Too Bad.

Too bad to gift my idle phrase
With such a black intent,
And malice see where none there was:
You knew, sir, what I meant.
'Tis always so: if comment pass
Our lips on our own kind,
Some after-thought of jealousy
Men never fail to find.

Too bad it is: you wrong our sex;
We can be generous too.
You carp at woman's friendship, sir;
Is it alone with you
That common charity exists,
Or friendship's to be had?
You wrong our sex, in truth you do,
Upon my word, too bad!

Farm, Garden and Household.

RECEIPT FOR ICE CREAM.—Take one egg to two cups of sugar; stir them together with one cup of cream or milk, and flavor with vanilla or other extracts to suit the taste. When ready to be eaten, stir in quickly light snow till thick; then eat quickly.

FRUIT CAKE.—1 cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup molasses, 2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 6 cups flour, spice to taste. I generally put in 1 nutmeg, 1 table-spoonful cloves, same of cinnamon, same of allspice. Sometimes I add a little citron. When frosted it is an elegant-looking cake. It grows better all the time for a week or two.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—Now is a favorable opportunity for farmers to commence keeping accounts. If a farmer keeps no accounts, he cannot be a progressive farmer, for he cannot know whether he progresses or not. Let the farm be divided into fields be charged with the value of wheat it contains just now, and a basis is gained for future charges and credits. Deal with each field as if you sold and bought to or from it.

ON OR UNDER.—Some time ago in the Connecticut Valley, says J. B. Lyman in the Farmer's Club, I had an opportunity of noting an experiment. Two farmers, whose lands were side by side, ran a race in raising tobacco. The soil was the same, the previous treatment had been about the same, the plowing and pulverizing were thorough on both tracts. One farmer plowed in his stable manure with a shallow furrow, and harrowed after turning so as to blend the compost with the two or three inches of mellow tilth at the surface. The other put on a very heavy dressing or rank fertilizer from a slaughter-pen, and by harrowing mixed it partially with the surface, but many clumps and bones and heads were left on the top, and the odor of the decaying animal matter could be smelled half a mile. The plants were set out at the time, the cultivation in both cases was clean, and the season was good for tobacco. The field where the manure was turned and mixed with the surface-soil gave a third more tobacco than the other, and the leaf was finer and cured better, making a more marketable article, which commanded two or three cents more per pound.

A REGULAR ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Take of ground mace and cinnamon each one tablespoonful; of suet, one pound chopped up fine; of raisins, seeded and cut in half, one pound; of currants, one pound, picked, washed, and dried; of moist sugar, one pound; of citron, a quarter of a pound, sliced very thin; of sifted flour, two tumblersfull; of bread in fine crumbs, four tumblersfull; of eggs, eight or twelve, (to suit your taste,) well beaten up; of milk, four tumblersfull, rich and hot; of salt, one and a third teaspoonfull. Add one and a half nutmegs, grated, one lemon seeded and grated, and some orange peel dried and grated. Now soak two tablespoonsfull of mace and cinnamon in a tumbler of brandy; beat the eggs well up with the sugar, and pour on the bread the hot milk and mash it. Then pour the brandy off the spices; and mix into a batter with the suet, flour and soaked bread. Next flour well the raisins, currants and citron. Next add those to the batter. Next add the eggs beaten up with sugar, the nutmeg, lemon and orange peel. Next put in the bread, mashed up with hot milk: add the salt and stir up the pudding well. Next scald the bag; lay it in a bowl; flour it thickly inside; pour in the batter; tie the bag; and leave a loop to suspend it by. Hang the bag in the pot, and keep it boiling for six or more hours continuously until done, turning it many times.

GERMAN ADVICE FOR THE DAIRY.—In Germany the milk, butter, and cheese interests sustain a special organ called the *Milk Gazette*. From it we elip the following:

To obtain the greatest amount of butter in churning cream, it is necessary:

First: To be in a position to control the temperature at all times of the year.

Second: To be able always to perform the skimming at the right time.

Third: Such a daily supply of milk as will yield enough cream to allow it to be churned before its yield of butter is damaged by standing too long.

These conditions cannot be complied with in all dairies, and the less so the smaller the establishment. The greater number of dairies depend on three or four cows, and the yield of butter is often considerably lessened by the cream standing too long, owing to the quantity not being sufficient to churn.

