AGRICULTURE.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN TEXAS.—In illustration of the rapidity with which sheep husbandry is advancing in Texas *Sheep Husbandry in the South* says that during the year 1866 San Antonio raised but 600,000 pounds of wool. In 1877 the amount received was 2,000,000 pounds. This year there will be shipped 6,500,000 pounds. John L. Hayes, in an address before the National Congress at New Haven, Ct., touching upon the subject of extended wool-raising in Texas, said that with its nearly 4,000,000 head of sheep, only two counties (Nueces and Starr) are occupied, and there are 80,000,000 of land still unlocated. If two acres are required for one sheep—the usual estimates—and only half the land is fitted for sheep culture, there are still enough unoccupied lands to support 20,000,000. In Texas is found a climate so mild that sheep will thrive with almost no shelter at all. Pasturage is afforded throughout the whole year by the indigenous, perennial mesquite grasses. Emigration and sheep are pouring in from the Northern States and from California and skilled shepherds are included from Europe and even Australia. The wool-growers of Western Texas are becoming well versed in the matter of handling their flocks on the range and the fleeces at shearing time. They are also bestowing more attention on the character of the breed. Good sheep are in demand. Graded flock in which the merino is crossed with the Mexican sheep of the Chourro race are frequent. This race is distinguished for its robust temperament, the facility with which it is nourished, its resistance to hunger and storms, and the rapidity with which its ewes being crossed with pure merinos improves the stock. A plea for long wools in place of fine wools has recently been made in the San Antonio *Express*, which says of the long wools, "They are hardier, better feeders, and being greater in size can travel with less fatigue; they are also more prolific and better mothers and their lambs are stronger. The cost of herding the long wools is much less than for the merino, as usually 2,000 to 3,000 long-wool sheep are easily herded by one man.

PLANTING GRAPE-VINES.—One would suppose that so simple a thing as planting a grape-vine would not need writing about, and yet the number of people inquiring "How shall we plant?" is so great that a few words to these inquirers may well be pardoned by those who think they already know enough about the matter. The rule is to plant the roots shallow. If they are long when we have to transplant them, instead of setting them deep we lay them along about four or five inches beneath the surface. It is of course very necessary to press the soil very hard and firm over the roots; that is, if the earth is tolerably dry, though in truth no vine should be planted except the earth is in this good condition. It is very useful in planting a grape-vine to cut it closely in. Unless the last year's growth be very vigorous it may be almost all cut away. This is the way to get a good strong cane for bearing next year, which is the most that one ought to expect a vine to do. "Immediate bearing" is a delusion and a snare. Many a person spends a dollar or a half-dollar extra on a vine which he is told by the seller "will bear this year," when for that amount of money he could buy treble the quantity of grapes it will bear for him, even if it bears for him at all. Still we like to plant good strong healthy grapes. The little crowquills which come out as rare grapes at high prices, seldom give much satisfaction. Indeed, it is more than likely that the immense failures which generally follow all these introductions are as much owing to the way their propagation is forced, as to any inherent inability in the varieties to become adapted to soils and climates.

SCROFULA IN COWS.—In the advanced state of this disease, treatment of any kind will be entirely useless. The disease like consumption in man, is invariably fatal. But its most serious feature is the considerable period that often elapses before the result is reached, and during which the animal becomes less valuable. Milk from such a cow is apt to produce phthisis or consumption in man; and it would be suicidal to consume it, knowing it to come from such an animal.

PRUNING.—Trim moderately every year, but not heavily oftener than once in three years. Pruning may now be done at any time when the days is warm; cut off no limbs that are over an inch in diameter. If you do not understand pruning yourself hire it done by a competent person, but do not send an ignorant hired man into your orchard to cut and hew at will.

AMad Horse.

