LYING LOVERS.

It was a lover loved a maid
That had a father who
Was thought to be by all the world
Exceeding well-to-do.

"Oh, be my wife!" the lover cried;
"My bride, my queen, my own;"
"You do not love me," she replied,
I hear, for myself alone.

"My pa he is a wealthy man,
His only child am I;
And all his riches shall be mine
Whenever he shall die.

"But riches, the apostle says,
Unto themselves take wings; oh,
If pa were poor would you love me?"
"I would," he cried, "by jingo!"

"I am so glad—I knew you would—
I in your love am blest;
Pa failed last night," she sobbed and sank
Upon her lover's breast.

"That makes not a bit of difference,"
That gallant lover cried;
"So I have you I care not who
May take all else beside."

* * * * * *

That night when her lover took his leave
At twenty minutes to one,
She whispered softly in his ear,
"Darling, I was in fun.

"True, pa has failed, but he his pile
Had duly salted by;
I only wished to try your truth—
Darling how glad am I!
For now I know you would love me well,
Even in poverty."

And as he went home the lover,
Who was by no means green,
He blithely hooted himself and sang
"I know what failures mean."

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

BROILED PIGEONS.—Split them down the back spread open, season with pepper and salt and broil over a quick clear fire.

PORK SPARE-RIBS.—Baste it with a little butter, flour well and sprinkle with dry sage, powdered. Serve hot with apple sauce.

Meat and poultry will lose their flavor and firmness if left in the water after they are done; as will also fish, which will break to pieces.

TO REMOVE SOAP GREASE.—Fill a cask of good strong lye, and drop all your refuse grease therein; stir up the mixture once a week.

Many soups are better on the day after they are made, provided they are not warmed too quickly, or left too long over the fire after they have become hot.

TURKEY PATTIES.—Mince part of the breast fine, season with salt, nutmeg, grated lemon, white pepper and a little butter warmed; fill the patties and bake.

VEAL SAUSAGES.—Chop half a pound of lean veal and fat bacon very fine; add sage, salt, pepper and allspice to taste; beat well, roll into balls, flatten and fry them.

BROILED VENISON.—Cut thin slices, mix stale crumbs of bread with pepper and salt, egg the slices, dip into the seasoned bread; broil over a clear fire. Serve with gravy sauce.

Sour apple sauce is greatly improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of sauce, and, moreover, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor.

TO MAKE A PERMANENT WHITEWASH.—To every pail of whitewash prepared in the usual way, add a pint of flour made into starch or paste. To the whitewash for the hen house, add gas tar, one gill to a pailful. This will prevent or disperse lice. Chloride of lime scattered about where rats and mice frequent will drive them away.

Tea should not be infused for more than seven minutes. Have the water boiling, and use a teaspoonful of tea for each person and one over. Put the tea in the pot and pour the boiling water over it and let it stand for seven minutes. If it is allowed to stand, the tannin in the tea is drawn out, and dyspepsia is the result.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.—A good way to keep cut flowers fresh, is to lay them in wet clothes. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water and then wrap them in clothes made very wet with cold water. The weight of cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening still more.

The best way to cook sweet potatoes is to chip a piece off each end, and roast in the oven. They should never be boiled. They may be steamed, and should then be pared, dipped lightly in melted butter and laid in the bake oven for two minutes before serving. If any of these steamed potatoes are left over, they make a nice breakfast dish if sliced lengthwise, and fried on the griddle, each piece to itself. They are also nice if treated like white potatoes.

Apples, in addition to being a delicious fruit, make a pleasant medicine.—A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; while a boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting sedition, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines.

To Save Sweet Potatoes.

They should be dug when the ground is as dry as possible and be allowed to dry in the hill before covering with earth. Select a dry situation from which the water will easily run; drive down a rough stake, to stand three and a half feet in height, in the centre of a circle of about seven feet in diameter. Raise the edge of this circle by drawing up the earth from without. Cover the entire bed thickly with dry pine straw, or other dry material. Hoop the potatoes on this bed around the stake, so that the sides may be as steep as possible. Then cover entirely over with dry corn-stalks or broom sedge set upright or with boards, in such a manner as to prevent the rain, which may soak through the earth covering, from reaching the interior. Then cover the whole with several inches of earth, taken from immediately around the hill, leaving the top of the hill open for ventilation, but protected from rain. On the approach of severe weather, gradually increase the covering of earth to a depth of one foot.

