Sensonable Hints.

Wheat should be cut as soon as there is no milk in the kernels. If the field is square, and there are five men to bind, each man will have a side, and they can go round and round the field after the reaper. A man will bind one side while the reaper cuts five sides. If the field is large and the crop heavy, a good reaper will give five men all they want to do. See that the sheaves are of the preper size and well bound, and be careful that they are firmly stuck up in shocks that will shed rain,

If you thrash as drawn from the field, the grain must be thoroughly dry and hard, and even then there is danger of the wheat heating if placed in a large heap. We nearly always thrash our own wheat as drawn from the field, but we are careful to turn the grain every two or three days, and spread it out as much as possible on the barn floor.

Rake the stubble between the shocks immediately after the wheat is cut. If this is done in the evening or in the morning while the dew is on, there will be less grain lost by shelling.

The rakings, when you thrash from the field, should be loaded the night before and drawn to the machine. A good man, with nothing but sheaves to pitch, will send home the wheat as fast as a ten-horse power machine can thrash You require three wagons-one at the machine, one going back and forth, and one in the field.

Six-rowed barley will be ripe about the same time as wheat, and you can cut it while the wheat is curing in the field; thrash both crops at one operation, and put the straw of both into one

Two-rowed barley is rarely ripe for some days after the wheat, and many prefer it on this account. Binding barley into sheaves like

wheat is the better plan, provided the crop is a heavy one. days or two weeks after wheat, giving a

breathing spell. So far as the quality of the grain is concerned, oats are quite frequently injured by cutting too early. where the straw is used for fodder, what we lose in the grain we gain in the straw.

Oats and Peas grown together, we cut moderate-sized heaps. These are turned once or twice, and then drawn to the barn and thrashed. If the weather is unsettled and the crop very green, it may be necessary to put it into cocks.

Peas are sometimes pulled up with a rake. It is a slovenly practice. It in-jures the fodder and leaves a large percentage of the peas on the ground. True, these can be eaten by pigs and sheep. But at this season we have all the other stubbles for the stock to glean. It is better to "roll" the crop with the scythe, unless it can be cut with a reaper.

Cultivating corn must, on no account, be neglected. The cultivators, with short whiffletrees attached, should be in the field and ready for use at a mo-ment's notice. Then if a shower stops work in a hay or harvest field, or while the dew is on in the morning, start the cultivators, if it is only for an hour or two. The ground should never be allowed to crust over, and no weeds should be suffered to grow. We plant no pumpkins with our own corn, and hoeing and cultivating that kills the revealed nothing of the kind to him. weeds and leaves a clean corn stubble. Cultivate shallow-just deep enough to kill the weeds. If any thistles escape, cut them with a hoe.

Root crops, such as beets, mangels, rutabagas, must be kept thoroughly cultivated and hoed. Thin out plants in the rows to twelve or fifteen inches apart. - Agriculturist.

Wheat.

Farmers' Club from Mr. W. G. Paddock, of Italy Hill, N. Y. Mr. Paddock in a previous communication stated that, in the past ten years, he had grown thirty bushels of wheat to the ternaturally vascular and thickened, the harvested 350 bushels of wheat from seventeen bushels of seed, "and one filled, with frothy tenaceous mucus, acre of that was nearly winter killed. The doctor thought that these sympand hardly worth harvesting," and that in another lot of two and three-fourths acres he had harvested "119 bushels,"

Dr. Arnold thought it not a case of and this by weight, not measure, in a hydrophobia. He could not decide acsmall one-half bushel." He was interrogated concerning the kind of soil upon which his wheat had been grown. He replies in his letter that the soil was loam and clay. The land was formerly covered with heavy pine timber. Four acres of it were clover sod, and the remainder barley stubble. It was plowed once, and that was in the last week of August, and the wheat, sown in the first days of September, was put in with a drill, one bushel and three pecks of Treadwell wheat to the acre. No fertilizer was used, except a very few loads of barn-yard manure, which were put in the poor places after the wheat was There was no extra labor exercised in the production-nothing more such inoculation made within twentythan good plowing and cultivation.

