An Honest Administration.

THE vigor with which the administration is pursuing the investigations into the frauds and peculations of Collector Bailey, of New York, is additional evidence of the fact that the pledges of the Republican party in respect to honesty and reform in the conduct of national affairs are being faithfully, honorably and emphatically carried out.

When General Grant was inaugurated President, corruption was the rule, honesty the exception, in the different departments and bureaus of the government. The most thoughtful men of the country had for months well nigh despaired of the republic; the most intelligent friends of freedom and America in the Old World had feared that, though we had successfully met and put down a gigantic rebellion, the ship of state, rotten as it appeared to be, might founder in a calm. This despair and this fear were not the mere creatures of imagination, or of the croaking spirit. The integrity of the body politic was not doubted. The sacrifices the people had just made, the noble patriotism the men and women of the land had just shown in ten thousand ways, were proof positive as to the elevated spirit and true nobility of the body politic at large. But the greatness and honor of the people were in marked contrast with the littleness and corruption of the office-holding set. The nation was glorious; the government was a burning shame.

Every candid person must agree that we do not exaggerate the ills of government which prevailed during the closing months of Andrew Johnson's administration. From the Executive Mansion to the post-offices at cross roads there was fawning, there was peculation—fraud, bribery, stealing, corruption reeking everywhere. The raids on the Treasury were perpetual, but this was not the worst phase of the gloomy situation. Corruption was honored. Notoriously corrupt women distributed the offices of the government and the bribes of the fortunate, in broad day light, and men of reputation, so far from scorning the lascivious favorites of the Chief Executive, did what they could to give them power and honors. The most corrupt "rings" were politically omnipotent. They controled every branch of government. Their ramifications extended all over the country, and their effect in demoralizing politics was great, and most unfortunately becoming greater. It is not to be doubted that the government could not have endured the ills of the era of which we speak a year longer. It would have fallen to pieces of its own corruption.

How different the situation to-day There are those who dispute the statesmanship of President Grant, but these are not among the most thoughtful men of the country. There are those who complain over the distribution of the public patronage, but these are mostly those who have a personal grievance and a biased judgment. The integrity of the President is beyond dispute except by those who would dispute against the sun. Every charge of want of integrity against him has fallen to the ground. The shrewdest men of Wall street were interested in defaming him. The most rigid scrutiny justifies him, and leaves them little if any better than felons in the popular belief. And this well-grounded confidence in the President's honesty is not only worth millions to the people of the country in the prevention of stealings, but it is worth even more in the trust in free institutions that it restores to the minds of thoughtful men everywhere. If we think about what it has done, is doing, and will surely do in the future, we cannot help concluding that the unquestionable integrity of President Grant is of no less value to the country now than was his surpassing military genius, through whose comprehensive plans and tenacious and sublime pluck, the great rebellion went to pieces, and the republic was saved.—*Chicago Post, March 22.*

The Republican Party.

THOSE who have been fearful that possibly there might be some truth in the Copperhead pretense that the Republican party is on the decline and destined to an early downfall, will find a study of the recent exciting contest in New Hampshire, with its favorable result, a profitable source of encouragement. Notwithstanding the triple alliance of the Democracy, and the so-called Labor Reformers and Temperance men, in opposition to the Republican ticket, the Republicans have carried the State officers by a larger majority than could have been reasonably expected, and a goodly majority in the Legislature.

Governor Stearns' majority for re-election is not less than 1,200, and the Republican majority in the Legislature, which will have to elect a United States Senator, is not less than fifty. It was as hard fought a political battle as has ever been waged in the State, and the result surprises the Republicans themselves, who, with a three-sided opposition to contend with, by no means felt confident of victory.

This only demonstrates that the people, not only of New Hampshire, but of the whole country, continue to have confidence in the organization and principles of the party which has rescued the Government from the hands of the nation's enemies, and saved the Republic from the peril of dissolution and destruction at the hands of that Slave Power, which was the strength of the Democratic party while it had any strength to boast of.

