Farm, Garden and Household.

Farm Notes.

A Kentucky farmer keeps a tame snake in his corn crib, and he finds him cheaper than mice.

In putting up stoves, make a thorough examination. More houses are burned from defective flues than from all other causes combined, probably ten to one.

Some of the farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania have formed a company, with a capital of $50,000, for the manufacture of fertilizers, and especially for grinding bone, that genuine articles may be had.

The grand cavalcade at Guilford, Conn., was formed of 141 yoke of cattle, one seven-horse team, two six-horse teams and 15 two-horse teams. Two decorated carts, one drawn by 34 oxen and the other by 70, attracted special attention.

A foreign scientific journal suggests a method of pickling meat with rapidity and success. The meat is to be rolled in a mixture of 16 oz. of salt, ½ oz. saltpeter, and 1 oz. of sugar, so that all parts are completely salted. It is then wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth previously scalded and dried, and placed in a porcelain vessel.

Several wide-awake gardeners have recorded an experience to the effect that by preparing the soil and sowing peas in autumn—but so late as to preclude the possibility of sprouting before the ground freezes—they secure a crop in Spring considerably earlier than by adopting the usual course. The plan seems worth trying.

A good many years ago a wealthy farmer owning several hundred acres of land remarked to a neighbor that he wished he could hire one or two acres for a buckwheat patch. That incident shows the regard in which this crop has been held by the best farmers. The good man's scul yearned for buckwheat cakes, but he could not make himself willing to use his own well-tilled and productive acres on which to grow the raw material. If he did he could not well sow spring grain the following season, and unless he sowed buckwheat without interruption he must some time lose a crop before the patch could be again seeded. Buckwheat is popularly considered the poor man's crop. It is almost always got in on the least productive land, often only half prepared, and at the last may be cut off entirely by an untimely frost. And yet there are few crops which will better pay for careful preparation of the soil.

Wine Making.

Grape culture and the manufacture of domestic wines being on the increase in this country, we publish the following directions for making five gallons of grape wine by a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph:* Express the juice from twenty pounds of grapes; rinse the pulp and skins in as much water as will cover them; mash them and strain them through a coarse cloth; add to this the juice and put in two pounds of brown sugar to each gallon. When the sugar is dissolved pour the whole into a keg, having the bung open, and let it stand where the temperature will be about seventy degrees until fermentation ceases; then bung up tight and let it rest for a month to settle, when it should be drawn off quietly, the keg well washed, and the wine returned to it, adding one pound of good raisins, and if it does not seem sweet enough two pounds of sugar may be added to the whole. The necessity of doing this depends on the kind and quality of the grapes. The wine should remain undisturbed until the keg is wanted the next season, when it may be bottled for use.

Planting Orchards.

If it is designed to plant out an orchard this fall, preparations for it should begin as soon as possible. The land should be well and deeply ploughed, and, if possible, subsoiled. If necessity imposes the choosing of a location which is not a favorable one, from the character of the soil as regards fertility, some pains should be taken to improve it. To do this well, rotted compost or bone dust may be used, or all or either of these, with such additional supplies of ashes as may be procurable. Plow under, and mingle as well with the top soil as possible. Do not use fresh green manure. If you have no other, it will be preferable to plant your trees and use the manure as a top dressing afterwards. Decide upon the varieties and the proportions you intend planting, send your orders in time to the nursery, and do not depend upon any chance tree-peddler to take your order. These are not the proper persons to buy from, much less to make selections of kinds for you, even if they send you what they profess.

How to Cure Hams.

The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a high reputation. Premiums for these hams were awarded by a late meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society. Those who had opportunities of examining the hams report that they were of excellent quality. The following is the receipt after which those were packed down which received the first premium. For one hundred pounds of pork take eight pounds of pulverized alum, two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, one and a half ounces of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix the above ingredients and pour them upon the meat, after it has lain about two days in the tub. Let the hams lie about six weeks in pickle, and let them dry off a few days before smoking them. I generally rub the meat with fine salt when I pack it down. The meat should be quite cold before it is packed in the tubs.

