DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Educating Drunkards—An Illustration of the Proper Food for Children.

In a recent lecture, Dr. Jas. Edmunds, of London, said: English babies of the present generation are never sober, from the earliest period of their existence until they have been weaned. The mothers have acquired the habit of using wine, and the soothed condition of the body after the mother has taken half a pint of beer or wine is really the first stage of drunkenness in the child. The fact is, the baby is only the infinitely more sensitive extension of the mother's system, and it is more likely than any other part of the mother's system to receive the things which are injurious that are taken through the medium of the mother's diet. Let those mothers who drink beer understand that they are distilling that beer into their children's frames; that the very mold they are to preserve for the rest of their lives is being constructed out of blood that is alcoholized—out of a condition of the system in which intoxication is the real substantial element for the first twelve months of its growth.

If children thus nurtured become drunkards when adults, says the New York *Tribune*, at whose door lies the sin? A child that from its birth has been regularly and properly fed, when it passes from infancy to childhood will have only a normal appetite; it will not hanker after cake and pie and candy and sweetmeats; nay, it will refuse them, and choose plain and wholesome food. In this normal choice the child should be confirmed, and every temptation to indulgence in unwholesome diet be removed afar from it. Nothing more promotes sweetness of temper and uniform amiability in either children or adults than a strictly wholesome diet, and no diet in which spices, pickles, pastries, sweetmeats, condiments are frequent ingredients, can be called wholesome. The fact that a child is indulged in all the candy and cake it can eat does not prove anything but that its parents are exceedingly unwise and injudicious. Many fond fathers fill their pockets with confections and nuts for the little folks at home, and think they are thus showing themselves kind and indulgent. But how much better for the children if the money thus spent was invested in books or toys, or put in the savings bank.

There is no class of people so particular about their diet as brain-workers. The cookery of the food no less than its quality is to them a matter of prime importance. Those parents who are anxious to develop in the best manner the intellectual capacities of their children, should take this fact into consideration. The staple articles in the diet of a brain-worker are fresh fish, broiled or baked, beefsteak, or mutton, poultry, vegetables, simple puddings, and wheat bread well done. Pies, rich puddings, and all fried meats are given over entirely to those who work with their muscles, and so can "work off" indigestible food, or to those who, having no work to do, can afford to be stupid. To neither of these classes do little children belong, and therefore their diet should be such as will assimilate most easily. Royal nurseries in Europe, and especially in England, set us an example in this respect most worthy to be followed. The young princes and princesses sit at a table spread only with such food as is suitable for them; and doubtless for this reason are cases of sickness and death among them so exceedingly rare. Could the mothers of the present and the succeeding generation be suitably impressed with the importance of the subject so briefly touched upon, what a diminution would there be in the next fifty years of dyspeptics, of opium-eaters, of inebriates!

The Japanese Minister's Wife.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: The Japanese Minister has brought with him his wife, and intends giving fine entertainments here this winter. He says the Jananese Embassy has hitherto made itself very inconspicuous, and he intends raising it out of the depths of humanity into which it has fallen. His wife is the tiniest piece of womanhood in existence outside of the Liliputian kingdom, perhaps, measuring only four feet eight or nine inches. Her face is not pretty at all, but her figure is round and symmetrical, and her hands and feet are marvels of littleness. She attended the reception given King Kalakaua, in the costume worn in her country by a lady of rank, and of course the *petite* lady was gazed at and stared at and talked at, till she felt anything but comfortable. Her husband is desirous that she should be clothed like *les belles Americaines*, and has engaged a modiste, Mme. Soule by name, to manufacture an outfit for his lady fashionable and becoming. The madame speaks only Japanese, and declares she cannot and will not learn English, whereupon her husband, understanding woman nature sufficiently not to urge the point at present, receives her guests with all the affability imaginable, speaking English with ease, while his wife smiles and nods, and snuggles up to the ladies in the most confidential and imploring manner. One day her husband came rushing down into the parlor in the most excited manner, holding the unfinished waist of one of his wife's dresses aloft over his head. Running to one of the ladies present, he exclaimed: "See! the dresswoman has spoiled this waist. (pointing to the darts). Come up, please, and tell her what to do. She is cutting everything into ribbons; and all because we are strangers, and know no better." The lady comforted him by telling him that "crooked lines" were necessary to the proper fit of the waist, and the ribbons were to be transfigured into beautiful flounces, and that the dressmaker was very reliable, and knew what she was about. What will the little lady do when all the mysteries of a civilized woman's toilet are displayed to her astonished vision?

His First Poems.

The following story is told of John G. Whittier's early contributions to Mr. Garrison's *Free Press*:

The editor of the paper found the first poem tucked under the door of his office by the postman, and noticing that it was written in blue ink was tempted to throw it into his waste-basket. He read the poem, saw there was true genius in it, and so he published it.

Happy was the Quaker farmer boy when he saw his verses in print. He felt that God had something in store in life for him—that he was called in some way to be good and useful to others. He wrote other poems, and sent them to Mr. Garrison. They were full of beauties—these poems. Mr. Garrison one day asked the postman from what quarter they came.

