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WELLINGTON, : : OHIO.

VARIETIES.

—Poor servants are servile creatures.

—Can making false hair be described as switch-craft.

—Thanksgiving turkeys don't demand a bone-us.

—Hens are cliquey; they are very exclusive in their sets.—*Boston Post.*

—A worm in the chestnut is worth two in the mouth.—*Steubenville Herald.*

—The mosquito no longer plays his cornet. He has what the musicians call a frozen lip.

—There are about five hundred archery clubs in this country, but the Indians use rifles.

—"Women make tolerable wives," says the London *World.* What will make better ones?

—A poet speaks of "the voice of the grave." It's probably the grave's tone.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—It is nice to be handsome, but it is a great deal handsomer to be nice.—*Clermont (O.) Courier.*

—A popular degree—A. B.—After Bachelors.—*Ex.* Not quite so popular A. M. After Marriage.

—The man who doubles his horn too often will eventually emerge from the little end of the horn.—*Whitehall Times.*

—At Logan, Utah, the other night, a Limburger cheese factory was struck by lightning and all the people moved out of town.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A New York paper insists that undertakers should not be permitted to display coffins to the public gaze, and that all funerals should be held at night.

—A man who will put on wet stockings when he draws on new boots will never have corns. Never let a shoe-dealer chalk your heels.—*Free Press.*

—Remittent fever is not contagious. At least delinquent subscribers do not seem to catch it, no matter how much they are exposed.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

—A deaf man can get out of a crowd as soon as any one when a collection is to be taken up, and yet the fact has always puzzled philosophers.—*Free Press.*

—Adolphus: Yes; if she is continually casting sheep's eyes at ewe it would be perfectly safe to say that her eyes are lambent.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

—They now have an invention by which eight different messages can be sent over a single wire at once. This makes it very easy to telegraph the old man for money.

—The dowry of the future Queen of Spain is $4,000,000. Why in thunder didn't she let us know it before going and throwing herself away on that Spanish fellow?—*Boston Post.*

—The lightning-rod man who gets ahead of an Indiana farmer has got to outrun a bull-dog, a shot-gun, the old man and from two to five neighbors armed with pitchforks.—*Free Press.*

—A Milwaukee girl suffering from lock-jaw was left alone with a mouse by the shrewd physician, and she contrived to open her mouth enough to give a yell that made the crockery in the china closet rattle.

—A Kentuckian went West not long since without any especial purpose, but merely, as he said, "to get the hang of frontier life." He got it, and the horse was restored to its rightful owner.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—There has been a great movement in cotton, and no little excitement on 'Change. The papers are asking who is behind this movement? We don't know, but will venture to suggest that the girls are.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Professor Wilder says: "If you are choked, get down upon all fours and cough." But, Professor, wouldn't it look better for a gentleman at a dinner party to put his napkin to his mouth and get along with "ahemming?"—*Boston Post.*

—A newspaper poet tells us "there is no morrow." We sympathize with the poor, deluded man. May be he never felt the funny experience of a note coming due on the succeeding day and no lucre wherewith to liquidate.—*Danbury News.*

—A man can never pass around a hat on the sidewalk without kicking it; yet a hat may be passed around in a church aisle, and everybody will feel obliged to put money in it, and treat it respectfully. It all depends upon the style and location of the hat.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—Nancy Jane Pratt of Iroquois County, Ill., ordered a hunter off her farm and received the saucy reply: "O, you ain't in any danger; I ain't huntin' old maids." She abruptly turned, went into the house, came out with a gun, opened fire on the hunter and killed his dog. The fool threw up his hands and yelled: "Do you mean to murder me?" The farmer's wife answered: "O, you ain't in any danger; I ain't huntin' fools," and she brought the gun again to her shoulder, while the chap yelled louder than before. Here the husband put in an appearance and toed the fellow off the premises.—*St. Albans Advertiser.*

—The Children's Aid Society of Cleveland, Ohio, has a number of smart, good boys, from four to twelve years of age that are ready for homes on good farms. Farmers should make application at once, as the Society is anxious to dispose of those who have had the proper training in order to make room for other waifs. The success of the Society depends on receiving the waif and providing for its future. This cannot be accomplished except by the law of love. Individuals, Associations, Churches, Sunday Schools and families are requested to send money, clothing or provisions for the support of these poor children, as winter is upon them. All communications by mail, railroad or express should be addressed to William Sampson, Superintendent, Cleveland, O.