Stall for Horses. It is a common thing for horses to get cast in their stalls in consequence of rolling. I have a young horse that has bothered me a good deal in that way. I tried various plans to prevent it to no purpose. My stalls are about four feet wide, and the thought occurred to me that if he had only room enough in the center to lie down, he could not roll to either side so as to bring him on his back. Acting on this thought, I cut two boards 14 inches wide, 3½ feet long, and nailed them to the sides of the stall and floor midway between his fore and hind legs, with only 20 inches space between the for him to lie down in. This I find, after a trial of two months, a sure cure, but as soon as he gets into a wider stall he tries the old trick again.

SAVING HIM .- An Irishman, being recently on trial for some offense, pleaded "not guilty," and the jury being in the box, the district attorney pro ceeded to call Mr. Furkisson as a wit-With the utmost innocence Patrick turned his face to the judge and "Do I understand yer honor, that Mr. Furkisson is to be a witness foreneast me again?" The judge said, dryly, "It seems so." "Well thin, yer honor, I plade guilty sure, if yer honor plaise, not because I am guilty, for I'm as innocent as yer honor's suckin' babe, but just on account of savin' Misther Furkisson's sowl."

Toast at a railway dinner: "Our Mothers, industrious tenders, though they often misplaced the switch."

[From the New York Sun.] THE HYDROPHOBIA FRIGHT,

Recent Fatal Cases viewed in the Light

of Science. Roderick T. Entwistle, whose case excited so much interest among the physicians, died in Bellevue Hospital, about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night Enwistle, who had been under the influence of chloroform for an hour, awoke and began to struggle for iberty. He was confined in a strait jacket, and soon became quieter, and remained at rest until fifteen minutes past three. Then he began to mutter to himself. A liquid medicine was offered him, but nothing could per-suade him to swallow it. Before this, though he rejected all liquids, the stern command of Dr. Chapin, the house physician, "Sit up like a man and take this medicine," had been obeyed. He now grew worse rapidly, and by half-past four was in a terrible fury. Sixteen minims of solution of Sixteen minims of solution of fury. morphine were then administered hypodermically, under the influence of which he became easier, though not silent. At half-past seven he was rational, and seemed to have some recollection of his violence during the night. He then apologized for offensive language to the physicans and attendants while in his paroxysms.

The patient was then given an egg and a small quantity of brandy. At about 8 o'clock a tablespoonful of whisky and water was offered him, but he could not swallow. He remained motionless, and the whisky was allowed to trickle down his throat. At ten minutes past 8 an injection of whisky and milk was given, five minutes later another injection of one drachm of whisky was administered, and at twenty-five minutes past 8, more whisky and milk. The pulse had be-come very slow and feeble, and the breathing superficial and slow, showing cheat is the better plan, provided the rop is a heavy one.

Outs will not be ready to cut for ten ays or two weeks after wheat, giving a reathing spell. So far as the quality of the grain is concerned, outs are quite that the lungs were overloaded with carbonic acid gas. Eight drops of nitrate of amyl were given, and they quickened the pulse, and the breathing became more rapid. At twenty minutes past nine another injection of whisky was given. He remained quiet, with the pulse at 100. The respiration was very feeble.

Just before the patient died a spasm shook his body. He tried to throw up with a Johnston reaper. The machine his hands, and his face for an instant throws the crop off the platform into wore a frightened expression. Then, becoming calm, he died without apparent pain.

An autopsy was made in the afternoon to the Bellevue curators and Pathologi-If well cured, the straw is very nutritions, and is greedily eaten by sheep and horses.

al Professor in the New York University of Medicine. He was assisted by Dr. Knox, of the Bellevue staff, Doctors Hammond, Wood, Hamilton, Russell, Kelly. Dr. Arnold's report of the autopsy is as follows: Heart.-Pericardium alherent over

the entire surface. Lungs.-Left lung congested. Right ung normal.

kidney. Liver congested and fatty. Soleen soft. Brain.-Vesicles of the base thickened. Atheroma over surface. Cerebellum softened. Larynx containing an amount of thickish mucus.