Hay for Swine.

Few farmers are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs, but it is true, nevertheless. Swine need rough food as well as horses, cattle or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting box or hay-cutter, and the greener the hay the better. Cut as short as oats, or shorter, and mix with bran shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it and if soaked in swill or other slop food it is highly relished by them. In winter use for the hogs the same hay you feed your horses and you will find that, while it saves bran or other food, it puts on flesh rapidly as anything that can be given them. In summer the use of hay can be commenced as early as the grass will do to cut, and when run through the cutting-box can be used to advantage by soaking in fresh water until it sours.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

The following has been tried and found efficacious: Blue mass, 1 oz.; cayenne pepper, 1 oz.; gum camphor, ½ oz.; laudanum, 1 teaspoonful. Mix well, and make into pills of ordinary size and give one every hour till purging ceases. Give a teaspoonful of brandy morning and evening. For drink, take carbolic acid 1 drachm, glycerine 1 oz.; mix thoroughly; add 1 quart of water. Of this mixture take two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water, allowing no other drink. We give no brandy, nor any of the mixture for drink, the pills alone proving sufficient.

Rich Pastures.

You may keep the best Ayrshires, Durhams or other grades, but you will not succeed in getting a large amount of rich milk from poor pastures. If you have an old worn-out pasture, try the following plan: Plow in the fall and cover the land with manure, which should be spread broadcast the next spring, and the field planted with corn. Next season sow with oats or barley, give a top-dressing of from thirty to forty bushels of slacked lime to the acre, seed down with orchard-grass, timothy and clover. The two crops will pay for the lime, and leave you a rich pasture. All old pastures need potash and nitre.—Ashes spread on in the spring will furnish these ingredients more cheaply and surely than any other fertilizer. Poor, barren spots in an otherwise good pasture may be made to bear my mowing them well in the fall.

The best soil for wheat is where clay predominates. A mixture of sand and clay is the best clay for a succession of crops, and sand for a bright, stiff straw; but too sandy a soil is too porous for wheat, although good spring wheat is frequently grown on sandy soils. Muck is not well adapted for the growth of wheat, but where the land is rich wheat will succeed on a variety of soils. There is no better preparation for a wheat crop than clover turned under. Nitrogen is needed for the growth of wheat, and if the urine of the horse or cows be applied to the growing crop early in the spring, you may look for a good yield of grain.

Dr. Voelcker, after investigation, found that the quantity of fertilizing matter left in the soil, and clover seed had been taken off, was greater than when two crops of clover hay had been taken off when not allowed to go to seed, and greater when two crops had been taken off than when only one. From this it appears that the clover plant, while producing its seed, and afterward, is still capable, when the character of the soil is favorable, of bringing up to the surface elements which increase the fertility of the soil, and shows why a better crop of wheat is produced after the clover goes to seed than when the crop is removed for hay.

Caught in a Frost Fog.

The steamers Samaritan and Prussia, which arrived at Halifax N. S., two days before Christmas Day, presented a remarkable appearance on their entry into the harbor. The vessels were literally covered with ice. Not only had the hoar frost adhered thickly to every part of the hull and rigging, but every spray from the sea had frozen instantly, so that the decks were from six inches to twelve inches thick in ice, and huge icicles were hanging from the rigging. The vessels had been caught in a frost fog on the Banks on the previous Sunday night, and the ice had formed so thick on the rigging and on every part of the ships as to constitute a serious danger to both. The thick fogs which prevail off the coast of Newfoundland, and which, though they only occasionally extend to the shores of the island itself, being carried thither by southeasterly winds, have given the colony an unmerited character for 'fogginess,' are caused by the meeting of the warm vapors emanating from the Gulf Stream with the cold air brought over by the Arctic current; the currents of hot and cold water and of hot and cold air meet some two hundred or three hundred miles southeast of Newfoundland, and the warm moisture-laden air, being suddenly chilled, forms a thick, heavy fog. The steamers did not fortunately suffer any injury.