Corn-Fodder.

Persons who condemn corn-fodder as "innutritious" are invited by Paschal Morris, of the *Practical Farmer*, to consider the way of a practical dairyman, "whose butter is excelled by no other in Philadelphia market," and who "pretty much sustained fifty-eight cows on sowed corn from the middle of last July to the middle of October, and that, too, the product of three acres." He estimated that he took ninety tons of this "innutritious" substance from the space indicated, and he knows that his cows did not fall off in their milk during these three months of drouth, but that some increased the flow, and that the butter was fully up to the standard.

A henpecked gentleman determined to sup with a party of friends, against the will of his wife. He was resolved that he would, and she that he should not go. He did not go. His friends missed him; and, just for a lark, invaded his residence, where they found him and his wife sitting in their chairs, fast asleep. He had given her an opiate that he might slip away, and she had given him one that he might not.

An Obstinate Captain.

My story commences on the 6th of November, 1812, a short time after the battle of Wiazma. We, the French, beat a retreat, not before the Russians, for they were at a respectful distance from our camp, but before the sharp and bitter cold of their country.

"During the preceding days our officers had told us that we were approaching Smolensko, where we should get food, fire, brandy and shoes; but in the mean time we were perishing in the glaciers, and continually harassed by the Cossacks. We had marched for six hours without stopping to take breath, for we knew that repose was certain death. An icy wind blew the drifting snow in our faces, and from time to time we tumbled over the frozen corpse of a comrade. We neither spoke or sang, even complaints were no longer heard, and that was a bad sign. I marched by the side of my captain; short, strongly built, rough and severe, but brave and true as the blade of his sword; we called him 'Captain Obstinate,' for when he once said a thing, it was fixed; he never changed his opinions. He had been wounded at Wiazma, and his usually crimson face was then ghastly pale, while a ragged white handkerchief, all stained with blood, was bound round his head, and added to the pallor of his countenance. All at once I saw him stagger on his legs like a drunken man, then fall like a block to the ground.

"'*Morbleu!* captain,' said I, bending over him, 'you cannot remain here.'

"'You see that I can, since I do it,' replied he showing his legs.

"'Captain,' said I, 'you must not give way,' lifting him in my arms, I tried to put him on his feet. He leaned on me and attempted to walk, but in vain; he fell again, dragging me with him.

"'Jobin,' said he, 'all is over. Leave me here, and rejoin your army as quickly as possible. One word before you go: at Vereppe, near Grenoble, lives a good woman, eighty-two years of age, my—my mother. Go and see her, embrace her for me, and tell her that—that—tell her what you will, but give her this purse and my cross. It is all I have! Now go.'

"'Is that all, captain?'

"'That is all! God bless you! Make haste. Adieu!' My friends, I do not know how it was, but I felt two tears roll down my cheeks.

"'No, captain,' I cried, 'I will not leave you; either you come with me, or I will remain with you."

"'I forbid you to remain.'

"'You may put me under arrest, then, if you like, but at present you must let me do as I please.'

"'You are an insolent fellow.'

"'Very good, captain, but you must come with me.' He bit his lip with rage, but said no more. I lifted him, and carried him on my shoulders like a sack. You can easily imagine that with such a burden, I could not keep pace with my comrades. In fact, I soon lost sight of their columns, and could discern nothing around me but the white and silent plain. I still walked on, when presently appeared a troop of Cossacks galloping toward me, with furious gesticulations and wild cries.

"The captain was by this time completely insensible, and I resolved, whatever it might cost me, not to abandon him. I laid him down on the ground, and covered him with snow; then I crept beneath a heap of dead bodies, leaving, however, my eyes at liberty. Presently the Cossacks came up, and began to strike with their lances right and left, while their horses trampled us under their feet. One of these heavy beasts set his foot upon my right arm and crushed it. My friends, I did not speak; I did not stir; I put my right hand into my mouth to stifle the cry of torture which nearly escaped from me, and in a few minutes the Cossacks had dispersed.