Five Days Without Food.

New Orleans papers of the 2d inst. announce the arrival at that port of the Spanish steamer Enrique, from Matanzas, bringing two seamen, Gustav Michel, a German, and Antonio Diaz, a Spaniard, the sole survivors of the American brigantine Sally, Capt. Jose Artigea Alarez, which was capsized in the gulf, about 100 miles southeast of South Pass light. The Sally was owned at Key West, and left Pensacola for Havana with a heavy load of lumber on the 25th of October. Michel, who was on his way to Havana to join the British brig Florence as mate, says the crew consisted of eight men. It was blowing hard at the time they left Pensacola, and the brig was found to be leaking badly, as soon as they got to sea. The pumps were kept going from the start. On the 26th the wind had increased to a terrific gale, the heavy sea sweeping the foreyard every moment. Early in the morning of the next day (Sunday), the crew, who had been constantly at the pumps, were only able to get some bread and coffee, the last meal they were destined to eat together.

The next day, about eight o'clock in the morning, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, and it was impossible for her to recover her equilibrium, being now hopelessly water logged. Michel had lashed himself to the wheel, of which he was in charge at the time the vessel went over, and to this, in all probability, he owed his safety. The steward was killed by the falling of the mainmast, which went by the board as the vessel capsized, and the only other survivor, strange to say, was saved by being entangled in the rigging at the time. The two survivors were, therefore, enabled to climb to the side of the vessel then out of the water and hold on. The Captain, mate, and three of the crew managed to get into the long boat just as the vessel went over. They dared not come near the wreck for fear of being swamped in attempting to save their comrades, neither of whom could swim. Ten minutes after the long boat left the wreck it was lost sight of. A very high sea was running at the time and Michel thinks it was lost.

Up to the following Friday the two men held on desperately to the wreck, with nothing to drink but salt water and the blood of a cat, which they had killed and ate, dividing six spoonfuls of the blood between them. Diaz, who speaks only Spanish, gave your correspondent the following additional particulars. He says he was trying to free the long boat from its fastenings at the moment the vessel capsized. At that instant he lost all sense of consciousness. When he revived he found himself entangled in the main rigging, from which he extricated himself and climbed up on the mast. As the longboat drifted to leeward the Captain called to him to jump. At that time, however, it was too far, and he dared not attempt it as he could not swim.

During the five days they clung to the side of the vessel their sufferings, both from hunger and thirst, became intolerable. The vessel, to whose sides they clung, still rolled heavily in the swell of the sea, exhausting every moment the little strength they had. On Thursday they sighted a bark, to which they made signals of distress. She either did not see or did not heed them, and so passed on. On Friday morning, after dividing the blood of the cat between them with the most scrupulous exactness, both agreed if assistance did not appear before night to relax their hold upon the vessel and drop into the sea. Endurance could go no further, and they both reasoned that death would be easier than the sufferings they endured. Toward noon of that day Michel became delirious, and Diaz found it almost impossible to control him. His mouth had become sore and swollen from the use of the salt water, which he would persist in drinking, and it was impossible to understand what he wanted to say, even when his delirium had passed off. Diaz says he was sure assistance would come in the time they agreed to wait for it, and his only way was to keep his companion in the same hopeful spirit.

Late on Friday afternoon they were aroused from the almost despair into which both had now fallen by the appearance of a large steamer, bearing down toward them. Darkness was now coming on rapidly and they were afraid that their signals might not be noticed. They made every effort that their little strength was capable of to attract attention, and shouted with all their might. The Enrique and its commander had discovered them and they were saved. Both men lost everything they had in the world except the clothing they wore. They are profuse in expressions of gratitude to Captain De Mugico of the Enrique, who kindly furnished them with everything—shelter, clothing, and food. Michel says he has been twenty-nine years at sea, but had never experienced anything so dreadful as his last disaster, although he was mate of the Robert Ruff, of Galveston, during the hurricane of September, 1877. Most of the time he has sailed from New York, where he has many friends.

