The Bayonet at Elections.

THE somewhat serious aspect which affairs are assuming in New York and Brooklyn relative to the new election law, seems to require a brief examination of the law itself, as well as the questions involved in its execution. Section 5 of an act approved July 14, 1870, provides in substance as follows: That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two resident citizens of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be and are hereby authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in Congress. These commissioners are to oversee the registration, and also to exercise the same supervisory care on the day of election; witness the counting of ballots, watch the ballot-boxes until their contents are counted, etc., etc. This portion, though manifestly objectionable, is not so liable to abuse as section 6, which we quote in full:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the United States of the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed in their view."

A clause in what is known as the enforcement bill provides that the commissioners appointed by said bill may issue warrants or other legal processes for the arrest of guilty parties, and the persons empowered to execute said warrants or processes may, if in their opinion the emergency requires, summon to their assistance a posse comitatus, and if this is inadequate for the work in hand, the land and naval forces of the United States may be called in. The practical effect of these two bills taken together may be clearly understood by the interpretation placed upon them by the United States Marshal of Philadelphia, and his action in the late election. This official not merely swore in a large number of deputies to usurp the functions of the police and keep the peace, but called out a body of United States marines to support and defend his deputies if necessary. Whether the Marshal was governed in this high-handed business, by formal instructions from Washington, does not alter the features of the case, or lessen the outrage an atom. By this course, which, as he claims, is in strict accordance with the law of Congress, the city of Philadelphia was virtually placed for the time being, at the absolute mercy of a Federal army backed by Federal bayonets. This United States Marshal, with or without directions from the President, could decide what constituted a breach of the peace or a violation of good order; when the breach or violation assumed the dimensions which would warrant the opening of his batteries of fire upon the citizens. He was, to all intents and purposes, as much the military master of the situation as was Napoleon III. when he swept the streets of Paris with grape-shot and baptized the *coup d' etat* with the blood of Frenchmen, and as the Marshal's action has neither been repudiated nor rebuked by the government we are compelled to believe that it meets the approbation of President and Cabinet, and must be accepted as an example for guidance hereafter. Marshal Sharp, of New York, is evidently determined to follow the same path, having already, as the telegraph informs us, sworn in eight hundred deputies for service on the second Tuesday in November. He has a number of regular artillery, which he avows his intention is just now ordered from Fort Bedloe's Island, and may be detailed to assist New York what the marines did in Philadelphia; and so the matter rests for the present. To assume that such proceedings as these have a shadow of justification in the Constitution is the sheerest nonsense. They are stripped of the only disguise which covers them, nothing but the machinery of despotism transplanted from the old world to the new, and necessarily destructive of interests of a party, as they do there the ambition of kings. A people who, through indifference or ignorance, fail to recognize this palpable truth, are unfit to be free, and cannot expect long to retain the little freedom Radicalism has left them.—*Missouri Republican Ed.*

Sharp on the President.

GRANT, to his shame be it spoken, has been interfering in the State and local politics of Missouri, and has removed U. S. District Attorney Pike, for his proposed enfranchisement of the people. B. Gratz Brown addressed the people of St. Joe, and was particularly severe on the President for the part he was taking in State politics. Mr. Brown said:

"He did not care the snap of a finger for the opinion of the President in this question of internal politics. He had been one of those who had helped to teach the President what freedom meant when he came to Missouri to fight, declaring that if this war meant the liberation of the slaves he would drop off his epaulette and abandon the service. He intended to teach him further that freedom meant the liberation of all white men of this nation as well as the liberation of all the black men of this nation, and that he could not go back under the specious pretences of party policy upon the freedom of the white man, after having accomplished the freedom of the black man."

This, it will be observed, is a confirmation of what was charged by Democratic journals upon Grant two years ago. Then Radical politicians and papers pronounced it a "Copperhead lie," but now they take it up and reiterate it as a "Radical truth," which reminds one of the old adage about honest men getting their dues when a certain class of people fall out. But one of the unkindest things after all, in Brown's speech, was the insinuation that the great Grant was substantially a nonentity. After pronouncing the idea of a President of the United States undertaking to influence the vote of a sovereign State as simply intolerable, he proceeded in the following severe and "disloyal" strain:

"Who made General Grant? and what was he that he should talk in this wise? When the war began he was one of the humblest citizens in the country, without voice and without influence, who had never given direction to public opinion of the nation; and by what right does he assume to do so to-day? Does he stand as one of the accredited leaders of public thought? Does he stand as one of the men who has been identified with the triumphs of freedom in the past? Does he stand as one of the monuments that we have been accustomed to look to for our inscriptions of freedom heretofore? If not, then I have only to say it would be wise and well for such men to leave the complexion of the freedom of this country to the achievement of those who have undertaken it and have accomplished it without interference on the part of those who have simply reaped its reward."