The Republican party has steadily adhered to and faithfully carried out its principles and policy, and never departed therefrom, in the Executive office nor in Congress, from the very first day that the administration of the government has been confined to its representatives. This being a fact, and the recklessness and untrustworthiness of the "Democracy" having become proverbial, the patriotism and intelligence of the people are a sufficient guarantee that Republican ascendency will be maintained. The contest now is, and hereafter always will be, as heretofore it always has been, between the rotten, treacherous and dangerous Democratic party on the one hand, and patriotism, the intelligence and the virtuous and progressive elements of the country, on the other. Tuesday's result in New Hampshire has proved that most of the people understand this, and that not even the seductive cries of "labor reform" and temperance" can mislead a sufficient number of Republicans into a pursuit of *ignes-fatui* to throw power into Democratic hands. The triumph in New Hampshire is merely an example of how similar contests would at this time result in other States.

The good old Republican party of freedom, justice, and the national integrity, which has in the past won so many a glorious victory for progress, right and the national well-being, has as strong a hold upon the confidence of the people, and is as vigorous and powerful, to-day, as at any previous day or year of its existence. This being so, the country, with its peace and its great interests, is entirely safe for years to come.—*Chicago Journal, March 10.*

A CONVENIENT LOSS OF MEMORY.—A gentleman who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at auction and rode her home. "Well, Cæsar," said he to his sable coachman, "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars." "Dunno, master." "Yes, but what do you think?" "Well, massa, it makes me tink of what the prescher said yesterday—something about his money is soon parted. *I disremember de fust part!*"

The Fifteenth Amendment.

THE formal proclamation of the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment has been adopted has not yet been issued, but on the 15th of March the President addressed the following message to the Senate:

"I transmit a report from the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant asking to be informed what States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so far as official notice thereof has been transmitted to the Department of State, and that information from time to time may be communicated to that body as soon as practicable of such ratification hereafter by any State."

The communication from Secretary Fish, to which reference is here made, gives the following States as having ratified the amendment:

"North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Nebraska."

This settles the question of the power of New York to withdraw its ratification. The official decision is that the assumption of the Democratic Legislature is illegal and void.—*Chicago Journal, March 21.*

An Auspicious Omen.

WHEN President Grant took the oath of office, at his inauguration, he held the open Bible in his hand, and at the moment he was sworn he touched his lips to the 121st Psalm. The Bible was presented to Mrs. Grant on the following day by Chief-Justice Chase, accompanied by the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

DEAR MADAM: My friend, Col. Parsons, the Marshal of the Supreme Court, will place in your hands the Bible on which your honored husband took the oath of office yesterday. His lips pressed the 121st Psalm.

The book will, I am sure, be to you a precious memorial of an auspicious day; destined, I hope, to be ever associated in American remembrance with the perfected restoration of peace and with the renewal and increase of prosperity throughout the country.

With earnest desires that the aspirations of the Psalmist may be fulfilled to you, to him, and to our whole people, I remain, very faithfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

Mrs. President Grant.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A WATCH-WORD.—Tick.

NOISY INFANTRY.—Babes in arms.

A LEGAL NOTICE.—A lawyer's sign.

THE best bread man is a baker.

AGRICULTURAL MENDING. — Potato patches.

NEW NAME FOR WEANING BABIES.—Bottle imps.

How to get a foot-hold.—Take a boot-jack.

HUSH MONEY—The price of the family cradle.

PROSPERITY makes friends; adversity tries them.

A THORN in the bush is worth two in the hand.

MISSOURI girls are always sweet—they are Mo.-lasses.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—First catch your cold; then proceed as with bacon.

YOUNG folks grow most when in love.—It increases their sighs wonderfully.

THE newest definition of "evergreen" is "a man who does not learn by experience."

A GOOD man provides for his children. A policy in the Washington Life is one way to do it.

MAKE yourself a good man, and then you may be sure that there is one less rascal in the world.

THE kind of locksmithing that can be done in the shortest possible time—Making a bolt for the door.

A PORTLAND club has the following question proposed for discussion: "Can a big man ache harder than a little man?"

IF you want a policeman it's ten to one you won't find him; but if you *don't* want him, it's a hundred to one *he will* find *you!*

THE Washington Life Insurance Company is one of the strongest, safest, most successful, and best managed corporations in New York.

FONTENELLE thus daintily compares women and clocks: The latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

PUNNING.

If I were punished
For every pun I shed,
I could not find a puny shed
To hide my punished head.

THE word *state* spelled backward is *etats;* but it is not safe, as a regular thing, to undertake to learn French simply by going back on your English.

NEVER throw a stone at any one until you have looked to see whether there is a window behind, or you may have to pay rather dearly for your revenge.