"When the last of them had disappeared, I quitted my refuge and proceeded to disinter the captain. To my joy he gave some signs of life; I contrived to carry him with my one arm toward a rock which offered a sort of shelter, and then I laid myself by his side, wrapping my cloak round us both.

"The night had closed in and the snow continued to fall.

"The rear guard had long since disappeared, and the only sound that broke the stillness of the night was the whistle of a bullet, or the howling of the wolves feasting on the corpses that lay stretched around. God knows what thoughts passed through my soul during that dreadful night, which, I felt sure, would be my last upon earth. But I remembered the prayer which my mother had taught me long before when I was a child at her knee, and bending low, I repeated it with fervor.

"My children, that did me good, and remember always that a sincere and fervent prayer is sure to comfort you. I felt astonishingly calmed when I returned to my place by the captain. But the time passed, and I had fallen into a state of half stupor, when I saw a group of French officers approach. Before I had time to speak to them, their chief, a little man, dressed in a furred pelisse, stepped forward toward me and said:

"'What are you doing here? Why are you away from your regiment?'

"For two good reasons,' said I, pointing first to the captain, and then to my bleeding arm.

"The man says true, sire,' said one of those who followed him; 'I saw him marching in the rear of his regiment, and carrying this officer on his back.'

"The emperor—for, my friends, it was he!—gave me one of those glances that only he, or the eagle of the Alps, could give, and said:

"'It is well. You have done very well.'

"Then opening his pelisse, he took the cross which decorated his green coat and gave it to me. At that instant I was no longer hungry, no longer cold; I felt no more pain from my arm than if that awkward beast had never touched it.

"'Davoust,' added the emperor addressing the officer who had spoken to him, 'see this man and his captain placed in one of the baggage-wagons. Adieu!' And making me a motion of the hand, he went away."

Here the veteran ceased, and resumed his pipe.

"But tell us what became of 'Captain Obstinate,'" cried many impatient voices.

"The captain recovered, and is now a general on the retired list. But the best of the joke was, that as soon as he got well, he put me under arrest for fifteen days, as a punishment for my infraction of discipline.

"This circumstance came to the ears of Napoleon, and after laughing heartily, he not only caused me to be set free, but promoted me to the rank of a sergeant. As to the decoration, my children, here is the ribbon at my button-hole, but the cross I wear next my heart."

And opening his vest, he showed his eager audience the precious relic, suspended from his neck in a little satin bag.

Curiosities of Lunacy.

There are cases where blows on the head have benefited the brain, and produced extraordinary changes for the better. Mabillon was almost an idiot till, at the age of twenty-six, he fell down a stone staircase, fractured his skull, and was trepanned. From that moment he became a genius. Doctor Prichard mentions a case of three brothers who were nearly all idiots. One of them was injured on the head, and from that time he brightened up, and is now a successful barrister. Wallenstein, too, they say, was a mere fool till he fell out of a window, and awoke with enlarged capabilities. A patient in an asylum was the victim of many delusions. He was paying off the national debt, going into partnership with Baron Rothschild, and forming a lodge of female Freemasons. One day an epileptic patient, irritated at being perpetually asked to buy imaginary shares, gave him a tremendous blow on the bridge of the nose. From that time he improved rapidly, and acknowledged that the blow had had a sobering effect, and had quite knocked the nonsense out of him.

