Be of Good Cheer.

Though tangled hard life's knot may be,
And wearily we rue it,
The silent touch of father time
Some day will sure undue it.
Then, darling, wait;
Nothing is late
In the light that shines forever.

We faint at heart, a friend is gone;
We chafe at the world's hard drilling
We tremble at sorrows on every side,
At the myriad ways of killing.
Yet say we all,
It a sparrow fall,
The Lord keepeth count forever.

He keepeth count. We come, we go,
We speculate, toil and falter;
But the measure to each of weal or woe,
God only can give or alter.
He sendeth light,
He sendeth night,
And change goes on forever.

Why not take life with cheerful trust,
With faith in the strength of weakness.
The slenderest daisy rears its head
With courage, yet with meekness.
A sunny face
Hath holy grace
To woo the sun forever.

Forever and ever, my darling, yes—
Goodness and love are undying;
Only the troubles and cares of earth
Are winged from the first for flying.
Our way we plow
In the future "now;"
But after the tilling and growing, the shear
Soil for the root, but the sun for the leaf
And God keepeth watch forever.

—*Mary Mapes Dodge.*

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Notes for the Farm.

Pear blight has in several instances been arrested in affected trees by syringing them with a solution of potash, and it has proved a preventive when applied to the healthy trees.

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls or harm the most delicate plants.

To cure galls on the shoulders of horses: At morning, noon and night wash the shoulders well with water and apply thoroughly with a feather six drachms of iodine dissolved in a half pint of alcohol.

Plant tansy at the roots of your plum trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and you will not be annoyed with curculio. An old and successful fruit-grower furnishes the above, and says it is the most successful curculio preventive he has ever tried.

A good way to get rid of rats is to put pounded potash in their holes. The potash gets into their coats and irritates their skin, and the rats desert the place. To prevent their dying in their holes and becoming offensive, poison them by mixing half a pound of barytes with a quarter of a pound of lard. It produces great thirst, the rats leave their holes to drink and are unable to return.

A good way to keep hens free from lice while setting is to put two or three tobacco leaves in their nests, which will drive out the vermin if infested with them. Another is to sprinkle sulphur through their feathers or in their nests.

A slow milker makes a cow impatient which causes her to hold up her milk. The strippings are the richest part, and if the cow is milked quietly as well as quickly ther, will be more as well as richer milk.

Roup in poultry is only a fatal disease when, like many others, it is neglected till past all remedy. It, when first attacked, a mixture of cayenne pepper and lard, about the size of a bean, be given to the fowl about twice a day, a cure will be effected in a few days. We keep from fifty to a hundred fowls and have never lost any by this disease, but have effected a cure in large numbers by the mixture described.

Prof. L. B. Arnold is reported as saying that he had taken the milk of three patrons of a cheese factory, in October who were feeding nothing but grass, and the milk of three others who fed nothing but corn sown broadcast. He took an equal quantity of the milk of each and curdling it with the same amount of rennet at the same temperature, found, after drying the curd, that the milk of the corn-fed cows gave 40 per cent. in favor of corn-fodder over grass.

Household Hints.

Wash-leather gloves should be washed in clean suds, scarcely warm.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

Silk pocket handkerchiefs and deep-blue factory cotton will not fade if dipped in salt and water while new.

When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand paper or emery; it will take off all the spots and restore their whiteness.

Do not sweep carpets any oftener than is absolutely necessary. After dinner sweep the crumbs into a dust pan with your hearth brush; and, if you have been sewing, pick up the shreds by hand. A carpet can be kept very neat in this way; and a broom wears it very much.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water and let it heat gradually until it boils; then cool again. Brown earthenware in particular may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

To Remove Iron Rust or Ink Spots.—Moisten the spot and apply salts of lemon until it disappears, and rinse well. Salts of lemon are made of equal parts of oxalic and tartartic acid, and any person can make them for his own use. Another way is to moisten with lemon juice, sprinkle on salt, and lay in the sun. If ink is spilled on colored goods that will not bear acids, soak them immediately in sweet milk, boiling hot. Hot melted tallow poured through ink stains will remove them.