In churning whole milk, I always proceed as follows: The evening milk of one day and the morning milk of the next are churned together. The former is placed in a tub directly after milking, and the latter added to it next morning. In summer the milk is allowed to stand, at most, 2 feet high in the tub; in winter about 2½ feet. In very hot weather the morning milk is cooled down to 16° to 20° R. before it is added to the evening milk. Under these circumstances the milk is nearly always ripe for churning when the evening milk has stood 36 and the morning 24 hours. The temperature of the milk when being churned should be from ½° to 1° R. warmer than when cream is churned. The churning itself should be hurried as little as possible, since the butter globules being more widely separated in milk than in cream, rather more time is needed for them to collect. In churning whole milk, there is an increase in labor, owing to the necessity for more frequent churnings, but this is far outweighed by the other advantages resulting from it.

THE RAISING OF SHEEP.—At the Syracuse Wool Growers Convention, it was stated that the capacity of our country for sheep husbandry is boundless, and even greater than our needs. When France is not overburdened with 32,000,000 sheep, and England, which has far less available acres than Ohio alone, sustains with profit about 12,000,000 it is clear that only the most perverse and mistaken legislation can arrest that rapid progress stimulated by the protective policy adopted early in the last decade, and which wisely forced the nation to rely upon the unlimited resources of her soil and in the new enterprise of her people. The information acquired by experience and observation in the Far West and changed condition of labor in the South inspire the strongest confidence in the future of American wool-growing. Texas, with its 175,000 acres fitted for Winter grazing, is capable of raising sheep cheaply as she raises cattle. The great Appalachian valley of Virginia and Tennessee, with its unrivaled blue grass pastures, equable and mild climates, cheap lands, and proximity to markets, is an inviting but hitherto scarcely unimproved field for mutton production and the very finest merino wool husbandry. Ten years ago the extension of sheep husbandry beyond the prairie States was hardly dreamed of, but the Union Pacific beyond the Missouri, in the slopes of the Sierra Madre, in the parks of Colorado, in the valleys of the Platte, and on the plains of Wyoming millions upon millions of acres which nature, by myriads of wild animals which she has fed there for ages, seems to have pointed out as the pasture land of the continent. The imagination is dazzled by the pictures given of these wonderful pastures—where the grazing season is perpetual Spring—the tender herbage following up the constantly receding snow-line through the Summer furnishes to flocks succulent pasturage till the snows appear again, when the grass of the valleys, undisturbed during the later months of the Summer, yields rich pasturage of uncut hay, on which herds and flocks luxuriate by thousands during the Winter months. The resources of Australia and La Plata appear, from the recent descriptions, to be outrivaled here. The increasing consumption of mutton, the enhanced value imparted to wool by the proximity of factories, and the extensive tracts of available land in the older States must, however, cause sheep husbandry to form one of the most important, permanent, and profitable branches of their rural system.

Items of Interest.

THERE are in store, in Chicago, 5,218,000 bushels of grain.

ALEXIS has presented Parepa-Rosa with a magnificent bracelet.

THE Republican National Convention will be held in Philadelphia.

THE Germans have seized a prominent French citizen as a hostage.

THE abundant rains in California insure bountiful harvests in 1872.

IT is officially announced that the Prince of Wales is out of danger.

A RUSSIAN ukase orders six men in each thousand to be drawn for military service.

TEN feet of snow on the level impedes mining operations in Little Cottonwood, Utah.

THE officers and crew of the schooner Hogan, of Boston, were taken off that vessel badly frozen.

THE total amount contributed in Philadelphia for Chicago is $263,733 and for the Northwest $32,698.

PARIS papers intimate that Bismark is scheming for the reoccupation of the evacuated French territories.

TEN thousand dollars worth of wedding garments passed through the New York Custom-house, for the daughter of a rich Congressman.

MRS. Sturdevant wife of the Superintendent of the Nashville Institute for the Blind, lost her life by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

FOR the first time in ten years, but two vacancies remain in the United States Senate, one for North Carolina and one for Alabama.

SENATOR Chandler gave his daughter Minnie, who married Congressman Hale, of Maine, a house worth $40,000 as a wedding present.

IT is reported that a French squadron will be sent to Greece to support the claims of the French citizens to certain silver mines there.

A ROYAL decree has been issued at Rome carrying into effect the commercial treaty recently concluded between Italy and the United States.