There is no doubt that this was the secret of that cruel old remedy for madness, the circulating swing, mentioned favorably by physicians of the last century. This horrible swing was a small box fixed upon a pivot, and worked by a windlass. The "inflexible" maniac, or the maniac expecting a paroxysm, was firmly strapped in a sitting or recumbent posture. The box was then whirled round at the average velocity of a hundred revolutions a minute, and its beneficial effect was supposed to be heightened by reversing the motion every six or eight minutes, and by stopping it occasionally with a sudden jerk. The results of this swing (which occasionally brought on concussion of the brain) were profound and protracted sleep, intense perspiration, mental exhaustion, and a not unnatural horror of any recurrence to the same remedy, which left a moral impression that acted as a permanent restraint. That the results were often beneficial we have indisputable evidence.

The cases of suspended consciousness after brain injury are well worthy attention. A man who awakes out of sleep is conscious of a lapse of time, and can generally even guess its duration; but the man struck on the brain is often unconscious of any lapse. A man was struck in the street, and was afterward delirious. He was unconscious after the blow for fourteen days. He was then delirious and maniacal for ien weeks. When he became more tranquil thay brought him to the asylum in a strait-waistcoat. He soon recovered, but when he became conscious he had clean forgotten the fourteen days' trance, and the ten weeks' delirium and mania. At the battle of the Nile an English captain was struck on the head by a shot, and became unconscious. He was taken home with the wounded, and remained in Greenwich Hospital fifteen months deprived of sense and speech. At the end of that period an operation was performed, and the brain relieved from the pressure. He instantly arose from his bed, and continued the orders to the sailors which had been so abruptly interrupted fifteen months before. Dr. Abercrombie gives an analogous case. A lady was struck with apoplexy while sitting at the whist-table. It was Thursday evening when she fell, and she lay in a stupor all Friday and Saturday. On Sunday she suddenly recovered her consciousness; and her fisrt words were, "What are trumps?" The clockwork had stopped at that point, and now the pendulum again commenced to swing.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

That hay, if stacked when not thoroughly dry, becomes considerably heated, has long been a well known fact, but spontaneous combustion was not known to have occurred. A case of this is described. It happened on a farm not far from Munich. The stack in question was 28 feet long, 23 feet high, and 16 feet thick; it leaned, on west and south, against solid masonry, and a smaller heap of hay was on its north side. On removing five feet from the top one or two sparks made their appearance. Water was poured on, but the exposed aftermath now gave smoke and sparks at various points, and presently burst into flame. It was colored dark brown. To save the smaller stack a division was cut, and the workmen, in doing so, were nearly suffocated by the gas (probably carbonic oxide) which streamed out.

The state of the glowing mass was that of real carbon. Heated in a glass tube, it gave off empyreumatic matter. When quite cooled it had no pyrophorous properties; but if inclosed in a vessel and heated in an oil bath to a temperature of 250 or 300 degrees C., and thereafter made into a heap, it at first quickly cooled so much that one might hold it in the fingers, but after some minutes the heat increased again, and several parts appeared suddenly red-hot; the glowing continued till the heap was reduced to ashes. On the other hand, if the carbon was so strongly heated that all empyreuma was expelled, it did not, after cooling, take fire in air. It is thought, therefore, that this substance probably plays a part in the spontaneous combustion. Green aftermath, heated in a glass, in oil bath, to 300 degrees C., is consumed in a few minutes after shaking out.

A "Happy" Bride.

"Letitia Elizabeth Landon, the poetess, was but twenty-five when I met her," writes Robert Dale Owen. "Her after story was a sad one. At the age of thirty-six she married a Mr. Maclean, who had been appointed governor of a British settlement on the coast of Africa. Bulwer (not then Lord Lytton) gave her away. At the wedding breakfast a large number of literary celebrities were present, and more than one of them took occasion to express in flattering terms their high appreciation of the amiable and talented lady from whom they were now, alas! about to part, perhaps for long years. In reply the bridegroom rose and, in the coolest tone said 'he hoped Mrs. Maclean would deserve these encomiums!' Years afterwards, Bulwer, relating the circumstances to an intimate friend, added, 'Imagine what a shock it must have been to us. The poor bride turned pale as a sheet, and not a guest at the table but deplored her fate.'"

