Singular Cases of Injury to the Human Body.

A writer in the October number of Old and News has put together some curi-ous stories about injuries to the human body—especially those which are illus-trated in the Army Museum at Washtrated in the Army Museum at Wash-ington. Explaining why he antitles his stricle "Broken Bones," he says: "Broken English was the description once applied by *Punch* to the victims of a railway accident. When sympathizers shipped to the Texan revolutionists carefully packed cannon and shell, the bills of lading described them as Hollow Ware. So the meaning of words, how-ever common in themselves, depend for their force upon the recipient. To one man, to you it may be, amiable but prossic reader, 'broken bones' may convey nothing; your neighbor in the convey nothing; your neighbor in the country may translate it as a potential fertilizer; to a third party it may sug-

gest more than these pages can develop." An exceedingly curious, and, so far as it indicates the possibilities of Nature, instructive specimen, is the following A soldier was admitted to the hospital in Baltimore after one of the Virginia battles, with loss of vision in the

RIGHT EYE.

although the external injury to the or-gan was not remarkable. He could give no special account of the wound, or of the course or character of the missile. It seemed to be one of the ordinary minor casualties of a battle that occur, one cannot tell exactly how. The left eye was slightly prominent, but its functions were unimpared. The wound healed speedily, and the man was per-mitted to go about the city freely on hospital pass. More than two months subsequently

he died after an illness of a few days. An examination then showed that a conoidal ball had entered the skull through the right eye, and was firmly lodged close to and directly behind the left eye, a part of whose bony casing was somewhat broken and displaced; and that nature had thrown out new bone sufficiently to plaster it in its place, and to nearly close its orifice of entrance. The immediate cause of death was a small abscess in the brain where its special covering rested upon the bullet. Bat this must have existed only toward the close of life; and one naturally inquires, "If a bullet can lie for weeks without occasioning appreciable mis-chief or being suspected, why may it not do so for months? Who can pretinguished .- British Trade Journal. scribe the limits of its existence ?

SOME PUZZLING INCIDENTS

occasionally happened. One man had his arm broken below, and again above his elbow, by the same bullet; which appears strange, until it is known that limb was bent at the time it was on which there was not a single tomato vine. His basket was full of very fine struck. A case may be vouched for where one bullet made five openings in the skin and did not break a bone. In another a ball lodged in the upper part of the right thigh, and, several months that suspicions of his impecunious neighafterward, it was cut out from near the left knee. A man at Mine Run had two pocket-knives shattered and driven into his thigh. One hundred fragments of the knives were removed during life, and seven after death, of which there is little doubt that they, and not the bullet, were the direct cause. At Antietam, a soldier received a bullet in his open out both hands for examination. mouth. After the same battle a soldier crouched over a loaded shell, crack-'em.' ing nuts upon it; his carelessness was followed by a speedy explosion and hands at the time in a tin basin of rain death. water, with a wooden bowl of curdled

Accidents of this character, due to igbrown soft-soap before him. norance or folly, were not unfrequent in thus: One

Emigration to the United States. A Wisconslu Man Married to a Woman Of the 196,075 emigrants who went to

he United States in 1870, 40,895 emfollowing is vouched for by The barked at English ports, 16,682 at Scotch, and 38,318 at Irish—viz., from Liverpool G. B. Taylor, a correspondent of the Green Bay Gazette, a Wisconsin paper : 137,321, of whom 16,587 were married men, 19,888 married women, 49,318 sin-Mr. William Bruce, a gentleman living in comfortable circumstances on the bank of Suamico river, in Suamico, gle men, 17,458 single women, 49,518 sin-gle men, 17,458 single women, 12,557 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 10,760 girls between the same ages, 3,668 male and 3,212 female in-distinguished as to age; 65,807 were English, 4,494 Scotch, 29,453 Irish, 33,rious township offices. He has also en-joyed most of the blessings of life, being 694 foreigners, and 3,873 not distinguish-ed; from London 3,574 embarked, of whom 487 were married men, 561 mar-pleasant home. Butone thing was lackried women, 1,288 single men, 366 single women, 345 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 16,373 girls between the ing to make home all gladness-a helpmeet to share with him the joys of the household. same ages, sixty-nine male and seventy-seven female infants, and eight males Last winter his niece from Pennsylva nia visited him, and discovering his