A remarkable incident occurred recently, about five miles from Pottstown Pennsylvania, on the Denton road. Sebastian Schafer and a young man in his employ, named James Kinerd had started from home to the timber to get a load of wood. Schafer was driving the team and Kinerd, was riding an extra horse with harness on. When Schafer had driven about half a mile from home, he saw a large bay horse, about twenty steps from the road biting at one of his hind feet. The horse came out on the road, and was soon followed by a dog that had followed the wagon from home. At the sight of the dog the horse started at full speed down the road in the direction of the wagon. Shafer turned the team off the road, thinking the horse would pass on, but instead it sprang on the wagon, and struck him with his fore feet, knocking him flat on his back, at the same time grabbing him on the right shoulder. The horse stood nearly over him and rode nearly two hundred yards, biting at him, and all the time squeaking and kicking. Shafer kicked the infuriated beast and fought it with his fists, but it succeeded in biting him several times. Finally Schafer rolled off the wagon, stopped his team and struck the horse several blows with a pole he found in the road. Kinerd ran up and the two succeeded in beating the horse off the wagon, but as it fell off his hind feet got hung in the front hounds of the wagon, and several minutes passed before they got it released from that position, all of which time Shafer beat it over the head with a single-tree. On being released it tried to leap clear over the wagon again to get at the man, but falling ran in the direction of some other horses in a pasture and tried to get at them. Shafer set the dog after the horse, and after running about twenty minutes at a rapid speed it fell in a lane, where it died. It was decided by everybody round that the horse had the hydrophobia.

SCIENTIFIC.

Aniline Dyes.—There has been at various times much discussion on what may be termed the sanitary aspect of the aniline dyes. Although it may be at first difficult to see in what way the color of an article of costume can possibly affect health, yet the relation of the one to the other is not so remote as might be anticipated. Socks, stockings and gloves are worn next to the skin, and poisonous matter may thus be brought into the system; even the very wear and tear of ordinary costumes, in the event of the color not being of a very firmly adherent nature, results in a portion of coloring matter being liberated in the form of a fine dust, and thus inhaled by the lungs. In France, stringent measures have had to be adopted to prevent the artificial coloration of cheap wines with "fuchsine."

Recent experiments have now beyond doubt established that aniline dyes, at least the reds and blues, are in their pure condition comparatively inert, and that the ill effects which have been sometimes attributed to the use of these dyes are traceable, not to the pure coloring matters themselves, but to traces of arsenic which they contained, and which arose from inefficient purification subsequent to manufacture. Enterprising scientists may always be found who are willing to become martyrs for science or for notoriety, and the present inquiry has had its self-sacrificing hero in the form of Herr Seidler of Rega, who administered to himself three-quarters of a grain of aniline red every morning for a period of five weeks, without any ill effects. When it is pointed out that a single grain of aniline red is sufficient to impart a good pink color to fifteen gallons of alcohol, it would be necessary to drink an enormous quantity of artificial colored wine in order to equal a single morning performance of Herr Seidler. So far the question is practicilly settled, the only remaining difficulty being our inability to ascertain whether pure or impure coloring material has been used in any purchased article; and it will therefore be better, as a simple matter of precaution, to be on our guard against the indiscriminate use of aniline dyes for coloring purposes.

Alloys of different materials in imitation of gold and silver, applicable as substitutes for these metals for ornamental purposes, have been produced by Meiffren & Co., of Marseilles. To make an alloy having the color and appearance of gold, they place in a crucible copper as pure as possible, platinum and tungstic acid to the proportions as statee below. When the metals are completely melted they stir and granlate them by running them into water containing 500 grammes of slacked lime and 500 grammes of carbonate of potash for every cubic metre of water. This mixture, dissolved in water, has the property of rendering the alloy still purer. The granulated metal is next collected, dried, and, after remelting in a crucible, a certain quantity of fine gold is added. An alloy is thus produced which, when run into ingots, presents the appearance of red gold of the standard of 750-1,000. The color of the alloy may be changed by varying the proportions of the different metals. As flux boric acid, nitrate of soda and chloride of sodum, previously melted together in equal proportions, are used. The proportion of flux to be employed is 25 grammes per kilogramme of the alloy. The proportions employed by preference for producing an alloy of red gold are: Copper, 800 grammes; platinum, 25; tungstic acid, 10, and gold, 170 grammes.