Facts Versus Fiction.

The platform adopted at the recent Radical State Convention, at Saratoga, says that during Grant's Administration the expenses of the Federal Government have been reduced. The record shows that the expenses of Congress have been increased over $1,200,000. Expenses of foreign intercourse have increased $100,000; miscellaneous expenses of customs, $1,000,000; of the U. S. $750,000, and of the Post Office Department, $11,000,000. Again:

"Four years after the termination of the war, in the first fiscal year of our model President's Administration, there were expended $411,225,477, an amount greater by $51,344,201 than was expended during the whole of President Buchanan's and the last year of President Pierce's term. In one fiscal year of administration of this retrenchment party, it has ingeniously managed to relieve the treasury of upwards of $51,000,000 more than was expended for all purposes during five years of Democratic administration, notwithstand there occurred in that time a military expedition of force against the Mormons which cost several millions of dollars."

Again:

"The annual cost, to each individual, of running the Government during the Democratic Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchaan, including the expense of the Mexican war, was $1.75. What cost each individual $1.75 under Polk, costs $4.76 under Grant. Without the public debt, the cost of running the Government is twice as great to each individual under Grant as it was under Buchanan."

Another exhibit of facts shows that, in 1869, foreign vessels carried 69 per cent. of imports, and 63 per cent. of the exports of the country; and in 1867 they carried 67 per cent. of the imports, and 62 per cent. of the exports. In 1869 these vessels did about 15 per cent. of the business, and the rest was carried on in American bottoms. —*New York Express.*

The Republican Party.

IN his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, John Q. Adams says:

"The only real claim of the Republican party of late to public confidence is by a parade of trophies, without head or system, or principles; it is held together only by the life of decay, corruption. Its system of taxation is the most burdensome and the least democratic in the world; its currency is the robbery of the poor while its haunted reduction of the debt has only been accomplished by a cruel taxation, which doubles the burden by taking two dollars from the people for every dollar to the public creditor."

"This scheme of imposts is deliberately and craftily organized, in the interests of associated capital alone, and is accordingly, if not as palpably, in violation of every principle of equal democratic government, as was the cognate policy of the same party, by which two hundred millions of acres of the people's inherited lands have been given away to railroad corporations."

"The cunningly devised scheme will this year take fifty or six hundred millions of dollars from the people, and pay it over to the capitalists who own your mines and mills and furnaces and safe works, to alienate their unprofitable labors, as certainly by the tax as if they levied and the bounty avowedly paid. Under the same system our ocean shipping is stricken up and our shipyards are closed, and the farming land of New England no longer fetches the cost of the buildings upon it. And that its conspicuous merit in affording protection to the American workman or the poorer labor of Europe may be apparent to the meanest capacity, almost the only article which admits duty free is an unlimited supply of cheap Chinese, imported in lots to suit capitalists.

The Democracy, on the contrary, accepting the past and frankly recurring to the principles of Jefferson, hold out the hand to all who long for reform and press forward to redeem the future. To that end they call all that are for a moderate and equal tariff, conceived in no interest but universal than that of the whole people—on all who know that a depreciated currency is a curse to every one, but utter perdition to the poor, and on those men who see how corruption is sapping the foundation of the government, to unite by their votes the truly Democratic measures of hard money, a revenue tariff, and a radical reduction and reform in the civil service."

Harvesting Corn.

CORN cut in September should be husked in October, the ears gathered, and the residue carefully stacked or housed for feeding. The early completion of this work is desirable for several reasons. It can be done far more expeditiously when the weather is comfortable than it can when it becomes colder. Stopping to whip one's fingers to keep the blood in circulation takes time, even if the discomfort was not a thing to be mentioned, and husking in leather mittens is not a rapid or agreeable operation. Besides, cars allowed to stand in the stack after it is fit to be husked is always injured. The stacks settle, some of the ears touch the ground and soften, if they do not sprout. What is worse, the fodder loses its brightness, and to a large extent its value, by standing in the field during the fall rains, and not unfrequently an early snow prevents its being husked at all until the next April, which means the complete loss of the fodder and largely of the corn.

Last winter, thousands of acres in the State of Ohio and westward stood in the stack from September to (some of it) May, and the estimated loss was enormous—all of which might have been saved to the farmer and the country by the timely attention which we suggest.