"I am accustomed to deliver a package of papers to a farmer-boy in East Haverhill. I guess they come from him."

Mr. Garrison thought he must ride over to East Haverhill and see. So he went one day, and found a slender, sweet-faced farmer-boy working with his plain, practical father on the farm. The boy modestly acknowledged that he had written the poems; at which his father did not seem over well pleased.

"You must send that boy to school, Friend Whittier," said Mr. Garrison.

Friend Whittier was not so sure; but the good counsel of the Newburyport editor, in the end, was decisive. The boy was sent to the academy.

True Hospitality.

True hospitality of the home is never loudly and noisily demonstrative. It never whelms you with its greeting, though you have not a doubt of its perfect sincerity. You are not disturbed by the creaking of the domestic machinery, suddenly driven at unwonted speed for your accommodation. Quietly it does its work, that it may put you in peaceable possession of its results. He is not the true host, she is not the best hostess, who is ever going to and fro with hurried action and flurried manner and heated countenance, as if to say, "See how hospitable I can be," but rather the one who takes your coming with quiet dignity and noiseless painstaking, who never obtrudes attention, yet is very attentive all the while; who makes you, in one word—the most expressive word in the English tongue—to be at home. There is no richer, deeper, larger hospitality than that.

ADVICE TO "STATESMEN."

A City Journal Gives the Newly-Elected Officers Some Advice in a Sarcastic Way.

The New York *Herald*, in a sarcastic article headed "Advice to Statesmen," says: Without disheartening anticipations as to what may be the result of recent reforms, it may be well for our "statesmen" to learn a few lessons from the past. The cardinal principle of statesmanship is "not to be found out." As the prudent householder builds his foundation upon a rock in calm times, in order that he may laugh at the tempest when it does its fearful will, so the cautious "statesman," in the beginning of his career, will do well to profit by the mistakes and overweening confidences of the past.

As we have said, the "statesman's" duty is "not to be found out." It is not so much what we do as that people do not know that we do it. To that end let our "statesmen" never keep accounts; for bank cashiers have a habit of merciless truth-telling, when under oath. They do not like to go to prison for perjury. They have never been known to swear a customer out of a scrape, and they have no hearts above their figures and their ledgers. Let our statesmen also avoid banking houses, nor seek to have checks cashed for large amounts of money; for bank officers have a way of sending a detective after mysterious customers, and finding out their names and remembering them on the witness stand. A bank book is often disagreeable property. Somehow when a check is once written it never dies. An innocent, harmless, inexpressive check, written long ago and forgotten, its proceeds gone into champagne and truffles, will rise up like a phantom to arrest the most prosperous "statesman." Nor is it safe to be careless about bank bills. Bank bills are sometimes marked and traced. A wise "statesman" would do well to keep all his transactions in gold.

Another rule is not to divide with plasterers and carpenters and safemakers and vulgar people who care more about money than friendship. They will "squeal" at the first appearance of danger. The experience of the retired "statesman" on Blackwell's Island on this point will be instructive. Once having obtained their honest wages in gold it is always safe to put it away and keep it. Do not squander it on lawyers. If the truth were known about the ring corruptions, and we could trace the adventures of the many millions taken from the treasury under the Tweed reign, a large part would now be found in the possession of attorneys-at-law. One good, live, active, bustling lawyer, not too dear, is a good thing in a well conducted business, and may be called a prudent investment. The abuse begins when six or eight lawyers are hired; not because of their ability, but their "influence." Once a "statesman" in misfortune falls into the hands of these gentlemen his chances of bankruptcy are about as sure as the well fattened Strasbourg goose is of finding its ultimate destiny in *pate de foie gras*. The "statesmen" of the past were wiser in this respect than the modern gentlemen. No one ever heard of Mr. Turpin, or Mr. Sheppard, or Mr. Claude Duval, or any of these renowned "statesmen" of the post, taking checks, or going to banks, or receiving anything but gold, or devoting their hard-earned wealth to the aggrandizement of attorneys-at-law. What these gentlemen earned they kept, because what they kept they had. If there is any object in the world less interesting to an attorney than another it is a client who has paid all his money in fees and is serving out his term in jail.

There are minor points that should be remembered. Avoid velvet coats and scarlet neckties. They attract attention. A true statesman always prefers the shady side of the walk. Do not wear diamond pins nor gaudy apparel, nor invest in trotting horses, nor frequent public places, nor write for the newspapers, nor be "interviewed." Remember that journalists are the common enemies of mankind, that they are a corrupt, venal class, capable of doing violence to illustrious reputations. Do not seek notoriety by organizing clubs, target companies or excursions. Reserve all these comforts until you have retired from public life and investigations are over. If trouble should come, serious, searching trouble, a five years' trip to Europe is always in reserve, with this ultimate advantage, that at the end of the five years you may return to New York, take up the cause of reform, organize a committee and purify public affairs just as you yourselves were purified in the past.

