"KING BABY."

His sceptre is a rattle;
His throne is mother's arms;
He reigns a tiny tyrant,
In all his dimpled charms!
Yet round his royal presence
Our loving hearts entwine;
Dictator of the cradle,
And king by right divine!

Whatever be his mandates,
No courtiers dare rebel;
His mother's chief of the household,
Prime minister as well!
In yon perambulator,
His downy car of state,
Exacting, rosy monarch,
What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendor,
Long, long he seeks to reign;
All hints of nose disjointed
He smiles at with disdain!
Alas! that royal greatness
Should ever be disowned;
Here comes a tiny stranger—
King Baby is dethroned.

—From THE ALDINE for November.

Measurement of Hay.

It becomes a matter of some importance to be able to estimate the quantity of hay in the barn with at least a tolerable approximation to accuracy, at this season of the year, for the sake of being able to judge how much stock we may be able to winter without the necessity of buying hay or other feeding stuff. If we find we have a good large margin we may be able to sell a little, or, what is far better, buy an animal or two to winter and sell in the spring, getting our money back, and perhaps a few dollars besides, and leaving the advantage of the manure as a sure and tangible profit.

Many farmers, particularly those who have been building a new barn within the last five years, have the advantage of good hay scales, and know, in consequence, exactly how much English hay the farm has yielded, but the great majority have no such convenience, and they must get at it in some other way. In such cases there is nothing left better than the simple measurement; but that is sufficient for all practical purposes. It can never in the nature of things, be depended upon for perfect accuracy, because so many elements are involved, as the character of the hay, whether timothy, red top, or clover, the time during which it has been stored, the depth or height of the mow or the "hay," the time when it was cut, &c., but bearing the modifying circumstances in mind, we can arrive at a very close approximation to exactness, as we know from experience, having sold hay by measurement, with the right to weigh at the buyer's option and expense, and the results almost invariably justified the estimate.

We allow timothy, red top, and similar grasses, four hundred and fifty cubic feet to a ton at the bottom or lower half of a "bay," that extends from the floor to the barn beams and five hundred and fifty cubic feet for a ton at the top or upper half of such a bay, after it has lain a few weeks and settled. Of clover hay on a scaffold it will take about six hundred cubic feet for a ton after it has lain, say, three months. It will seem that the average of the bay full of red top and timothy will not be far from five hundred cubic feet to the ton, varying of course somewhat by the circumstances alluded to, that is the season, the time of cutting, the thoroughness with which it was cured, the time it has settled, &c.

A little testimony on this point may not be uninteresting at this time. A farmer in Uxbridge gives four hundred feet in a mow twenty feet high, twenty feet long, and twenty feet wide, as the lowest number of feet he ever estimated. He says, "In a scaffold of hay eleven and a half feet square and nine feet high, making 1,160½ solid or cubic feet, there was by actual weight 6,079 pounds of hay, or a little over two tons and a half of hay. The hay was upland interval, resembling red top. This gives a fraction less than four hundred and sixty-nine cubic feet to the ton. Under ordinary circumstances five hundred solid feet of well-packed, not very close hay is considered with us to be fair estimate for a ton."

A Farmer in West Enosburg, Vt., says:—"When there is a large quantity together, 400 cubic feet will make a ton, but where only a small quantity like a scaffold is stored, it will take for a ton not far from 500 cubic feet. It depends something on the quality, but I am speaking of good herds-grass hay. I saw a scaffold measured and weighed a few days ago. It was twenty-six feet long, eleven feet wide, and nearly five feet high, making 1,430 cubic feet. It weighed 6,800 lbs., so you must see it varied but a fraction of 500 feet to the ton."

A farmer in Freeport, Me., says: "For a mow forty feet long, sixteen feet wide, and fourteen feet deep, well settled, the common estimate is 425 feet to 500 cubic feet to the ton. For some fifteen successive years I have pressed hay in my own barn from a mow less than the above, and the average number of feet required, including tare, which is about five per cent., has been about 425 feet per ton."

It will appear from these statements, that as a general average rule a cube of eight feet will make a ton of timothy, and we should allow about a quarter more for clover. If there frequently is, the proper allowance must be made for it, and it will require the exercise of some judgment and skill to get at it. So if the hay is very fine and unusually solid it will require a less number of feet to the ton.

Now to make a calculation as to how many head of cattle it will do to attempt to winter, farmers call it in the rough about two tons to a cow, and making allowance, of course, for other stock according to age and size, and for other feeding substances, like roots, &c. As a general rule it is well to stock pretty well up to your capacity, and if likely to come a little short buy grain.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Horse Feed.