WHY is a lawyer the most ill-used man in our social system? Because, though he may drive his own carriage, he must draw the conveyances of other people.

"WHY did Joseph's brethren put him in a pit?" asked a Buffalo Sunday-school teacher. And the reply he got was, "Because there was no room for him in the family circle."

AN afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife when a friend asked him how he was. "Well," said he pathetically, "I think I feel better for that little walk."

THE agent for a patent coffin says in his circular: "Undertakers who have used it pronounce it a perfect success, and we ask you to try it, free of charge, and judge for yourself."

NEVER quarrel with your wife, as you will only have to make it up, and pay for the reconciliation in the shape of a season ticket at the opera, a trip to the springs, a silk dress, or a cashmere shawl.

"WELL, Bridget, if I engage you, I shall want you to stay at home whenever I wish to go out." "Well, ma'am, I have no objections," said Bridget, "providin' you do the same when I wish to go out."

AT a teachers' institute at the East, recently, a lady teacher was given the word hazardous to spell and define, and did it in this style: "H-a-z, haz, a-r-d, ard, e-double-s, ess, hazardess—a female hazard."

THE proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called on at a social meeting for a toast, gave "Success to forgery!"

How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a person of his landlady during a conversation about the apostles. "Ah! he was a good old soul, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake."

A LITTLE boy in Hudson, N. Y., on returning home from church, was asked by his mother to give the text. After a thoughtful pause, the little fellow replied, "I don't hardly remember, but it was something about a hawk between two pigeons." The text was, "Why halt ye between two opinions?"

"DEFINE the difference in meaning between experimental philosophy and natural philosophy," said a schoolmistress, not long since, to one of the most *forward* of her pupils. "Why, miss," replied the girl, "experimental philosophy is our asking you to give us a half-holiday, and natural philosophy is your saying, 'Don't you wish you may get it?'"

"TICKET, sir," said a railroad conductor, passing through one of the trains, the other day, to a passenger. "My face is my ticket," replied the other, a little vexed. "Indeed!" said the conductor, rolling back his wristband, and displaying a most formidable bunch of fives. "Well, my orders are to punch all tickets passing over this road."

A MASSACHUSETTS paper says: "One of the queerest passages ever put in a town report may be found in that of the last annual of the Greenfield *Selectmen.* They announce that the town farm and almshouse 'have been carried on the past year to our reasonable satisfaction. Especially the almshouse, at which there has been an unusual amount of sickness and three deaths.'"

AT an examination one day in school the teacher punished a boy for bad grammar, and immediately after requested him to call another boy, whereupon he shouted at the top of his voice: "A common substantive of the masculine gender sitting perched on an eminence in an angry mood wishes to articulate a few sentences to you at the present tense."

THE first line of a hymn given out at a prayer meeting so excited the curiosity of a little girl that on returning home she asked for an explanation; the line as she heard it was:

"Mike Rimes a bird and long have been."

A patient ingenuity and an old hymn-book solved the mystery. The original of the above translation was:

"My crimes a burden long have been."

ALL GONE BUT ONE.

Gone all the dreams of early youth—
Like morning's vanished ray;
Alas! that what we deem is truth
Should ever fade away!

Gone all the friends whom once I knew,
Companions of my prime;
I little thought such friendships true
Could perish ere their time!

Gone! Gone! Except one—one that shows
How constancy endears;
My faithful watch! It never goes—
It hasn't gone for years!

A LADY occupying a room, letter B, at a hotel in New York, wrote on the slate as follows. "Wake letter B at 7; and if letter B says 'Let her be,' don't let her be, nor let letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let her house to Mr. B——, who is to call at half-past 10." The porter, a much better boothlack than orthographist, after studying the above all night, did not know whether to wake letter B or to "let her be."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

NEVER be ashamed to do a kind action to any one under any circumstances.

NO PERSON ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is so with bad habits.

THE *Educational Gazette* says that celery, used daily as a salad, will cure nervousness. It is also good, says the same authority, for palpitation of the heart.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* advises, in the case of a broken horn on a cow, that it be left alone and thought nothing of, and says it will get well by this treatment.

THE eggs of the currant worm and borer are generally deposited in and around the old stalks and dead branches of the currant bush. These should be all cut away and burned early in the season.

WOULD you be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing you know or suspect to be wrong; and if you want to enjoy the purest pleasure, do everything in your power that you are convinced is right.

A GOOD MAN and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, at times grieved for it; but be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.