It is impossible to ascertain the names of the men who were lost, as the brigantine's papers were not accessible after she capsized.

The Science of Saving.

If any who read these lines are conscious that their pockets are made of such materials that whatever money is put into them will burn a hole until it gets out, I would advise them, whenever they take the air, to leave their money at home, or, better still, to keep an exact account of every penny they spend. It is astonishing how foolish small extravagances appear, when they have to be put down in black and white, after the temptation to indulge in them is over. And they must be put down in detail, and not conveniently classed together under the general heading of "sundries." The item "sundries" is never admitted into well kept household accounts. No one who has not tried it would believe what a check it is upon personal expenditure to keep a thorough account of money spent, and not only a check, but a help; for prices may be compared, and thus lessons learned from experience.

Generally speaking, whenever large savings have been made, they have been effected in little sums. Very few persons of ordinary honesty deliberately set to work to make large purchases which they can not afford, and yet numbers spend just as much in the long run in little things that they scarcely think worthy of notice. It is very difficult to realize fully the value of small sums. If the pennies and half-pennies that lie loose in the pockets were properly appreciated, there would not be so much pecuniary embarrassment in the world as there is. "Many a mickle makes a muckle." This is true of nothing more than half-pennies and pennies.

These little savings, as a rule, must be made in personal expenditure more than in anything else. What is spent over the household is generally needed but the small personal luxuries which cost so little are not. And when any saving is made in this way, the money should be put aside as saved, instead of being mixed with the spending fund; and additions made to it as frequently as possible. That will make you understand as soon as anything what small economies amount to. When money is put aside to be saved, it should be put in some place where it can not be directly got at. I cannot speak too highly of the savings bank for this purpose. The very fact that a little trouble and formula has to be gone through with before it can be obtained prevents it being spent many a time when it most certainly would be if it were close at hand. I have said that what was spent for the household was generally necessary outlay; and yet there are two or three ways in which money can be saved here that I like to mention.

The first is by buying in large quantities. Of course the danger is when there is a stock of things to "run at," as the servants say, they will be extravagantly used. All that I can say on this point is, that they must not be "run at." A proper quantity must be portioned out and the rest put away. Then it will be found that articles may be bought both cheaper and better in larger quantities than in small ones.

Another way to save expense is to pay for everything as you get it. If you do this you avoid overcharge, and will buy for less. If the money has to be paid at the moment, many an unnecessary purchase would be avoided. People who have limited incomes are those who can least afford to live on credit; and unfortunately they do it more than any others.

One word of warning in reference to small economies. We continually read in the newspapers of people who die in misery and poverty; who have perhaps received help from the parish, and after their death, money is found which they have hidden in all sorts of odd nooks and corners. With these unfortunates saving has become a mania; of all mania I thing it is one of the most deplorable, for, after all, money in itself is absolutely worth nothing—it is only valuable for what it can procure. If it will only bring comforts and necessaries for those we love while we are able to work, and secure independence for ourselves when we can not do so, it is worth small economies, forethought, hard work, energy, care, and self-denial. But even gold is bought too dear when the desire for it is allowed to overpower every other feeling.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Floods in Spain.

In the night of October 14 it seems that a fearful thunder-storm broke over this region, (about Murcia,) and in a few hours the waters of the rivers rose rapidly, and the torrents came pouring down the sides of the Sierra. Very soon the villagers were aroused from their sleep by the dread cry that the flood was coming. Above the patter of the rain, and despite the thunder and lightning, the dull roar of the rushing element was heard by the few who were fortunate to escape in time. This was not the fate of the villages of Nondnermas and Era Alta, some three miles from Murcia, as the Segura river swept over them so swiftly that the houses were razed, and most of their inhabitants perished in that dark and terrible night. Further down in the valley lie the larger villages of Beniajan and Torreaguera, and the peasants had to take refuge in the houses possessing two stories, or on trees and rising ground, while the water was surging around them, and sweeping away their cattle, their crop s and most of their earthly goods. Alcantarrilla, situated on higher ground, seemed an island in the immense expanse of flooded vale, above which towered a few trees, and here and there, the remains of an embankment. The force of the flood was such that it swept clean away seven hundred yards of railway embankment between Murcia and Alcantarrilla, destroying every telegraph pole for miles around.