The best mode of conducting this operation is to set a cart or wagon within a circle of say thirty stacks that yield a bushel each, and then, seated on a milking-stool, husk each stack, breaking as few of the stalks as possible, emptying the basket into the cart, and binding the stalks in bundles of a size to be easily handled with one or two strong straw bands.

After the husking is done, the stalks will be so much lightened that they can be readily loaded and taken to some convenient place for stacking. A stack of corn-fodder will not shed rain well, and unless the tops of the stacks are protected there is no possibility of saving the fodder, if it stands long enough to rot, as the water will sometimes find its way from the top to the bottom.

Our plan has always been to stack the fodder around a pole, keeping the inside the highest, so that the butts shall lie at an angle of at least ten degrees, and when the top is reached surmount the whole with a large bundle of rye straw, which, falling over the top of the stack, turns the rain from the centre, and secures its transit on the outside to the ground. If poles are scarce, the same end may be reached by sticking a stake into the top of the stack, and binding the cap around that. To do this requires a little more time than the old slip-shod way, but the saving of the fodder pays, besides the satisfaction of having the job neatly and properly done.

There is no department of farm-work but will pay for care, and it is especially needed in securing crops. It is the saved load of corn and the saved ton of fodder that makes the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful farmer.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE largest Bible in the world, that of Mr. J. G. Bell, a Manchester collector, has been sold at a London auction for £165. It was a fine copy of Macklin's beautiful folio, with eleven thousand engravings and cuts illustrative of the text, and gathered from every possible source, the whole handsomely bound in sixty-three thick volumes.

WHEN is a black dog not a black dog? When it is a grayhound.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

ALL plants grow stronger and ripen better when the air circulates freely around them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence.

DEPEND upon yourself; riding upon the shoulders of another is dangerous and foolish. If you are not cast off into a disagreeable place, you might be let down in a very ugly manner, when you least expect it.

IT is said that a good way to polish plaster of Paris castings, is to coat them with melted white wax, and then place them before a fire until the wax is absorbed; a considerable polish can then be obtained by friction.

DISTANCE FOR APPLE TREES.—The *Western Gardener* recommends setting apple trees fifteen feet apart each way. It says there will be no trouble for room for ten or fifteen years, and when there is, the alternate trees may be removed. It believes the fruit will pay for the extra trees, many times over, while they will also serve as a protection from sun and wind.

CHARLES L. SHARPLESS, of Philadelphia, writes the *Country Gentleman* that his cattle never did better than last winter when they had the following feed: fifteen pounds of hay for each, fed five pounds at a time at morning, noon and night, eight quarts of meal in two feeds, and four quarts of carrots daily. The meal was composed of one part corn, one of wheat and three of coarse bran.

STRAWBERRIES.—*Hearth and Home* says a strawberry plant requires a year to establish itself. If set this fall, it will not yield fruit any sooner than if set next spring. In fall planting, we have the season in our favor, and can do more and better work. It is folly to set strawberry plants now and expect a crop next spring. The crop will come the spring following, whether we set in October or April.

FALLEN LEAVES.—Leaves make good bedding, though they are not remarkable absorbents. When turned to mould in the manure-heap, they are invaluable for almost any growing crop. Instead, therefore, of letting them be blown at the wind's will, or they fall from the trees on the autumn days, rake them together, and deposit them in some convenient locality, in readiness for subsequent use, as suggested.

PICKLED TOMATOES.—To one peck of green tomatoes, and eight onions and six green peppers, cut them in slices, and sprinkle thoroughly with salt, let them remain over night. In the morning, drain off the juice, cover with vinegar, boil five minutes, again drain off the liquid to prevent fermentation, add one cup of sugar with mustard seed and spices, place in a stone jar, and cover with good strong vinegar.

As a remedy for the inconveniences attending excessive perspiration of the feet, dissolve in the soaking and peeling off of the outer skin (especially between the toes), a German physician recommends the application of tannic acid or tannin, by which the outer skin or epidermis is converted into a kind of leather, without obstructing the pores through which the perspiration still passes readily.