Sanitary Effect of Ventilation.

A remarkable illustration of the necessity of properly ventilating drains and sewers has recently occurred in one of the great London hospitals. The previ lences of pyæmia and erysipelas in the hospital and the constant breaking out of new cases among the patients finally led the hospital authorities to turn their attention to its drains and sewers. They caused all of these to be thoroughly ventilated, and for months afterward the hospital was entirely free from the disease they had previously endeavored in vain to subdue. At the end of that time a fresh outbreak occurred in one of the wards. An examination showed that the ventilation pipe had been plugged up. With the restoration of ventilation the diseases disappeared.

The Art of Letting Others Alone.

It might be said with propriety that the art of letting others alone is essentially a lost art, one which everybody preaches and nobody practices. We are all so thoroughly interested in each other that the interference is a necessity of the case; it would seem a sort of inhumanity to let others alone; we should feel like the Phraisee who passed by one on the other side, and earn for ourselves the reputation of selfish indifference, since human nature has become so accustomed to the nagging process that it is apt to feel itself left out in the cold whenever it is left alone, as if there were something abormal in the exemption, like being cut off from participation in any of the universal experiences of the race. Is it not, in fact, the most difficult art in the world, as well as the most obsolete? Did our elders or our savants know it? Did our forefathers study it? Are we not always striving to arrange and re-arrange the lives of others to suit our own views and convenience? Can we see our neighbor diverging from the beaten track without putting a stumbling block in his way? Do we not advise him about his investments, his love affairs, his children? Do we leave him in peace at his table, at his orisons, his toilette, his charities? Though it is generally conceded that a man's religion is something between himself and God alone, do we not act as if it were rather between himself and us, as if we had a mission to reform his creed? We talk a great deal about minding our own business, but we are morally certain that somebody else will mind it for us, provided we are kind enough to neglect it in the interest of others. Is there not some meribund Cæsus who is anxious to establish a chair in our universities for the cultivation of his neglected art, beside which our knowledge of the classes, our acquaintance with the higher mathematics, our intimacy with all the hypotheses of the cosmos, is no social value? But who can teach us its a b c? And shall we begin its practice at our own firesides, or next door? In the meantime, letting others alone can not be learned in a day, any more than painting or sculpture; and few of us are born with a natural genius in that direction, while such talent as we may possess has probably grown shabby from disuse. When we can see young Highflyer riding his mustang without threatening him with being brought home on a shutter; when the parson's daughter may flirt with a heretic unmolested by word or deed of ours; when our friend may burn her gas late without our comments, put all her earnings into her wardrobe instead of the bank without our interference, or give to street beggars and encourage organ-grinders without our meddling—we may begin to believe that the art is reviving amongst us.

Home Life a Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been turned in the country. No iron stoves were used and no contrivance for economizing heat were employed until Dr. Franklin invented the iron framed fireplace which still bears his name. All the cooking and warming, in town as well as in the country, were done by the aid of a fire kindled on the brick hearth or in the brick ovens. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells with the creaking sweep. No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those days, by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm, unless some member of the family was ill; in all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in winter. The men and women of a hundred years ago unclothed and went to their beds in a temperature colder than that of our barns and woodsheds; and they never complained.

Colorado Story.

A story is told of five children living in Colorado who give promise of making energetic as well as accomplished members of society. There were five of them in one family, their ages varying from six to fifteen years. They wanted an organ, and promised to earn the money for one if their father would buy it. The bargain was made, and thirty-six chickens and an acre of land given them as a capital. The ground was planted with onions, and yielded the remarkable crop of three tons, for which $145 was received. The net receipts from the chickens was $55, making the total receipts $200. The organ cost $118, leaving a balance of $82 still in the children's treasury. Parents can not educate their children better than to devise similar plans for teaching them industry and the value of money.

Why Mail Matter Goes Amiss.