Mucous membrane congested. The fact that Entwistle had been a hard drinker was fully demonstrated by the condition of nearly all the or-gans, the effects of alcohol being plainly

He thought the symptoms more like those of delirium tremens. He has taken parts of the brain to his office. and as soon as possible will continue his microscopic investigations.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton thought that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. He based this opinion on the history of the case and the autopsy. In the autopsy he regarded the condition of the brain as inconclusive; but the A communication was read in the condition of the larynx and trachea was peculiar, and taken in connection with the history of the case might be regarded as pathognomonic. The mucous membrane of the larynx was pre acre; that in the fall of 1871 he had rima glottidis nearly closed, and the larynx and trachea filled, or nearly

> curately from the autopsy, but his be-lief was that death had been the result of exhaustion following excessive fright, the system being very low from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. He had often seen the same appearance of the larynx in cases of acute mania, once in a case of undoubted hydrophobia. In this latter case the condition was not more pronounced than in the case of Entwistle. Dr. Arnold examined the mucus and blood with a microscope, but could reach no definite conclusion. He intends to inoculate several dogs with the blood, mucus, and serum taken from the dead man. Experiments have shown that four hours after death will often produce rabies, though not invariably. The anima's are to be kept quiet, treated with the utmost care, and Dr. Arnold feels confident that if Entwistle died of ydrophobia these animals will show

the effects of the inoculation. Dr. William A. Hammond's microscopical observations have satisfied him that hydrophobia is a disease, not of the blood, but of the nerves. He says that Dr. Clifford Alburt, of Leeds, England, made a similar discovery two years ago, and in two distinct cases found the patients affected precisely as Mr. McCormick was, by the influence of the poison on the nervous system; Dr. Hammond's own observations merely confirm those of the English surgeon. His theory of the impossibility of a dog inoculating a person without puncturing the skin with its teeth he purposes to expound at the medical discussion of hydrophobia by the Neurological Society. With regard to the death of Entwistle, he says the symptoms were those, not of hydro-

phobia, but of delirium tremens. His disordered mind led him to suppose that he was affected with bydrophobia, just as men with delirium tremens imagine themselves beset by all sorts of dangers; hence his barking like a dog. He had been drinking to excess for some time before his death.
He was perfectly able to drink water
when he could be induced to try, but he was afraid of it. Dr. Hammond is satisfied that death was not caused by hydrophobia, and he intends to subject parts of the brain to a microscopical

firmatory of the views held by the Leeds surgeon, Dr. Hammond says it was noticeable that while the larynx and pharynx were greatly swollen exand pharynx were greatly swollen ex-ternally they were perfectly healthy in-side, the first spasm or paroxysm in the muscles of the throat was induced by an exort on the part of the sufferer to drink water. The spots of extravasated blood on the medulla oblongata were distinctly perceptible to the naked eye. The spinal accessory nerves were clearly the seat of the disease, and it was curious to watch the stealthy encroachments of the poison upon the nervous system of the patient. The wound was on the first knuckle of the right hand. and nearly two months elapsed before any very marked effects were experi-enced. As the poison passed into the medulla oblongata, and extended itself to the larger nerves and the hemispheres of the brain, its progress was attended with much mental anxiety to the patient; he began to brood over the danger, and his thoughts were constantly occupied with the one absorbing subject of hydrophobia. Even when he was asleep his mind dwelt upon his peril. This was merely the incipient stage of the disease, but from this point it spread through the system with alarming rapidity, and soon reached the origin of the spinal accessory nerves and pneumagastric nerves, producing the paroxysms which con-tinued almost without intermission until death.

Dr. Hammond thinks that medical knowledge of hydrophobia is still in its infancy, One case, he says, can add but little to what is already known, but from the satisfactory result of series of experiments recently made, confirming, as they have done, the theories of eminent medical authorities, it is to be hoped no opportunity will be lost hereafter to add to the knowledge already gained. He says it is not necessary for a dog to be mad in order that its bite should result in hydrophobia, Any dog biting while in anger and excitement may inoculate the person bit-