For horse feed, Indian corn possesses all the elements of warmth and nutrition, and is well calculated to supply the wear and tear of the hardest worked horse, and keep him in a healthy condition, without any assistance from oats; but the usual addition of hay should be allowed to horses, whatever be the feed that is in use. By a reference to the analysis of corn, it will be observed that there is little loss from woody fibre or other inert substances. It is this principle contained in corn that is to be modified and corrected as a feed, and not to be added to by a greater concentration of nutritive matter, or in other words add to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn; and for this purpose we will recommend that the corn be in minute division or ground into meal, to insure a greater division in the stomach, and less concentration than would result by feeding it whole, and not mixed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or chaff and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least modify, the costive or binding and heating effects of the corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist and the meal from contraction. At the same time the horse has a feed before him of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic, which often results from feeding corn whole in a meal without a sufficient mixture or bulk being given it. It is the want of this knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such a feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn, and in favor of oats. A carriage or saddle horse, used for shopping, for afternoon rides or drives, can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of corn meal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran, and a teacup of salt.

Top-Dress the Wheat.

However hot may be the controversy as to whether surface or deep manuring is the best, the prudent farmer will prepare in season to top-dress his wheat in the autumn. It may not be practicable to give all his wheat fields a liberal supply of barn-yard manure in store to enrich the poorer spots of the fields he sows after spring grain. Argument and fine theories are needless to convince the practical farmer of the wisdom of applying the top-dressing. Every look he casts at the field after the wheat is up until it is cut convinces him of the efficiency and profit of the manuring. In bad wheat seasons the manure is doubly profitable. It gives a large, strong, and healthy growth in the fall; it protects from spring heaving when the frost is coming out of the ground, and it urges the plant to vigorous growth early in the spring, causing it to ripen early, thus escaping the weevil. Nor are the good results of such top-dressing confined to the wheat crop. If clover follows the wheat, that will be heavier on the manured ground than elsewhere; the growth for hay and seed will pay better than that on the unmanured portion. This heavy growth of clover fertilizes the soil, both by its roots and by the manure when it is consumed by stock, and thus the fertility of the soil is increased. The land is in better condition when it is broken again for a grain crop, and of course will yield more. In brief, the good effect of top-dressing the wheat reaches through a series of succeeding crops, and is a long step in the direction of high farming.

It may pay probably does in many instances, to purchase commercial fertilizers for wheat, but the cheapest and most efficient manure is that made in the farm barnyard, and by the farmer's own stock. A large quantity of good manure cannot be made without the aid of large crops, and to attain these it may sometimes be necessary to purchase manure to start with, but we hardly believe the practice can yet be adopted as a rule in this country.—*American Rural Home.*

One Case Where Farming Paid.

An Englishman who came to this country in 1855 has gone back to his old home, and his story is thought worthy of being told in the London *Agricultural Gazette.* There is nothing especially remarkable about it—it is simply one of many cases where a competency has followed steady work on a farm. Briefly it is this, as we find it epitomized in the *Western Farmer.*

Charles Butcher, unable to read or write, accompanied by a grown-up son and daughter, arrived in New York in May, 1855. The father and son found work on a farm in Monroe County, N. Y., at $16 per month each—the daughter finding work in a family, and not again appearing in the story. They were so poor that when harvest came they had not money enough to pay for the mittens needed as a protection against the thistles. They worked on, accumulating between $500 and $600 in three years. They then bought a farm of 64 acres, for $50 an acre, paying $500 in cash. The farm was in bad condition, subject to overflow and the ravages of the wire-worm. The skillful application of labor stopped the overflow, and good cultivation was given. The son married. In five years the farm was paid for and fairly stocked. After a year or two a better farm of 140 acres was purchased at $95 per acre, the old one being sold for $85 per acre. This is paid for, and the whole property is valued at something over $15,000. The father, at the age of 58, has sold his interest to the son for $10,000, payable in 12 years, with 7 per cent interest, and feels himself entitled to the rest and pleasures of a visit to his native country and old friends.

Developing Fruit Trees.

Having been deeply interested for quite a number of years in the cultivation of the different varieties of fruit brought to perfection by our climate I have conversed with a large number of persons who have every reason to be equally interested in a subject of so much importance to the human family. In these conversations I have been particularly struck by the universal remark—when speaking of that good fruit the pear,—that the pear is so slow coming into bearing that it is discouraging to plant out "standard" trees with reasonable expectations of enjoying the fruit in a single life time.

Although by no means necessarily true, this complaint is not wholly without foundation. The native seedling pear tree, a few of which can be seen on most any old farm, requires from ten to twenty years to bring it into bearing; from these facts I suppose the notion has been imbibed. But such is not the case with the cultivated varieties. By proper management they can be brought into bearing in a surprisingly short time. By your permission I propose to give your readers a plan of treatment that will not fail to give satisfaction to those who have the patience and industry to give it a thorough trial. I do not claim to be the discoverer of the plan of treatment about to be introduced in this article. It was suggested to me by reading an article on a similar subject many years ago. The plan is, in the month of July, in each year, from the time the trees are planted out till they come into full bearing, to clip the ends of all the twigs of the present year's growth, similar to the way hedges are sometimes treated. By a little good judgment and taste, in this way trees can be made models of beauty.