In this country there are 18 Brooklyns; 8 Baltimores, 5; Buffaloes, 16; Burlingtons, 17; Charlestons, 17; Chicagos, 4; Cincinnatis, 8; Clevelands, 10; Columbuses, 19; Daytons, 25; Detroits, 5; Indianapolises, 2; Louisvilles, 15; Lowells, 15; Memphises, 8; Milwaukees, 3; Nashvilles, 14; Omahas, 5; Pittsburgs, 8; Philadelphias, 7; Portlands, 14; Quinceys, 15; Richmonds, 22; Springfields, 25; St Josephs, 15, St. Louises, 4; St. Pauls, 12 Toledos, 7; Washingtons, 30; Wilmingtons, 13; and Williamsburgs, 28. There are eleven Bostons in the United States—one each in Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

WIT AND WISDOM.

An exchange softly says of a defaulter: He admits a gap of $2 000 between himself and creditors.

'Yes,' said Johnny, 'lapsus may be the Latin for 'slip,' but when mother laps us it usually means a slipper.'

Even the cannibals have a tender regard for old age. They will not eat a missionary who is over fifty years old.

A Chicagoan has announced that he has discovered a process by which illuminating gas can be made from water.

Teetotalers object to the theatre because the house often gets full, and the audience gets intoxicated with delight.

Never blow down a lamp chimney to extinguish the flame, for it is quite liable to return the compliment and blow you up.

A philosopher says: 'You require in marriage precisely the same quality that you would in eating sausage—absolute confidence.'

Wanted, a barber who will admit that he never cut a man while shaving him, and a bachelor who is not looking for a rich widow.

A witness in court was asked if a party to the suit was a truthful man. 'No,' he answered, 'he'd rather lie at sixty days than tell the truth for cash.'

St. Louis poem, addressed to Chicago:
'Where are you going, my pretty maid?'
'I'm bound for the matinee, sir,' she said.
And so on was heard on the lonesome street
The poodle-track of her mammoth feet.

Gen. Jackson's wife was about as handsome as a bag of straw run over the middle by a trunk, and while he used to admit this, he claimed as an effect that she never broke a dish or bothered him for clothes lines.

An Arizona miner, doubting the capabilities of a certain assayer, got an old potatoe, dried it thoroughly, pounded it up fine and then submitted the powder for an essay, and the result of the assay gave a yield of $40 to the ton.

A correspondent in the country asks if somebody will tell him how best to start a flock of sheep. We have done very little in that line, but will suggest that letting down the bars generally has the desired effect.

No longer by the river do we wander as of yore to listen to the surging of the ripples on the shore. Gone are those days of gladness, of pleasure and of peace—she's been, and gone, and married a sergeant of police.

'Man,' says Victor Hugo, 'was the conundrum of the eighteenth century; woman is the conundrum of the nineteenth century.' An American editor adds: 'We can't guess her, but will never give her up—no, never!'

If anything will reconcile a man to old age it is to have a beautiful young lady rush up to him when the evening train comes in, hug and kiss and call him father. Of course, there is a mistake, and the thing has to be explained and forgotten; but while it does last it is sweet enough to make an old reprobate wish he were an honest father.

'Going to leave, Mary?' 'Yes, mum; I find I am very discontented.' 'If there is anything I can do to make you comfortable, let me know.' 'No, mum, it's impossible. You can't alter your figger to my figger, no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I used at my last place where missus's clothes fitted 'xactly.'

They had their usual evening quarrel as they sat by the hearth. On one side lay quietly a blinking dog, and on the other a purring cat, and the old woman pleaded with her growling husband:—'Yust look at dat gat nut tog; they never gwarrels unt fights like us.' 'Yah,' said the growler; 'I know dot; but yust slip dem together one time, and den you see blazes!'

We have heard of the cheeky chap who went into an umbrella store to borrow shelter during a rainstorm, but what strikes us as the *ne plus ultra* of magnificent cheekiness comes from Mobile, where the story goes, a young lady, who after refusing the invitation of a gentleman to attend the theatre with him, coolly borrowed his opera glasses to go with some other fellow.'