He believed that the dog which bit McCormick was not mad. It was a medium-sized ball terrier. Dr. Ham-mond examined the animal and could not detect any positive indications of madness. It did, indeed, act somewhat strangely, standing for a long time over a hole, seemingly watching for a rat, and occasionally snapping at imaginary flies in the air, but it seemed healthy and by no means forocious. At the ime it bit McCormick it was fright ned, as McCormick, who was sitting with under the direction of Dr. Arnold, one a friend on a railing at Fifty-second street and Second avenue. down suddenly and landed almost on the dog's back. The bite was very slight indeed, and hardly any blood flowed from it. The animal, however, was of uncertain temper, and had bitten several other peasons in moments of fright or excitement, but no bad results had followed. One point, however, Dr. Hammond views as clearly established by McCormick's death, that Kidneys,-Capsule adherent. Slight a man may be inoculated with the virus amount of pus at the pelvis of the right productive of hydrophobia from the bite of a dog not itself suffering from the disease. This was also the theory of Mr. Butler, the distinguished dog fancier, who died of hydrophobia some

weeks ago in Brooklyn. Mr. George Waegner, the park offivisible.

The opinions of the physicians were many as to the real cause of Entwistle's tween twenty and thirty baths, many of their minds. As this sort of oldcultivate frequently as late as the first week in August, "It is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow that kills the cat," and it is the last blow the kind to in the hot room again. The bite in his hand has healed up, and with the exception of a wasting away, the sweats head, are two round dark marks. make the doctor feel that the patient is in good trim. Dr. Shepard will continue the baths about six weeks longer, but he believes that the virus will disappear from Waegner's blood in a The doctor has offered shorter time. to cure by the baths all who are bitten in Brooklyn, and very many who have been bitten by dogs who were not rabid

have applied to him. of a sailor who had put into his mouth a piece of rope that a dog had gnawed, and was soon afterward seized with spasms. He died a few days later. The octor also knew a woman who, having had her dress torn by a dog, put the torn piece into her mouth to rip it out while repairing the dress. She soon afterward manifested symptoms of hydrophobia, and after some days of terrible suffering died in agony.

The Newspaper Poet,

All editors know the insinuating ways f poets. There is the pretty young lady who incloses her photograph with her nice little lines, fondly fancying that all that pictured grace will speak movingly to the editorial judgment. There is the haughty gentleman who sends his abominable MS, with the proud assurance "It will make its mark"-as it does, in the waste-basket. Then there is the gushing matron who sends a long poem, poor but pious, and with a confidential essay upon her own life and manners and things in general. Energetic and charming as are these endeavors to get into print, they are surpassed by the graceful and gracious method of a Tennessee poet. She sends her kind papa into the newspaper office with a neat and handsome shot-gun on his arm, and when he tenderly observes to the editor " My darter has writ some poetry which I want you to publish," that editor immediately yearns for that poetry, and it is printed promptly.

Strange Hallucination. George Henry Coulson, aged twentytwo, was recently tried at the Central Criminal Court in London on the charge of muredr and acquitted, although he had told three different persons that he was guilty. The person murdered was one Margaret Ball, his aunt, a married woman, with whom, as well as her husband, the prisoner was always on friendly and even affectionate terms. She was found hanging to the balusters of the house where herself and the prisoner's mother and sisters lived, her feet touching the ground. It was supposed that the prisoner going hastily into the house was so surprised and alarmed at the sight of the dead woman that he became possessed of the hallucination that he himself had hanged her. The Lord Chief Baron remarked that it was one of the most remarkable cases that had come within his knowledge during a long forensic and judicial experience.

Disgusted with Liberia,

Dan Price, a bright, intelligent col-ored man, who left Knoxville, Tenn., the 23d day of last November, in company with thirty-two others for Liberia,

He says they had not been in Liberia a month till they had buried nine of their little party, all of whom had died of fever, including his wife, mother, grandmother and his oldest child. He grandmother and his oldest child. He brought two of his little children back with him, who were fortunate enough to escape the fatal disease.

The remainder of the middle of the barn; could Mr. Thayer leave the northern gable of his property unprotected from the terrible lightnings of

can cents a day.