The first experiment tried by me was on a rapidly growing plum tree of improved variety. This tree stood in a moist spot of ground near my well, and its growth was remarkably rapid, and year after year passed away and neither flowers or fruit appeared. I began to ask myself why "cumbereth it the ground," and thought seriously of laying the ax to its roots. This I thought was a suitable tree on which to try my first experiment. In the month of July, by means of a step-ladder, I clipped the ends of all the twigs from one third to one half of their length, and waited the result. The following spring revealed a tree beautifully set with flowers which were succeeded with glossy fruit. I followed up these experiments on other trees, including apple and pear trees with like success. I now have under this treatment a few standard pear trees three years old last spring. These trees are of fine size for their age and a few of them flowered last spring. Let others try it and give the result of their experience to their neighbors.

A Bridal Chamber of Ice.

It was during the winter of 1740, the severest that Russia had had in a century, that it was ordered that a palace of ice should be erected on the Neva, directly opposite where the present royal palace stands. The palace of ice was built; in one of its rooms a bridal bed, also of ice, was furnished; all the furniture was the same material, including some cannon, which were placed before the ice palace, and out of which they were able to shoot by means of lining them with iron. It is also related, but this is happily confirmed, that Buhren selected a number of men who had equally merited his wrath by belonging to good Russian blood, at the head of whom stood Molynski, the Finance Minister, and placed them outside the palace as sentinels; that he then caused water to be thrown upon them with a hose until they became statues of ice, and thus kept them in their places.

The Governors of all the provinces of the land, even to the remotest, received instructions to send a number of both sexes to this wedding festival. They were all clothed in new peasant dresses at the expense of the Empress This wedding procession, numbered about three hundred persons, paraded through the streets of the capital and halted before the Imperial Palace. Here the bridal pair was taken up, placed in a kind of a barouche, and this was mounted on the back of an elephant. Some of the guests were mounted on camels, the others riding deer, goats, oxen, bloodhounds and even dogs.

The wedding feast was spread in Buhren's barn, and each nation was served with the peculiar dishes of its nationality. After the supper followed a ball, in which each bridal couple appeared in the dance peculiar to its province. Finally, the bridal couple were led into their palace of ice, a salute of cannon honored their arrival, and then laid down upon their bridal bed of ice, which was furnished, however, with a quantity of pillows and covering. Watchmen were placed at the doors to prevent the newly married couple from abandoning their cold quarters before the break of the next day.

And all this was provided for the distraction of one whose weak crimes and cruelties had brought her remorse. It is said that she enjoyed it immensely.

A Magnificent Building.

The threatened destruction of the Spanish Escurial has awakened the slumbering interest which every lover of history and art felt in this most remarkable palace. Its immense size, its curious architecture, and its history through three hundred years are matters of curious study. This palace and mausoleum is situated in the little towns of Escurial de Abaja, about twenty-five miles from Madrid. The foundation was laid in 1553, and the building was finished in 1586, having cost a sum of money equal to $15,000,000. It was designed to commemorate the great battle of St. Quentin; and as King Philip II. believed that St. Lawrence had aided the Spanish arms, by a quaint conceit the groundplan of the palace was made in the form of a gridiron, with handle and bars complete. St. Lawrence having suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. The body of the gridiron was represented by seventeen ranges of buildings, crossing each other at right angles, forming a parallelogram inclosing twenty-four courts, with a square tower 200 feet in height flanking each of the four corners of the building, thus representing a gridiron reversed, the towers being the upturned feet. A wing 460 feet long represented the handle of the implement, and contained the royal apartments. The building was 740 feet long by 580 wide; but no correct idea of its vastness can be obtained except by a detailed enumeration of the countless chapels, altars, monuments, halls, and apartments which it included. The total length of the various rooms and apartments is estimated at 120 miles, and there are said to be 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows, although these figures are variously stated by different writers. In the mausoleum repose the remains of all the soverigns of Spain who have died since Charles V. A large and valuable library and numerous rare works of art have been treasured in this palace, but the greater part of the collection was long ago transferred to the royal museum of the Prado. The fire which threatened to destroy this immense pile was caused by lightning. The injury to the palace is serious, and it is yet scarcely known how great is the damage to books, manuscripts, and works of art.

The Only Nickel Mine.