He Has Never Seen.

not distinguished as to age ; 3,109 were English, thirty Scotch, 234 Irish, 193 foreigners, and eight not distinguished. hanna county, Pa., and recommended her as one in every way suitable to adorn his home. Her name is Mary From Glasgow 16,862 embarked, of whom 1,057 were married men, 1,055 married women, 6,607 single men, 3,875 single women, 1,831 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 1,647 girls be-tween the same ages, 594 male and 396 female infants; eleven were English, 12,114 Scotch, 406 Irish, 4,330 foreign-inter add one word distinguished From immediately sprang up between them, and love grew and thrived, even through ers, and one not distinguished. From Cork 30,227 embarked, of whom 1,458 a medium as matter of fact as Uncle Sam's mails, and finally resulted in an engagement. About this time her afwere married men, 2,312 married women, 12.610 single men, 9,727 single women, 1,550 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 1,507 girls between the same ages, 348 male and 273 female infants, fianced had an attack of neuralgia that settled in his eyes, and so affected them that within four months after they had males and 116 females not distinbecome engaged he was almost totally guished as to age; eight were English, two Scotch, 29,759 Irish, eighteen for-Though he had become very blind. much attached to her through the me eigners, and 440 not distinguished. From dium of the correspondence, yet a sense of duty led him to inform her of his ondonderry 8,091 embarked, of whom 345 were married men, 367 married women, 3,289 single men, 2,918 single misfortune, and to extend an offer to release her from her engagement. Therewomen, 452 boys between the ages of women, 452 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 175 girls between the same ages, 118 male and 121 female in-that if he were doomed to suffer for life same ages, 118 male and 121 female in-fants, and four males and one female the awful affliction of blindness, he was not distinguished as to age; 8,039 were Irish, forty-six foreigners, and six not to care for him through life, and lighten to care for him through life, and lighten distinguished. Of the 196,075 emigrants the burden of his dark and dismal pilgrimage upon earth; and, therefore, that she had no desire to be released 19,935 were married men, 24,183 married women, 73,112 single men, 34,144 single women; 16,735 boys between the ages of from the solemn compact of marriage one and twelve, 14,762 girls between the which she had taken. which she had taken. A few weeks ago the expectant bride same ages, 3,797 male and 4,079 female infants, 2,742 males and 1,586 females

arrived, and the meeting with the be-trothed was warm and affectionate, but, not distinguished as to age; 68,935 were English, 16,640 Scotch, 67,891 Irish, of course, somewhat disadvantageous 38,281 foreigners, and 4,328 not dis-Soon afterward I accompanied him to the Eye Infirmary, at Chicago, to learn if any relief from his blindness could be afforded; but no encouragement was given. Professor Holmes pronounced it "Where did you get them tomatoes?" asked an old Long Island farmer, the other morning, of a neighbor whose real estate yielded a product of *nil*, and dropsy of the eye, a disease so far advanced as to admit of no hopes of recovery. Returning home with a sad and heavy heart, this fate was disclosed to

his bride and relatives. Though touched to the heart with sorrow, yet even this ripe specimens, which the farmer thought did not dissuade her from the noble purhe recognized. It wasn't the first time pose to assume for life the burden to care for one who had suddenly become as helpless as a child, but who had spent bor's honesty had arisen in his mind. many years in active toil. The wedding day was appointed, and

the nuptials were celebrated August 8, 1871, by which time he had become, it may be said, totally blind, not having With his basket on his arm, he held sight enough to enable him to distinguish one from another of his own fami-"What do you want to look at my ly. The pair, however, are now living hands for? There ain't nothing on to in connubial bliss. And why shouldn't

they?

Something Wrong with Jupiter.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

CARBOLIC ACID AND POULTRY .- Of the many discoveries which science has given to the present age, no one article has so rapidly grown into favor as carbolic acid-a product of the distillation of tar for the production of naphtha, benzole, etc. Its chemical properties are numerous; it is alike an antiseptic and disinfectant, and, too, whenever and wherever brought into contact with them, is certain death to all kinds of insects. It is a poison, but only mod-erately so to the human system; yet from some peculiarity of its nature, is intensely destructive to insect life. And to this point, in connection with poultry and poultry-houses, we desire to direct the attention of our readers.