THREE Mormons were committed at Salt Lake, to await the action of the Grand Jury in the Robinson murder trial. The other persons accused were discharged.

THE Connecticut labor-reformers refused to unite with the prohibitionists, and consequently there will be four tickets in the field at the State election in April.

IT is reported that the steamer *Delaware*, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta, had been lost off the Scilly Islands, entrance of the English channel, and that all hands perished.

IT is reported on good authority that all the British troops, except a few artillery, will be withdrawn in the spring from Halifax, which is now the only garisoned city in the Dominion.

CYRUS Pickard was hanged at London, Ont., for the murder of Duncan McVannel, his employer. Owing to the bungling of the executioner the wretched convict struggled several minutes before he died.

THE trial of 107 citizens and Indians for killing Apache Indians on the Camp Grant Reservation, Arizona, has developed that the Indians were not on the reservation, but engaged in depredations against the white settlers.

THE inquest on the body of Mrs. Klauber, who was killed with a hatchet by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wissert, in Louisville, revealed the probability that the murderess is deranged on the subject of crime from reading novels.

Two desperadoes were lynched at Seneca, Mo. Both were hanged to a tree. Before the execution Buckskin one of the men, confessed to having murdered eleven men during the past year, and the total booty obtained was only $90.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that while a railroad track is fenced, and the bars in the fence are down, and stock from adjoining land gets to the track and is killed by a passing train, the company are not liable for damages.

HINTS ON HOUSEKEEPING.—We will give to intellect, and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them, and still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one. Skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potato, or a respectable johnny cake, as in a nut brown sirloin, or a brace of canvas-backs. The charm of good housekeeping is the order or economy and taste displayed in attention to little things, and these little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else. See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all accomplished, by an experimental knowledge of good housekeeping.

FRANCE VS. GERMANY.—The recent dispatches from Prince Bismark to Baron Von Arnim excites the French Press to renewed bitterness against Germany. The tone of the journals generally, is well expressed by the following extract from one of them, which says: The silence of the vanquished is the only fit reply to the insult of the victors; a river of blood has divided us; we learn to suffer and to wait."

About Sea Lions.

A letter writer who has been on the coast of California, writes a letter home, in which he speaks of sea lions. Now, when you mention sea lions, the supposition is you are talking of some frightful beast, like the lion of Africa on his native heath; but in the case of the sea lions, you have a different animal to deal with. The writer says:

Some of these sea lions are monsters of their kind weighing 1,000 or 1,200 lbs., they say. All seals, queer, grotesque, uncanny creatures, have for me a strange fascination—seeming like sinful human souls in wild torment—men, perhaps, who have warred and wasted, and lived free, and high, and fast, going through an uncomfortable metempsychosis, prisoned and pinioned in these flabby, slippery, and clumsy forms. As you first see those on this coast, they seem continually to be flopping over the rocks or down into the water, and you say to yourself, "What a dreary thing it must be—an existence of flops!" But as you watch them further, you see that even a sea lion's life is varied, for there is the wallow in the water, and the hitch on to the rocks, the *siesta* in the sun, and the bark. When he is awake *that* is incessant. Day and night his "bark is on the sea." Sometimes they are all barking at once. Doubtless the sea lion has his marc-tal relations; perhaps the plural style of marriage prevails in this thriving community, and all the middle-sized monsters grouped around the big ones were the consorts—"sealed" to them. If so, the ill-adjustment and discontent which nowadays seem almost inseperable from the blessed estate of wedlock, may account for some of the little unpleasantness observable on the rocks in the mildest and sleepiest times. One big seal is a very old fellow, and sleeps most of the time. He has a sullen, deep-mouthed bay, yet I saw enough to be convinced that his bite is worse than his bark, for while I was regarding him as he lay in profound slumber, an enormous seal hitched himself up out of the water near by, made a careful reconnoissance, and deliberately went for him. You should have seen the old Phocidæn majestically rear himself on his flippers, and heard his roar of angry defiance, which rang above the dash of the waves, and was echoed by every loyal seal on the rocks. Then began one of the most exciting contests I ever witnessed. It seemed to come off in "rounds," like a prize-fight, the first assailant continually getting the worst of it. When he was severely punished by the old Ori's tusks, he invariably fell back and lifted up his voice and wept. At last, after half a dozen disastrous attacks, he fell so far back that he flopped off the rock into the water, where he laid his sore head on the bosom of the deep and subsided. The victor gave one triumphant bark, turned over and went to sleep.