Up to the latter half of last century we had not reached to the excellence of the locks that were in use in Egypt and China thousands of years ago, and have now for a very long period run in the line of rediscovery or reapplication of what had been tested so long ago in them. The essential principle of the Egyptian lock was movable pins or nails dropping, each independently, by its own weight, into the bolt, and securing it on being touched at the right point by corresponding pins at the end of the true key, all of them requiring to be raised together to the proper height. The very latest idea in lock-making may be regarded as suggestions or applications of this principle.

There are two mining academies in Austria, one at Pribram and another at Leoben, for the higher education of mining engineers and officers. Besides these there are six mining schools for the instruction of workmen, one at each of the following places; Pribram, Dux, Ostrava, Deoben, Klagenfurt and Wielicska.

Grenat, an incidental product in the manufacture of fuchsine, is used to color wine. Although a large quantity may be taken without directly killing a person, it causes in very small doses, serious functional derangements.

A Dog's Memory.

There is a well-known story of a murderer being discovered by a dog flying at his throat and bearing him to the ground, when he confessed that he had murdered the animal's master. The story is matched by one told in *Land and Water* of Nelson, a black spaniel. One night the dog was missing from his favorite corner, and nothing for several weeks could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most searching inquiries. After the family had retired to rest, one miserably winter night, the well-known bark of old Nelson was heard at the door. He was soon admitted to his cozy quarters, supplied with food, which he ate with many a grateful wag of his tail, and looked a mere bag of bones in comparison with his former self, besides being very lame. A neighbor came in and inquired if Nelson had arrived, as he met him on the previous day at Macclesfield, eighteen miles from Manchester. The driver of the mail-cart had also seen him at Derby, and gave him a feed of milk and oat-cake, but could not induce Nelson to remain with him or with the hostler of the inn where he baited. Some time after the dog came home, the owner of Nelson called at a public house in the neighborhood, having with him the four-footed and faithful friend and companion. A sturdy, surly-looking man stood at the bar, and to the surprise and alarm of everybody, Nelson sprang at the throat of the stranger, striking his teeth through the waistcoat, and holding on with the utmost tenacity. With a strong effort, Nelson's owner released the man, who confessed there and then that the cause of the dog's anger arose from the fact that "he was the man who stole him, took him to London by the canal-boat, where he sold him and left him." The dog must, therefore, have traveled from London to Manchester.

DOMESTIC.

RECIPES FOR WASHING FLUIDS.—First—Take one pound sal soda; one-half pound unslacked lime; five quarts rain water; put in an iron vessel and simmer till the soda dissolves; let it settle till clear, then drain off. Put white clothes to soak, the night before washing, in boiling rain water, without rubbing in cold water, in which put a spoonful of fluid for every pail of water; boil half an hour, then wash and rinse as usual. Second — One pound of potash, one ounce salts of tartar, one ounce muriate of ammonia. Dissolve the potash in two quarts of hot water, add the other ingredients, and two quarts more hot water. When cool put in a jug or glass fruit jars. To use it put one teacup of the fluid to three palls of water, and add a teacup of good soft soap (or its equivalent of hard soap shaved fine). Place the least-soiled clothes in the boiler in cold water, with the fluid and soap, and boil fifteen or twenty minutes after they begin to boil—this without previous rubbing. Put the remaining clothes in a tub, with just water enough to thoroughly wet them, in which put a little fluid; soap each article as it is placed in the tub. When the first clothes are removed from the boiler lift in those from the tub without wringing. After boiling wash in warm water, using as little soap as possible; rinse and hang. Third—Half a pound of sal soda, quarter of a pound of borax, dissolved in one gallon of hot soft water; let it settle; pour off in bottles. One gill of this mixture with a pint soft soap, or half a bar of soap dissolved in hot water, is enough for a washing. Fourth—Pour twelve quarts of soft boiling water on two and one-half pounds of unslacked lime; dissolve five pounds sal soda in twelve quarts soft hot water; then mix, and let them remain from twelve to twenty-four hours; pour off all the clear fluid, being careful not to allow any of the sediment to run off; boil three and one-half pounds clean grease and three or four ounces of rosin in the above lye till the grease disappears; pour into a box, and let it stand a day to stiffen, and then cut in bars. It is well to put the lime in all the water, and then add the soda. After pouring off the fluid, and two or three gallons of water and let it stand with the lime and soda dregs a day or two. This makes an excellent washing fluid to boil or soak clothes in, with one pint in a boiler of water. Costs fifty cents.

