Grace.

Blue are her eyes, as tho' the skies
Were ever blue above them;
And dark their full fringed canopies
As though the night fays wove them.

Two roses kiss to mold her mouth;
Her ear's a lily blossom;
Her blush as sunrise in the south;
Like drifted snow her bosom.

Her voice is gay, but soft and low,
The sweetest of all trebles—
A silver brook that in its flow
Chimes over pearly pebbles.

A happy heart, a temper bright,
Her radiant smile expresses;
And like a wealth of golden light
Rain down her sunny tresses.

Life's desert clime, whose sands are Time,
Would prove a long oasis,
If 'twere your fate, my friend, to mate
With such a girl as Grace is.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Scalds.—A correspondent says that the readiest and most useful remedy for scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts, and allays the inflammation almost instantly.

Top Draining the Wheat Fields where needed, is of great importance, and it is better to do it as soon as the wheat is sown than to wait till the rains come. There are fields where it is necessary to plow out every dead furrow, but ordinarily all that need to be done is to make furrows from the lower parts of the field where water accumulates. Secure a good outlet from these, and the upper portions, unless there are hollows, will not need furrowing.

A Cure for Runaway Horses.—A gentleman exhibited before the Farmers' Club, a patent device for stopping the noses of horses so as to prevent them from running away when so inclined. He said it was very effectual, and wanted five dollars for each specimen of his device. Mr. Ely suggested that the plan would do as well for donkeys and asses as for horses; but as none of the animals came forward to be operated upon, the Club was unable to pass an opinion upon the practical working of the patent.

Voracity in Horses.—A subscriber to *Hearth and Home*, who has a horse thin in flesh, but with an enormous appetite, which prompts him to eat the litter, asks what to do about it. This inordinate appetite is a symptom of disease in the digestive organs, or of the presence of worms. If no worms have been observed, the first may be supposed to be the cause. A simple remedy is to feed to the horse a handful of wood-ashes, one ounce of sulphur, an ounce of common salt, mixed in his feed every other day. If worms are troubling the horse, give the following: one dram sulphate of iron, powdered, one ounce of flaxseed meal, and the same of sugar. Give this for one dose in a bran-mash at night and repeat in forty-eight hours.

Rotting and Sweating Apples.—Samuel Wilson, of Dodge County, Minn., tells the Farmers' Club, that he reserved twenty-five barrels of large Spitzenberg apples about the 20th of last November, and although he put them away in a cool place, when he looked over them a month later, nor more than a quarter of the entire lot was sound. He wanted to know whether the barrels in which the apples were stored should not have had holes in them. Mr. Ely said it was not the custom of large dealers to store apples in perforated barrels, as in cold weather the changes of temperature tended to make them rot. Mr. Fuller said apples generally sweated after they had been picked or had fallen, and that if they were packed before this operation had taken place they would be very likely to rot.

The Poultry "Standard of Excellence."—Some people ridicule the conventional points of high-bred fowls, which fanciers consider of so much importance, and which determine the awards of prizes at the shows. They repeat the adage, "A good horse can not be of a bad color," and ask whether an egg from an old-fashioned fowl is not as good as one laid by a bird possessing comb, wattles, and so on, of just the prescribed proportions. It may be said in reply, that it has been found necessary to establish a set of conventional points for Jersey cattle, in order that the breed may have an external badge as a sign of their intrinsic merits and the genuineness of their lineage; and if an animal relatively so large and of such slow breeding, needs a scale of arbitrary points, there must be more advantage in having an indelible token affixed to fowls, because their descent is more open to doubt in many cases, owing to their comparatively insignificant size and value, and their quick increase, and the facilities for their transportation to parts of the country remote from the parent stock.

Storing Winter Apples.—A correspondent of Laws of Life, who claims to have extended experience, is "decidedly of the opinion" that apples keep far better when put into close barrels or boxes, and secluded as much as possible from the air. When thus stored, he says they will come out in the spring full and plump as when taken from the tree. Many varities, as the Tallman Sweet, Spitzenberg, and those kinds that are not considered as long keepers, and shrivel badly, will do well treated in this way. I have, he continues, found universally that they keep better to let them lie without picking over. It is much better to pile them into a large bin across the cellar, say six or seven feet high and four or five feet wide, and cover them up tight, than to lay them on shelves. I once saw such a bin that a man had kept through the winter. About the first of April he thought he would open the windows on the side of the cellar next to the bin to let in the air, that they might keep better. I was at his place and he called my attention to the fact. Two windows over the bin were opened about ten days or two weeks, and the apples exactly opposite the windows, about one-third, rotted for as much as a foot in depth, and the remaining part on either side, were not rotted at all.

How Apple Trees Grow.—If we make a deep hole with a crowbar in the substratum of the earth, fill it with sand and mellow soil and plant apple seed in autumn near the surface of the ground where the hole was made; the next spring the seed will throw out a root directly downward, until the end reaches the strata of perpetual moisture, provided the earth is not so firm that a root cannot extend further; and a stem will commence pushing upward, at the same time bearing the apple seed on its end, to the surface, where the kernel will separate in two equal parts, forming the seed leaf of the young tree. Meanwhile, the tap-root continues to obtain a more firm hold of the soil, which fortifies the tree against injury incident to dry weather. In a congenial soil, resting on a porous subsoil, the tap-root of a tree of most any kind, will extend farther, by actual measurement, into the earth, when the tree is three or four years old, than the top has grown upward. But, when the trees have been produced from pieces of roots planted in nursery rows, they rarely send down tap-roots. Consequently such trees can be taken up and transplanted far more advantageously than if the top root was severed and left in the ground. So long as vegetation does not suffer from protracted drouths it will make no difference whether a tree has a tap-root or not. But when the roots near the surface can not imbibe one drop of moisture out of the dry soil, if there be no tap-root to bring up moisture to the leaves, the fruit must fail, and the tree will receive such injury that the half-formed buds can not yield fruit the next season. Every tree ought to spring from the seed where that tree is to grow. If a hole a few feet in diameter were dug eight feet deep, and filled with sods or mellow soil, and an apple seed or a pair seed, chestnut or hickory nut were planted in autumn, and the soil kept clean, or were mulched during summer, when the land is poor, a tree would push upward over twenty feet in one decade of years; and if the ground were rich it would grow thirty feet in the same period.