Insects in the House.—To thoroughly rid a house of red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, bedbugs and all crawling pests, take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears, then apply it with a brush when nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pastry shelves and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards if you suspect that they harbor vermin. Cockroaches will flee from the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. If, in washing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance.

Turnips on the Griddle.—I had seen for some time a statement going the rounds of newspapers, that a turnip used in rubbing the griddle, while cooking griddle-cakes, would give the desired smoothness, and do away with the unpleasant smoke. I doubted it, but a trial soon convinced me that the statement was correct. I found, however, that at times it was necessary when beginning, to put a very little grease on the turnip, but this made no appreciable smoke.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fertilizers for Potatoes.

As a general thing I try to avoid the direct application of either manures or commercial fertilizers for potatoes, believing they have a tendency to cause rust or blight on the tops or vines, and are more or less the cause of either rot or scab on the tubers. If a piece of land is not rich enough I would manure it with previous crops to get its condition up to the desired standard. If a turf or clover lot were to be followed with potatoes I would spread manure on the turf in the fall before; or, if it was fallow or stubble ground, I would sow rye or oats in August or first of September, to plow under as green manuring; or manuring in the spring much as one chooses, and plant to corn one year, following with potatoes the next, which makes a very good seed bed for them. If manure is to be used directly for the potato crop, care should be taken that it is well rotted before using, which makes it safer. As for using ashes or phosphates in the hill when planting potatoes, one might about as well, as your correspondent, J. D. Tate, says "put them before hungry swine." I seldom use them; preferring, as above, a previous enriching of the land; but when used cover the seed lightly, then scatter the ashes over the hill, then cover all with shovel-plow.—*H. Ives, New York Tribune.*

Dwarf and Tall Varieties of Peas.

Peas are among the essentials in every garden. They require a moderately rich soil, but are liable to run too much vine if manure is applied at the time of planting, therefore when practicable it is best to plant in ground manured the year previous. If, however, it is necessary to fertilize at time of planting, thoroughly work in the soil well decomposed manure.

The usual habit is to sow in drills three feet apart for the low kinds and at a further distance for later and larger varieties, say five feet. From one and a half to two bushels of seed are required to the acre, according to the variety and size of growth. Early peas sown in drills take one and a half bushels; while marrowfat peas in drills for the same, require one fourth of a bushel less. Peas sown broadcast require a full one bushel for an extra crop—three bushels is the rule. One quart of the smaller sorts will sow say 125 feet in the drill; one kinds 200 feet in the drill. For a succession, plant peas every two weeks, if the weather is very dry at the time, soaking seed a few hours previous to dropping it. Cover the seed about three inches.

Coming to extra early peas are Lawton, Alpha, Philadelphia Early, and quite market variety in the Southern States, and McLean's Advance, a tall dwarf sort. Among new varieties are the new golden pea, the pods of which are a delicate yellow when sufficiently matured for shelling for the table, and Carter's Little Wonder pea. This may be described as a wrinkled marrow as early as the Advance and of robust habit. It attains a height of about twenty inches. The wrinkled varieties are the sweetest of all peas, but as they are liable to rot, need to be planted later than the smooth kinds.—*New York World.*

Coming to varieties, for small gardens where brush would be in the way there is nothing better, perhaps, than the Little Gem, which is an early wrinkled variety, attaining only about one foot in height and requiring no support. Varieties requiring it should be staked when six inches high. The marrowfat black-eyed is a good sort for either field or garden culture and attains four feet in height. The large white marrowfat, a favorite market pea, is one of the oldest kinds in cultivation. It is a standard late sort and one of the tall varieties. An old favorite, also a tall kind, is the champion of England, a pea of delicate flavor and profuse yield. The dwarf white marrowfat, as the name indicates, is similar to the large white marrowfat, but of dwarf habit and therefore preferable for small plots.