Execution of a Carlist Chief.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows concerning the execution of the Carlist Chief Lozano by the Republicans:

"But Lozano was not so fortunate. Though he had been but a year in Carlist uniform, he had ravaged a third of Spain, had damaged railway property to the extent of over a million sterling, and shot in cold blood railway officials down even to the grade of porter. The question before the government was—could they spare his life, or dare they take it. It was a hard choice, and all honor to them for deciding in the only way that would satisfy public opinion. The inhuman scoundrel has been executed at Albacete, and, what is even better, the Carlists have not ventured to fulfil their threat. Lozano showed considerable pluck at the last moment. He was, after being 'confessed' in the chapel of his prison, at seven in the morning driven to the place of execution, not in the prison van, but in the open carriage of a private gentleman, and the account from which I quote says he occupied 'the place of honor' therein. Two priests and an intimate friend occupied the other seats. He descended from the carriage and walked to the fatal spot with the greatest serenity, and he himself gave the order to fire. He fell dead at the first discharge, but in order to make assurance doubly sure a ball was afterwards fired into his head. He had such great hopes his life would be spared that during his incarceration he gave orders for a pair of new riding boots. He addressed a petition for *indulto* to the government himself, at the request of his family. He had served just one year in the Carlist ranks. He joined them on the 3d of December, 1873, at Chelva, in his uniform of captain in the Republican army. On the 3d of December, 1874, he was executed in Albacete. He was but twenty-six years of age. Six days after he deserted to the Carlist army he was made commandante and given command of a battalion, which he had to organize himself, and to which he gave the title of Cazadores of Orihuela. He appears to have taken an active part in the disgrace and arrest of the Carlist chief Santos, whom he suspected of entering into treaty with the Madrid government."

Cutting Files.

The exactness and skill shown in file cutting attest the dexterity that can be reached by constant practice. Files are cut by hand and by machines, but the latter have not achieved any greater regularity or precision than those cut by hand, and by many artisans the machine-cut files are considered inferior. The expert billiard player makes countless false strokes; but none of the errors remain on record—they perish as soon as made. But the file cutter's works live after him. The blanks, as they are technically called, are steel strips in the shape of files, and the teeth are raised upon them by small chisels held in a peculiar way and struck by a hammer. The frequency of the teeth is determined by the force of the blow, which raises a furrow in the blank; the chisel is then slipped along until it strikes the back of the furrow, and another blow is given; and so on alternately until the file is completed. The whole process is as rapid in the hands of an expert as writing, and goes on continuously from morning till night with no cessation. An uneven blow does not destroy the file, but injures its workmanlike appearance. Any one who examines the files of commerce will see their regularity. Some files are so small that they will float in water, being little over an inch in length. They vary from this size to thirty inches in length, the latter being used in the heaviest machine and steam engine work.

The Silver Mine Speculation.

A Nevada paper gives the following incidents of the excitement there relative to silver mining stocks and the speculations in them:

A schoolmistress in one of the public schools saved $500 out of her salary, and placed it in the hands of a friend. This the friend manipulated in Consolidated Virginia, and the schoolmistress has resigned to take charge of her $300,000. She is said to have come from Newark, N. J.

Then there are many people who have escaped making colossal fortunes, and consequently almost feel poor. There are men who bought Consolidated Virginia at $60 and sold at $200, or California at $58 and sold at $400. Since then California and Consolidated Virginia have touched $600 and $700. These men are almost unhappy, and spend the time they are not hanging about the stock board counting up what they might have made, as bitterly as if they were *bona fide* losers. It will be seen how this speculative excitement affects business. It may be assumed that every one who can has invested in stocks. The whole interest of the day is centered in quotations, and their complexion gives the tone to the day. Clerks and tradesmen are feverish and excited; the man that can shirk does it, and is off to the "street," where he hangs about the curb-stones picking up what he can of the doings within his temperature, rising and falling with the bits of information he catches from the lips of the crowd. Human nature is elastic and may recover its tone after this furore has passed away, but its effect in many respects cannot but be disastrous. As in all such times out of recklessness, and so much which appears to the uninitiated like "luck," superstition creeps out, and men who in ordinary circumstances use their reason with common ability, will buy stocks on the same principles as they would choose a lottery ticket.

In 1870 the total value of the silver mines was $26,000,000. Their present value is $165,000,000.

Practical Conclusions in Diphtheria.

1. If diphtheria has gained a foothold in any city or populous neighborhood, it selects certain localities in which its persistence is specially marked, and its persistence, as shown by repeated outbreaks, or continued prevalence, seems to hold an important relation to certain conditions of soil, drainage, and sanitary wants of dwellings, which admit of preventative measures.

2. The extension of the disease from one individual to another, and to entire households or families, and from family to family, and from place to place, are facts so well proved in the history of the disease that the entire separation of the sick from the well, at least of children sick with this disease from all others, should be regarded as a first rate sanitary duty.

3. That the immediate sanitary as well as perfect medical care of every family exposed to it seems to be a duty required by every consideration of humanity and public health.