The waters of the Segura passed over the dikes and shortly after midnight entered the suburbs of San Benito and San Lorenzo, causing a frightful panic in the town of Murcia. The authorities instantly took measures to get the people out of their houses, many of which soon began to be wrecked by the force of the waters. The bells of the churches tolled the alarm signals, and the frightened inhabitants rushed about in the darkness to find that the roads in every direction were flooded, the station surrounded, telegraphic communication cut off, and Murcia in the midst of a sort of lake that had been her lovely vega the day before. It seems that the authorities, civil and military, the Bishop and Alcade did their best to succor the threatened suburbs, but for nearly twenty-four hours it was utterly impossible to extend any assistance to the country districts. Civil guards and police were nearly carried away several times in endeavoring to explore the roads, and much had to be done to save life even in the town. Before evening set in on the 15th the civil Governor of Murcia was able to report that he had given asylum in churches and public buildings to 5,000 fugitives, and had sent bread and wine to the poor residents, who had refused in many cases to abandon their homes though the water reached the first floor. In boats or in carriages, with water over the wheels, the gallant Governor and Bishop went about giving aid and comforting the depressed people. I hear that many terrible scenes were witnessed, as some houses fell upon their tenants before help could arrive. The Governor of Murcia has reported 140 bodies recovered up to last night in and around Murcia. It is expected that hundreds will be discovered in the Vega farms and homesteads who were surprised in their sleep. In the four villages of Beniajan, Nonduermas, Era Alta and Torreaguera the victims already accounted for exceed 150, and many others were rescued in a pitiable condition from exposure and battling with the flood until relief came. In these rural districts few are the families that have not to deplore the loss of one or more of their members, generally little children. Many of the peasantry are utterly ruined. The material losses to the agricultural classes cannot be calculated.

Orihuela was not much better treated than Murcia, and its authorities say that it was also surprised in the middle of the night. All its streets but two were entirely inundated. The water rose to two metres in many parts of the town, and in the cathedral covered the altars, doing much damage. The civil guards and soldiers had to wade or ride with water to their saddles in order to assemble in places where some relief could be organized. Twenty houses were destroyed on the first day, and many others had to be evacuated under imminent risks. Fortunately most of these towns were provided with boats or barges, which were of great assistance in carrying food to the besieged, and in getting others out of windows, or from the roofs where they had taken refuge, and were loudly crying for help. In the streets where the water had not penetrated the refugees were quartered, and churches were turned into temporary asylums for the women and children. In Orihuela fewer victims are reported, and only in the country around have the gendarmes discovered many bodies floating about and in the cottages. The extent of the damage done in Lorea, Hellin, Caravaca, and other places was not ascertained for more than forty-eight hours, as the Government had no direct means of communicating with the flooded districts. The first intelligence of this great calamity reached Madrid by a message which the Governor of Murcia sent to the King and the Home office. The Governors of Alicante and Carthagena then began to wire by the coast lines that the country between them and the Segura valley was flooded, and that they were sending up as far as the trains could go large forces of soldiers, civil guards and sailors with boats and launches. Thus, indeed, both Orihuela and Hellin were promptly assisted, but two days elapsed before the authorities ventured to risk lives in exploring the valleys. The waters then began to fall almost as rapidly as they had risen, leaving behind them a thick coat of mud and detritus over the inundated country.—*Cor. London Standard.*

Kisses.

Kisses, says the *Boston Transcript*, are as various as the kissers, and each kisser is unique. There were never two just alike, any more than there were ever two faces just alike.

There is the kiss given the baby. The power to do this is peculiar to woman.

No man ever kisses a baby without making a botch of it.

The reason for this is that a kiss, to be a kiss, must be something more than lip service. It must have heart in it.

And when a man has given his whole heart to a woman (as he always does,) the baby has to take his father's kisses, without that which alone makes the kiss worth having.

But when a woman kisses a baby!

Bless you, what a difference!