TARTS.—Lemon butter is excellent for tarts. It is made as follows: One pound of pulverized white sugar, whites of six eggs and yolks of two, three lemons, including grated rind and juice. Cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

TEA BISCUIT.—Six potatoes boiled and grated in half a milk-pan of flour. One tablespoon of salt, three tumblers of milk, two ounces of butter, warmed in the milk, one cup of yeast. Beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, and put in before kneading. Mix not quite as stiff as bread-dough, and put to rise.

IRON rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice. Mildew, by dipping in sour buttermilk and laying in the sun. Ink stains may be sometimes taken out by smearing with hot tallow, left on when the stained article goes to the wash. Freezing will take out old fruit stains, and scalding with boiling water will remove those that have never been through the wash.

THE *Rural Register* gives the following method of breaking the habit of kicking in milch cows: "Have a good short whip, and at the first kick give one smart blow; commence milking again and strike once, hard, immediately after each kick. The theory is that by this process the cow soon learns to connect the effect with the cause, and to avoid the former by quitting the latter."

OLD ribbons will look quite renewed if washed in cool suds made of fine soap and ironed when damp. Cover the ribbon with a clean cloth and pass the iron over that. If you wish to stiffen the ribbon, dip it, while drying, into gum arabic water. White silk gloves wash well, and should be dried on the hands. Never dampen bonnet ribbon and iron it wet—it makes it stiff as horn.—*Rural Register.*

A MATERIAL which can be pressed into the form of combs, buttons, knife handles, &c., may be made from leather scraps by cutting them into small pieces and keeping them for several days in chloride of sulphur; in this way they become hard and brittle. After being washed they are dried, ground to powder and mixed with glue, or a solution of gum arabic, or any other adhesive substance, when the mixture is ready for the moulds.—*Exchange.*

M. ZIUREK calls attention, in *Dingler's Polytechnic Journal*, to the fact that water, kept in small reservoirs made of zinc, or collected from roofs covered with zinc, is invariably contaminated with that metal, and that the use of such water for domestic purposes is highly injurious to health. The author recommends that where zinc vessels are used for the purpose indicated, they should be painted over with asphalt varnish or any iron pigment.

SALTING HAY.—A correspondent of *Hearth and Home* says: "Never salt your hay at all. How would you like to be forced to eat so much salt with your food, or starve? This is what you ask your cows to do when you salt their hay. My experience is: All animals do best when they have free access to salt. Keep a box in some dry place in yard or shed, where stock can take what salt they need as regularly as they take their water. Keep the box supplied with salt, and cattle will never eat more than is good for them."

STUFFED EGGS.—Halve ten hard-boiled eggs lengthwise; take out the yolks, pound them in a mortar; add to them some bread crumbs soaked in milk, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; pound all together; add a little chopped onion and parsley, some bruised pepper, and grated nutmeg; mix it with the yolks of two raw eggs; fill the halved whites with some of this forcemeat; lay the remainder at the bottom of a dish, and arrange the stuffed eggs upon it; put into an oven, and when nicely browned, serve.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says: "I have invented a process to reduce the draft of mowing machines one third. It is done thus: Take off the seat and leave it at the barn, and walk behind your mowing machine. It requires a little more care to watch for stumps, &c., but it pays well in the better condition of one's horses. The traction of a low-wheeled heavy machine, obstructed by wet grass and keeping up the motion of the knives, is vastly increased by putting on to it an additional weight of 150 to 200 pounds. I am sorry to say the idea cannot be applied to reapers, where the treadle is needed to be kept in constant use."

PRESERVING HYACINTH BULBS.—Those of our readers who have been growing hyacinths in pots in the house, will find that by following the subjoined directions, they can use their bulbs for forcing again next autumn. Bulbs grown in glasses over water, however, may be thrown away, as they are past renovation: "As soon as the flowers wither, take the bulb out of the earth in which it has bloomed, wash it and the roots clean, and lay it on the lid of a hamper, or on clean straw, in an airy, shaded, but dry place. Turn the bulb frequently, and when the roots and leaves, &c., have dried up, trim them off, remove loose scales and ripe offsets, and when the bulb is perfectly dry, lay it by in a drawer, closet or basket until the following autumn. By this method the exhaustion of the bulb, after flowering, is saved."—*Hearth and Home.*

A WRITER in an exchange paper advocates planting an occasional hill in every corn field late, or taking pains to replant the missing hills, and gives the following reason for it: If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassel does not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in all corn crops, is caused by want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in this second filling.

