"Kiss Me, Mamma."

Kiss those lids before they close
In their silent, soft repose—
That the little life may seem
Blissful, as an angel's dream.

All too soon, the rose will fade,
And the sunlight sink in shade,
And the bright stars disappear
With each quickly fleeting year.

Mayhap on that lovelit brow,
(All so brightly joyous now)
Ere another sun go down,
Will sparkle an immortal crown.

And the little lips we press,
With a silent, soft caress,
Back to ours, may send no thrill;
Lovely, yet so cold, so still.

See your mother bending low
O'er that little couch of snow!
Shudderingly she moans and weeps,
But the babe unconscious sleeps.

Sleeping, heedeth not those cries,
Wreaking pity from the skies,
For those little ears are deaf,
Hushed the once soft-sighing breath.

Then dash care from off thy brow!
Kiss it gently, mother now;
Let no bitter tears be shed
For neglects above thy dead.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Keep Poultry.—Tie them tightly around the neck, so as to exclude the the air, and fill their bodies with bits of charcoal.—*Country Gentleman.*

Bee Stings.—A writer to the *Scientific American* says that "a good absorbent" will ease the pain of stings. "The best absorbing substance that I have tried is lean fresh meat. This will relieve the pain of a wasp-sting almost instantly, and has been recommended for the cure of rattlesnake bites. I have also used it with marked effect in erysipelas."

Plowing in Buckwheat.—A correspondent asks the *Rural New-Yorker* whether plowing in buckwheat will enrich the soil and kill the worms or insects that are in it. It will enrich the soil, and is valuable as a green manure, especially on light soils. It has a good mechanical effect on stiff clays, but we have heard complaints that it makes such soils sour. We do not think the plowing under of buckwheat will have much effect upon grubs or insects in the soil.

Old and New Places for Raising Fowls.—During 1869, I raised about 150 fowls on an old place where fowls had been raised more or less for years. The consequence was, I lost at least one third of all hatched by the much-dreaded gapes. I tried nearly all the remedies recommended, but my only success was in removing the worms with a feather trimmed for the purpose. This year, I am on a new place where no fowls were ever kept. I set my first hen on January 29th; I have now about 140 chicks out, some one third grown, and not a single case of gapes or other sickness yet; treatment the same in both years.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

Farm Implements.—Keep constantly in a tool-house a dry cloth and an oiled one. When a tool is brought in, as it always is when the day's work is done, it is cleaned and wiped with the dry cloth. If it is not to be used the next day, the oiled cloth is then rubbed over it. Whenever a cultivator is not to be used the following day, it is brought in and cleaned. By pursuing this course through the summer, every implement is kept bright and ready for use. In addition to these, hoes, shovels, spades, &c., are kept sharp. All this time use lard oil, but when there is no further use for ploughs or cultivators, give them a good coat of linseed oil. This forms a covering that is impervious to moisture, and the tool is as bright in the spring as when laid away in the fall.

Domestic Receipts.—*Buckwheat Cakes.*—Two cups of buckwheat, one cup of flour, one-half cup of yeast, mixed to make a thin batter. Let it rise over night. Before cooking add two teaspoonfuls of white sugar and one of soda.

Rich Small Cakes.—Beat together three teaspoonfuls of butter, three of sugar, three eggs, three cups of flour, one-half grated nutmeg. Roll out thin and cut in small cakes.

A Nice Way to Bake Apples.—Take nice sour apples, dig out the cores, place the apples in a deep dish or tin, fill the cavities where the cores come out with sugar, pour a cup of hot water in the tin; bake in a quick oven, and you will have a healthful and palatable dish.

Orange Pudding.—Take four good-sized oranges, peel, seed and cut into small pieces. Add a cup of sugar and let it stand. Into one quart of *nearly* boiling milk stir two tablespoonfuls of corn starch mixed with a little water and the yolks of three eggs. When done let it cool, and then mix with the orange. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs and half a cup of sugar. Spread it over the top of the pudding, and place for a few minutes in the oven to brown.

Roasting Pork.—A small incision is made in the meat and stuffed with a little chopped onion, seasoned with sage, pepper and salt. Pork should always be thoroughly cooked. The fat should be removed from the brown gravy, a little water added, but no flour, boiled, and sent to table in a gravy dish. Apple sauce, onion sauce, and fresh boiled potatoes, are the necessary accompaniments.

New York State Agricultural Society.