TAKING COLD.—How shall a person who is sensitive to cold, who takes cold whenever a door is opened or a window raised—how shall such a person acquire that hardihood which will enable him to endure exposure and avoid taking cold? In the first place, he should spend a considerable portion of each day out of doors. He should do this at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather. Secondly, he should watch with the greatest care the temperature of the room in which he spends the remainder of his time—both the living room and dormitory. Thirdly, he should each day bathe his chest and neck, and, if he can bear it, his whole body in cold water, and follow this with a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel. What is called the splash-bath is, perhaps, better than any other for this purpose. It consists simply in dashing water against the body with the hand. This causes a slight shock to the skin, which brings the blood to the surface; while it causes an involuntary, deep inspiration of air, which expands the lungs and increases the force of the circulation. This can all be accomplished in a few minutes, and should be followed by a little brisk exercise in a cold room or in the open air. Of course, a person unaccustomed to this should not commence in cold weather; but, beginning in the summer, he will find, as the winter approaches, that his ability to endure the bath will increase with the falling of the thermometer, and that his susceptibility to changes of temperature will be greatly diminished.

TABLE silver should be cleaned at least once or twice a week, and can easily be kept in good order and polished in this way. Have your dish-pan half-ful of boiling water; place the silver in, so that it may become warm; then with a soft cloth dipped into hot water, soaped and spinkled with powdered borax, scour the silver well; then rinse in clean hot water, soaped and sprinkled with powdered borax, scour the silver well; then rinse in clean, hot water; dry with a clean, dry cloth.

DIGESTIBILITY OF MEATS.—The digestibility of different meats is according to the order in which they are here placed: First, mutton, then feathered fowl, venison, lamb and beef last.

A Gas Clock.

It is said that there is a clock in the Guildhall Museum, London, of which the motive power is hydrogen gas, generated by the action of diluted sulphuric on a ball of zinc. The clock itself resembles a large colored glass cylinder without any cover, and about half full of sulphuric acid. Floating on the top of this acid is a glass bell, and the gas generated forces forward this concave receiver until it nearly reaches the top of the cylinder, when, by the action of a delicate lever, two valves become simultaneously opened. One of these allows the gas to escape, thereby causing the receiver to descend and the other permits a fresh ball of zinc to fall into the acid. The same operation is repeated as long as the materials for making the gas are suppfied, and this is effected without winding or manipulating of any kind. The dial plate is fixed to the front of the cylinder, and communicates by wheels, etc., with a small glass perpendicular shaft, which rises with the receiver and sets the wheels in motion.

—The Lock Haven (Pa.) *Republican* says the amount of logs to be sawed by lumbermen at that place the present season will foot up nearly 40,000,000 feet.

A LOSING JOKE.—A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

EXPOSURE TO DRAFTS when heated and sudden change in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of sever Colds, from which many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

HUMOROUS.