Henry H. Hadley, secretary of the New York city business men's moderation society, has made his first annual report, and the following figures show some of the work done during the year: Number of public meetings held, 39; number of letters written, 1,063; number of circulars distributed, 135,000; prominent gentlemen visited by invitation, 58; inebriates visited, 70; number of pledges distributed during the year to applicants, 22,616. The pledges were divided as follows: The red pledge, or total abstinence, 5,661; the white pledge, not to drink during business hours, 4,100; the blue pledge not to treat or to be treated, 12,855. In addition to this many were distributed at meetings and otherwise, probably bringing the whole number signed to more than 25,000 during the year. The society is free from debt. No salaries have been paid, the labor as well as money having been cheerfully contributed. Letters from clergymen and others, encouraging the movement, are appended to the report.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Story of a Murder Which Caused a Great Stir Five Years Ago—The Murderer Leaves a Confession Which Has Just Been Made Public.

In November, 1874, William E. Udderzook was hanged at West Chester, Pa., on the charge of having murdered W. S. Goss. Public opinion has been much divided as to the guilt of the executed man, but his confession, which is just made public, sets the matter at rest. The facts brought out on the trial were as follows: A man named W. S. Goss, living in the neighborhood of Baltimore, procured insurance on his life to the extent of $25,000. A fire occurred soon after in his workshop when he was supposed to have been there, and the charred body of a man like him in stature being found, his death was at first accepted as a fact by the public. When the insurance companies had been defeated in a suit brought by Mrs. Goss for the money and it seemed inevitable that they should have to pay, parts of the body of a murdered man were found in Chester county, Pa. The remains found were past recognition, but circumstances connected a maker of edged tools, in Baltimore, whose mother resided near the scene of the corpse's several graves, with the crime. He had been on a visit to his mother about the time the crime was supposed to have occurred. Various other clews, such as the hiring of a horse and wagon and his having been seen on the road with a stranger, cast suspicion upon the latter. This man's name was William E. Udderzook. He was arrested, brought to trial, condemned and hanged for the crime.

Udderzook says in his confession, written while in jail, that it was at first his intention to have it published immediately after his execution, but he finally left it in the hands of his counsel, J. F. Pentse, with the request that he retain it for five years and then give it to the world. Udderzook and Goss married sisters. The latter was dissipated, and, after having got his life insured for $5,000 in the Mutual Life insurance company of New York city in order for the benefit of his wife, found great difficulty in keeping up the premiums. He accordingly borrowed money of Udderzook for the purpose. Finally Goss broached a plan to his brother-in-law whereby the insurance companies could be robbed. This was to secure $20,000 more insurance on his life, then rent a shop or some other building in Baltimore, and have it take fire with a dead body, corresponding in size and appearance to himself, in the structure; then he himself was to remain out of sight until his wife, in whose favor the policies were to be drawn, had collected all the money from the insurance companies. Udderzook was to have one-third of the proceeds as the price of assisting in the conspiracy. Udderzook consented, and the amount of insurance mentioned was taken out. A. C. Goss, a brother, was also privy to the scheme, and rendered some unimportant assistance in carrying it out. The building was rented, the corpse (where it came from Udderzook says he was ignorant) placed in it, and W. S. Goss and his brother-in-law took part in setting the fire. This was in 1872. Goss then went to Wilmington, Del., building on the way to Delaware county, Pa., finally to Newark, N. J. He spent a great deal of money in his hiding, which Udderzook was forced to furnish out of his own pocket. The suits against the insurance companies to recover the policies did not prosper. The suspicion finally occurred to Udderzook that Goss might, in a moment of weakness, try to compromise with the companies, and as a preventive measure, the latter's death in some way seemed necessary in the view of the brother-in-law to secure his own safety from the penalty of the conspiracy. With the idea of murdering Goss Udderzook lured him into Chester county, Pa., the last of June, 1873, and there took his life. At Penningtonville, a carriage and horse were hired, and, on some pretense, the two men took a ride into the country. The confession says:

"The evening was warm and we drove rather slowly. Goss was swearing at being brought into such a country place and was complaining. I was rather disposed to quarrel with him, and going up we quarreled considerably. When we got above Cochranville to a woods I had noticed in the morning, and which I had selected for the purpose, I drove in among some chestnut sprouts. I did not think Goss would notice where we were going, but he did, and exclaimed, "Where are you taking me? Are you going to kill me?" I at that moment stopped the horses, threw down the lines and putting my left arm around his head covered his mouth with my left hand; with the right I drew out the knife I had made at Baltimore for the purpose and cut his throat. It was the work of an instant. He made no noise and very little resistance, for I held him like a vice. The blood, of course, ran over everything; he bled awfully, until, finally, his body became weak. I released my hold, and it dropped down upon the bottom of the wagon, smashed the front of the dashboard over and bent the irons. While I was holding him, until he bled, to be sure my work was complete, I stabbed, or endeavored to stab him in the heart, and this accounts for the numerous wounds found upon the body. Heavens, how I felt for his heart with that long, slender blade! When he was senseless I took him out of the wagon and laid him on the ground and went back with the wagon to a stream of water we had passed. Here I washed the wagon thoroughly, having first taken out the old rails that was in the bottom. I also washed the blood off myself. I had black pantaloons on and the blood and water did not show on them. The worst was on my shirt, but I took it off and washed the stains out of that and it only looked like a sweated shirt. After washing the wagon I was very much exhausted and drank the balance of the whiskey in the bottle, and laved up the dashboard of the wagon as best I could."

Udderzook afterward returned to the spot and buried the body where it was discovered.

A contemporary asks *Puck:* "Is kissing dangerous?" and that paper answers: "That altogether depends. If the young lady ignores poisonous enamels, and her father doesn't enter the parlor in the midst of the labial exercises, kissing may be indulged in with impunity. Kissing another man's wife is dangerous, we believe—if her husband catches them in the act."

WIT AND WISDOM.

The good are better made by ill,
As odors crushed are sweeter still.

Reason and virtue alone can bestow liberty.

The last man to correct a mistake is—the man who commits it.

Love, undying, solid love, whose root is virtue, can no more die than virtue itself.

I'll winter night fair Isabel;
I'll spring upon my knees and tell
So girl is hand summer than she,
And that she autumn marry me.

How can he look with confidence to a heaven above who does so little to help to make a heaven here below, around and about him.

A lady in Lansingburg says that her grandmother's full name was Frances Caroline Maria Van Rieder Van Ries Van Oatzorn Van Brom Van Helsdinger. Ah! those good old simple times.

He lives long that lives well; and time misspent is not lived, but lost. Besides, God is better than his promise if he takes from him a long lease and gives him a freehold of a better value.

Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, Poor Richard says: "A life of laziness and leisure are two things."

Tutor.—"Come now Mr. B——, give me a familiar example of Hogarth's line of grace. Can't you think of it? It's a curved article that you see every day." Mr. B—— (desparately.) "A—a—pretzel."

The plump, nice looking spring chickens that are allowed to roam about the lawns in the vicinity of seaside hotels are merely walking advertisements. They are not intended for table use.

"What's the matter?" asks the wife of Congressman X. on turning over and seeing her husband sitting bolt upright in bed. "Can't you sleep?" "No, hang it, I slept all through the tariff discussion to-day."

A loaded revolver was discharged in a trunk which was being handled by a reckless "baggage smasher," in Council Bluffs, Iowa, the other day. The bullet whizzed by his ear. He lifted the next trunk very tenderly.

What a beautiful lesson is taught in those words of Sterne "So quickly sometimes has the wheel of fortune turned round that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own pie'y projected.

One glass of plain soda water costs one-tenth of a cent, first price. Now we can understand why it is that a druggist's clerk can use the most expensive kind of hair oil and wear a very small cane.

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Kansas Pacific depot of a hanger. "I don't know, but I guess not," was the doubtful reply. "I see it's got the name of the railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

"Now," said the examining physician to the unhappy pilot, "you must pick out all the reds you see." The pilot commenced by grasping the learned professor's nose, which was worsted.—"That will do," said the professor; "your certificate is ready."

"My friends," said the political speaker, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest—" There were a large number of his neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.

"Don't waste your time clipping off the branches," said a woodman to his son, "but lay your axe at the root of the tree." And the young man went out and laid his axe at the root of the tree, like a good and dutiful boy—and then went a fishing. Truly, there is nothing like filial obedience.