All amsteur and poultry breeders are but too well aware that parasites are the pests of poultry-houses, more especially in towns and cities, where poultry are kept within confined limits. ut, as the owner thinks, any real Witho cause, the fowls begin to droop and look sickly, and after a while one by one die off. He then becomes alarmed ; examines them and finds them covered with parasites; he looks into his fowl house and examines the creaks and chinks in the boards, and finds them filled with insects. He is astonished; he cannot account for it; and then the question arises in his mind: How can I get rid of them? Scores of times within the last few months has this question been asked of us, and our answer invariably

has been, use carbolic acid. But how to use it is a matter of importance. There can be no doubt about ts efficacy, but it becomes every one to exercise care in handling it. The acid is sold by all druggists in it crystalline and liquid form. In crystals, it dissolves in twenty times its weight of water; that is, one ounce of the crystals requires twenty ounces of water to dissolve them. Thus dissolved, it is entirely too strong for any ordinary use. Dr. Emerson gives recipes for preparing this powder for disinfecting and other pur-poses. As a whitewash for walls, for protection against insects, bugs, etc., he "Put three ounces of carbolic says: scid into twelve quarts of lime water or whitewash. Whitewash the walls of the poultry house well with this wash, and no living parasites will be seen-their death is inevitable. A weak solution may be made to wash fowls in; one part of the acid to fifty parts of warm water; let it cool, then dip the fowls in until the feathers become thoroughly wet and the solution reaches all parts of the body. Afterwards place the fowls on clean, dry straw, where the sun will reach them, until they are dry. Another

form in which it is recommended to use t is in soap. These soaps are for sale by various manufacturers, and have a high reputation for cleansing animals and the cure of skin diseases. A mode of making this soap is as follows: Discolve eight pounds common bar soap in hot water, add two to four ounces of

carbolic acid, according to the desired strength. Allow to cool as usual in making hard soap. As these preparations may be bought ready prepared, and as carbolic acid is by no means a safe article to keep about the house, we would advise persons to buy rather than attempt to make them, except in the case of whitewash, when they must get the pure article and dilute it .- Canadian Poultry Chrouicle.

GROWING POND LILIES .- On seeing my dish of pond lilies, and admiring Mr. Proctor, in an article in St. P ul's their beauty and fragrance, I asked Magazine, says :- During the past two "Why is the pond lily so little cultivated? a flower so much admired and so easily grown, yet in many places so rare." The answer was: "It is not universally known that it can be grown so easily." Many ask the question: "Where did you get those pond lilies?" We tell them that we raise them. What! raise pond lilies?" We reply: "Yes; raise them as easily as corn or potatoes." And as many seem interested about them, I thought we would tell the lovers of flowers how we raised ours: A few years ago, my husband seeing some growing in a distant pond so and spontaneously, thought he nicely would try them in his-a small pond, of a few rods' extent, at one end of his whole aspect of the planet has suggested field. He brought home a root and set the idea that mighty processes are at it in. This was done by wading in work, tending to modify, in a most re-barefoot, and taking it between the toes, markable manner, the condition of the planet's atmospheric envelope. and pressing down in the mud. It soon made its appearance above the water, and now the pond is pretty well covered with leaves and lilies, and it does not have that sickening appearance that standing water usually has, but is made the home of one of the most beautiful turbance. As most of my readers know, kinds of flowers instead. We know of the face of the sun has been mark d by no insect that troubles them; neither many spots during the last twenty or frost nor wind affects them; nothing thirty months; some of these spots have molests them but mischievous boys, who love the flowers, but will take no pains to raise them themselves. Now, I would advise all who love this sweet lily to get

ginning another; but at the same time attend to the little things. But if you happen to get behind, strike a lively gait, do one thing at a time, and when it is done, take a little reat by immedi-ately commencing another, and in this way you will pull through in good

The Continental Navy.