General News Summary.

The British wheat crop is disastrously deficient.

Money on call in New York last week, 3 a 5 per cent.

The National Guard of France has been disbanded.

The Knights Templars in the United States number 32,000.

The defalcation of paymaster Hodge amounts to nearly one million dollars.

At Menononee, Wis., four seamen going ashore in a yawl boat were drowned.

According to a French prophet, the earth is to destroyed by a deluge very soon.

Some 20,000 sailors attended the Seamans' Mission meetings in New York, last year.

There are 198 Lodges of Good Templars in New Jersey with a membership of 18,000.

There has been a severe earthquake along the entire western coast of South America.

A serious disturbance is expected in Jamaica, unless the home government interferes.

The London *Times* editorially deplores the continuance of antagonism between labor and capital.

Congress, it is said, is to be regularly beseiged at its next session by the women's rights advocates.

The grain prospects throughout the French departments are far better than what is generally supposed.

Mayor Hall, of New York, has removed Comptroller Connolly, and offered the position to Gen. McClellan.

The postal money-order system between the United States and Great Britain went into operation October 2.

All the union torpedoes in New York are being hunted up and thrown into the river. Several boxes have met this fate.

David Burns, of Newark, N. J., while drunk, mistook the area for the porch of his house, and sitting over, broke his neck.

A little boy aged seven years, belonging to the strong woman of O'Brien's Menagerie, died of starvation at Stormville, N. Y.

The latest reported balances in the U. S. Treasury were: Coin, $95,993,-973; currency, $6,015,335; certificates, $15,848,500.

Comptroller Connelly, of New York, has appointed A. H. Green deputy, and thrown all the affairs of the office into Green's hands.

Hon. Sidney H. Stuart, former City Judge of New York, and counsel for the murderer Foster, died of typhoid fever at his residence.

The London Labor League has denounced the introduction of foreigners into English work-shops as a dangerous political precedent.

The Russia squadron with the Grand Duke Alexis, has reached England, en route to this country. The Grand Duke will arrive about October 10th.

Goldsmith Maid trotted the first heat at Minneapolis, Wis., in 2:18¼; second heat in 2:17½. The third heat was made in 1:21. Her time at Milwaukee, second heat, was 2:17.

Major Hodge the defaulter, was appointed a Paymaster in the regular army January 17, 1867, having previously served as Additional Paymaster in the volunteer service.

The Committee of Reception for the Duke Alexis, in New York, numbers three hundred well known gentlemen, and each of them are to subscribe $100 to defray expenses.

Eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor is the penalty imposed by the English court upon Clark, the American who forged bonds in the name of Cole, banker, of Lyons and New York.

A correspondent telegraphs that he traversed the Mont Cenis tunnel in thirty-eight minutes; that the air in the tunnel is excellent and the rails perfectly level, and that the entire work has been admirably done.

Henry O. Wright, a conductor, of Bridgewater, Mass., was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of Mrs. Catharine Butterworth, who was killed while leaving his train after it had started.

The Court-martial at Marseilles sentenced the agent of the Internationalists, M. Pavy, to a term of imprisonment, and M. Paynis and a large number to be shot, for passing over to the insurgents on the 4th of April.

It is said that a new description of lava is being thrown from the crater of Vesuvius since the last eruption, consisting of crystalized salt. This beautiful phenomenon has hitherto been unknown in volcanic natural history.

A mammoth cheese, weighing 3,000 pounds, the product of one day's milking of 2,200 cows, yielding 30,105 pounds of milk, manufactured in Erie County, N. Y., was deposited for exhibition in the International Exhibition, Buffalo.

The entire congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in Newark, N. J., embracing about three hundred members, with their pastor, Rev. J. L. Sweares, have voted unanimously to go over to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Professor Dennis H. Mahan, of West Point, renowned as an eminent military engineer, whose works have become standard in military circles the world over, committed suicide by jumping from the steamboat Mary Powell into the river off Verplanck's Point.

The caisson for the New York side of the great East River bridge has been towed from the Atlantic Dock to the foot of Roosevelt street, where it will be sunk. The company hope to have the mud scooped out and the New York foundations laid by the 1st of December.

John Kelly, 17 years old, employed in Flint Works, at Trenton, N. J., while walking along the second story of the factory, stumbled and fell through a hole in the floor into the flint crackler below. He was run into the wheels and his body passed out into the water below, literally ground up.

A Chinese Widow.—A missionary in China received an extraordinary card from a lady giving him notice that she intended committing suicide at a specified date. She was young, attractive and wealthy. Unfortunately her betrothed died just before the nuptials, and she gave out that she deemed it her duty not merely to regard herself as perpetually widowed (a sacrifice considered as highly meritorious in China), but to die with her affianced husband; she therefore sent cards round to all her friends, intimating the intention alluded to. No attempt was made by her relatives, or by the legal authorities to frustrate her design; the general opinion, on the contrary, being that she was about to perform a most praiseworthy act. On appealing to the mandarins, they assured Mr. Medhurst that in deference to popular prejudice they must abstain from interference. Eventually, on the day indicated, she did deliberately sacrifice her life in the presence of thousands. A stage was erected in the open fields, with a frame over it, from which was suspended a strip of scarlet crape. One end of this she adjusted over her neck, she let fall a veil of similar material over her face, and, mounting a chair, jumped off it, her little hands "*chin chinning*" the assemblage, as her fast-failing frame twirled round with the tightening cord.

Lynch Law.—Jack Edmondson, a suspected horse-thief, was hung near his own house, in the western part of Jackson township, Mo. There were about sixty persons engaged in the affair. They tied a gag in his mouth, to prevent him calling for help, and tied his hands securely behind him. The limb to which he was hanged was more elastic than was supposed, for it appears that when suspended his feet touched the ground. Intent on hanging him, they tied another rope to his feet and fastened that to another tree, thus hanging him by both feet and neck. They left a card pinned to his clothes, upon which was written "The doom of a horse-thief."