Her kiss has heart in it; two hearts, in fact. Her own and the one her husband has given her.

And she is so lavish of those two heart-power kisses.

O, to be a baby.

She cares not for dirty face, she shrinks not for aught foreign or domestic that may rest upon those pouting lips. Though nose be untidy, though chin be ditto, though cheeks be daubed with everything daubable possible for a baby to daub with, what is that to her?

Nothing!

She sees nothing but this—a baby!

She has but one impulse—to eat it!

What one may not eat, one may kiss. And she kissed that baby!

Oh, don't she!

To fly to the other extreme, there is the kiss of friendship. This is between two of the softer sex, the kissing sex, and is a lifeless affair, the very mummy of a kiss. It is performed in this wise (for it is performed):

Two ladies meet. They pucker their mouths into an annular protuberance, and cocking their heads to one side, as a hen will before picking up a grain of corn, two faces, full of unspeakable resignation and inflexible devotion to duty, approximate, touch, and retire.

The school-girl kiss is a very different affair. As unlike the kiss of friendship as August is unlike December, as fire is unlike ashes, as life is unlike death.

The two school-girls meet. Mouth flies to mouth, and lips to lips.

Each would swallow the other. It is well it is so.

The swallowing tendency of one is offset by the like tendency of the other.

Thus are both preserved for the sons of men.

And they talk while they kiss!

Each says to each, "Oh, you dear darling creature! Where have you been these ages? [since morning.] I've got so many things to tell you!" etc., etc.

And this is all said contemporaneously with that kiss; in the same instant of time.

Sometimes two men kiss, but this branch of our subject is not attractive.

We have no sympathy with it.

It is an abomination.

The kiss *par excellence* is, of course, the kiss of love.

What is that like?

Don't ask us. It is indescribable.

Try it.

It is sweeter that honey and the honeycomb, sweeter far than the oranges that are "all sweet." It is sweetness in the concrete, concentrated, boiled down.

Try it!

The matrimonial kiss is necessarily a tame one.

Duty is apt to grow onerous.

And that is not all.

We have said that the true kiss must have heart in it.

But the man has given his heart to his wife.

The wife concentrates her sweetness upon the baby.

There can be but one sequence.

The kiss of husband and wife is but a heartless collocation of lips.

Horses with the Toothache.

Horses, like human beings, are subjected to the most excruciating toothaches, and it is only within the past few years that any attempt has been made by veterinary surgeons to allay the pain and extract or fill their teeth. It is only after patient study, too, that one is able to discover when a horse is suffering, and upon what tooth to light would puzzle indeed the phenomenal Philadelphia lawyer. When suffering from toothache, horses manifest the greatest impatience, and are vicious and unmanageable, and bite and kick continually. Stablemen and managers at different times have been badly bitten or kicked by horses suffering from toothache, who at other times are the most docile creatures. The experiments made by veterinary surgeons have been of great practical advantage, and they are gradually getting the matter down to a perfect science.

"What is the mode of treating toothache in a horse?" was asked of a veterinary surgeon the other day.

Well, they differ, according to circumstances. Sometimes a horse is in the stable and sometimes in the field when attacked, and the operator must use his judgment. Generally, however, a man puts his arm around the horse's head, and with his disengaged hand presses hard on the nose of the animal. Then, without more ado, the hand is thrust into the mouth and the jaws felt slowly and gently, then each tooth is felt, and when the right one is touched there is no mistaking it, as the horse elevates his feet in a manner something after the style of the boxe danseuse in the "Black Crook." In most cases the defective tooth is found at the sides of the jaw, where the sharp points have lacerated the flesh. A file must then be inserted and the points filed down, and in a short time the animal feels relieved. But this is not actual toothache. The gradual growing of the molars and the sharpening of the edges, however, leads to it. How can I tell when the horse has toothache? Why it's easy enough; you can tell in the manner in which he holds his head When the horse is affected it goes about with the head down and the lower lip drooping, and if the rein is pulled sharply the creature is ready to jump and prance. Then again the eyes are fired, and if the horse is compelled to back by the pressure of the rein on his teeth the agony is terrible, and the attention of the driver is thus attracted."

"When the teeth are badly decayed, are they drawn?"