The war of the Revolution was begun without a single armed vessel. The first in the service were fitted out by Rhode Island, in 1775, which were two schooners in the defense of the coasting trade. That State was also the first to recommend to Congress the formation of a naval force, and in December, 1775, Congress commissioned thirteen vessels, as a that can be used.

In the spring of 1776, Massachusetts fitted out several armed vessels, the flag of which was white, with the figure of pine or liberty tree, with the motto, We appeal to Heaven."

The first naval battle took place about three weeks atter the battle of Lexingon, a Captain Wheaton being said to have caused the striking of the first British flag on the ocean.

No Congressional laws had been passed for the creation of the navy, and when Washington undertook to get up and send to sea an expedition of six vessels, he was obliged to address them as " part of the army." The earliest frigate from Philadelphia,

the Alfred, Captain Hopkins, of which Paul Jones was the lieutenant, displayed a flag of thirteen stripes of red and blue, with a rattlesnake in a running attitude, mouth open and sting projected, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." This same flag was borne by the Alliance frigate, under command of Paul Jones, when she dashed through a British fleet of twenty-one sail of war vessels in the North Sea, receiving their fire and making her escape. A London paper of July, 1776, commends the device of the rattlesnake, and regards it as peculiarly appropriate to our American position and character.

The officers of the first nany were in many respects different from the present. In their dress there was but little show or grandeur. They wore small cocked hats, without lace; hair powdered and curled; coats with ample skirts and foul-anchor buttons; small clothes, hose and shoes. Their dignity and sternness, when they aimed at any, was not before their countrymen, but be bred originally for drawing-room and courtly display; but they had no de-ficiency in polished circles when called to the exercises of their rules and usages

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New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market continues inactive, and low grades drooping. Rye flour and corn meal dull and weak, but not quotably lower. We quote: Superfine State and western, \$6.30 a \$6.60; extra State, dc., \$6.60 a \$7.25; Western spring wheat extras, \$5.55 a \$7.15; do, double extras, \$7.50 a \$8.30; do, winter wheat extras and double extras, \$7.50 a \$9.75; Southern bakers' and family brands, \$2.30 a \$10; Southern shipping extras, \$7.55 a \$7.75. Rye flour, \$5 a \$5.80. Corn meal—Western, dc., \$3.00 a \$4.30; Brandy wine, dc., \$4.30 a \$4.40. GROCENTS—Rio coffee was more active and firm

\$3.90 a \$4.30: Brandywine, &c., \$4.30 a \$4.40. GEOCENTES—Rio coffee was more active and firm Rice was in rather better demand: prices firm at 54 a 7c. for Rangoon, and 7 a 7%c. for Patna, and Carolina at 8 a 9%c., the higher price for Patna, and Carolina at 8 a 9%c., the higher price for new. Mo-lasses—Porto Rice was quoted at 36 a 55c.; Cuba, 31 a 40c., the higher price for grocery, and New Or-leans, 35 a 58c. Sugar-There was a fair business and the market was steady; sales at 8% a 8%c. for molasses sugar, and 9c. for syrup; innvis, 15%c. GRAIN—Wheat was a shade easier and but moder-ntely active; sales at \$1.50 a \$1.65 for white, \$1.64 a \$1.70 a for amber Western, \$1.55 a \$1.65 for red do, and \$1.53 a \$1.55 for No 2 spring. Hye dull. Bar-ley, prime Canada West, \$0.8.

New York. ⁴⁴ STOP, AGENTS."-Don't work for \$3.00 per Star, we war ant you you can make \$30.00 PER DAY SURE, sching our goods. Easiness light and honorable. No gift enterprise, no hum-bug. 30,000 sold in one week. Address MONROE, KENNEDY & CO., <u>MONROE, KENNEDY</u> & CO.