Farming in the West.

Our readers have heard so much of the great farm of Mr. Sullivant, at Burr Oak, in Illinois, about 100 miles from Chicago, that they will be pleased to know something of the way Mr. S. farms it. From a lengthy description of the farm we copy as follows:

In 1868 Mr. Sullivant commenced work on Burr Oak with 1000 acres of corn. He bought the land from the Government at $1,25 per acre. In the following year 5000 were put in; in 1870, 9000 acres. At the present writing he has upward of 11,000 acres of corn, which promise an average of fully forty-five bushels to the acre. Besides this there are quite 5000 acres of other crops under cultivation.

But this is a comparatively small part of the work done at Burr Oak during the past four years. The estate embraces exactly sixty-five square miles—over 40,000 acres. The land, which is rolling, in some places quite broken, is in the form of a square, and has been crossed and recrossed by wide avenues hedged on either side with the Osage orange. Three hundred miles of hedge have been set out, six miles of board fence built for cattle and stock, and 150 miles of ditching (the ditches are seven feet wide, and average nearly two feet in depth) have been done to drain the wet places; numerous corn cribs, farm building, shops for various work; and a vast amount of work of all descriptions, in which a new place abounds.

Burr Oak is a beehive, with no drones about it. Mr. S. being a practical man his farm-work is perfectly systematized. The accounts show where each day's work has been done, whether it is by man or beast. His purchases are invariably made in large quantities. For instance, fifty plows, fifty cultivators, etc. This enables him to make terms of the most favorable character. The hands, mostly Swedes and Germans, are engaged about the 1st of April, and are expected to stay until the 1st of January. Two hundred and fifty men are required at present to work the farm. These, with the exception of a few who bring their own teams and work by contract, are assigned to the different farms and gangs. Mr. Sullivant is the commander-in-chief, Mr. J. M. Miner his brigadier; next twelve captains, each with three lieutenants, each lieutenant having charge of a squad of men, and immediately responsible to the captain or head of the farm for their work.

Besides the organized farm gangs, there is a considerable force constantly employed in carpenter and mason work; a regular blacksmith's shop, with its four or five smiths; men constantly busy in the repair of machinery; the harness-shop, wagon-shop, painters. In the fall of the year Mr. Sullivant finds it necessary to detail a certain number of men as gunners to kill or drive away the innumerable flocks of wild geese and ducks which would otherwise destroy thousands of bushels of grain. In speaking of this, he says: "I tried at first to equalize the thing by planting a few hundred more acres, but my feathered boarders forced me to drain some of the lakes and ponds before I could get them to come in more reasonable force."

Each evening reports of the day's work are made to the proprietor. Ten hours work is required from each man, and at noon each day two hours rest is given to man and beast.

The regular farm-work of Burr Oak, which is essentially a corn farm, is the breaking of raw prairie, planting, cultivating, and harvesting. Oxen are principally used in breaking, and with the breaking-plow a furrow twenty inches in width is cut. This appears to be merely a turning of the sod, for the furrow is but two and a half to three inches in depth. This work is done during spring, summer, and fall, and the land, if plowed sufficiently early (any time before the 20th of June), may be at once planted with corn, which is not cultivated or worked in any way until it is harvested. The yield will average twenty bushels to the acre, breaking is rated at $2,75 per acre and planting twenty-five cents. A bushel of corn will fully plant eight acres of land. A man and team will plant twelve and a half acres, and run the furrows to a guiding stake. This is summer or fall work. In the spring following this land is harrowed, planted, and cultivated in the same manner as old land. The crop abundantly repays the outlay. Old ground is plowed from the 1st of April until the 10th of June. With a steel plow and horses or mules, two and a quarter acres is a fair day's work. A man and four yoke of oxen will harrow, with gang-harrows, from twenty-five to thirty acres per diem. The cultivation is done entirely by machinery, and very completely, the number of times the crop is gone over depending on the condition of the ground—generally from three to four. Some idea of this cultivation of corn by machinery may be gathered from the mention that in one single field the writer saw no less than 123 cultivators, each worked by one man and two mules or horses. Scattered about at convenient points were boys with low trucks or wagons, on which were casks filled with water, to be used for drinking purposes by the workers. Burr Oak is a temperance farm—whisky being only used for snake bites; even then its owner is doubtful whether the whisky will not injure the man more than the snake bite. The work of cultivation finished, the crop is said to be laid up, and breaking, ditching, and other farm-work is in order until the harvest, at which time the men are told off in squads composed of two gangs of six to a gang. A boss, two wagons, and four horses are allotted to each squad. A gang takes five rows of corn, and an average of fifty bushels of corn is cribbed for every man's day's work. The cribs are long wooden sheds of sixty-four feet length, twelve feet width, and twelve feet height, with the roof slooping four feet. They are set in couples at favorable points, and crib three thousand bushels each. When a shipment of grain is to be made, power shellers are set to work between the cribs. Trains are contracted for through to New York, thus avoiding two or three commissions, as well as elevator risks and charges—in all a saving of nearly the cost of producing the grain. The corn is bright yellow, and brings in the market a good price.

The machinery in use at Burr Oak would handsomely stock two or three agricultural implement stores: 150 steel plows, of different styles; 75 breaking plows; 142 cultivators, of several descriptions; 45 corn-planters; 25 gang-harrows, etc. The ditching-plow, a huge affair of eighteen feet in length, with a share of eleven feet by two feet ten inches, is worked by sixty-eight oxen and eight men. These finish from three to three and a half miles of excellent ditch each day of work. The oldest hedges (Osage orange) are but three years' growth, but now stand full seven feet high, and much of it is pig-tight. Even here machinery is called in, and the rows are clipped by a sort of an upright mower. The nursery for young trees and plants is well stocked, and many years will not elapse before Burr Oak has other groves than the one from which it derives its name. It is proposed to presently sink artesian wells, which will generally strike the water-vein at the depth of 140 to 150 feet.