In a Norwich, Ct., school, according to the *Bulletin*, the teacher wrote the word 'sport' upon the blackboard, and called for its definition, and there proved to be one juvenile mind that could separate the word from the idea of fun or playfulness. That one, a little girl of less than seven summers, astonished the teacher by saying: 'Sport—a man what wears his hat on one side.'

'Ah, Farmer Robinson, this winter must be splendid for your crops, so mild you know. You must have your planting nearly done.' 'Well, miss, mostly,' said the clever old soul. 'I've got a few hitching-posts to set out, and a couple of milk pails to solder, and my season's work is pretty much over.' 'Indeed! and then you will have all the summer to entertain us girls from the city?' 'Well, I 'spose Ben will do pretty much as he did last year. He wasn't good for anything else in hay time,' and Ben sort of twisted in his chair as he observed a very pretty bit of color steal over the fair girl's face.

A party of ladies and gentlemen were spending the evening not long since at the residence of a gentleman in Georgetown who is quite celebrated for his wit. He has a little daughter seven years of age, who has apparently inherited from her father his humor. This small young lady was present in the parlor during the evening, and while she was there one of the lady guests sang a ballard.—Then some one asked the little girl if she would not sing something. 'Oh you don't want to hear me sing after that,' said the child. An army officer who was present, whose habit of hard drinking is well known and who has been in the habit of telling the little girl his brave exploits, said to her: 'Come, come, pluck up courage and sing. Borrow some of my spirit and then you won't be afraid.' 'No, thank you,' replied the little girl, 'your spirits are too ardent.'

Spring Styles.

The shirred pointed bodice introduced last fall, promises to be popular in figured over-dresses to wear with plain skirts, especially in the fine cotton stuffs such as *fleur de the*, mummy cloth, and the cotton crapes described in the Harper's *Bazar*. Other imported overdresses represent polonaises with scarf fronts like aprons, and graceful bouffant yet soft draperies at the back, attached in festoons buttoned on below the plain clinging Marguerite backs which fit the hips smoothly, yet have but few seams to shape them. This design is made up in white, or ecru, or peacock blue camel's-hair, or else French bunting, for the close fitting part of the polonaise, and perhaps for the kilt-pleating that trims the skirt, while the drapery for this woollen garment is one of the fine crape Yeddos, or other cotton fabrics. French taste, it is said, will combine wool and cotton stuffs so successfully for the spring that silk will no longer be required as a foundation for most costumes.

COATS AND BASQUES.

The shirred coats and coat basques now so much used will continue in favor for the next season, and a pretty change is added to such garments by introducing a full-gathered guimpe of the material above the double-breasted buttoned part, and between the notched collar, which is merely a reverse set on. A high fraise of white lace, and a great cravat bow *a la Sara Bernhardt* much larger even than those now worn, complete such toilettes. Still simpler designs will be used for the spring woollen fabrics, and among these will be the surtout over dress so popular during the winter for cloth costumes. This is shaped precisely like a gentleman's surtout overcoat, is merely stitched on the edges, and will be much used for street and travelling costumes.

Colored cotton flannel is used for ladies and infants pillows. An inner square is of a light shade, with a dark border. Corner pieces of a contrasting shade may be used in the border.

The newest bangle rings have severe hoops of alternate plain and twisted gold wire, held together by a bar set with small turquoice, pearls or diamonds.

Marquise rings, to be worn on the middle finger, have the oval or oblong setting of precious stones, a cameo, an intaglio, or an enameled picture.

A dress of black gauze worn over black silk and profusely trimmed with jet and small sunflowers is considered especially elegant.

Full cross boots are either of black satin, French kid or of the dress material and are made with box toes and Louis XV. heels.

The latest decoration for table linen is the monogram of the mistress of the house embroidered in flowers.

"Woman's Softening Influence."