4. That a complete and exact record of diphtheria as it prevails in any locality is a duty of much importance to society, and that for the purpose of promoting the successful discharge of this duty to society and the medical profession, the Public Health Association of the city of Yew York respectfully asks:

That every board of health, every county and city medical society, and every practitioner of medicine cause a correct record to be prepared concerning the beginning, progress, local, domestic, and hygienic conditions under which this disease appears, progresses, and is brought under any degree of sanitary treatment.

Shot by their Father.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Standard* says: A very sad occurrence took place at Clinton. Mr. James Brooks, constable of that township, has a family of nine very promising children. Among them were two little boys, one aged seven and the other five years. Lately Mr. Brooks was standing by the stove with his children around him. He had a revolver in his pocket, or strapped around him, which by some means became disengaged and fell. The pistol struck the stove, and one barrel was discharged, the ball passing through the body of the little five-year old child and into the body of the other. The youngest child was struck near the navel, and the ball, passing through the body, came out near the spinal column, producing death in a short time. After passing through the youngest child, the ball entered the body of the seven-year-old boy above the hip, and passed into the abdomen where it lodged. The oldest boy may recover, although very seriously injured.

The most remarkable part of this sad affair remains to be told. The night before the accident the eldest boy, after being put to bed upstairs, awoke in a great fright, and coming down stairs told his father that a neighbor's boy (calling him by name) had shot him and his little brother, and that his brother died, but he did not. The little fellow was dreaming, but he was so much frightened that he would not go to his bed again, so his father took him in his own bed to pacify him, where he slept the remainder of the night.

A Blind Man's Fall.

The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* has the following: Harvey Fulwider, a blind man well known in this community, and who is accustomed to walking around over the country, started out to David Fulwider's, distant about four miles from town. After walking nearly three miles he lost his way and wandered around until 10 o'clock, when his calls for help were heard, and he was taken to the residence of Henry T. Martin, where he remained all night. Next morning after breakfast he left Mr. Martin's and proceeded again on his journey. Again he became bewildered, and wandered around through the woods near the coal mines. In his wanderings he found himself in a ravine. After a length of time he climbed out of it, and supposed himself to be on the road. Coming to a declivity he imagined it was the same place he had been in. After feeling around with his cane he concluded he would slide down the hill. He started on what proved to be a fearful leap. After sliding about ten feet he was hurled over a precipice twenty-five feet high by actual measurement, breaking both legs three inches above the ankle joint. The left leg sustained a compound fracture, the bones protruding through the flesh, besides having his back and hips badly bruised. This occurred about nine o'clock in the morning and he remained there all alone until five o'clock in the afternoon, when his cries for aid were heard, and he was carried to the house of Mr. Martin again, and a physician adjusted the fractured limbs.

A Singular Case.

In Paris a juvenile has originated a specialty. He robs beggars, more particularly blind ones. He selects his victim, follows him, chats with him and plays with the dog. He caresses the dog. He even generally has a bit of meat in his pocket for the dog. He makes friends with this faithful animal and then regards the case as safe; and the dog thus adroitly engaged with a bone does not interfere with the mere abstraction of a few sous from a tin cup. This process has had many successes, and up to this time but one failure. Even dogs are uncertain. Recently a fine specimen held the blind man's penny catcher in his mouth. It was a little wooden bowl, and there were three or four coppers in it; but the dog had had a fine bone in the morning, and the boy, who depended on that, depended irrationally. As he put his hand on the coppers the dog seized him by the throat. Assistance from the police was necessary to compel him to relinquish his hold. And the boy, did the thought of prison stir his soul? Not in the least. He was busy with the other subject. He said, "An ungrateful dog. That is unnatural, impossible even. This dog, therefore, must be mad." And this fancy prostrated the youth to such a degree that he was taken to the hospital and died shortly after, his case being stated by the physicians in attendance as a most acute case of hydrophobia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In the Tilton-Beecher case, Moulton was on the witness stand, under examination, ten days. ......The Connecticut Prohibitionists nominated Henry D. Smith for Governor, Jesse D. Baldwin for Lieutenant-Governor, and Ruel P. Cowles for Secretary of State.... The Louisiana Radicals offered to compromise with the Conservatives by giving them one-half of the members of the House, and allowing Speaker Wiltz to take his seat, provided the Conservatives agree to recognize the present Senate and acknowledge Kellogg as Governor...... The State Editorial Association of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to consider the advisability of procuring rooms in Philadelphia to be used as the headquarters of the association during the Centennial Exposition. The committee was directed to report at the next meeting......Returns from the election for delegates to the Constitutionol convention to be held at Jefferson City, Mo., in May, shows the election of three Independents, six Democrats, and three Republicans...... Eight lieutenants of the United States regular army left Omaha with clothing, which they will distribute in the grasshopper region...... Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, introduced into the New York Legislature a bill to repeal the charter of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, on account of the prohibition feeling in the district......A bill has been drafted which authorizes a government concession for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England.... Paris has been visited by a severe flood. Many of the streets were inundated......It is shown that $890,000 were spent in Washington by the Pacific Mail to secure their subsidy......The machinery hall of the Centennial has been placed under contract in Philadelphia.