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Fin. Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth where body is excant from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the bod slar department in the healthy elements of the bod slar department in the healthy elements of the bod slar department in the healthy elements of the bod slar department of Medicine, as vermitages, no anthelminities will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or a the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheuma tism and Gont, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Disenses of the Blood, Liver, Kid-ueys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Disenses are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Bead-able Baits the Statistics of the

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toms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpic Liver and Bowels, which router them of unequalled

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CUNDURANGO You should write to Mr. Charles W

soldier attempted to solve the question whether a shell would go off, by placing it on one side of a large tree while he from the other side, stretched his arm around and struck it with a hammer, expecting to withdraw his hand quickly enough to avoid injury. The shell and the arm both went off. The writer once saw two infantry soldiers, in front of Richmond, pick up and hurl upon the ground, a few feet from them, an unexploded shell, to decide whether it was of the "time" or the "percussion" variety. Raw soldiers are reckless almost beyond belief.

A LIEUTENANT OF MOSBY'S

ommand was captured, wounded, near Harper's Ferry. His right arm was broken below the shoulder ; but the bullet, which had not been extracted, could not be found. When he died, several weeks afterward, the bullet was discovered lodging in the spine, one of the bones of which it had badly broken, below the level of the external wound, where its presence had not been suspect ed by himself or his attendants. It must, of course, have struck his arm when it was extended in the same line with the back, and have followed its long axis.

When Sedgwick advanced upon Fred ericksburg, in May, 1863, one of his mer fell without experiencing pain; and it was found that his thigh was broken. He was admitted to hospital in Washington, five days afterward, when

THERE WAS NO EXTERNAL WOUND

of the thigh, and it was presumed that the injury came from a spent round shot. He died in about six weeks ; and the thigh-bone was found broken and splintered in the middle with a conoidal bullet, itself partly split, lodged. A small wound, that had long been closed, was found near the knee and the course of the ball had been so tortuous that it had collapsed upon itself, and no discharge had indicated the track or entrance.

Another Polar Expedition.

The Russian Geograpical Society is organizing a scientific expedition to the Polar Sea. Its object is not only to reach the North Pole, but also to select such a route as will give the best opportunities for studying the geography, climate, and industrial conditions of the Siberian coasts. The icy sea, which con-tains innumerable islands hitherto unvisited by geographers, will be thorough-ly explored, especially from a scientific and industrial point of view. The course of the Gulf stream will be carefully followed, and observations made for the purpose of discovering the best route in the mouth of the river Obi for exporting the products of Siberia, and of obtaining a complete knowledge of the fauna and flora of those regions. Special attention will also be paid to the fisheries. A preliminary expedition is to be sent out as soon as possible to recon-noitre the seas in the vicinity of Nova Zembla.

On applying a match to the mouth of bottle of whiskey found in the pocket of a drunken man in Trenton on Thurslay, it sent out a forked blue and red flame, which at first startled the beholders. Another test proved the compound to be most fearfully and wonderfully made, and composed of an acid that would eat a bar of railroad iron.

you can see: but look a' here, set down your basket and wash 'em. It's wery ooling, and your face and hands looks hot.'

Tell-Tale Tomatoes.

Where did you get 'em ?" "Bought 'em."

"Who did you buy 'em of ?"

"Bill Van Brunt, on Crow Hill."

"Ah! let us look at your hands."

The old farmer was washing his own

"No, there ain't nothing on 'em that

So saying, he emptied the basin, filled it with cold water, pointed to the soap dish, and relieved the bearer of his basket.

The first immersion and friction of the hands in the water let the cat out of the bag. It at once turned green; grew greener and greener every second, and

at length was an intense dark green. "Here, Jim," said the old farmer to his tow-headed son, "take in this basket and empty it, and bring it out agin." Then turning to his honest neighbor, he

: bies "You hooked them tomatoes from my atch not half an hour ago. Three or our of the top ones I knew in a minute. Here's your basket."

If any reader would test this discovery of a theft, let him pick one or two natoes, separating the vines with his naked hand, and then wash it. There is a mysterious something about the plant, perfectly colorless, that instantly imparts the green, which cannot be seen until water removes it.

Punishment of the Wheel.