At the Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society the Treasurer's report showed the following footings: Receipts for the year, $24,308.67: on hand per last report, $17,977.45; total, $42,286.12; payments, $22,133.48; leaving on hand $20,152.64. The Nominating Committee reported the list of officers, which was elected:

President—Richard Church, of Alleghany.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Falls, Jr., Edwin Thorne, Julian Winne, Frank D. Curtis, James Geddes, William A. Joy, Benjamin F. Angell, and Horace S. Huntley.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence.

Treasurer—Luther Tucker, of Albany.

Executive Committee—Adin Thayer, Jr., Milo Ingallsbe, of Fordham; Morris Roberts, S. Swan, Harris Lewis, George H. Brown, Joseph Julian, and Joseph Cole.

A Despatch from Berlin says the war contribution of 200,000,000 francs exacted from Paris has been apportioned—150,000,000 to North Germany and 50,000,000 o South Germany.

News Summary.

Three executions—two of men and one of a woman—took place in Maryland in one day. Two of the criminals were colored. Mary Wallis, the woman (negro), poisoned the children of a Mrs. Reed. John Martin, a mulatto, but 21 years of age, had committed an indecent assault upon a woman aged 82 years, and John Howard (white) murdered one Miller in August last.

The Troy *Press* announces that there is a grand hunt in contemplation. For a long time the people of Waterford and Lansingburg have been in the habit of leaving their surplus cats on the island opposite that village. These have been multiplied, and, from living in the woods, have become fierce, so much so that it is necessary to organize a force for their extermination.

There was a brilliant wedding in the West the other day, and all parties accompanied the happy couple to the depot where the new husband tenderly bade his bride farewell for the time, and she started off on a wedding tour with her uncle. The gentleman's business would not permit his absence at this season of the year without incurring possible losses and losing important business opportunities, and he believes in attending to business before pleasure.

Mr. Root, one of the dead, by the Hudson River disaster was on his way to Buffalo, where he was to be married as soon as he reached there. The young lady who was to have been his bride is now at one of the hotels in Poughkeepsie, heart-broken, and her mind nearly distracted. The next day she begged her friends to be allowed to see the mangled corpse of her intended husband before they took him away to be buried. They would not let her go near the body, however, and she remained in her chamber, moaning piteously.

Some time since several men had a barbacue near Cuba, Tennessee. As they were returning from their frolic drunk, they broke through the window of the grocery store of Mr. Frank Graves, and saw a young man named Schofield, extracting money from the till. Mr. Frank Graves, who was one of the barbacuers, was naturally indignant, and had the young man confined in an ice-house, placing a negro as watch and ward over him. Early in the morning the frolicsome men returned to the ice-house and extracted Schofield from it, took him away and hanged him. Three of them, the grocer among the number, now have been brought to trial for murder, one of their comrades turned State's evidence.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one for the punishment of bribery at elections.

A resolution of the Oregon Legislature rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment, and denying the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in that State, was presented and laid on the table.

In the Senate, bills were introduced, for the better security of life on steam vessels, and regulating the carrying of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels.

The Conference Committees were appointed.

A petition from the New York Reform League, for a Committee of Inquiry to report on the condition of the freed people, was submitted to the Senate.

In the Senate a remonstrance against grants of land to railroad companies, and a memorial on behalf of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad were presented.

The bill for providing honorably discharged soldiers with homesteads from the public lands was reported.

In the Senate an adverse report was made on the bill remitting duties on articles donated to the suffering in France, on the ground that it would be wholly impracticable to pass upon the articles.

The joint resolution awarding $5,000 to Geo. F. Robinson for saving Secretary Seward's life was passed.

The bill subsidizing a steam-ship line from New Orleans to Mexican ports was passed by a vote of 29 to 21.

A bill paying Nicholas Trist $14,000 for negotiating the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was passed—24 to 13.

HOUSE.

A motion to suspend the rules and restore to the Speaker's desk the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, was agreed to—129 to 61.

A request for leave to introduce a resolution allowing the use of the hall for speechmaking on woman suffrage, was denied by a vote of 42 to 149.

The bill to appropriate $10,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Southern Outrages was taken up and amended so as to give $20,000, and then passed.

In the House petitions were presented protesting against land grants to railroads.

The bill providing for a national system of education was taken up, and went over.

A bill was also reported and passed providing that claims against the Government when once settled shall not be reopened after six years from the time of their origin, except in certain special cases. It also prohibits employes of the Government from prosecuting claims in Departments in which they have served.