John Anderson, the murderer of Horatio G. Hall, was sentenced at New Haven, Conn., to be hanged on April 20, 1876. The judge was greatly affected while pronouncing sentence, but the prisoner appeared unmoved... .In the Ohio House resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to railway and steamship lines. A resolution favoring a single Presidential term of six years, and declaring against a third term, was tabled. ......The United States committee on naval affairs report the Brooklyn navy yard in good condition and recommend that the Washington and Philadelphia yards be transferred to League Island......The Massachusetts Denta Society condemns chloroform as an anesthetic, and will expel any member so using it......At a meeting of the iron manufacturers of New England, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the reduction of the wages at the West having been greater than at the East, it is the sense of this meeting that a further reduction in wages is necessary to enable Eastern manufacturers to compete successfully with those at the West.

The Navy department building at Washington was set on fire for the fourth time....Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, issued a proclamation disarming the colored militia of dEgefield county and disbanding all the military organizations of the county......Noble S. Bennett, an aged inmate of the Flatbush (N.Y.) Lunatic Asylum, was murdered by Styles S. Middleton, an inmate of the same institution. ......An expedition under Col. Bradley will leave Fort Laramie about the 20th of April, for the Black Hills, nominally to make a thorough reconnoissance of the country, but really to occupy it to the exclusion of the miners....Headquarters for Centennial preparations have been established in New York city......A post-office is to be established by the United States government in the Centennial building at Philadelphia. The various departments of the government are to exhibit their specialties. The Agricultural department will show the produce of the country, the War department the arms, etc......A bill was passed by the New York Legislature providing for the forfeiture of all property used in fights among animals.....The O'Conor bill, extending the remedy of attachment to cases of fraud or malversation by public officers was passed by the New York Assembly without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Noah S. Bennett, the unfortunate inmate of Kings County Hospital, who was murdered by a fellow inmate, was a native of Connecticut, and for many years was a prosperous and well known merchant in New Milford. Owing to a too close attention to business a softening of the brain developed itself, and in 1863 he was compelled to retire and go to the asylum. He had nearly recovered his reason, and in a few days was to join his family at their home. ......A regatta is to take place in Philadelphia during the Centennial under direction of the Schuylkill navy......The government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain...... The Republican United States Senate caucus decided to support the President's course in Louisiana, and to admit the legality of the Kellogg government......The Pacific Mail investigating committee examined the sergeant-at-arms, and found that his books showed no large deposits by Congressmen in connection with the large sums paid by Irwin......The House of Representatives of Minnesota passed a series of resolutions asking Congressman W. S. King to resign......The Queen of Madagascar has declared that no more slaves shall be brought to her dominion, and that all who have been imported since 1865 are now free.... An ex-United States army officer, who had come to want, committed suicide in New York city.... .A severe drought has occurred in southern New Hampshire and many mills were obliged to stop...... The old book, for which the English government offered a reward of $5,000, is in possession of a Louisville attorney. It was brought from England two years ago.

President MacMahon has threatened to resign if excluded from the chief command of the French army... ..The Secretary of the United States Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 5.20 bonds of 1862. ......A bill was ordered to the third reading in the New York State Assembly providing for the punishment of parents or guardians who ill-treat or neglect the children in their care, or permit them to beg or steal......A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Senate for the creation of a State board of health......Mr. Foster has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party in England......The German Federal Council has empowered Prince Bismarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States...... Great Britain has declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference......A dispatch from Vienna says the Pope has thanked the Emperor Francis Joseph for his considerable application of the Austrian ecclesiastical laws......The bill abolishing the State police and creating a State detective force passed the Massachusetts Senate.......The stomach of a bullock slaughtered by John Mahan in the Jersey City Abattoir contained five hundred hair pins mixed with the undigested food. They were not corroded, and only a few of them were bent......The number of patients known to be missing since the burning of the Beaufort Female Asylum in Quebec is now stated officially to be twenty. Only two bodies were discovered in the ruins..... The new postal law in Canada makes letter postage to the United States three cents......Petitions are being circulated in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in some parts of the West, particularly in Missouri, praying the United States Congress to increase the duties on imports, and not to restore the duties on tea and coffee.

The select committee on transportation of the United States Senate have decided to recommend the following appropriations as amendments to the River and Harbor bill: For improving the Mississippi under the jetty system, $1,500,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Hennepin canal, Ohio river, and James River and Kanawha and Tennessee and Georgia routes, $600,000 each.....The report on the status of the Arkansas State government was decided by the United States House special committee on the subject in favor of the present State government and with the conclusion that there is no necessity for Congressional action....Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, succeeded in securing the passage, in the United States House, under a suspension of the rules and without debate, of his bill giving the same bounty that was paid to men enlisted for three years to the heirs of soldiers enlisted for one year only who were killed or who died from wounds or disease received in the service. This is an important bill, which will appropriate some $600,000 should it become a law. The accounts of the War department show that about thirty thousand soldiers of the three hundred and odd thousand enlisted for one year lost their lives in the service. The bounty provided by the act is $200 to the heir or heirs of each soldier. ....In the New York Legislature the bill requiring naturalized citizens to produce thieir papers every time they vote at the polls passed to a third reading......The losses by fire in New England during January amounted to $1,023,475.