THE "HEY?" FEVER. — Up Woodward avenue a piece is one of those men who, even if he understands perfectly well any inquiry addressed to him, invariably replies "Hey?" and the inquiry must be submitted again The world has tens of thousands of these "heys?" but until the other day this Detroiter was the worst of all. Along came a stranger the other evening who might, and might not, have known of this man's eccentricity. Entering the store he remarked:

"I want four pounds of sugar."

"Hey?" replied the other.

"I said I wanted a sausage-stuffer," continued the man.

"What—hey?"

"I asked if you had pickles in vinegar," coolly remarked the stranger.

"Hey?"

"I——want——a——gallon——of——turpentine," slowly returned the stranger.

"Bless your soul, but I don't keep it!" suddenly exclaimed the citizen.

"I didn't suppose you did."

"Hey?"

"I said I'd take some liver pills in the place of it."

No doubt the dealer had heard every single word of the entire conversation, and he didn't like it very well, either, but habit prevailed, and again he called out, "Hey?"

"Calico! Calico!" shouted the stranger. "I've asked you a dozen times over if you had any good, eight cent calico?"

"No, sir—no, sir—no, sir!" was the indignant answer.

"Hey?" called the stranger, his hand to his ear.

The citizen looked around for the four pound weight, but when he found it there was nothing to throw at.

AN OLD darkey caught a two pound sucker one day, and was so well satisfied with his work that he lay down for a nap with his fish beside him on the grass. Another darkey came along presently, picked up the sucker, and left a half-pound one in its place. When the first man and brother woke up, the first thing his eyes sought was the fish, and it took him some seconds to realize that something had happened. Then turning his prize over and examining it all around, he simply remarked, "Golly, ho.. dat fish am shwunked!"

A SMALL boy in town had seen his mother's fur muff that had been badly eaten with the moths. Shortly afterwards he was in his father's stable watching the process of currying his pet pony. The animal was shedding its coat, and consequently very large bunches of hair came out with each application of the comb. With tears in his eyes the little fellow rushed into the house and cried, "Oh, mamma! mamma! the moths have got into my pony, and I'm afraid he is ruined!"

"SETH," said Mrs. Spicer, "plants are very fashionable for hall ornaments now, and I wish you would get me one for ours," and when Spicer replied that he would have a hat tree halled home for her, she further remarked that she wished he would keep his stupid jokes for his club dinners, and not bring them home to contaminate the minds of the children. But then wives are rarely grateful.

"WHY, papa," said a girl to her father, away long in the night when she and her Adolphus were in conversation upon the ethics of the dust and kindred topics, "Why, papa, what are you looking for?" "Oh, nothing; I just thought I'd get up to see the sun rise." The clock struck, and the sun rose and vanished, and the old man went back to bed.

A PROFOUND writer says: "We are created especially for one another." Then why blame the cannibals for wanting to get their share?

THE last trump will take all the tricks, says an exchange. Then we sincerely hope it won't be the deuce.

A MINISTER in the course of a sermon on angels alluded to them as "an extinct race."

THE route to the coal bin is a hod road to travel.

THE article that few editors refuse to puff is a cigar.

HE SAT beside the river and thought of sewerside.

Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form pale and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female disease and weakness. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

Timely Discovery.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."—Job. This afflicted patriarch might have known of the useless and painful treatment of "Emerods" in his own time, but his words would have been even more applicable had his prophetic eye looked down the long vista of medical history and witnessed the cruel, absurd and ineffectual treatment of Piles by the many schools of "great and aged professors," until at last a disgusted doctor pronounced piles "the opprobrium of the art." Dr. Silsbee has put to shame, by the simplicity and excellence of his great pile remedy, not only the whole family of quack nostrums, whose name is legion but the pretended wisdom of the medical profession. This *Anakesis* (or pile remedy), is simple and easy of application, gives instant relief, and by combining the merits of a poultice to soothe, an instrument to hold up and compress the tumors, and a skilfully devised medicine applied directly to the diseased parts ultimately cures the worst cases of piles and keeps them cured. Half a million of persons pronounce *Anakesis* the most beneficent discovery of the age, and we believe them. *Anakesis*. Dr. S Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00 Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

IF there are any of our readers who have not tried Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) we advise them to give it one trial, for their own sake. Have your grocer get it.