HAVE THE HOGS A GOOD BED?—Farmers waste food by not insuring perfect ease and comfort to their fattening animals, and this remark applies as well to neat stock as hogs. The same grain fed to two pens of spring pigs of the same litter and of the same number—the one not having a clean yard and a comfortable bed, and the other living in a mud-hole, and sleeping on the cold earth or on something more disagreeable—will, in the one case, add in weight at least twenty per cent. more than in the other. Give the pigs a clean yard and a clean, soft bed, if you would get the worth of your grain.—*Hearth and Home.*

ELASTIC AND SWEET GLUE.—Good common glue is dissolved in water, on the water bath, and the water evaporated down to a mass of thick consistence, to which a quantity of glycerin, equal in weight to the glue, is added, after which the heating is continued until all the water has been driven off, when the mass is poured out into moulds, or on a marble slab. This mixture answers for sawing, printers' rollers, galvano-plastic copies, etc. The sweet glue, for ready use by moistening with the tongue, is made in the same way, substituting, however, the same quantity of powdered sugar for the glycerin.—*Scientific American.*

AN IRISH STEW.—Take two pounds of small thick mutton chops, with or without fat, according to your taste; take also four pounds of good potatoes, weighed after they are pared; slice them thick and put a portion of them in a layer in a stewpan; season the mutton well with pepper and place some of it on the potato; cover it with another layer and proceed in like manner with all, reserving plenty of the vegetables for the top; pour in three-quarters of a pint of water and add when the stew begins to boil an ounce of salt. Let it simmer gently for two hours, and serve it very hot. When the addition of an onion is liked, mince it and stew it over the potatoes.

HENRY WARD BEECHER writes: "Tobacco is the one best remedy for all stings of insects. Wet it so that the juice shall start, and place it on the place stung, and in one moment you are all right again. Last season a little grandchild, walking in the grass near a bank, fell upon a nest of hornets, and the hornets speedily fell upon her. She was sadly stung in some eight or ten places. Her screams brought the nurse. She, too, screamed. Everybody ran out of the house. 'What's the matter?' and 'What's the matter?' sounded from half a score of frightened mouths. Tobacco was at hand. Little wads of it were wetted, bound on the spots stung, and in ten minutes the little girl was playing again, nimble as a cricket."

Log Dams.

THESE, in a locality where timber is plenty, are cheapest, and easiest to build. If the bottom be rock or other good foundation, begin by laying a large log across the stream, at the down-stream face of the intended dam; this you will extend from bank to bank, by laying one log at the end of another, having each piece as large and long as possible, taking care to clear away everything that will wash out from under, and where hollow places occur, put short logs across under, so as to give it a safe foundation. Then put short logs across this, six or eight feet apart, their butt ends lying upon the log and their top ends upon the ground, up stream from this; you will now place another tier upon these, above and parallel with the first one, but inclining slightly up stream; then another set of short ones, their butts upon the last tier, and top end upon the ground beside the first cross-ties. These must be a little shorter than the first ties, to admit of laying a smallish log on the ends of the first ones, and up into the angle formed by the second ones; you can now lay "skids" upon these small logs, and proceed to roll up your third tier of large logs, along the faces. Care must be taken to notch them a little where they cross each other, to insure their lying safely, or block them secure with a stone or piece of wood where the small ends come.

Your next tier of ties must be notched well down at the small or up-stream end, and you must proportion your two parallel tiers of logs and these ties, so that the front or breast places is good to chink these cracks, as it grows and increases in such a place, instead of washing out. Cedar bark, pounded soft like oakum, is also good. Such a covering requires but little graveling to make it tight, as the pressure of the water forces the packing down into the seams formed by the round logs, where it is not easy to wash it out, or displace it by any other means.

Such a dam is cheap, strong and durable, where there is a constant stipply of water; but on small streams liable to dry up in summer, and allow the logs to dry, and heat, and check, they very soon rot, and are therefore not to be recommended for such a situation.—*Practical Millwright and Miller.*

Our Friends.

OUR best friends are not those most willing to loan us money, to give us presents, or to placate us with praises of our virtues and abilities. All these may proceed from interested motives, and such motives are rarely or never the foundation of a wholesome and lasting friendship. In these selfish days, when romance, affection and reverence have so little, and thirst for wealth so much to do with men's actions, and when persons are on the lookout for themselves and careless of the claims of others, there is little old-fashioned steadfast friendship to be met with. The mere survives but the substance has vanished. Men have their political friends, their business friends, and friends whom they can apply to for an indorsement of a note in bank. But the relation invokes no tender and genial intimacy, and may be broken by any accident of politics or business. The truth is, that a good friend, next to a good wife, is the rarest treasure a man can have on earth. His friendship is not the result of bargain and sale, nor the result of interchanges of favors. It springs from pure and disinterested affection; it is more ready to grant favors and to make sacrifices than to accept them. It rejoices without ostentation and without hypocrisy in our good fortune; it never envies our successes when pretending to congratulate us on them; it is afflicted by our adversities; it shares our griefs and sympathizes with us in our hopes and bereavements. It deplores and reproves our faults, and rarely speaks to us of our virtues; it is beside our bed in sickness, and is not absent in times of danger and distress. The society of those who have such friendship as this for each other is a comfort and a delight; the communion between them is a sweet flow of confidence unvexed by unworthy schemes of selfinterest. One true good friend like this is all a man needs, and more than most men possess.—*Exchange.*

Fruit as a Medicine.