Joke on Barnum.

Quietly passed from earth last week, at his residence in this city, one Pat Mullin. Though possessed of many virtues, Mullin was chiefly dear to fame as the man whom Barnum paid for his "turn" at Tom Higginson's barber shop under the Park Hotel. The story is well known, but it should be repeated once more in honor of the dead and in justice to the living. One day, a few years ago, Barnum rushed into Higginson's shop for a shave and found Pat Mullin, the deceased, just taking his seat for the same operation. Barnum at once proposed to Pat to exchange turns, offering to pay Pat's Bill. Pat, with the quick wit of an Irishman, assented. Barnum got his shave, told Higginson to charge Pat's bill to him, and went on his way rejoicing. When Pat's turn came he deliberately proceeded to take a bath, a shave and a "shampoo," and wound up by having his hair curled and his whiskers dyed. When all was done he politely told Higginson to "Charge it to the boss," and departed. Barnum afterward paid the bill, and thought the joke was worth the money.—*New York Globe.*

—A German clock dealer sold a small clock to an Irishwoman, but he had scarcely left the house when she turned it bottom upward, and a wire dropped from its position, causing the clock to strike without intermission. Thereupon she ran after him, complaining in trouble, "Sure, an' it's cryin' afther ye already."

THE Printers' Typographical Union, of Philadelphia, has admitted to membership a lady now engaged in study for a profession in that city, and who supports herself by doing compositor's work in her spare time.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—"We Girls" is continued in the April number; The Daddy Long Legs and the Fly—a poem—by Edward Lear; Rye's Fritters, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; War on the Water, by Major Traverse; Derby's Wedding; The Goose Race, by J. T. Trowbridge; Bertie's Pioneering—part I.—by Helen C. Weeks; How Uncle Blue Jacket captured the Picket Boat, by M. W. McEntee; My Hyacinth—a poem—by Mary E. Atkinson; The Two Caterpillars, by Annie Moore, etc. Profusely illustrated. Published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, Mass. $2.00 per annum; an extra copy for every five subscriptions. The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*, $5.00 per year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. — The Frontispiece in the April number is a pleasing Spring scene. The other illustrations are mainly devoted to the latest fashions. A piece of music—Bower, Schottische—is given, and the usual variety of good stories, poems, and useful information and advice in the different household and fashion departments. Each subscriber to this magazine, or the *Children's Hour*, is entitled to order a copy of the steel engraving "Bed Time" and also of "The Angel of Peace," for $1.00 each—regular price $2.50. T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, at $2.00 a year, with a liberal reduction for clubs.

EVERY SATURDAY for March 26 contains eight fine illustrations, six of them being excellent full-page engravings. In addition to this picture gallery is given the customary amount of choice, fresh reading matter. Single number 10 cents; Yearly subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical issued by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., the publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE NURSERY.—Another rich treat for the little ones is the April number. Two capital full-page and about twenty smaller pictures, with the usual amount of reading matter—all excellent and appropriate. Published by JOHN L. SHOREY, 13 Washington street, Boston, Mass. $1.50 per year, with extra inducements to clubs. Single number, 15 cents.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—Pleasure and profit for many hours of time are derived from the pages of each number of this little magazine, by the children who are fortunate enough to be among its regular recipients. The April number is a good one. $1.25 per year; five copies, $5.00; ten copies, and one extra, $10.00. T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY for April gives a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound, Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin; The Rolling Stone, by George Sand, continued; the Necessities of Life, by D. H. Wheeler; Noses; Modern Star-Studying, by E. Colbert; Wooing; Undercurrents, by Amelia R. Gere; A Life-Sketch of Whittier, by Horace Stanton; Spring—A Sonnet—by Adelia F. Page; The Stanislaus Rose-Stone, by L. A. Roberts; A Plea for the Ideal; by C. W. Fairrington; Reviews of Books; Chit-Chat Published by THE WESTERN MONTHLY COMPANY, 18 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Terms: $3.00 per year; Five copies, $12.50; Ten, $20.00. For each club of five or more, an extra copy *gratis.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The April number contains part IV of Joseph and his Friend, The English Governess at the Siamese Court; The Advent Preacher, by Marian Douglas; Through the Woods to Lake Superior, by J. T. Trowbridge; Courage, by Mrs. Celia Thaxter; A Lumberwoman Reviving Virginia, by James Parton; The Lansen Tragedy, by J. W. DeForest; Right and Left, by Burt G Wilder; My Triumph, by John G. Whittier; The Gods of Wo Lee, by Sidney Andrews; The Blue-Jay Family, by Thomas M. Brewer; Peter Pitchlynn, Chief of the Choctaws, by Charles Lanman; An Alpine Home. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., 124 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. $4.00 per year; two, copies $7.00; five, $16.00; ten, $30.00; single numbers, 35 cents. For every club of twenty subscribers an additional copy will be furnished *gratis.*