In the House a petition was presented from a large number of New York ship-owners, against subsides and in favor of the privilege of buying foreign vessels.

A bill was reported in favor of removing the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and a resolution was offered for a like removal of the yards at Charlestown and Kittery. A substitute for the bill was offered, constituting Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, Brig.-Gen. Humphreys and Capt. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, a committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

A bill for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas, providing for the organization of mounted rangers to fight the Indians, was defeated, and finally laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 53.

In the House Mr. Whiteley, member from Georgia, took the oath of office.

Mr. Hooper moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill for the repeal of the income tax. The vote, which is regarded as a test on the general question for repeal, was taken amid considerable excitement and resulted in the rejection of the motion, 103 to 107

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of putting the mission at Berlin on a par with those at London and Paris.

A bill was passed to pay to the widow of George W. Pendleton, master in the navy, his share of the prize money of the steamer Montgomery, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war.

A protracted debate arose on the bill to permit W. H. Hanscom, late Naval Constructor in the navy, to withdraw his resignation, accepted January, 1866, and to reinstate him in office. Admiral Porter was bitterly assailed by Messrs. Banks and Butler, the former of whom ascribed to the enmity of the Admiral the compulsory resignation of Hanscom. In the course of his remarks Mr. Banks alluded to the steamer Tennessee. He had heard within a few days of scores of naval engineers having said she was unseaworthy, and that they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. The intimidation of naval officers by the Department—he did not include the Secretary—had kept the condition of the vessel secret. The bill was passed.

The bill providing pensions for soldiers and sailors of the wars of 1812 and the Revolution was passed.

In the House, petitions against grants of land to railroads were presented.

In the House a petition from merchants of New York, against unjust taxation, was presented.

The Tennessee contested election case, between Sheafe and Tillman, was decided in favor of the latter, who is the sitting member.

The Population of the United States.

The complete returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, under the census of 1870, foot up as follows:

States.	1870.	1860.	Gain per ct.
Alabama	996,988	964,201	3.5
Arkansas	483,179	435,450	11.
California	560,285	379,994	47.5
Connecticut	537,418	460,147	16.8
Delaware	125,015	112,216	11.5
Georgia	1,200,609	1,057,286	13.6
Florida	187,756	140.424	33.8
Illinois	2,539,638	1,711,951	48.4
Indiana	1,673.046	1,350,428	23.9
Iowa	1,191,802	674.913	7.66
Kansas	362,872	107,206	238.5
Kentucky	1,321,001	1,155,684	14.4
Louisiana	732,731	708,002	3.5
Maine	626,463	628,279	†.29
Maryland	780,806	687,049	13.7
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231.066	18.4
Michigan	1,184,296	749.113	58.1
Minnesota	435,511	172,023	153.2
Mississippi	834,170	791,305	5.5
Missouri	1.715,000	1,182,012	45.1
Nebraska	123,000	28,841	326.5
Nevada	42,491	6,857	519.7
N. Hampshire	318.300	326,073	†2.4
New Jersey	905,794	672 035	34.8
New York	4,364,411	3,880,735	12.5
North Carolina	1.069,614	992,622	7.8
Ohio	2,662,214	2,339,511	13,8
Oregon	90.922	52,465	73.4
Pennsylvania	3,515,993	2,906,215	21.
Rhode Island	217,356	174,620	24.5
South Carolina	728,000	703,708	3.5
Tennessee	1,257,983	1,109,801	13.4
Texas	797,500	604,215	32.
Vermont	330,552	315,098	5.
Virginia	1,224,830	1,219,630	†4.3
West Virginia	445,616	376,688	18.3
Wisconsin	1,055,167	775,881	36.
Total	38,095,680	31,183.744	21.1
Dis. Columbia	131,706	75,080	75.5
Territories.			
Arizona	9,658	....	....
Colorado	39,706	34,277	15.9
Dakota	14,181	4,837	193,2
Idaho	14.998	....	....
Montana	20,594	....	....
New Mexico	91,852	93,516	†1.8
Utah	86,786	40,273	115.6
Washington	28.901	11,594	106.2
Wyoming	9,118	...	....
Total District and Territories	442,500	259,577	....
Total of States	38,095,680	31,183,744	21.1
Total of the United States	38,538,180	31,443,321	22.6

†Loss.