The stock of Burr Oak is at present 350 mules, fifty horses, and fifty yoke of cattle. There may be 1000 or 1200 hogs, and a magnificent herd of milch cows, mostly Durhams, and very valuable.

An entire section of land is devoted to raising produce for feeding stock and hands. There are 2500 acres of tame grass, which will cut an average of a ton and a half to the acre; besides this much wild grass is cut.

A New Dodge.—A new thieving dodge is out, as practised on railroads with success by females who enter the cars, and finding a gentleman sitting alone, ask if the other seat is occupied. The gentleman at once motions her to be seated, when she politely asks him if he won't allow her to sit by the window. Of course this request is also granted; and she becomes seated. Presently she finds that there is not air enough in the car, and requests the gentleman to raise the window. He at once rises to do so, and as he leans over her she picks his pocket or removes his watch, which she passes to a male confederate in the next seat behind.

Improved Stock.

The present high price of thorough-bred stock, while it limits the business of breeding to men of capital, does not necessarily prevent the ordinary farmer from procuring male animals wherewith to improve his native stock. A stock of grade cows for the dairy may be gradually gathered up by the expenditure of from fifty to two hundred dollars. Many breeders of Jersey cattle will dispose of a young bull calf for a very small sum, because its color does not suit their taste, while in respect to its pedigree, or other useful qualities, it may be faultless. Such an animal purchased young and well cared for will become useful for raising calves, at a year old. A yearling heifer of his get will, by the use of another such animal become profitable at two years old, and its calf will be three quarters bred, and it is quite likely to become as valuable for the dairy as a pure bred animal that could not be purchased for less than $300 or $400.

The produce of this cow would be seven-eighths bred, and if care is taken in selecting the parents, would show little difference from entirely pure animals. Cooperation among a few neighbors who would each procure and keep a young bull, whose services they might exchange with each other to prevent close breeding, would soon change the appearance as well as the productive qualities of the stock of quite a large district. The main point to be guarded against is not to breed from any but pure stock. All male grade animals should be emasculated or go to the butcher, while young. The use of the grade bull ought not to be permitted. Here is where many a mistake is made. In the course of four or five years quite a herd of three-quarter or seven-eighth bred animals would accumulate, and the profit would begin to come in. Ayrshire and Jersey cattle should be the breeds aimed at, as these are excellently fitted for the dairy, and are profitable fed for the butcher on ordinary farms. They are exceedingly tractable, quiet and orderly, and large milkers, and yield much butter of good color and flavor.

The Devon and Durham are better fitted for the grazier, and would be more suitable where beef is the object aimed at. But whatever the breed chosen, care should be taken to avoid neglect, or loss will inevitably ensue. We have known cases where money has been invested in thorough-bred stock which has been treated as though its blood alone would be sufficient to protect it from neglect, exposure and starvation. The natural consequence of such a mistake was made a ground of complaint against the breeder, and led to dissatisfaction and disgust. The old adage, "blood will tell," true as it may be, is no talisman against such an error. The refined nature of an animal carefully bred through many generations, will often enable it to sustain much ill treatment, but it will not thrive under it. When possessed of a specimen of such stock, give it fair treatment—pampering is unnecessary, as it is unwise—but care and proper feed and attention will make the investment a greatly profitable one.

A Child Starved to Death.

Connected with O'Brien's Menagerie troupe is a performer known as "Atalie, the man with the iron jaw," and also a French woman, who is denominated the "Strong Woman." They take with them also a little boy, seven years of age, who was purchased in Paris by the French woman for $100, especially to aid the performance. It was this little fellow's duty to be thrown about by the man with the iron jaw in various ways, every one being dangerous in the extreme—as, for instance, in one scene he is fastened to the iron-jawed man by a belt, and the two are drawn up to the top of the tent, where the man fires a pistol and is let down; then in some way the little fellow is hoisted up the same distance, hanging by an ingenious contrivance from the man's jaw. He is also required to aid the French woman in a scene where she places a six-pounder on her shoulder, and he gets up on her shoulder and fires it off. It seems, therefore, necessary that he should not become too heavy for the business. While stopping at Stormville, N. Y., the French woman from some cause is alleged to have tied the little boy's hands behind him and shut him in a room alone. Staggering to the window he begged of the cook to put up a ladder and give him a piece of bread and butter. She had to throw it on the floor, when he snatched it up and devoured it eagerly. Another boy, observing the movement, informed the French woman of it. She at once flew into a rage, and going to the boy's room it is said beat him unmercifully, saying, "How dare you do so when I told you if you did I would pound you?" The little fellow begged her not to whip him, for he would not do it again. He did not look as if there was a drop of blood in his body. When his condition was ascertained, a physician was called in, but the boy died the same night, and was buried the next morning. The physician has said he died of starvation. A Poughkeepsie paper says that the cruelty practiced by this woman and the iron-jaw man on the child have attracted attention elsewhere, and both have been denounced by the press. These parties were arrested in Philadelphia some months ago for cruelty to this same child, and managed to escape punishment.

Latest Fashion Notes.

Round hats for ladies will be worn very high this Fall.

White silk with a white satin stripe is a new material for wedding dresses.

Some very beautiful muffs for next season have appeared, made of the feathers of rare birds.

Many cashmere sacks are made with what is called the Zouave hood, which is very pretty and graceful.

A new style of fan has just appeared, made of satin and lace, which when opened is in the shape of a butterfly.

Veils made like long scarfs with square ends are worn. They are fastened at the back, and fall with long ends at the back.

A number of married ladies have clubbed together and agreed not to dance round dances with any but their own husbands.

Very pretty collars of linen trimmed with lace, the corners being in the shape of a butterfly, with a bow of muslin and lace to match.

Cameo rings and necklaces mounted with diamonds or pearls are in special favor, also sets of sardonyx, mounted in burnished gold.

Very beautiful waists for dinner toilette for ladies are of white lace over high colored silk dresses, and belted in with a large bow and sash ends.

Velvet cloaks for next season are to be made in the shape of two capes, one longer than the other and elaborately embroidered and covered with lace.