The punishment of the wheel, which was suppressed in 1790, was one of the most frightful that can be imagined. The criminal was extended on a St. Andrew's cross. There were on it eight niches cut, one below each arm between the elbow and wrist; another between the elbow and the shoulder; one under each thigh, and one under each leg. The executioner, armed with a heavy triangular bar of iron; gave a violent blow on sach of these eight places, and of course broke the bone; and a ninth on the pit of the stomach. The mangled victim was then lifted from the cross and stretched on a small wheel, placed vertically at one of the ends of the cross, his back on the upper part of the wheel, his head and feet hanging down. The sentence provided that he should remain there as long as it pleased God to prolong his life. Many lingered there five or six hours, some longer. A son of a jeweller in the Place de la Dauphine, who had murdered his father, was only except by mere coincidence. relieved by death at the end of twentyfour hours. These unhappy wretches, often uttering horrible blasphemies, are often uttering horrible blasp always tormented by a continual thirst, incessantly calling for something to

incessantly calling for something to drink. A pricet never left their side du-ring the excruciating agony, but inces-santly put water to their parched lips, wiped the sweat from their burning brows, and pointed to a merciful God above the scaffold, extending his arms to receive them. This holy duty was al-ways discharged by a doctor of the Sor-

A set of paper car-wheels, on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run

years the planet Jupiter has presented an extraordinary appearance. The great easily equatorial belt, which is usually white, rare." has been sometimes ruddy, sometimes orange, then coppery, ocherish, greenish yellow, and, in fact, has paseed through

a number of hues, mostly tints of red and yellow; but has at no time, so far as observation has shown, exhibited what may be called its normal tint. Then, again, this belt, and the two belts on either side of it, have changed very rapidly in form; great dark projections

have been flung (I speak always of ap pearances) into the great equatorial belt, which has thus seemed at times to be divided into a number of ovals. The

Now, it certainly is a remarkable cirumstance, that at the very time when Jupiter has thus been disturbed, the solar atmospheric envelope has also been subject to an exceptional degree of dis-

been of enormous magnitude, even so large as to be clearly visible to the naked eye, and the spots have been of such a nature, so long lasting and so variable in figure as to imply the action of long continued processes of disturbance acting with extraordinary violence. It may seem at first that the very circumstances of the case should prevent us from tracing any connection whatever between the solar disturbances and that which seems to be taking place in the atmospheric envelope of Jupiter. Two orbs separated, as the sun and Jupiter are, by an interval of about four hundred and fifty millions of miles, cannot be simultaneously affected, it would seem, by any disturbing forces. Nay more-it seems so reasonable to infer that both in the case of Jupiter and of the sun, the forces at work to produce change lie far beneath the atmospheric envelope of either planet, so that the idea appears at once disposed of that these forces can operate simultaneously

Poisoned Whiskey.

The Philadelphia Price Current says "Western distillers have recently in-rented a new method of manufacturing whiskey by means of which a peculiar strength and odor are imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of consumers. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacturing are known to many out-Sulphuric acid is added to the mash or

a root and set it in some pond that they can have access to, and they will soon reap a rich reward for their little trouble .- Maine Farmer.

OBSERVATIONS ON SHOEING .- No person should ever allow his horse to be shod by a farrier who employs or keeps shou by a fartier who employs or keeps in his shop the knife used in cutting away the hoof, sharpened like a small shovel and usually braced against the shoulder. The Almighty designed the frog as an elastic, insensible cushion, on which the hore should much as the which the horse should walk, as do the fowls and some animals; yet blacksmiths delight in cutting away the most useful part, and thereby expose that which is sensitive to contact with hard road. No greater folly can be imagined, and to a reasonable man it only requires to be noticed to make the error elf-apparent. The blacksmith will argue that he must cut away the rage, and sometimes is so ignorant as to declare they cut away the frog to prevent the

very object of its creation. The frog should never be cut, or any portion; if allowed to take its natural course i becomes a perfect safety stand and protection to the foot. In colts the trog may be seen in full vigor and a ness; but the first shoeing the white goes to work-and so it continues while there is any frog to cut.