Judge Martin decided at Bridgeport, the other day, that certain evidence was inadmissible. The attorney took strong exception to the ruling, and insisted that it was admissible. "I know, your honor," said he warmly, "that it is proper evidence. Here I have been practicing at the bar for forty years, and now I want to know if I am a fool?"—"That," quietly replied the court, "is a question of fact and not of law, and so I won't pass upon it, but will let the jury decide."—*New Haven Pal.*

"My boys," said a strict Churchwoman to her children at the beginning of the recent Lenten season, "I should like very much to have you deny yourselves something during the solemn weeks of Lent. Will you do it?" "I will, mamma," said Johnny, a sedate child, who was very fond of griddle-cakes; "I'll do without my cakes in the morning." "That's a good boy. And what will *you* give up, Harry?" she asked of his little brother, a bundle of the purest mischief that ever lived, who was fond of play, but had no love for books. "Oh, I'll give up going to school, mamma, for my part," was his ready answer.

An old letter, in which Senator Thos. H. Benton announced his marriage to his friend, the late Judge Wash, of St. Louis, is still preserved in the latter's family. "Long before the drowsy and heedless postboy shall transport to you this scrawl," writes young Benton, "your friend Benedict will cease to belong to the order of bachelors. Time, which puts an end to everything, has now put an end to my endless courtship, and in the month of May I shall hope for the happiness of imparting a part of my happiness to all my friends in St. Louis, both male and female, by presenting to them one who is everything to me, and I hope will be something to them."

Emaciation, dropsy, mental and physical weakness arrested by Malt Bitters.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Forty-five years ago a French Protestant was very rarely seen in Canada, but the number is now said to be thousands.

Last year twelve persons in the United States and Europe gave an aggregate of $3,000,000 to the cause of foreign missions.

There are now ninety-one Reformed Episcopal ministers, eight of whom are bishops. Sixty-four of these are in this country, thirteen in Canada, and fourteen in England.

The Methodist Protestant church has commissioned its first foreign missionary, Miss L. M. Guthrie, who goes to Japan. A women's society in Pittsburg, Pa., pays her salary.

A Chicago clergyman has been preaching upon the wickedness of entering the church late disturbing and the congregation, and his sermon had the effect of decreasing the number of tardy worshipers in his church.

According to a correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle*, in St. Louis, Mo., with a population of nearly half a million, the entire membership of the Protestant churches is said to be less than 20,000, or about one in twenty-five.

The Rev. Nathan Sites, an American Methodist missionary in China, was recently beat by a mob at Yenping-fou, and serious injured with clubs and stones. If a magistrate had not interfered he would have been drowned in the infuriate populace.

The Baltimore Methodist conference, one of the oldest Methodist conferences in the country, recently concluded its annual session. There are 33,784 members and 4,208 probationers, 179 local preachers, and 358 churches, valued at $2,179,650, on which there is an indebtedness of $350,000.

Edward Kimball, the church debtor in Chicago, says: "The three great moments in the life of a church are: 1. A fund for the support of preaching that the poor need not pay. 2. One or two rich men, on whom everybody leans, and whose property the church feels at liberty to appropriate. 3. A debt."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Baptist seminary has ninety students. Most of the young men under its charge are studying for the ministry, and some of them are making heroic efforts to obtain an education. One of them had to sell his overcoat. Another tried living on one meal a day. The wife of another takes in washing to support him. Another worked for some months as a cook.

The receipts of the American board for January amounted to $41,160. For the first five months of the missionary year the donations aggregated $[illegible] and the legacies $25,000.87, a total of $167,430.13. This is nearly twice the average for the corresponding months during the preceding five years of about twenty per cent.

The following are reported to be some of the changes made in the revised version of the English Bible to be issued this year: "Damned" is to be changed invariably to "condemned." "Hell," the original words Gehenna and Hades are to be substituted. "Prevent" is to be changed into "go before." "Religion" is to be changed into "worship."

The Methodist Episcopal church, at the close of the year 1879, had 1,354,150 members and 176,296 probationers. The gain in members for the year was 21,108, and the loss in probationers 15,167; so that, taking the total of membership and probationers—1,700,202—we get gain for the year was only 6,0[illegible]. The number of churches was 16,[illegible], which shows an increase of 1,395. The value of the churches is estimated at $82,320,417, being a decrease of $8,[illegible] from the previous year.

Purifying Water.