UNITED STATESCONGRESS.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the act of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of ten per cent. duty.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and asked its immediate consideration, as the interest falls due in a few days; and the Federal government being responsible for it, of course it must be paid. The bill was passed.

The following bills were passed: The House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in the Territories which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; the Senate bill amendatory of and supplementary to act of March 1, 1872, entitled "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellow Stone river as a public park;" the Senate bill granting 640 acres of land to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair, deceased; the Senate bill for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

Mr. Bogy, of Mo., presented joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and had them read at the clerk's desk. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the request of Mr. Sargent, of California, Mr. Logan of Illinois, presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in reference to the bill recently introduced in the Senate, for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago. The resolutions ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and acted upon favorably. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, condemning Federal interference in Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act, and to fix the compensation of national bank examiners, which was reported lately with amendments by the Finance committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Clayton, of Ark., presented a memorial of Joseph Brooks, of that State, claiming that at the election held November 5, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of Arkansas for four years from the first Monday in January, 1873; that he was in all respects eligible, but that the government of that State has been usurped by force and fraud, and is now held by an armed force; in support of which he refers to the testimony taken and the report made by the committee of the House of Representatives. He asks that the lawful government of the State be recognized, and such action taken by Congress as will protect constitutional government in that State. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented the credentials of Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the reduction of salaries from the time therein named. Placed upon the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill and urge its passage at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress notorious gambling establishments, and if there is not such legislation to report a bill to confer such powers. Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to the improvements of Hell Gate, New York harbor, and against the proposed improvement of Kill von Kull. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. Bayard, of Deleware, opposed the bill and said according to his ideas there was a stain upon the government on account of its treatment of the Indians. They were the remnants of a great people, and the land occupied by them was their own property. It never belonged to the United States. The very object of this bill it seemed to him to be to take away their land, and that was in violation of all law.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said this was not a question affecting the government of the Indians. The Seneca Indians were fifteen times richer to-day than they were before the railroads crossed their reservation. Because they had a tribal organization that was no reason why their reservation should remain a hunting and fishing ground.

The amendments made by the committee on Indian affairs were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn, and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous questions on the engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday, and provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit or other property of the United States, except the regular appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Randall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas, 164; nays, 62.

Mr. Platt, of New York, from Post-office committee, offered a resolution authorizing amendments to be offered to the Post-office Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters, and the mode of computing the same; authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the expenses of taking weights of mails on railroads; and to pay experts and other employees in the preparation and publication of post route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain post-office advertisements in three Washington papers. Adopted.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a like resolution to allow an amendment to be offered fixing postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in the leaf, wholly unmanufactured at the place of production, only to an amount not exceeding $50 annually. Rejected—yeas, 102; nays, 108.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the committee on rules to report at the present time for amendment and action any new rules or change of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds.

The vote was announced as—yeas, 170; nays, 86, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier, who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 49.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and allow the committee on rules to report now any new rule or change of rule; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion; and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour. Carried—yeas, 181; nays, 90. The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House, and of corresponding depression on the Democratic side.

The new rule adopted the day previous was amended after a long discussion by substituting the words "two-thirds" in place of "three-fourths." The vote stood 171 to 85.

Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York, then insisted on resigning their places on the committee on rules, and after some discussion their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the rules were suspended, and a bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select committee on Louisiana.

Alcibiades had a shrewd way of diverting attention from his vices. He once paid seventy minæ (about $1,400) for a dog of remarkable size and beauty, and generally admired for its tail. He cut the tail off, and when his friends scolded him and said that everybody was vexed about the dog and abusing him, he answered, with a laugh: "That is what I want; I wish them to talk about this, that they may say nothing worse of me."

A Valuable Present.

A magnificent necklace and ear-drops of diamonds were received at the New York custom-house, for delivery to Mrs. Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch, *nee* Miss Minnie Sherman. They were sent by the Khedive of Egypt as a wedding present to the daughter of Gen. Sherman, in token of his appreciation of the advice concerning the reorganization and discipline of officers for his army given by the General during his visit to Cairo in 1873. The necklace is a perfect mass of large diamonds, artistically strung, and with still larger diamonds hanging down at intervals in the form of pendants. The ear-rings are composed of a number of the larger sized diamonds arranged to match the necklace. Both are contained in a superb jewel case of velvet and are accompanied by a congratulatory letter from the Khedive. Lieut. Fitch, accompanied by several of his wife's relatives, called at the custom-house and viewed the present. All who saw it were enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration. Congress, recently, by a joint resolution, authorized the Lieutenant to receive it. Its value is estimated at $250,000.