The population of the large cities of the Union is given as follows:

No.	*Cities*	1870.	1860.	Per cent.
1	New York	922,531	805,658	14.6
2	Philadelphia	674,022	565,529	19.2
3	Brooklyn	396,200	266,661	48.7
4	St. Louis	310,864	160.773	93.4
5	Chicago	298,983	109,260	173.3
6	Baltimore	267,354	212,418	25.9
7	Boston	250,525	177,840	40.9
8	Cincinnati	216,239	161,044	34.3
9	New Orleans	191,322	168,675	13 5
10	San Francisco	149,482	56,802	163.2
11	Buffalo	117,715	81,129	45.1
12	Washington	109.204	61,122	78.8
13	Newark	105,078	71.941	46.1
14	Louisville	100,753	68,033	48.1
15	Cleveland	92,846	43,417	113.9
16	Pittsburg	86,235	49.217	75.3
17	Jersey City	81,744	29,226	179.7
18	Detroit	79,580	46.619	74.5
19	Milwaukee	71,499	45 246	58.1
20	Albany	69,422	62,367	11.4

The following list shows the relative position of the cities named above in 1860.

1. New York.
2. Philadelphia.
3. Brooklyn.
4. Baltimore.
5. Boston.
6. New Orleans.
7. Cincinnati.
8. St. Louis.
9. Chicago.
10. Buffalo.
11. Newark.
12. Louisville.
13. Albany.
14. Washington.
15. San Francisco.
16. Pittsburg.
17. Detroit
18. Milwaukee.
19. Cleveland.
20. Jersey City.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$12.00	a16.00
Hogs—Live	.8½8a	.08¾
Dressed	.09 a	.10½
Sheep	.04½a	.07½
Cotton—Middling	.15 a	.16
Flour—Extra Western	6.75 a	7.25
State Extra	6.65 a	7.00
Genesee Extra	7.05 a	9.00
Wheat—Amber Western	1.50 a	1.53
" State	1.50 a	1.57
White Genesee Extra	1.60 a	1.75
No. 2 Spring,	1.50 a	1.53
Rye—Western	1.00 a	1.13
State	1.10 a	1.15
Barley—State	.80 a	.86
Corn—Mixed Western	.77 a	.83
Oats—Western	.62 a	.64
Pork—Mess	19.00	a22.50
Lard	.11¼a	.13½
Whiskey	.91½a	.94
Butter—State	.35 a	.40
Ohio W. R.	.25 a	.28
" Fancy	.30 a	.31
Western ordinary	.11 a	.14
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a	.36
Cheese—State Factory	.15 a	.16
" Skimmed	.07 a	.10
Ohio	.10 a	.15
Eggs—State	.27 a	.30

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	$7.00 a	7.50
Prime	6.00 a	6.75
Fair Grades	5.50 a	5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00 a	6.00
Inferior	3.50 a	4.00
Hogs—Live	6.20 a	7.80
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00 a	5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50 a	7.25
Spring Extra	4.65 a	6.00
Buckwheat	4.75 a	5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.48 a	.50
Barley—No. 2, new	.84 a	.85
Oats—No. 2	.45 a	.46
Rye—No. 2	.85 a	.87½
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.30 a	1.34
No. 2, new	1.20 a	1.22½
Lard	.11¼a	.12½
Pork—Mess	22.00	a23.50

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.75 a	7.50
Sheep	3.50 a	6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50 a	8.00
Flour	5.90 a	7.25
Wheat	1.20 a	1.45
Oats	.50 a	.55
Rye	1.00 a	1.10
Barley	.75 a	.90
Lard	.12 a	.14

ALBANY.

Wheat—State No. 1	1.60 a	1.75
Extra	1.48 a	1.60
Rye—State	.90 a	1.10
Corn—Mixed	.64 a	.88
Barley—State	.75 a	.95
Oats—State	.62 a	.65

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	6.37 a	7.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.55 a	1.60
White	1.80 a	1.85
Corn—Yellow	.78 a	80
Mixed	.77 a	79
Petroleum—Crude	18, Refined	.24
Beef Cattle	.07 a	.09

We print the advertisement of the American Watch Co. in another column. In addition to the large assortment of watches made by this Company, they desire to call special attention to the Watch for railway engineers, conductors and expressman. Also their Boys' Watch, which is now first placed on the market, and to which they desire to call the attention of *Young America.*

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

For Throat Diseases and affections of the chest, *Brown's Bronchial Troches,* or Cough Lozengers, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

The Hazards of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique, will be avoided.