THE worst case of dyspepsia can be cured without the least particle of medicine, simply by eating nothing in which lard is an ingredient, using butter sparingly, eating bread made of unbolted flour, and making free use of fruit, especially apples. In fact, most people would be much better off if they eat meat not more than once or twice a week, and used fruit and vegetables instead. Pork and lard are great promoters of dyspepsia, and fevers and bilious diseases are fed by keeping up bodily heat of mid-winter in June, and July, August and September, and never changing our diet from the heavy meats of January. An eminent French physician says that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples; a fruit, he maintains, which is an admirable preventive and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food. The Parisians devour one hundred millions of them every winter, and we do not doubt that these statements are perfectly correct. In fact, instances have come under our observation, where fresh fruit had an immediate effect in checking bilious tendencies in individuals, and we have heard of whole districts where bilious diseases become prevalent upon the failure of the fruit crop. Fruit growers may, therefore, count upon a constantly increasing demand for the products of their orchards and gardens, as the health-giving properties of fruit become known.—*Exchange.*

That Is the Question.

A TEACHER in a western country in Canada while making his first visit to his "constituents," came into conversation with an eminent Vermont lady, who had taken up her residence in the "back wood." Of course the school and former teacher came in for criticism, and the old lady, in speaking of his predecessor, asked: "Wa'al, master, what do you think he learned the scholars?" "I couldn't say, ma'am. Pray what did he teach?" "Wa'al, he told 'em this ere arth was round; what do you think of such stuff?" Unwilling to come under the category of the ignorami, the teacher evasively remarked; "It does seem strange, but still there are many learned men who teach these things." "Wa'al," says she, "if the arth is round, and goes round, what holds it up?" "Oh, these learned men say that it goes round the sun, and the sun holds it up by virtue of attraction." The old lady lowered her "specs," and by way of climax responded; "Wa'al, if these high larnt men see the sun holds up the arth, I should like to know what holds the arth up when the sun goes down?"

PROFESSOR CHANDLER, the Chemist to the New York Board of Health, has made an analysis of the milk sold in that city, and comes to the conclusion that 40,000,000 quarts of water are annually used to adulterate the milk of the New Yorkers, which, at 10 cents per quart, gives $4,000,000 annually, or $12,000 per day.

Those who have used and sold the Star Faucets the past few years say that they are the best now made. To keep your cider use the Siphonic.

LA CLEDE HOUSE, Chicago. $2 00 per day. (*None bitter.*) Corner of Madison and Canal streets.