Saved a Choking Child.

A correspondent writing from Reno, Nev., tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese river, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pine-nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful.

Giving Up Her Children.

The following episode is given of the distress caused by the famine in Asia Minor: A Turkish lady, mother of five or six children (the eldest eight), went on board at Sansoum, to join her husband at Constantinople, who had deserted her for several years. The unfortunate woman with her ragged children had to rely on the charity of the fellow-passengers during the voyage. On landing at Eregli, the manager of the collieries having come on board, and seeing the poor children, asked the mother whether she would part with one. "Take your choice," was her answer. The manager left the ship with the oldest one, a girl of eight. Some minutes later another resident, hearing of the occurrence, also went on board, and made the acquisition of another of the children for a trifling sum. When she separated from her babes the mother did not shed one tear nor utter any complaint; misery had stifled all maternal love. She probably knew, also, that by this separation her children would be saved from starvation.

A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says: Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent, and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter, which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's-hair ropes nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the *saxaul* (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright-colored carpets, rugs, and cushions which are spread within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung upon on a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitka of the Tartar.

Two Villages.

Show me two villages, says Thoreau, one embowered in trees, and blazing with all the glories of October, the other a merely trivial and treeless waste, or with only a single tree or two for suicides, and I shall be sure that in the latter will be found the most starved and bigoted religionists and most desperate drinkers. Every washtub and milk can and gravestone will be exposed. The inhabitants will disappear abruptly behind their barns and houses, like desert Arabs amid their rocks, and I shall look to see spears in their hands. They will be ready to accept the most barren and forlorn doctrine—as that the world is speedily coming to an end, or has already got to it, or that they themselves are turned wrong side outward. They will perchance crack their dry joints at one another and call it a spiritual communication.

The Pig.

The pig was thus written up by a Georgia boy, whose composition was published in his local paper, the Griffin *News*, and was as follows: The pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't good for making stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because he roots; that is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in the mud. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pig's feet, but not until after the pig is done using 'em. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull its tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle of a pig's tail, 'cos it is crooked. Why is a pig like Tommy Grant? 'Cos he's got his nose in everybody's business. This is another conundrum, which is all I know about the pig.

An Important Bill.

A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature in the shape of a supplement to the general law for the punishment of crimes. It provides that if any mem-of a board of chosen freeholders, township committee, board of aldermen, common council, or any board of commissioners, shall be concerned in the construction of any bridge or building of any kind whatever, or any improvement whatever for the public use, or a party to the same, or in furnishing materials, goods or supplies, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall he punished by fine and imprisonment, as the court may impose.

Sewing Machine Patents.

It is said that $250,000 is in Washington to be placed where it will do the most good in aiding the sewing machine companies to extend their patents. A sewing machine that costs thirteen dollars now sells for sixty-five dollars, and will as long as large royalties are paid by the companies which manufacture them.

Will Wonders Never Cease.

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his Vinegar Bitters is now the standard restorative of the Western world. Under the operation of the new remedy, dyspeptics regain their health; the bilious and constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the consumptive and rheumatic rapidly recover; intermittent and remittent fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular tonic, alterative, and blood depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a pure medicine which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

ELECTING BY THE PEOPLE.

What a Change in the Manner of Voting is Expected to Do.

In the United States Senate, the bill amending the Constitution so that the people shall vote directly for President and Vice-President was under discussion. Morton, of Indiana, said the proposition was to amend the Constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country, it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfection of our system. The election of electors might be attended with fraud, violence and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. Under the present system too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice-President, or president of the Senate, to whom the electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it had happened that the Vice-President had counted votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1797. Mr. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801, when there was a tie. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State, one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson; there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821, Mr. Tompkins, who was a candidate, counted the vote. In 1827 Mr. Van Buren did the same thing and declared himself elected. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote, and in 1861 Mr. Breckinridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice-President would elect, It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of delegates, or fraud in their election.

The dangers and difficulties which attended the present system were many. In case of death or non-attendance of electors from any State other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose the electors from any State were evenly divided, and if one died or failed to attend, the other side could select one, and thus have the majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York, and two and a half million people might be utterly silent in their vote for President. Under the present system ten States could elect the President of the United States. It was now an election by States, not a national election. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the twenty-second joint rule of Congress, in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and said it was grossly unconstitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President independent of Congress; but this twenty-second rule made the election of President depend upon either House of Congress, as either House under the rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican, the former might throw out the Republican States, and the latter throw out the Democratic States, until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice tried, and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In an election by the House, Nebraska with her 42,000 people would have the same vote in electing a President as New York with her 5,000,000 inhabitants. Under the present system the electoral vote never approached within ten per cent. of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent.

A Scene in the House.