"Sometimes, but as a rule they are cauterized."

"Is filling much in use?"

"No; it is impossible, almost, to do the job successfully. Wads of hay or other matter are frequently placed in the cavities, but nothing more, and it is only done to keep out the cold water."

"What instrument is used in cutting down the teeth?"

"A singularly shaped instrument called a slide is employed, and after the tooth is cut it is filed down. When a tooth has to be drawn a strong pair of forceps are employed."

"How do the horses stand the operation?"

"Well, without much trouble; when a good hold is obtained on the tooth a slight twist is given to loosen it, and then when a ten or twelve-pound pressure is obtained the tooth is drawn out by force."

"This occasions a great loss of blood, does it not?"

"On the contrary, after the first few hours bleeding ceases; but I have known horses to bleed to death from having a tooth extracted."

"Do you use anæsthetics to stupify the animal?"

"O no, nothing whatever. It is very painful, but the horses bear it well usually."

"About the charges. Do you charge much?"

"The charges vary greatly. The price is regulated by the time expended on the animal's mouth, the value of the horse, &c. In cases of valuable horses we charge a little extra, but the ordinary fees are from three to five dollars for extracting. I have charged as much as fifty dollars, however, to very valuable horses."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

It costs $250,000 or less to build a first-class iron freight steamer of 2,500 tons, that will rate A1 for twenty years. Six weeks are allowed for a round trip from New York or Philadelphia to Europe and back for a steamer of this class. Granting a liberal allowance for laying up for repairs, the ship will make seven round trips a year. The average value of her outward cargoes may be fairly estimated at $100,000, and the freight lists will average not less than $16,000.

—When his "best girl" leaves home for a boarding school, she promises to write faithfully, be true as steel, and all that sort of nonsense. The first letter is a nice long one, breathing the very essence of affectionate tenderness, and is signed, "Exclusively your own darling;" after about six weeks, when the young men from the neighboring academy have made their opening calls, she drops him a note enthusiastically describing the particular student that she has fancied, signing it "inclusively yours, etc." He begins to feel a little queer, all the time expecting that "delusively yours" will soon be coming; but it never comes. The correspondence is finished.—*New Haven Register.*

LET the next spelling-reform convention be held in Maine, and adopt measures to reform the spelling of the lakes of that State. Some of the lakes there only a quarter of a mile in length have names half a mile long. The reformers might wrestle with Lake Magoguehunkittchognemusquitamackinogue to begin with.—*Norristown Herald.*

JENNIE MEASEL, recently arrested and locked up in Buffalo for theft, will find it will take something stronger than saffron to bring her out.

Do a Clever Thing

for your wife. She does many for you—bakes, cooks, scrubs and mends. Her work is never done. Get from your grocer a package of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker for twenty-five cents. She can churn in half the time, get ten per cent. more butter, and of a color that she will be proud of. The valuable book, "Hints to Butter-Makers," is given away by all storekeepers.

NOVA POST-OFFICE, Ashland, Co., Ohio, May 28th, 1879.

BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO.:

Gentlemen—My attention was called by your correspondent of Elyria, Mr. Boynton, to your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, and wished me to give it a trial. We churned one gallon of cream according to your directions in your letter to Mr. Boynton, with the following result, time of churning twelve minutes, produced 3¾ lbs., color good and quality far better than anything that I have tried previously. I have been engaged in the dairy business more or less for the last fifteen years. Also took of the same cream, the same time and from the same bulk, omitting your powder, as per directions, with the following result, time of churning twenty minutes, three pounds, quality inferior, short of what is required in our market. I would further say, I made a second trial with about the same result. Truly yours,

C. S. VAN AMANN.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

No COFFEE has given such universal satisfaction as the Orient, made by Smith & Curties, Cleveland, O. The best made. See your grocer.

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FOR

Chills, Shakes, FEVER AND ACUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I feel very grateful for what your vlauable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my wife. I feel as if I could do no less than let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for *Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague.* My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with *Hip-joint* disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to *Chills.* Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the *Chills.* Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for *Chills.* I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

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Dear Sir—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators.

Respectfully,
E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., *Druggists*, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

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