THE *Phrenological Journal* and *Packard's Monthly* have been consolidated. Among the rich contents of the April number are: Biographical Sketch of Thomas H. Selby, Mayor of San Francisco, with portrait; Mental Requisites of the Artist; Philosophy of Faith; Henry Bergh, the philanthropist, with portrait; The Double Adoption—a domestic sketch; Life in China, with illustrations; The Dust in the Air; Phreno-Magnetism; The Art of Engraving; Nathan C. Ely, Pres. Farmer's Club, with portrait; Capital vs. Labor; S. S. Packard, with portrait; The Governors of New York; What Makes a Good Writer; The Modesty of Genius; The Swordfish, illustrated; Prayer and Phrenology, etc. Price 30 cts., or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The Mammoth Bakery of C. L. Woodman & Co., Chicago.

One of the things for which we of the country often suffer, is a supply of fresh, wholesome crackers. We can always get what are called crackers, but too often they are dried-up, worm-eaten things, unfit to be placed on any table. The fault is not always with our dealers; They are often unable to get a good article at reasonable rates. But there need be no such excuse hereafter, for we see by the Chicago papers that C. L. Woodman & Co., 230 and 232 East Kinzie street, have so perfected the machinery of their mammoth bakery that they now turn out *five hundred barrels* of crackers daily, which are shipped to nearly every State and Territory. Mr. W. was formerly the managing partner of the celebrated firm of Dake & Woodman, and has not only maintained, but increased its reputation, and now produces the best crackers made in the country, at prices as low as those paid for inferior articles. Every grocer should keep a supply, and purchasers should use no other kind. When these celebrated crackers cost no more, it is as well to have the best.

"THE AMERICAN ORGAN" is the title of one of the handsomest sheets ever printed in this country. The paper, ink and press work are of the first order, and the publication the best English specimens of printing. The sheet is illustrated with forty-five pictures (besides the beautiful heading), showing Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith's organ factory, and forty-four different styles of their organs, ranging in price from $100 to $1000. It contains much reading of interest to the musical public, showing why the American Organ is the best instrument now made. The paper will be sent free of charge by addressing W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agent of the Northwest.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils market.

ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS published in the United States may be found on file at the Advertising Agency of G. P. Rowell & Co., of No. 40 Park Row, New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble the greasy compounds now in use.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION.—The remedy should be used when the disease is in the incipient stages, and when it first appears in the system, such as a hacking Cough, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Cold-Night Sweats. Before the system is too much disorganized, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will be found to give immediate relief. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

THE National Watch Company have commenced a direct trade with China. The *Chicago Tribune* reports a large invoice of watches having Chinese inscriptions upon the dials and plates, shipped by them to Chinese merchants in San Francisco, to be forwarded to the Celestial Kingdom. American Clocks have for some years been an article of demand in the China trade, and thousands of them have been exported to that country. It is probable that a large business will also be created in Watches, and we are glad that the Elgin goods have secured an introduction. We can safely say, with reference to them, that we are giving our Chinese friends the best we have.

IF you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may be sure you have the CATARRH. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY—*a perfect specific* for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by most Druggists everywhere.

IN numbers there is safety. It was upon this principle that the formula of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS was prepared. Dr. Judson, intending to spend a fortune in advertising his pills, submitted his recipe to the revision of the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result is a simple but most efficacious medicine—the JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS. They purify the blood, remove all obstructions, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and are perfectly sure and safe in their operation. The JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS cure Biliousness, Female irregularities, Headache and many of the diseases arising from impure blood and a deranged digestion. Use the JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, and when you have proved their virtue recommend them to your friends. They are both sugar-coated and plain. For sale everywhere.

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It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty to some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in the therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

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