The Very Same.—An anecdote of Peter Hinds, a well-known stage driver of New Hampshire, is worth telling. Early one season Peter had his coach overhauled, and painted to look as good as new. Just as he had set his face down a steep hill he heard a shout behind him: "Hallo, you there! hold on a spell, will ye?" Peter drew up his two horses on the slant of the hill with great difficulty, and waited until the man came up, who walked leisurely round the coach, and then looking up to Peter, said: "I guess, arter all, that that's the same coach you had last year." Like a flash, Peter smacked his whip across the fellow's face, shouting, "Yes, by thunder! and the same whip, too!" and headed for Concord at a two-forty rate.

Another Cattle Disease.—The cattle in Fayette County, Illinois, are dying in considerable numbers of a new disease that manifests itself by the animal's scratching and rubbing the jaws until they exhibit symptoms of madness by running and bellowing, and most invariably die in about twelve hours. Milch cows appear to be the most subjected to the malady, which seems to be spreading. Various remedies have been tried to arrest the disease, without effect.

The Serpent in the Household.

The terrible "trunk" tragedy, followed closely by other tragedies well nigh as terrible, have startled and shocked the nation. This time the serpent has thrust his hissing tongue into our very faces; but there is a whole brood like unto him nestling still in dark concealments. Into two or three dens of death the daylight of detection has streamed; but they are only specimens of a class more numerous than we have dreamed of. They are fresh proofs of the fact that in our great cities there exists a distinct class of "institutions," organized for the sole purpose of extinguishing human life. They are "run" by a body of infamous creatures, whose only trade is to murder! While we are sending our money and our missionaries to convert heathen women, who are throwing their babes into the Ganges, we have among us scores of dens to which our own women go voluntarily for the murder of the unborn! So prosperous are these abortion-dens that their proprietors can buy farms and drive fine carriages! Such prosperity bespeaks large patronage. Who are the patrons?

It is an undeniable fact that many of them are under the solemn vows of wedlock. Some of these, having broken the Seventh Commandment, are driven to break the Sixth Commandment to conceal their transgression. They commit murder to hide adultery. But another and a larger class are those who regard the sweetest blessings of wedlock as a burden and a bane. Instead of feeling that "children are a heritage of the Lord," these most unnatural "monsters" regard them as a plague and a nuisance—a heavy tax on time and strength and purse, a hindrance to their gayeties, or hateful intruders upon their ease and self-indulgence. So, rather than become mothers they become murderers! Nor is it only in those hideous slaughter-houses where the modern Herods slay the innocents that these deeds of darkness are done. This crime is perpetrated in hundreds of private dwellings. The "medicines" and "reliefs" so widely and wickedly advertised are sent for and used for the prevention of maternity. Medical art has devised a dozen "sure and easy" methods for destroying the germs of infant life. That they are used to an extent almost incredible is well known by family physicians, who are called upon to repair the ravages of these vile potions. For these methods are not so "easy" after all. They cost many a woman a ruined constitution. They cost the power of after propagation. They sometimes cost the life of the guilty wife who harbors this serpent in the home-nest. We heard lately of the death of a gay and beautiful wife in the pangs of premature childbirth. The terrible secret came out that her constitution had been utterly ruined by a half-dozen previous crimes of abortion. The broken law of God "found her out" at last. Every woman who practises any method to destroy an unborn life does it at her own peril! The serpent stings the breast that harbors it.

That secret crimes for the prevention of offspring are fearfully prevalent and on the increase is an undoubted fact. One proof is found in the relative decrease in the size of families. A fine, bountiful progeny is frequently spoken of as an old-fashioned family—such a family as was common before the "sure and easy" arts of fœticide. Other proofs are found in the shattered health of wives. Others still are furnished by family physicians. Is it not time that this dangerous and diabolical crime was stopped? Should not every pulpit thunder against it? Should not physicians be plain and emphatic in their warnings to the wedded pairs whom they may suspect of these secret sins? They are not so "secret" as their perpetrators may imagine. Murder will out!

But it is not alone among the married that the crime of child-murder or the arts of abortion find their patrons. Thousands of the unmarried, who have sinned against God's law of chastity, flee to these accursed arts to hide their shame. The poor Paterson girl who was stung to death by this serpent, was but one of an increasing army of victims. Let us not stop with results; but go back to causes. Why is the sin of licentiousness (in all its phases) growing so rapidly?—*N. Y. Independent.*

Now and Then.—The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* speaks of the great change produced in the morals of farmers by the introduction of agricultural machines. Under the old system of hand labor, harvest time was a season of feeding and swilling from morning to night. The farm kitchen was converted into a place not unlike the tap-room of a public house; and when extra rapidity of work was required the usual way of obtaining it was to supply the laborers with almost unlimited quantities of food and drink. Flitches of bacon, cask after cask of ale and cider were brought out and disappeared with most remarkable celerity. As the result, harvest time was the time of drunkenness, and consequently—for boors cannot drink without becoming brutes—fighting, accidents, and immorality were the order of the day. Inebriated reapers armed with sickles would assault each other, and bloody battles would ensue; or they would tumble off ladders and corn stacks, and roll ingloriously under wagon wheels—proceedings which not at all make one believe in the poetic myth of the reapers merrily singing "harvest home." The introduction of machinery on the farm has largely done away with this, and in lieu of the time-honored bacon and beer, laborers receive a full equivalent in wages, and thus the machine becomes a great moral engine.

Five members of the Milwaukee Common Council have banded together and sued the *Evening Wisconsin* for libel.

The Magazines.

The American Odd Fellow is on our table. In its list of contents we find numerous articles worthy of note; among them: Choice Stories; Scientific and Curious Facts; An Odd Fellow Abroad; Odd Fellow Gems; Letters from Under a Lamp-post; Humors of the Day; Notes of Travel; Ladies' Olio; Rebekah Department; Extensive Correspondence; Choice Miscellany and Poetry, etc. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau St., N. Y. City. $2.50 per year; $1.25 per vol.