The following is a report of the scene in the United States House when the "filibustering" was going on to prevent the taking up of the Civil Rights bill: Cries of "regular order" came from all parts of the House, and the meaningless work of calling the roll was again proceeded with. The monotony of the clerk's voice was occasionally relieved by a demand for tellers, on seconding the demand for the yeas and nays, and some merriment was excited by the Republicans being compelled to vote for the filibustering motions of the Democrats, in order to obtain a quorum. At one time Speaker Blaine called Mr. Cessna to the chair. The Democrats took advantage of this, and worried Mr. Cessna with points of order and parliamentary questions until Mr. Blaine was compelled to resume the chair and extricate the House from the noise and difficulty into which it had drifted. Good feeling prevailed among the members, and all laughed heartily when Butler and Randall were appointed by the Speaker to count the House. Both sides were unusually vigilant all day, the Republicans hoping to catch the Democrats short of the required number on some of the votes, and the Democrats fearing that some ingenious parliamentary trap might be sprung to their discomfiture.

Sponges.

The total value of the sponges fished on the coast of Syria is from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds per annum. The production is, however, falling off through excessive fishing and the consequent exhaustion of the fishery grounds. About two hundred and fifty to three hundred boats are at present employed in this industry on the cost of Syria, manned by about fifteen hundred men. The centers of production are Tripolit Latakia, and Bartroun on the coast of Mount Lebanon. The best qualities are to be found in the neighborhood of Tripoli and Bartroun; but the boats visit all parts of the coast, from Carmel in the south to Alexandretta in the north, Sponges abound everywhere—men who. always read a paper but never pay for it Subscribe for some paper and don't be a sponge.

How we Got It.—A poor farmer in Scotland in 1750, finding it almost impossible to subsist, took great pains to have his children drive his cow where she could eat the richest and thickest grass, to house her in the winter, and feed her with carefully-stored hay; in fine, took unheard of care of his cow. The grateful animal rewarded her owner with a fine calf and an unusual abundance of milk, and thus the celebrated breed of Ayrshire cows was produced, though it was not till about the first of the present century that it was brought to perfection.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

Rusk, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced using it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

William Meazel.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

Holland House, Rockford, Ill., April 20, '74.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks for your wonderful medicine. W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill").

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For dyspepsia and debility it is a specific. —*Com.*

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—*Com.*

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powers* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½	@ 13½
Common to Good Texans	07	@ 10½
Milch Cows	80 00	@100 00
Hogs—Live	07¾	@ 07½
Dressed	07½	@ 09¼
Sheep	06¾	@ 06¾
Lambs	08	@ 08¼
Cotton—Middling	15¼	@ 15½
Flour—Extra Western	4 75	@ 5 10
State Extra	4 80	@ 5 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 23	@ 1 24½
No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 09½
Rye—State	95	@ 95
Barley—State	1 35	@ 1 35
Barley Malt	1 40	@ 1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	67	@ 68
Corn—Mixed Western	82½	@ 83½
Hay, per cwt	70	@ 1 00
Straw, per cwt	45	@ 70
Hops '74s, 45@48—'69s	08	@ 15
Pork—Mess	19 50	@19 75
Lard	13½	@ 14
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00	@14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00	@10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 85	@ 6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	30	@ 35
Petroleum—Crude 7 @7½	Refined,	13
Wool—California Fleece	28	@ 35
Texas "	35	@ 36
Australian "	36	@ 37
Butter—State	40	@ 42
Western Dairy	25	@ 27
Western Yellow	24	@ 26
Western Ordinary	20	@ 23
Pennsylvania Fine	33	@ 35
Cheese—State Factory	16½	@ 16¾
" Skimmed	05	@ 11
Western	10	@ 15
Eggs—State	30	@ 31
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 35	@ 1 35
Rye—State	88	@ 90
Corn—Mixed	82	@ 83
Barley—State	1 32	@ 1 40
Oats—State	62	@ 66
BUFFALO.		
Flour	4 75	@ 6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 05
Corn—Mixed	78	@ 79
Oats	57	@ 57
Rye	95	@ 97
Barley	1 25	@ 1 48
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	14¾	@ 14½
Flour—Extra	6 00	@ 8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 18	@ 1 18
Rye	97	@ 1 00
Corn—Yellow	78	@ 79
Oats—Mixed	66	@ 66
Petroleum	06	@ 06½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25	@ 6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 18	@ 1 22
Rye	90	@ 92
Corn—Yellow	79	@ 80
Mixed	77	@ 79
Oats—Mixed	65	@ 68
Petroleum—Crude .09½@09½	Refined,	12½

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Cures Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Constipation, Gravel, Jaundice, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Female Weakness, in all its forms, all Diseases of the Kidneys and Lungs.

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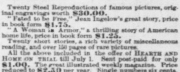

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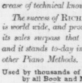

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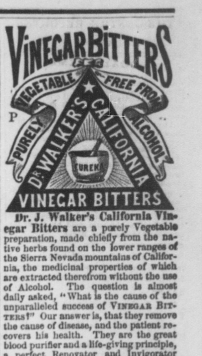

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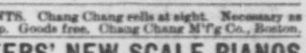

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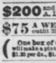

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