$25 A WEEK TO AGENTS Taking orders for Stencil Plates. For a Sample and Particulars, address with stamp, F. KNIGHT, Worcester, Mass., Box 198.

GENUINE HAVANA TOBACCO SEED. The Leaf Sells for $1.25 per Pound. Make 1500 lbs. to the acre. Labor the same as for two of corn. Package of seed sufficient for one acre by mail, 30 cents. Address, EASTERN SEED Co., Goshen, Conn.

FARMERS CAN HAVE FRUIT TREES at one half the regular retail prices by ordering direct from our Nursery. Price list mailed free to all. Agents wanted. Address, COVEY BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

DESIRING EMPLOYMENT, should engage in our new, light, profitable and honorable business. $5 to $20 per day are made by persons of both sexes, young and old. A valuable sample, which can be used in every family, and full particulars, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, PIERCE & STORER, Augusta, Maine. ALL

WORN, TORN and MUTILATED Money. We want any quantity of mutilated U. S. notes, or fractional currency, (not counterfeit,) and will pay its FULL VALUE in good books, &c. Postage Stamps same as cash; Revenue Stamps 10 per cent. discount. Send for catalogue, papers, &c., to HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

SEND for our SPECIAL PRICE LIST for FARMERS if you want Fruit or ornamental Trees at very low rates. Mailed free to all. Agents wanted. Address COVEY BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. Men, Women, Boys & Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5000 REWARD

for a superior article. $5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7-strand *White Wire-Rope Clothes Lines, which will last forever.* Don't miss this chance Sample free. Address *Hudson River Wire Co.,* 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 per DAY,) TO sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the "Under feed," makes the "Lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

200 SWINDLERS AND HUMBUGS were "ventilated" in the *Star Spangled Banner* for 187. If you wish to be "posted" on the "tricks and traps" of Swindledom, subscribe for the "Banner." It is a large 40 column, illustrated paper, full of splendid reading, Wit, Humor and Fun. A superb engraving, "Pioneers of America," 1½ by 2 feet in size, worth $3, will be mounted on a roller and sent prepaid, and the paper a whole year for only 75 cents. NOW IS THE TIME. Only 75 cents. Specimens 6 cents. Address, STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

Lands in Southwest Missouri

The Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co

Have for sale 1,500 acres, of best quality, on long credit, cheap.

These lands are just brought into market, having been reserved since 1853 till the completion of this Road. None of these lands have gone into speculators hands. Actual settlers are coming, and to them only are sales made. The best climate, with short, mild winters and long summers, relieved by geological elevation from great heat, and healthfulness superior to all consumptive tendencies, invite settlers to this region.

For particulars, in pamphlets, apply to AMOS TUCK, Land Commissioner, Cor. Sixth and Walnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

AN EXPECTORANT REMEDY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

CONSUMPTION CONQUERED.

BY

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease, there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. This unequaled expectorant, for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty. The BALSAM is consequently recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success: Read the following:—

What the city Missionary of Boston says about ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

There certainly cannot be found a better Cough or Lung Remedy.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1869.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son.

Gents,—The package of Allen's Lung Balsam you sent me to use among the afflicted poor in my city missionary work has proved very acceptable and useful. It has been used in several families, and with remarkable effect in every instance.

One woman has been restored from what her physician pronounced Consumption, after several months' sickness, with coughs, great pain in the lungs, and prostration, so that she is able now to do housework, and assist in the support of her family: and, with care and continued use of the balsam, she expects entire restoration.

Another person, a young woman, to whom I gave one bottle, has received great benefit; so that her cough, which was of months' standing, is getting better; and she has purchased the second bottle, and has every indication of a speedy cure.

A young man who was raising blood, and quite weak and sick, has by the use of two bottles, been much improved, and is now able to do a little at his work.

A young man to whom I recommended a trial of it, who has had a bad cough and much pain in his lungs for months past, and unable to get rest or sleep, has commenced taking it, and is now using the fourth bottle with great benefit. He said to me on a recent visit, he would not do without it. He is hoping (and reasonably, it seems to me) to be able to resume his work again,

Very respectfully and gratefully yours,
CHARLES A. ROUNDY, City Missionary.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is perfectly harmless to the most delicate. It is the sure Cough and Lung Remedy. Will cure COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors. Cincinnati, O.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, General Agents, Providence, R.I.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

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