'It's astonishin',' remarked the old forty-niner this morning as he nodded over his glass to our reporter, 'it's astonishin' what a coward a man is at home—a regular crawlin' sneak, by Jove! I've travelled a good bit and held up my end in most o the camps on the coast since '49. I've got three bullets inside o' me. I've shot and been shot at, an' never heard nobody say I hadn't as good grit as most fellers—that's gone! But at home I'm a kyote. Afore I'd let the old woman know that her hot biscuit wasn't A1 when it's like a rifle amalgam, I'd fill myself as full as a relcoil. I've done it lots o' times. Most o' my teeth is gone from tuggin' on beefsteaks that the old woman fried. D'ye think I rear out when I go over a chair in the dark? No, sir. While I'm rubbin' my shins an' keepin' back the tears I'm like one sweatin' fur fear the old woman has been woke up by the upset. It didn't use to be so,' sighed the poor fellow, thoughtfully rubbing his shining scalp. 'When we first hitched I thought I was the superintendent, but after a year or two of argyin' the pint I settled down to shovin' the car at low wages. I kin lick any man o' my age an' size,' cried the old gentleman, banging the saloon table with his wrinkled fist. 'I'll shoot, stand up or rough-and-tumble for coin; but when I hang my hat on the peg in the hall an' take off my muddy boots, an' hear the old woman ask if that's me, I tell you the starch comes right out o' me.'

Chewing gum is made of the many products of petrolium, a substance which at first greatly resembles tar.' It is the same old chewing of the 'merry merry maiden, and the tar.'

Help in Time.

Help to be effective should be timely. When the kidneys grow inactive as they are apt to do, it is wise to lend them and the bladder early and judicious medical aid in performing their very important functions. The requisite energy is infused into their operations, without danger of exciting them, and with great benefit to the general health, by using Hostetters Stomach Bitters as a diuretic. Powerful stimulants are rather calculated to injure than benefit the kidneys and bladder, but this reliable promoter of energy imparts to them the requisite amount of impetus and no more. It should to remembered that kidney and bladder complaints in an advanced stage of development, very frequently Baffle medical skill and prove fatal. To guard against disastrous consequences repel their advance by the means suggested.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall Mich., want an agent in this country at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

RIFLES. Seven-shot Repeating, 22 and 32 calibre, accurate up to 300 yards, brass new, only $4.50. Biggest bargain ever offered in Firearms. Illustrated catalogue and testimonials in full. Address, Chicago Rifle Co., 81 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N.J.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH
Perfectly, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by Aeolian Attachment to the Nerves of Hearing by means of a recent wonderful scientific invention the Dentaphone. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf, see on the Deaf and Dumb, see the *New York Herald*, Sept. 28; the *New York Sunday Times*, Nov. 30, etc. Every deaf person should send for new illustrated descriptive pamphlet to the **American Dentaphone Co.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED in the Southern and Western States for the Grandest Triumph of the Age. $100 per month and expenses. $3 Outfit free. Geo. A. Lawrence, Louisville, Ky.

Stop that coughing; if you do not, it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

Money is the mean man's conundrum, and he never gives it up.

We request all mothers to stop using Laudanum for their Babies, and use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup a good medicine. It contains nothing injurious.

A New Use For Petrolium.

An exhibition trial of a patent hydro-carbon gas generator for metallurgy and steam-heating was made in Baltimore recently. Mr. Alfred E. Watkins, of Baltimore, patentee, made the experiments. Petrolium is burned as fuel, and is to be used in the manufacture of iron, steam heating and all purposes for which coal is now employed. The machine required no artificial heat in starting. A match was applied to the gas generator, and in a few minutes an intense heat was obtained that roasted hard ores and melted iron.

NATURE'S REMEDY
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises everyone troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the last April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not stop one step; these attacks were quite severe. I suffered everything that a man could. Once three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine and followed it up until I had taken nine bottles; have had no Rheumatism since that time. I always advise everyone that is troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for the years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.
Yours etc., ALBERT CROOKER.
Formerly A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. By my advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for the same, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 304 Athens Street.

Vegetine was a Boston physician, thus no quack in a good practice. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, this and other remedies have failed. I visited the laboratory and examined myself. Its genuine merit. Composed from barks, roots and herbs, contains no alcohol, is effective, and they are compounded in the manner as to produce astonishing results.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE GREAT THROAT & LUNG REMEDY
GOLDS COUGHS CONSUMPTION ASTHMA CROUP BRONCHITIS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
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