach, which was slowly wending its way over the sandy roads above Concord. Frequent application to his pocket-flask had rendered his position somewhat unsteady, and at last a sudden jolt tumbled him off into the sand by the roadside. The driver stopped, and with aid from the passengers, he was at last set up again in the coach, between two other men, who were to guard against a recurrence of such an accident.

Our hero looked very solemn for a mile or two, without any remark, and then spoke:

"I shay, driver, we had a pretty bad upshet."

"Upset! We haven't upset," replied the driver, a little hurt at the suggestion.

"Yes we did upshet! I shay we did upshet? I'll leave it to this gemmelman if we didn't upshet."

The umpire decided at once against him.

The solemn look came back to his face. He meditated some minutes and then gravely responded—

"I shay, driver, if I had known we didn't upshet *I wouldn't 'ar got off.*"


*Miscellaneous.*

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*Miscellaneous.*

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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 drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, 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, Ulcers 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, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Venereal Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes 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 potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made 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 positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Suppress of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk; or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and with bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, 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 for Worms—Lin, Tape, etc.

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

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me, saw your handbill, and thought I would try it; had but little faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and was better than of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sweeter, and happier than I have for fourteen years. Your kind favor was in the first bottle of the bowels, over the grate. I write this to you 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, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills are a cure for all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, 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 Disorders 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 or Fluttering 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, Dots 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 few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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**J. C. YUTZY.**

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Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the beststyle. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. je12-72

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You can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

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VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. PURELY. CALIFORNIA. D. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

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, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. 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.

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

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high* up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, bloody. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dullness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, $500 reward for a case he can not