The Little Corporal for October is an attractive number, containing contributions from Mrs. E. D. Kendall, Annie Clyde, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, P. Fishe Reed, Susan Coolidge, W. O. C., Olive Thorne, A. E. H., Mary E. C. Wyeth, Martha Powell Davis, Mary Spring Walker and Madge Torbett. Three extra numbers are given to all new subscribers for 1872 who send their names before November 1st. $1.50 a year. Published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill

Arthur's Lady's Magazine for October is on our table. It contains no less than five handsome illustrations, with contributions from the pens of many favorites, including the editor, T. S. Arthur. Its table of contents is made up of stories, sketches, "The Home Circle," editor's department, fashions, etc.

The Galaxy.—The articles of chief interest in the Galaxy for October are "Love's Choice," a poem by Mr. Winter; "Popular Fallacies," by Benson; "The One Term Principles," by Horace Greeley; "The Nether Side of New York," by Edward Craspsy; "A Reminiscence of Alexandre Dumas," by B. Phillips; "Ought We to Visit Her," by Mrs. Edwards; "The Great Fair" at Niji-Novgorod, by Junius Henri Browne; "The Eustace Diamonds," by Anthony Trollope; and "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet.

The Childrens Hour.—T. S. Arthur & Sons announce that their premium for 1872 will be an original chromo, entitled "The Church Mouse." The Hour, edited by T. S. Arthur, and published in Philadelphia is a premium in itself, at least all the little ones think so.

Atlantic Monthly.—Contents of October number: "Their Wedding Journey." Part IV. By W. D. Howells. "Kate Beaumont." Part X. By J. W. DeForest. "The Intermingling of Religions," by L. Maria Child. "Two." A Poem by T. B. Aldrich. "June Days in Venice," by H. H. "An Evening with Mrs. Hawthorne," by T. W. Higginson. "A Newport Romance," by Bret Harte. "Watch and Ward," Part III, by H. James, Jr. "Free Trade—Revenue Reform," by Edward Atkinson. "Marble or Dust?" a Poem by Mrs. S. M. B. Platt. "Our Whispering Gallery." Tenth Paper. By James T. Fields. "A Love Letter," by Burr G. Hosmer. "My Birthday," a Poem by John G. Whittier. "Kaweah's Run," by Clarence King. "On an old Latin Text-Book," by T. W. Higginson. Recent Literature.

Our Young Folks.—Contents of October number: "Jack Hazard and his Fortunes," Part X., by J. T. Trowbridge. "Work," a Poem by Mary N. Prescott. "Hermy at the Show," by Lulu Gray Noble. "Only a Needle," by Olive Thorne. "Something about Monkeys," by M. W. McEntee. "Pussy-clover," a Poem by Lucy Larcom. "The King of Birds," by Harvey Wilder. "Molasses, Soft Soap and Cider," by Ralph Ives. "The Rain Song," a Poem by R. S. Palfrey. "The Mouse and his Friends," by Anna Moore. "Our Young Contributors;" "The Evening Lamp"; "Our Letter Box." With profuse Illustrations.

The English Mine Disaster.

From our English papers we have details of the sad disaster which took place at Wigan, England, and in which 69 persons lost their lives. These collieries have only been at work a few years, and the pit in which the frightful disaster took place was only commenced last October, with a view of working the Wigan nine-foot seam, or the six-foot seam, as it is called in other parts of the country.

Although everything that skill and science could accomplish to render its working secure has been done, yet it must be admitted that the miners go down to work it with their lives literally in their hands. The men, had, however, great confidence in the management. The nine-foot seam is worked at a depth of 480 yards, but the depth of the pit is about 700 yards. Below the nine-foot, which travels north and south, is the cannel seam, which is some hundred yards below. Both these seams are worked by the downcast shaft, and the owners are extending the upcast workings to the Arley seam, which lies to a still greater depth. A party of sinkers were at work at the time in the upcast shaft. The explosion occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning, sixty-three men and boys being employed in the nine-foot level, fifty in the cannel seam, besides six sinkers. Three of these sinkers were in the act of descending the upcast shaft to join their fellows at the bottom, when from the downcast shaft came that terrible sound, like the discharge of a cannon, which told the fearful tale of the occurrence of another explosion. There followed almost immediately a fearful discharge of soot and smoke from the upcast, which hung like a pall over the surrounding district. At the downcast shaft the stage, which was standing on a raised platform, was hurled from its position, and the banksman had a most narrow escape, while at the second shaft the gearing suffered so complete a wreck that the brownman, Oaks, is at a loss to know how he escaped from the wreck with his life. As it was, he suffered severe bruises, and had to be taken home in a conveyance. Parties of workmen were quickly set to work. At the upcast shaft the winding apparatus was repaired, so that the "hoppett" might be drawn up, which was still hanging in the shaft. It took over an hour to accomplish this work. When at last the cage was brought to the surface many anxious eyes were directed toward it, as a faint hope was entertained that the sinkers might be still in it. It was, however, empty, and no further doubt could be entertained of the fate of the men. A cap which was found in the gearing above the shaft was supposed to have belonged to one of these men. The "hoppett" was then lowered with great caution with three men as far as the cannel seam. After a short interval the cage was raised, and it brought back, amid the breathless silence of the spectators, five colliers, who announced, to the relief of some of the anxious relatives who crowded the bank, that all was safe in the cannel seam, but that the explosion had occurred in the "nine-foot." The fifty men who worked in the cannel seam were quickly brought to bank, and every one's energies were then directed to the establishment of a communication by means of the downcast shaft, by which means alone the "nine-foot" could be reached. A short distance above the nine-foot is the four-foot. It was believed that there were no men in this part of the collery at the time of the explosion, but when the first exploring party descended they found at the mouthing the underlooker, the furnaceman, and a bricksetter. These were all alive, and were at once sent to the surface. The explorers then descended to the nine-foot, where a terrible scene was presented. Here the full force of the explosion appeared to have taken place. Timbers and broken curves were strewn about, and here and there lay the dead, the majority of whom were most fearfully mutilated by the scathing force of the fire-damp and the violence of the projectiles which were hurled along the causeways. The living were crying bitterly for water, which, with other restoratives, was supplied to them by the willing hands of the brave men who were risking their lives to save them. The exploring party was in charge of Mr. John Bryham, son of the manager of Rose Bridge Colleries, and Mr. William Pickard, miners' agent. The living were at first sent up, and one of the men in the agonies of his dying struggles, nearly threw himself out of the hoppett. His agony was so acute that it took four men to hold him. He died shortly after he got to the surface. Mr. Pickard, on coming to the surface reported that the pit was on fire in both levels of the nine-foot, but especially in the south level. It was then determined to send down a number of extincteurs and a supply of buckets to quench the fire. Up to this time ten men had been brought up, seven from the nine-foot and three from the four-foot, one of the former having died. Everything appeared to go on favorably for a further examination of the workings, when, shortly after 3 o'clock, those who were standing on the bank noticed a cessation of the smoke in the upcast shaft, followed by two gusts of wind, which indicated that another explosion had occurred. Great fears were felt for the safety of the exploring party under Mr. John Bryham, consisting of about ten persons. The cage was in the shaft at the time, and it is needless to add that the winding was carried on as quickly as safety would permit. The excitement was now most intense. The cage, amid a suspense in which minutes seemed like hours, was quickly brought to the surface, but it was not until the third ascent that Mr. Bryham appeared in the hoppett. The entire exploring party reached the surface in safety, but some of them had made some very narrow escapes. They reported that there had been a great many falls of roof, and the blast had overturned everything and extinguished the lights. Mr. Bryham was, at the time, examining an opening, and he might have been lost if he had not been in company with some one conversant with the workings. The matter was anxiously debated, and the engineers came to the conclusion that they would allow no more explorers to go down in the pit, as it would be running a serious risk to life. It was felt that there was no chance of any more men being alive in the pit, and it was determined to stop the downcast shaft, in order to extinguish the fire which was now raging in the pit. The number of bodies in the pit is sixty-nine, of whom six are sinkers.