Few people are aware that the nickel, from which our smaller coins are made, comes from a single mine, which is the only one in the country that is now being worked. This mine is situated in Lancaster county, Penn. It has been worked for seventeen years, and developed to a depth of 200 feet. The length of this ledge is between two and three thousand feet, and it produces from 400 to 600 tons per month, employing in the working of the mine a force of 175 men. In the arts, nickel is rapidly growing into favor as a substitute for silver in plating steel, iron and other metals. Its commercial demand is rapidly increasing, and as it is much cheaper than silver, it will undoubtedly be adopted in the manufacture of many articles, as a substitute for that more precious metal. One mine, the Mincla-Motte tract, Missouri, was worked from 1850 to 1855. The ore was the sulphuret, associated with lead and copper. About $100,000 was realized from the croppings of the vein. Croppings of nickel ore are found also in Madison, Iron and Wayne counties, Missouri. The refined metal is worth $3 per pound.

What did that young lady mean when she said to her lover: "You may be too late for the cars, but you can take a buss."

Dry Goods, &c.

C. & G. Holderbaum

Have now opened

A Large and Complete Assortment of Goods for

Fall and Winter Wear.

They have a complete assortment of

Ladies' Furs,
Dress Goods,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Bustles,
Gloves,
Shoes,
Gum Sandals,
And Felt Over Shoes.

MEN AND BOYS'

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

GLOVES, &C.

Underclothing for Men and Women.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

QUEENSWARE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

A large stock of fine and coarse

SALT

By the Barrel or Sack.

Prices as Low as Possible.

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,

Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 30.

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

CLOTHING

FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

Having greatly increased our facilities during the past year, we are now prepared to offer the trade and public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened out in our New Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET,

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectioneries, Notions,,

Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.,

We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF

FAMILY FLOUR,

CORN-MEAL,
OATS' SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS,

And everything pertaining to the Feed Department, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR

CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of

Glassware; Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of al kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 2, 1872.

THE BEST PUMP

IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED

Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.

It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.

It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.

It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.

It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.

It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.

It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.

TERMS:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ¾ foot.
1 " " 18; " 65c. "

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT,
Sole Agents for Somerset County.

Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

Philadelphia Carpets,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware,

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Celebrated American Washer.

PRICE, $5 50.

The most Perfect and Successful Washer ever made.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER, in all parts of the State.

Sept. 25.

1872.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ALSO

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons,

Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties,

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets & Crapes,

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, &c.,

Straw Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

And an Connecting Warerooms

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries,

Laces, Nets, Collars, Setts, Handkerchiefs,

Veiling, Head Nets, &c., &c.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

These goods and manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequaled in variety and cheapness in any market.

Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.

Oct. 9.

Iron World and Manufacturer.

The largest Metal Price Current in the World is the Iron World and Manufacturer. Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, etc. Foreign metal markets imported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. All the staff geologists are contributors. Contains choice selections from the engineering, mining, and scientific publications of the country and Europe. Gives quotations and shipments of coal at the prominent coal centres. Contains able financial articles and reports of railroad and mining stocks. Only **$4.00** per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Every coal mining company, railroad official or stockholder will find it invaluable. Gives illustrations of new machinery. Inventors should have it. Sent four weeks on trial for **25 cents,** postage paid. Address

IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN

Working People.

SENT ON TRIAL three months for 25 cents. The **American Working People** is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, or 64 columns of reading matter, designed to interest, instruct, and advance the best interests of workingmen. Fine illustrations in each issue. Numbers **25,000** subscribers, and **100,000** readers. Only **$1.50** per year, or on trial three months for **25 cents.** Write your name, town, county, and state plainly, enclose the money, and address

IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

★An Agent wanted in every city, town, and village in the Union to canvass for this valuable monthly. We offer the finest premiums, and also pay a cash commission to those who prefer it.

Miscellaneous.

THE SOMERSET FIRE

DESTROYED MANY OF

Morgan's Blankets.

The owners thereof should remember when they purchase a new supply that MORGAN'S BLANKETS are the best in the market.

He has also a very large assortment of

FLANNELS,
SATINETS,
CASSIMERES,
STOCKING YARN,
CARPETS,
COVERLIDS.

In short, any kind of WOOLEN GOODS that may be wanted.

Prices low and all goods warranted to be made in the best manner and from pure stock.

Examine his goods before purchasing your Winter Clothing.

Address

WM. S. MORGAN,
STANTON'S MILLS, PA.

(Place of business 1 mile west.) Sept. 18, '72

Cook & Beerits'

FAMILY GROCERY,

Flour and Feed

STORE.

We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened out in our New Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET,

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectioneries, Notions,,

Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.,

We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF

FAMILY FLOUR,

CORN-MEAL,
OATS' SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS,

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Glassware; Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of al kinds, and

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Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 2, 1872.

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 this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added 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, 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, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Spermatic 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 wastes 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 exceed 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, Retention 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 painful, sore, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickly, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Bladder, Kidneys, and Back, Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms, 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. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no 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 of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sturdier, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

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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.

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