How the Indians Catch Eagles.

The son of a physician of Dubuque, who is now stationed at Fort Buford, Dacotah Territory, has written a long letter to his father giving some interesting items with regard to Indians. An extract is appended:

The camp of Indians which we visited were chiefly engaged in catching war eagles, to make head dresses. They have a wooden lodge built in their camp where the medicine ceremony necessary to catch is performed. No woman is allowed to enter the lodge. They can come to the door and hand in provisions, but must not cross the threshold. You are not allowed to spit on the floor, and must sit in a certain portion of the lodge. You must enter and pass out at the north door. Wash and I were let in to see the ceremonies.

"When a man goes to trap the eagles, he first goes to the medicine lodge, and is not allowed to go to sleep until midnight; he then eats a little and sleeps until the morning star rises. He, with his comrades, then go out to the traps without food or drink, and sits all day in the traps watching for the eagles. At night they return and enter the medicine lodge, and at midnight only do they eat and drink, and break their long fast of twenty-four hours' duration. They then are allowed to sleep until dawn, when they go out again, and stay four days during which time they have eat and drank four times and have never entered their own lodges or spoken to their friends, unless such as may be trapping with them. After the four days are up, they go back to their own lodges, lean, tired and sleepy, and sleep and eat and hunt deer until they feel able to try another four days' trapping excursion. The eagles are brought alive into the camp, and, after some ceremony, the tails are pulled out, and they are let go to grow another tail for next year. The trap consists of a hole in the ground covered with sticks and grass. A dead rabbit, fox or prairie chicken is tied to the top; the eagle swoops down and fastens his claws into it and tries to fly away with it, but the Indian (who is concealed in the hole) puts out his hand and catches the eagle by both legs, hauls him into the hole and ties him. He then fixes the top of the trap and waits for another eagle. We saw one man there who had caught six eagles in one day in this way.

They say if they do not fast and do their medicine properly the eagle will get one of his claws loose and tear their hands. Some have had their hands ruined forever in this way. If a man does not catch an eagle during the day he is obliged to moan and cry all night; we could hardly sleep with the noise made at night by the unsuccessful hunters.

JAPANESE DWELLINGS.—There are few Japanese dwellings of the middle class which have not their little private gardens, quiet retreats for sleep, for reading, fishing, in the tanks, or indulging in libations of tea and saki. The chains of hills which traverse the quarters to the south and west of the Castle are remarkably rich in rocks, little glens, grottoes, springs, and ponds, which the small proprietors combine in the most ingenious manner, so as to give the features of a varied landscape in a limited space. When there is an entrance from the garden upon the street, a rustic bridge is thrown over the canal before the portal, which is carefully concealed under spreading trees or thick shrubbery. We have hardly crossed the threshold, when we find ourselves apparently in a wild forest, far from all habitation. Masses of rocks, carelessly disposed in the manner of a staircase, invite us to ascend, and from the summit a charming view is suddenly spread out below. An amphitheater of leaves and flowers incloses a picturesque pond of water, bordered with lotus, iris, and water-lilies; a light wooden bridge is thrown across it; the path which descends to the latter passes by long windings through clumps of bamboos, azaleas, dwarf palms, and cameliae, then by groves of small pines, and slopes of turf or flowers.

The Danbury *News* speaks of a dejected individual who asked the editor what the charge was for inserting a notice of the death of his wife. On being told it would be done for nothing, he observed that "death had been robbed of half its terrors."

MIGRATION.—The instinct of migration is strong amongst the Western farmers as amongst those of the East. In what we have been used to consider the far West, farmers are ready and anxious to sell out and get still nearer to the setting sun. Before long, doubtless, the stream will make a reflux, and the East will become the land of promise to disgusted Western men.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE met in Washington and issued a call for a convention of the Union Republican party at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINTERS.—As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, a large and well-known and well established Printing House in New York City is offered for sale on favorable terms. It is supplied with machinery and materials to completeness, and offers a bargain to any one desiring to engage in the printing business in the metropolis.

A proposition to light the streets of an Indiana "city" was opposed by the Common Council, on the ground that thieves would be enabled to see when they were watched, and consequently it would be impossible to catch them.