The American Institute Fair.

The annual fairs of the American Institute seem now likely to be as regularly held at the Empire Rink, Third Avenue, New York, as they were in old times at Castle Garden. That is, they will be held there until the Institute erects a building for a perpetual Industrial Exhibition, for be it known that the directors have such a plan under consideration, and although it can only be carried out at an estimated cost of $2,000,000, the project seems to be in a fair way of realization. While this perpetual exhibition is assuming definite shape and approaching accomplishment, they are contented to accommodate themselves with the Rink, which is each year enlarged for their accommodation. The original interior area of this building was 61,250 square feet. To this 9,720 square feet were added in 1869, and a similar amount in 1870; and at least 13,000 square feet of floor and gallery have been added this year, to meet the increased demand for space. This last increase has been made by extending the building up to Third Avenue, which involved the erection of a wooden addition 105 feet deep by 48 wide, forming a spacious entrance and providing room for a suite of offices and a dining-room on the ground floor, with an extensive art gallery on the second floor.

An invalid once complained to his neighbor of a Shanghai which the latter kept. The bird was a terrible nuisance, and gave him no peace day or night. "But," said the skeptical owner, "my cock only crows a few times a day. I don't see how that can annoy you so much." "Because," replied the sufferer, "you don't take into account the times when I am expecting him to crow."

The Stolen New York Vouchers.

Our New York files give us details of the arrest of three persons for theft of the missing vouchers from the city hall. The vouchers were kept in pigeon holes in the Controller's office, and the secret was let out by Mary Conway, a servant in the family of Edwin M. Haggerty, who is implicated in the theft. Haggerty is quite a young man, of good personal appearance and manners, and is invariably dressed in the most fashionable style. He was a member of the old Board of Councilmen, and was subsequently elected as its Clerk, but was soon replaced. He was a member of the Americus Club, and was appointed to his present position of Janitor of the new Court-house about two years ago.

The servant girl testifies that on the morning of the 10th, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Haggerty came into her room in her night-dress and said to her: "It is too early to get up yet; "I said to her: "Being as I am up, I guess I will dress myself;" as I was dressed I went out into the hall. I saw Mr. Haggerty come out of the door with a bundle of papers under his arm, and bring them up to his bedroom. Each bundle of papers was tied with a pink tape or ribbon. I saw a man in gray clothes going into Mrs. Haggerty's room with another bundle of papers like those Mr. Haggerty had; the next I saw was this man with the gray clothes going down with a pillow case on his back, full of what looked like papers, shaped like the bundle Mr. Haggerty had. She also testified that she found the range full of burnt and burning papers, and Mrs. Haggerty with a poker was stirring them up to make them burn faster.

On Thursday morning, when Mr. Haggerty came into the kitchen, he came to me, running in, and said, "Mary." I said, "Sir." Said he, "I don't want you to speak of what you saw passed here on Sunday morning; I don't want you to tell these old women or old men in the building; Charley Balch did it for me and I did it for another man." I said, "I haven't told it to any one." He said, "You did tell it to Kitty," (his wife.) I said, "She knew as much about it as I did; she saw the papers burning."

On Saturday night I went down to the market where Mrs. Haggerty keeps a stand, and told her that I was going to leave for a few days until this mess would be settled, for fear there would be any arrest, and I should be kept as a witness; she told me all I had to say was that I knew nothing at all about it; I told her a false oath I would never make; what I saw with my own eyes I would swear to; she told me that I could do as I chose about it—that I might go against Mr. Haggerty if I chose.

I went down to the market again on Tuesday, and the first thing she said to me was, "By Christ Almighty, Mr. Haggerty will take your life!" I says to her, "What for?" She said, "What you told Mark." I said, "I have told him the truth about the robbery." She said, "Your life will be taken, by Christ Almighty."

The servant girl then told the officers all she knew about the matter.

The committment order of the Court declared that Edwin M. Haggerty, and Charles Balch being charged upon the oaths of Superintendent Kelso and Thos. Creery with having on the 10th day of September burglariously entered the County Bureau, in the Controller's office, in the County Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the Sixth Ward of the city of New York, and feloniously took, stole, and carried away papers, vouchers, and documents, the property of the Corporation of the City of New York, and of the Supervisors of the County of New York, were to be held in custody by the Warden until such time as the charge should be thoroughly investigated by the Court.