Different waters, like different diseases, require different treatment to purify them; and all waters, no matter how impure they may be, can be made quite pure for drinking or other domestic purposes without distillation, providing the proper materials be used, and sufficient time allowed the ingredients to act; but in many samples of water I have found distillation to be the cheapest and quickest mode of purifying them. All filters in use that I am aware of only purify the water from solid impurities mechanically suspended in the water. The following is a description of a filter that I have often used, which purifies foul water from organic impurities as well as from suspended solids. Take any suitable vessel with a perforated false bottom, and cover it with a layer of animal charcoal; on the top of that spread a layer of iron filings, borings or turnings, the finer the better, mixed with charcoal dust; on the top of the filings spread a layer of fine clean siliceous sand, and you will have a perfect filter. Allow the foul water to filter slowly through the above filter, and you will produce a remarkably pure drinking water. Before placing the iron filings in the filter they must be well washed in a hot solution of soda or potash, to remove oil and other impurities, then rinse them with an equal measure of fine charcoal. If the water is foul it must be allowed to filter very slowly. The deeper the bed of iron filings is the quicker they will act.

The above is a simple, cheap, and very efficient filter, superior to any other that I know of, and it has the advantage of being free to every one who chooses to make it. I have not taken out any patent for it, am not aware of any other person having done so; I think I am the only person who has ever used it. A very good test for the efficiency of any filter is to add some urine to the water before passing it through the filter, and then testing the filtered water to see if the urine passes through unchanged; if it does, then the filter only acts mechanically. The addition of permanganates to water will not destroy Bacteria, but the addition of hydrochloric acid will. If you have to purify water containing Bacteria, you must first add hydrochloric acid to the water till it is slightly acid to test paper; that will destroy the whole of the animalculæ; then add sufficient lime-water to neutralize the acid, then precipitate the lime with oxalate of ammonia, and filter through the iron filter described above. The foulest ditch water, treated as above, is rendered quite pure and fit for drinking. I may mention that I have made it a practice during the last twenty-seven years to boil all my drinking water. It is the safest plan for a man moving from place to place. You cannot always carry a filter and chemicals about with you, but you can always manage to get boiled water; people talk about it being vapid and tasteless, but I am used to it, and like it.—*English Mechanic.*

Libraries are all shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and without delusion and imposture, are preserved and reposed.

"Your Babies" will always be good if you give them Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup while Teething. It is a reliable and sure remedy and costs only 25 cents.

Responsibilities of Heredity.

Son and Heir (suddenly dissatisfied with his stature, his personal appearance, and the quality of his intellect.) "Aw—what on earth evah could have induced you two people to marwy?"

Sir Worry and Lady Mawvin—"The old, old story, my dear boy. We fell in love with one nuthah—aw—aw—"

Son and Heir—"Aw—well—you'r both such awf'ly good old dears, that I forgive you. But you weally should have had bettah taste, you know, and each have fallen in love with a diffewent kind of person altogethah, and given a fellah a chance. You see, it's all owin' to your joint interfewence in my affaws that I'm under five foot one, and can't say boh to a goose, and—a—justly pass for being the greatest guy in the whole county—aw. Just look at me, confound it!"

[They look at him, and then at each other—and have no a word to say.

Among all European countries France is the one in which the taxes are paid most punctually and cheerfully. In contrast, Englishmen are great grumblers and Italians are always in arrears, their treasury invariably being one-fourth short of its dues.

It is not merely the individual but society that suffers by every idle, every selfish, every mean, every unjust man.

As the firefly only shines when on the wing, so it is with the human mind—when at rest it darkens.

Night sweats, cough, emaciation and decline prevented by Malt Bitters.

Poetry is the art of substituting shadows and of beautifying existence by nothings.

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VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

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50 CENTS A PACKAGE.

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Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. Stevens, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have used Vegetine for years, and shall use it while I practice medicine, for I believe it to be the best blood purifier known. Yours truly, Dr. W. Ross Dunning. Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine.

One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

How to Reduce Your Doctors' Bills.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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SKIN DISEASES, Humors, Scaly Eruptions, Rashes, Blotches, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Scaly Skin, Blotches, Eczema, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Blood Poisons, which have perplexed humanity for ages, are positively and permanently cured by the use of Malt Bitters. Send for Illustrated Treatise, containing testimonials from every part of the Union. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists.

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