Railroad Bonds.

For several months past the Northern Pacific Bonds have been selling at the rate of a million a month, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the agents, report a brisk and unabated demand thus far in the month of December. This must be highly encouraging to the company who are building the second great highway to the Pacific, but it is not surprising in view of the attractions which these bonds present. A good railroad and its traffic are usually considered security enough for a first mortgage bond, yet the Northern Pacific Bonds are not only a first lien on the Railroad and its property, but *in addition* are a first mortgage on valuable lands in Minnesota and the Northwest at the rate of 23,000 acres for every mile of road built, or upwards of 50,000,000 acres in the aggregate. Every bond of the denomination of $100, for instance, has 50 acres pledged in its support, and it is specially provided in the Company's charter, that the proceeds of all land sales must be applied to the cancellation of the bonds, as long as they can be bought at a price not exceeding 10 per cent. premium. The bonds, when used in purchasing the Company's lands are worth $1.10 now; and it will probably not be long before they reach that figure in the market. Their present price is par and accrued interest in currency, and they bear interest at the unusually high rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum in gold.—*Com.*

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., the celebrated and popular New York Advertising Agency, engage to advertise in gross and detail for large customers in a better and cheaper mode than they can do it themselves. This we sincerely believe they can do, because it is their sole business—*their specialty;* because they get space at lowest wholesale rates, and because of their intimate and confidential relations with publishers. If we wish to spend ten thousand dollars in general advertising over the country, notwithstanding our own experience and knowledge of advertising styles and of rates, we would employ them under certain directions. We would save money, trouble, worry, and the business would be done at least as well, if not better, than we could do it ourselves.—*American Manufacturers' Review and Pittsburgh Pirce Current.*

Any person after using half a can of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, if not satisfied, can have their money returned; we call this a fair proposition. Try it.—*Com.*

Progress of the Revolution.—A new light dawned upon the world with the introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS twelve years ago. Drastic purgation went out—restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon became evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion, and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was at all comparable to the new restorative. Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the GRAND REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL TREATMENT which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

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First quality	.11	a .11½
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MILCH COWS	30.00	a70.00
HOGS—Live	.07	a .07½
Dressed	.09	a .10½
SHEEP	.05	a .07½
COTTON—Middling	.20¾	a .21½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.35	a 6.75
State Extra	6.50	a 6.75
WHEAT—Amber Western	1.63	a 1.65
" State	1.60	a 1.65
White Genesee Extra	1.55	a 1.75
No. 2 Spring	1.50	a 1.55
RYE—Western	.90	a .98
BARLEY—State	.80	a 1.00
CORN—Mixed Western	.78	a .80
OATS—Western	.53	a .58
PORK—Mess	13.50	a14.00
LARD	.9	a .11
PETROLEUM—Crude	13¼	Refined23½
BUTTER—State	.25	a .30
Ohio W. R.	.20	a .25
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western Ordinary	.12	a .16
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .38
CHEESE—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
EGGS—State	.18	a .18
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.75	a 7.50
SHEEP	3.50	a 7.25
HOGS—Live	4.30	a 5.00
FLOUR	5.50	a 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.45
CORN	.57	a .58
OATS	.40	a .45
RYE	.70	a .75
BARLEY	.60	a .65
LARD	.9	a .10
ALBANY.		
WHEAT	1.50	a 1.65
RYE—State	.85	a .90
CORN—Mixed	.70	a .75
BARLEY—State	.80	a .90
OATS—State	.50	a .52
PHILADELPHIA.		
FLOUR—Penn. Extra	5.87	a 9.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.54	a 1.56
White	1.66	a1.68
CORN—Yellow	.68	a .72
Mixed	.72	a .74
PETROLEUM—Crude		Refined.22½
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a .09½
CLOVER SEED	11.30	a12.50
Timothy	3.00	
BALTIMORE.		
COTTON—Low Middlings	.18	a .19
FLOUR—Extra	5.50	a 8.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.60	a 1.65
CORN	.65	a .70
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We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.—*Com.*

There is money in "How to Make the Farm Pay." Send to GEO. A. DIETZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

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A protuding toe is not a sightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe.

For Sale by all Dealers.

NO heavy, stale, sour or mouldy bread where Dausin's Preparation is used. See advertisement.

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Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing, and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

VEGETINE

Is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of Nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
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