In 1866 a company of eleven gentlemen raised the vast sum of $2,125,000, which was offered to Mr. Bennett for the New York *Herald*, but firmly rejected, and the latter will doubtless be retained always in his family.

Mr. Charles W. Hassler's success in business is an instance of what perseverance, intelligence, and integrity may accomplish. Mr. Hassler has devoted his personal attention to the specific branch of the Banking and Brokerage business relating to Railroad Bonds, and there is probably no one better posted than he is in all that appertains to them. His well known advertisement, "Railroad Bonds," "Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall street, New York," has attracted attention in all parts of the country, and largely increased his business. "Write to him if you wish anything in this line."—*From the Christian Union of Sept. 6th. Henry Ward Beecher, editor.*

FINANCIAL.

Investment Securities.

Jay Cooke & Co., are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for U. S. Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information, as well as the bonds themselves, will be furnished on application by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a .12½
First quality	.11½	a .11
Medium	.10½	a .11½
Inferior	.06	a .08½
Milch Cows	35.00	a85.00
Hogs—Live	.04	a .07
Dressed	.09	a .10½
Sheep	.05	a .07½
Cotton Middling	.20½	a .21½
Flour—Extra Western	6.35	a 6.75
State Extra	6.30	a 6.60
Wheat—Amber Western	1.57	a 1.58
" State	1.58	a 1.60
White Genesee Extra	1.50	a 1.70
Rye—Western	.90	a 1.00
Barley—State	.75	a .90
Corn—Mixed Western	.65	a .75
Oats—Western	.45	a .55
Pork—Mess	13.50	a15.00
Lard	.9	a .10
Petroleum—Crude	14½	Refined .24½
Butter—State	.25	a .38
Ohio W. R.	.26	a .28
" Fancy	.34	a .36
Western ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a .37
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.07	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15
Eggs—State	.15	a .18
BOSTON.		
Flour—Superfine	$4.75	a 5.00
Extra	5.50	a 6.00
Corn	.77	a .78
Oats	.66	a .70
Clear Pork	13.50	a16.00
Lard	.09½	a .11
Butter—Common	.18	a .23
Choice Lots	.30	a .40
Cheese	.5	a .12
Eggs—Western	.15	a .16
Eastern	.17	a .18
Grass Seed—Clover	.10	a .10½
Timothy	5.50	a 6.00
Red Top	25.50	a 6.00
Hay—Choice	30.00	a33.00
Common	20.00	a22.00
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.75
Prime	6.00	a 6.60
Fair Grades	4.50	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 7.25
Inferior	3.50	a 4.00
Hogs—Live	4.50	a 5.00
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.25
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.75
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.48	a .52
Barley—No. 2, new	.60	a .62
Oats—No. 2	.30	a .32
Rye—No. 2	.63	a .65
Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.10	a 1.18
Lard	.08	a .09
Pork—Mess	13.25	a14.50
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.75	a 7.50
Sheep	3.50	a 6.80
Hogs—Live	6.50	a 8.00
Flour	5.50	a 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.28	a 1.32
Corn	.60	a .63
Oats	.30	a .32
Rye	.70	a .75
Barley	.75	a .80
Lard	.10	a .10½
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.50	a 1.65
Rye—State	.90	a .95
Corn—Mixed	.72	a .75
Barley—State	.95	a 1.00
Oats—State	.45	a .55
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	6.00	a 6.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.49	a 1.52
White	1.50	a 1.65
Corn—Yellow	.75	a .78
Mixed	.70	a .75
Petroleum—Crude	17½	refined. 23½
Beef Cattle	.07	a .09½
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	.19	a .19½
Flour—Extra	7.00	a 8.00
Wheat—Amber	1.55	a 1.65
Corn	.75	a .85
Oats	.48	a .51

Physiologists say that our Bodies are renewed once in seven years. The material of which they are reconstructed is the blood, and unless it be fully charged with the elements of vitality, the strength and health of the system decline. Of all blood depurents, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is the safest and most infallible. There is no disease, arising from depravation of the blood, which it will not speedily cure.

Wanted.—The sureties on the bonds of Collectors of internal revenue against whom suits have been commenced for balances due the Government, are very generally asking for a continuance of the suits until the next term of the Court. Commissioner Douglass uniformly declines to accede to any requests of this character, being determined to press suits in all these cases.

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Two or three doses of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

The best Water-pipe, also the cheapest when strength and durability are considered, is the Tin-lined Lead Pipe, manufactured by the Colwells, Shaw & Willard M'f'g Co., No 213 Centre street, New York.

VEGETINE

Is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of Nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, *&c.*, before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

THE
NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER

Nothing, except the Sewing Machine, has ever been invented which so much relieves the labor of the household as the Wringer. But its usefulness does not end here. The saving of clothing is of much greater importance. It is often remarked that articles of fine texture last twice as long when wrung in a Wringer as when wrung by hand. * * The Novelty has Cog-wheels on both ends. * * The rolls are allowed to separate freely at either end. These, besides other advantages which it contains, seem to be indispensable to a practical wringer.—*New York Independent.*

The Novelty Wringer has become an indispensable institution in thousands of families. And we believe its great and increasing popularity is fully merited—for the Novelty evidently possesses all the requisites of a first-class, practical machine. Indeed, after using one for many months in our own family, we are prepared to indorse the Novelty as unsurpassed (the laundress says unequaled) by any of the several wringers previously tried.—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

Sold everywhere. Sold everywhere.

N. B. PHELPS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
102 Chambers St., N. Y.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas Canker, Salt, Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL
Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, May 1st, 1871.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail, sixty-three doz. (756 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12th, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any Remedy, for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am personally cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
Al GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

Will All Those Who Suffer
—FROM—
CONSUMPTION
—OR—
COUGH,
—PLEASE—
Read The Following Letter from a Well-known Druggist?

Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 29, 1871.

Gentlemen:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day, that I thought I would write you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, has suffered with consumption for several years, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery; her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock p. m., as directed, a dose every hour, until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated three pints of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house, and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.

Yours respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

is without doubt, the best expectorant remedy ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

It is sold by all Medicine Dealers

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS
EUREKA

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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