Books and Newspapers.

A Dutchman, sitting at the door of his tavern in the Far West, is approached by a tall thin Yankee, who is emigrating westward on foot, with a bundle on a cane over his shoulder.

"Vell, Mishter Valking Stick, vat you vant!" inquired the dutchman.

"Rest and refreshment," replied the printer.

"Supper and lotchin, I reckon?"

"Yes, supper and lodging if you please."

"Pe ye a Yankee peddler, mit chewclay in your pack to sheat te gal?"

"No sir, I am no Yankee pedler."

"A singin' master too lazy to vork?"

"No, sir."

"A shenteel shoemaker, vot loves to measure te gals' feet and hankels better tan to make te shoes?"

"No, sir; or I should have mended my own shoes."

"A book achent, vot bodders te school committees till they do vat you vish, choost to get rid of you?"

"Guess again, sir. I am no book agent."

"Te teyfels! a dentist, preaking the people's jaws at a dollar a shnag, and runnin' off mit my daughter?"

"No sir, I am no tooth-puller."

"Phrenologus, den, feeling te young folks' heads like so many cabbitch?"

"No, I am no phrenologist?"

"Vell ten, vat the teyfels can you be? Choost tell, and you shall have te best sassage for supper, and shtay all night, free gratis, mitout a cent, and a chill of whisky to start mit in te morr in'."

"I am an humble disciple of Faust—a professor of the art that preserves all arts—a typographer at your service."

"Votsch dot?"

"A printer, sir, a man that prints books and newspapers.

"A man vot printsh nooshpapers! Oh, yaw! yaw! ay, dat ish it. A man vot printsh newspapers! Yaw! yaw! Valk up! a man vot printsh newspapers! I vish I may be shot if I did not tink you vas a poor teyful of a dish-trick schoolmaster, who vorks for notin', and boards round. I tought you vas him."

Protect the System from Malaria.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where miasma is most rife and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of its efficacy as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective alkaloid, sulphate of quinine. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

Cancer can be Cured

By Dr. Bond's new discovery—a positive cure for this dread malady—*no knife, no caustic, no pain*. Dr. Bond's success in treating Cancer is truly marvelous. Remedies sent to any part of the world, with full directions for successful home treatment. Send a description of your case, or any cancer sufferer you may know of. Pamphlets and full direct ons sent free. Address, Dr. H. T. Bond. Philad'a., Pa.

HISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocers' Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents a box, sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnson, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying, daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth, street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5 00. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL's and take no other. If your druggists has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. KUNKEL No. 259 North Ninth Street. Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three cent stamp.

HISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

RHEUMATISM,

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS AND DEPRESSED take HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

The Gospel of Joy!

The Gospel of Joy is a new Singing Book of unusual beauty for Gospel Meetings, Camp Meetings, Devotional Meetings and Sunday Schools,

By Rev. SAMUEL ALMAN and S. H. SPECK.

It contains a large number of new and very superior Hymns and Tunes. The general style is very cheerful and bright, as befits a collection that has so much to say and sing about

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Both words and music are of an elevated character, commending themselves to persons of refined taste, and the "dancing measure" so prevalent in many recent compositions has been carefully avoided

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Good News! (35 cts.) the genial Sunday School Song Book, has thousands of friends. Do not fail to examine and try it. There are 270 Songs, in the compilation or selection of which great taste and ability has been displayed. Examine also "Shining River" and "The River of Life," two standard books of great beauty.

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SEASON OF 1879-80.
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ADMISSION 25 Cents. CHILDREN, 10 Cents.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS ADDED, WITH MANUFACTURING MACHINERY IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.
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