HOW TO GET WORK DONE ON A to show the character of the business. FARM.-Every farmer is at times of pressed with a sense of the overwhelm FARM .- Every farmer is at times op-Sulphuric acid is added to the mash or applied directly to the product of the stills, which imparts a disagreeable odor to the whiskey, and is so powerful in its effect that it eats up the inside of the barrels in which the compound is kept. Another feature of this whiskey is that it cannot be extracted by any process of ing number of things that requires to be applied directly to the product of the done. We have seen a nervous man in stills, which imparts a disagreeable odor such circumstances commence oue job, it cannot be extracted by any process of distillation, redistillation or rectification. By experiment it has been shown that sleepless bed thinking what he should 60,000 miles. On and after November 1, every ton of anthracite coal sold in Philadelphis must contain corresponding fractions of twen-ty-two hundred and forty pounds.

and \$1.53 a \$1.55 for No 2 spring. Eye duil. Bar-ley, prime Canada West, \$1.08. Barley malt flat. Cata \$c. lower and more active: 54 a 55c. for white Ohio, and 51 a 55 %c. for mixed Western, mostly at 53c. for No. 2 Chicago afloat. Corn closed 2c. lower, with a better demand at the decline ; sales Western mixed at 76 a 7bc., in store and afloat, closing at 78c. for prime afloat. for prime afloat.

 mixed at 76 a 79c., in store and affoat, closing at 7cc. for prime affoat.
Corrow-There was a fair demand on the spot, and prices were i.e. higher. Middling uplands quoted at 20c, and low middling at 195c. For future delivery there was a liberal business at i.e. advance in prices.
SUNDARS-Petroleum was weaker in price and dull; refined was offered at 23², a 24c; crude, 14 at 14³. Resin 84 a 8.15 a 84 20 for common and strained, and 84.37⁴ for low No.2. Spirits turpentine, 69 a 70c. Hides were quiet and unchanged in prices; Montevideo, 25c. Tallow-City, 93 a 95c. Whiskey, 96 a 96b;c. Freights-print for iverpool by steam; 9 kd. for command 10d. for wheat, and for Lonion, by sail, 8d. for whoat.
PROVISIONS-Pork-The market was steady, with a good business in jobbing iots of mess, 81.00 for prime mess, 813 So at 815 So for clows of mess, 81.00 for strated, 81.5 S for job lots of mess, 81.00 for strated, 81.5 S for clows was rather quict. Dream do, bellies, 45 a 9c.; business was rather quict. Dream do hors were quoted higher in prices at 64 a 64. Break and 10 kc. for stream on the spot and 0ctober, 10% c. for stream on the spot and 0ctober, 10% c. Three was a moderate business; also be were made at 10% c. for stream on the spot and 0ctober, 10% c. WANTED-AGENTS EVERYWHERE, MALE W and female ; \$50 per week permanently. Ad dress J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 4 Liberty squary Boston. Attention! Grocers, Druggists, and Others MERRITT & HUNTER, 108 Wall St., N. Y., sell inporters' prices. Write for particulars. for kettls, and 10 a 10 c. for No. 1 and kettle city. LIVE STOCK MARKET—Poor to prime native cat-tle were sold at s a 11c. 4^{\pm} D., with a few small lots at 11 kc., and some selections at 12c ; Texans at 63; a 7c ; and Cherokee cattle at 74 ase. The market for sheep and lamba was firmer, and prices were advanced about 1c. 4^{\pm} D. Poor to prime lambs were sold at 6 a 7% 4^{\pm} D. Poor to prime lambs were sold at 6 a 7% 4^{\pm} D. Poor to prime lambs were sold at 6 a 7% 4^{\pm} D. Poor to prime lambs were sold at 6 a 7% 4^{\pm} D. Poor to prime lambs were sold at 6 a 7% 4^{\pm} D. Poor to D. The test of the form of the form of the form at the solution of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form of the form of the form of the form at the form of the form at the form of WANTED.—Parties who have a very small cap-ital, or can give security, and are desirons of making money in a light, honorable, pleasant husi-ress at home, or to travel. Address M. M. TIL-TON, Pittsburgh, Pa

B., and grassers at 50 a 56 4 ment, chiefly at 56.30 a 57. Sales of live hogs including Ohios, at 55.25 P 100 Bs., and Michigan at \$1.15%. Dressed hogs were firmer for light weichts, and sod at the extreme range of 6% a 7%c. P fb.

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