He says that the country was grossly misrepresented to them, or they would never have thought of leaving East Tennessee. The natives with but few nearly all of them live upon roots, frogs, snakes, scorpions, lizards and in-sects of various kinds. Bacon being 50 cents per pound, and flour from twelve to fifteen dollars per hundred, of course can be used only by the rich. Corn, wheat, oats and other staple productions of this country cannot be grown there to any advantage. He never saw a team of horses, mules

er exen from the time he left New York till he returned, the soil being cultivated principally with the hoe. No one ever thinks of going out without an umbrella or something to protect him from the intense heat of the sun. Settlers are often overrun by the different savages from the interior, themselves killed and their houses robbed and barned. Many of the natives dress in regular barbarian style; that is, they go entirely naked, except when out from their places of abode; they then dress up with one garment, a hip

cloth. The offices of the Government are all filled by negroes, who are generally mean and tyrannical toward the common people. The rich will not in any way associate with the poor, and when the poor negro works for the rich one he is sent to the kitchen for his meals.

He mailed a dozen letters, which were written by former slaves to their masters, all asking that money be sent them that they may be enabled to get back to their old home once more. He brought the letters to this country and mailed them, because none of writers had the money to pay the high rate of postage charged in Liberia.

Take it all in all, Dan says, if he could even have his health in Liberia, he would rather be a slave here than a freedman there. Dan reads and writes well, and has for years been considered a leader among his race in this section,

Natural Illustrations of History.

In times past, when books were scarce, and pictures, though called "the books of the simple," were still cer who was bitten in Prospect Park more inaccessible, our forefathers, curi-three weeks ago by a rabid Newfound-land dog, is still under the care of Dr. trations of history from nature. They Shepard of Brooklyn. The doctor is found, here and there, among nature's trying the experiment of curing hydro- works, certain marks and features, water, and then rubbed down and put symbols together, for the sake of their curiosity: On the back of the haddock, near the

These, dame and maid have whispered to each other through centuries of days, are tokens of those made by the finger and thumb of St. Peter. On the back of every ass there is a rude cross outlined by the intersection of a dark stripe with the ridge of the spine. story is that the stripe is the mark left by a blow given by Balaam to his ass, and some people accordingly look on it Dr. Rosenfeld, of Orange, N. J., tells with a degree of awe. The stripe is simply one of those natural marks, in dicative that the animal is generally connected with the zebra. On the breast of the robin is a red spot, contracted, first, at Calvary. In the head of the lobster is a formation representing a lady or virgin seated in a chair. In the head of the shrimp, among the antenne, are two semi-transparent pale nude figures, bearing a striking resemblance to human beings. These are identified as Adam and Eve. In men's throats, Eve and the apple are commemorated in the Pomum Adami. On he stone of the date is a configuration in the form of the letter O, recording the exclamation of the Virgin in appreciation of the sweetness of the fruit. In the flowers of the passion-flower are o be seen the implements of the Crucifixion

In this way our forefathers gratified their homely fancy. We still speak of the eyes of Argus in peacocks' tails, or Venus' fly-trap among flowers, of the sphinx among moths; and we have quite a recent, though faint, example, n the comparison of the outline of Ben Lochan to the profile of the Duke of Wellington; but the awed kind of interest with which such things were discussed in the days of yore, and the mixture of poetical freedom and practical experience that sought them out, are gone forever.

Lord Byron's Swimming.

Lord Byron was as proud of his feats in swimming as of his poetry. His greatest exploit was swimming across the Hellespent, seven miles, in imitation of Leander, the hero of the classic fable. Lieut. Ekenhead was his companion, and it is said to have been more rapid and more graceful in the water than Lord Byron. Neither of them appeared to be exhausted, but the latter rested several times, swimming to the boat that accompanied them, and holding on to the side while he took some refresh-

Byron had a curious fashion in his daily baths in the Bosphorus, while at Constantinople. He took with him always two eggs and a few biscuits. After undressing, he threw one of the eggs with all his force, marked where it struck, swam to it and ate it in the water. He did the same with the other egg, and then, after swimming till sat-isfied, dressed himself, ate his biscuits, and returned to the city. The uniformity of this practice showed that with all his eccentricities he had some tendencies to regular habits.

When a Michigan woman was taken parts of the brain to a microscopical examination.