OUR readers cannot too carefully read the advertisement of "Tubular Kerosene Lanterns." The lantern is really a wonder.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The contents of the November number are: Footpaths, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; The Return—a poem; Captain Kidd's Money, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Highly Explosive, by Jane G. Austin; Experiments; Fechter as Hamlet, by Kate Field; Joseph and his Friend—part XI.—by Bayard Taylor; Four Months with Charles Dickens—part II.; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception"—a poem—by David Gray; Traveling Companions—part I.—by H. James, Jr.; The Intellectual Influence of Music, by John S. Dwight; A November Pastoral, by Bayard Taylor; Mr. Burlingame as an Orator; Reviews and Literary Notices. Published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., 124 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. $4.00 per year; two copies, $7.00; five, $16.00; ten, $30.00.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—The number for November contains: Chapter XI. of We Girls, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney—two illustrations; Just Like Aunt Banger, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Waiting for a Bite—a poem—by Lucy Larcom—full page illustration; A Boy's Visit to Pompeii, by J. T. Trowbridge—four illustrations; Aunt Nutty's Stories for the Children, by P. G. Hunter; Fairy Feline—a poem—with illustrations; Going to the Menagerie, by Katherine F. Williams; How to Draw—Part V.—by Chas. A. Barry—eighteen illustrations; Spinning—a poem—by Belle W. Cooke; The William Henry Letters, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz—two illustrations; Before Flying Southward—a poem—by Lily Nelson; Our Young Contributors, with illustration; Prize Essays; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, Mass. $2.00 per annum; an extra copy for every five subscriptions. The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*, $5.00 a year.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The following is a list of the splendid illustrations in No. 44, for October 29: The Song of the Shirt; October, by Gavarni; Interior of Strasbourg Cathedral; The Famous Astronomical Clock; At White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia; The Globe Theatre, Boston—Scene from Monte Cristo; Chestnuting; Pitching Pennies—A Street-Scene in Richmond, Va.; Supplement—After the attack. The literary contents are fresh, varied and interesting. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston. $5.00 a year.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—"Unyoked" is the title of a story, by Nellie M. Soule, in the October number, to which the prize of $1.00 offered by the proprietor of this magazine was awarded by the committee. The different departments of the number are filled with the usual variety of choice reading matter. The *Household Magazine* is furnished at the low price of $1.00 a year. S. S. Wood, Newburgh, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—This new illustrated magazine, in which have been merged the well known and popular *Hours at Home* and *Putnam's Magazine*, has been issued for November. It opens with a long and humorous poem, entitled "Jeremy Train—His Drive," by "An Odd Fellow," who is understood to be the author himself, Dr. J. G. Holland—with thirteen spirited illustrations. This is followed by an article on "The Bottom of the Sea," by T. Edwards Clark—eighteen illustrations; A Day with Dr. Brooks—seventeen illustrations—by Mary E. Dodge; Natasqua—Chapters I., II. and III.—by Rebecca Harding Davis; The Bondage of the Pulpit, by W. C. Wilkinson; Twice Alone—A Tale of the Labrador—by Dr. E. L. Hayes; the Writings of Geo. MacDonald, by Samuel W. Duffield; Fair Weather and Foul—a poem—by William Morris; Wilfrid Cumbermede—An Autobiographical Story—by Geo. MacDonald—Chapters I. to V., with illustrations; Topics of the Times; etc. The publishers announce that intention to make this the *family magazine in America*, and the opening number certainly goes a great way in that direction. *The Book Buyer* pronounces it the "handsomest magazine in America." Published by SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. $4.00 a year; single numbers 30 cents; specimen numbers, 25 cents.

BRIGGS HOUSE.—We are pleased to call the attention of our friends and the traveling public to the comforts and conveniences offered at the Briggs House of Chicago. The house having been recently refitted throughout has accordingly generally, presents inducements which can only be found in hotels of the best class in the country. The proprietor, Mr. E. H. Skinner, is a most genial and liberal gentleman, whose presence makes the Briggs a home to all who may favor him with their patronage. Terms, $3.5) per day.—*Ex.*

SUPERINTENDENTS of Sabbath Schools, send to W. C. Ager, Chicago, for samples of EVERYBODY'S PAPER. The most attractive illustrated Sabbath School paper published. Price reduced one-fourth for 1871.

We have used Boyce & Stratton's Yeast, manufactured at Chicago, and it makes the best bread. —*Ex.*

If you do not feel well you send for a doctor, he calls upon you, looks wise, scrawls some hieroglyphics upon a piece of paper which you take to a drug store and pay fifty cents to $1.0?, besides the doctor's fee, for a remedy nine times out of ten not half so good as Dr. MOFFAT'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, which cost but 25 cents per box. Do you think that the former the best, because you pay the most for it? If you do, we advise you to use, just for an experiment, the MOFFAT'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. They are prepared from a formula pronounced by the most learned physicians of this country to be the best and most universal of family medicines. The MOFFAT'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS cure Headache, Liver complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, and all bilious and nervous complaints, or derangements of the stomach and bowels. Give them a trial. Sold by all dealers.

Spread the Truth.

Some medicines insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Such a feeling is not upon the side of those who decide which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a free monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that, it is *inhuman*. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never become known beyond the *environs* of Pittsburgh, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. Upon the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day, who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth* with regardless *libertinism* over *everywhere* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. *Is that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*, and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

A Young Wife's Request. Pitt—Charley, I wish you'd just come up to town. You'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Mrs.—Why, don't you know it is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure anything from a toothache to a fever. We are with that terrible pain, a which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that it is just the thing, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

We take delight in referring our afflicted friends to any drug store where that most estimable medicine, Dr. C. W. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, can be procured. We advise our friends to use it, because we know its value in curing Fever and Ague, diseases common in the West, and all new countries, and should be kept at hand in every family. Sold by medicine dealers generally.

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