With regard to the experiments attending the autopsy on the remains of Mr. McCormick, so thoroughly con-

Any lightning-rod agent who may see this paragraph, says a Rome, N. Y., paper, is cordially invited to call on Mr. Norman Thayer, who resides about arrived home on his return from old five miles northwest from Central Africa, the native country of his race across the deep blue sea. Dan tells a has been until recently the owner of home paper a very distressing story of his trip and of the fate of many of his relatives and friends.

In the second many of the finest barns in that part of Oswego county. Feeling a natural anxiety for the safety of his large barn, Mr. Thayer allowed a lightning-rod agent to erect a rod on it. Shortly afterwards came along another agent. He saw at a glance that the rod already The remainder of the party are nearly the north? Mr. Thayer could not. The America, but as a trip this way costs fifty dollars, none of them can get the funds to return on. But few of them along during the season and put rods on have been able to a day's work since each of the four corners. Two more they arrived in Liberia, and when they put rods up from the eaves on each work they get only twenty-five sa day.

put rods up from the eaves on each side, and the last agent put up a "lightning-rod at large," a sort of short-stop, to play wherever it could do the most good. After all the agents had gone away the lightning came, and, Tennessee. The natives with but few without stopping to consult Mr. exceptions are of the rudest type, and Thayer, it knocked the rods six ways for Sunday—yes, ten ways for Sunday—and set the barn on fire. Now barn, horses, hay, harness, carriages, etc, are ashes, and faithful in death the lightning-rods squirm over the ashes and invite further disaster.

Rice Paper.

The pretty rice paper that looks so pure and delicate, is made in China from the pith of a great tree; not at all as we make paper from poplar wood, but by simply cutting it into thin slices. And thousands of years before Moses was born the Egyptians made paper from the great papyrus, or paper reed, by carefully peeling out the thin layer between the bark and the fleshy stem, and pressing and drying the pieces into sneets. Many a story of ancient times has been found written on this paper, and stored away among the linen wrappings of the Egyptian mummies, just as well preserved as legible as if it had been written last

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

Women.

By R. V. Pieres, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy en your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their aliments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tertured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh trritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense use rational means, such as con should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best in-vigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. oudest praise from thousands of your sex.
Those languid tiresome sensations causing you
to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. It-regularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.—Com.

In a recent letter to Messrs, Remington & Co., Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., thus speaks of the Rem-ington Sewing Machine: "If your sewing machines are as much of an improvement over others as your double shot-guns in its breech mechanism is superior to the English guns, I shall want one."—Com.

WISTAR'S BALSAM for the lungs .- Com.

Improvement is the order of the day. The greatest change is made in the Elmwood Collar. This is made a little wider than it was. so as to be in the present style. Ask for the Improved Elmwood.—Com.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment, hou produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgla sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, potsonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children; and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other lini or ye money refunded.

Re-animating the Hair.-When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lupricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to calcness will b the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's KATHAIRON, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-ani-mate the hair and prevent it from falling out. The Great Revolution IN MEDICAL TREAS-MENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in

progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

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back, bowels or side, we would

The Secret of Captivation. - Features Frecian mould, a well-turned neck and beautifully

counded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mether Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of al womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by ISING HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

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WAUNESHA. WIS., June 9th, 1874.

C. C. OLIN- & Co., Proprietors Mineral Rock Spring -1 nave been drike; the water from your sprine since the middle of March last, for a kiddley difficulty that I have had since I was six years old (I am now twenty), and I must say that thas had a wonderful effect upon me. I have been a great sufferer in the region of the kidneys for years. It has been with the greatest difficulty that I could urinate, and its effects have been such upon my general health that I have not been able t labor but a part of the time for years; but since I becam to drink Mineral Rock Spring Water my health has steadily improved, and I can now co a good day's work without futigue, and I consider myself well on the road to health and happiness. I would recommend the water from your apring to all those that have been afficied with he kidney difficulty, as a sovereign remedy for that obstinate disease as it has done for me what medicine could not reach.

Respectfully yours.

This is to certify that I am the father of Harvey.

This is to certify that I am the father of Harvey Clirk, the above named, a d I am knowing to the suffering that he has undergone during almost al his life with the kidney difficulty, and I fully cor roborate all of the above statements that he has

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