Never kick a man when he's down, unless you are sure he can't get up.

Hydrophobia Cured.

The *Medical Record* gives an account of cure in a case of hydrophobia. A little girl was bitten by a mad dog, who tore out of her right cheek a piece the size of a silver dollar, and also bit her right arm and leg. She was treated by immediately cauterizing the wound with a saturated solution of carbolic acid, and keeping it wet constantly with a weaker solution of the same, while two drops of liquor ammonia fortis were given her every two hours in water. Three days afterward the wound was cauterized a second time with nitrate of silver and the dose of ammonia was increased to three drops. This treatment was continued till August 9, the wound not being allowed to be dry a single instant during the whole period, and it was healed without leaving a scar. As two years have since elapsed without symptoms of the poison, it is believed that the patient is entirely out of danger.

A new kind of potato rot is reported to have appeared in Apolda, near Jena, Germany. The disease attacks the tuber at once, without apparently injuring the vines. The tuber is found covered with a kind of felt, of a purplish color, which is the mycelium of a fungus. The tuber is not always penetrated by this mycelium, but generally it is destroyed by a cancerous disease, the skin being covered by a number of black dots.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE.—We congratulate the Temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of VINEGAR BITTERS. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, constipation, and general debility, as we hear of from all quarters, as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the Faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into the hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it.—*Com.*

Swindling Advertisements.

The editor of the Franklin *Register*, in giving his reasons for rejecting a certain class of advertisements, says: "Years ago we were a post-office detective, and in that position we learned a thousand things about swindling advertisements that the confiding public do not and cannot understand. We learned that the old 'sands of life' clergyman is a burly, red-headed Englishman, who is probably good for forty years more; that all the gift schemes are the vilest swindles; that one smart rascal runs a dozen companies, and nearly all are located on Broadway, New York," etc. This knowledge we make use of for the benefit of our readers.

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

By the use of which *health* and *happiness* is restored to those afflicted with any *Lung* or *Throat* disease, such as:

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs," and "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from DR. SCOVILL referring to it:

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated *Pulmonary Consumption:* I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873

J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and received immediate relief. It stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. You will find in it a glorious prize, and a never-failing friend in time of need.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., PROPRIETORS.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

A Newburyport, (Mass.) paper says that a hundred and eight years ago a meeting was held at the Wolf Tavern, on State street, to consult on "the great Tumult and Uneasiness on Occasion of the Stamp Act." Mr. William Davenport, who kept the tavern, charged the guests with seventy-nine bowls of punch, which at a quart each would seem to be a liberal supply. The company staid till morning, and took supper and breakfast. There is a difference between the customs of 1765 and 1873.

Oregon claims the best wool clip of the season.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

SAMPLES FREE.—The *Saturday Evening Post*, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful CHROMO to every yearly subscriber.

Peerless Cloth Wringer.

L. Heyniger & Co., 18 Fulton Street, New York.—[Com.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.—*Com.*

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—*Com.*

READ THE WEEKLY DEATH LIST of Consumption, and learn how many die of neglected coughs and colds that HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR would have cured.—*Com.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for Consumption.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, 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. Be sure to get the JuniperTar Soap made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOS HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. | A COUGH, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

THE LUNGS are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks		.12	a .12¾
First quality		.11	a .11¾
Second quality		.10	a .10½
Ordinary thin Cattle		.08	a .09½
Inferior or lowest grade		.06	a .09
Milch Cows		35.00	a75.00
Hogs—Live		.04½	a .05½
Dressed		.05½	a .07
Sheep		.05	a .06¼
Cotton—Middling		.16½	a .17½
Flour—Extra Western		6.20	a 6.55
State Extra		6.20	a 6.55
Wheat—Red Western		1.48	a 1.50
No. 2 Spring		1.33	a 1.40
Rye		.86	a .91
Barley—Malt		1.50	a 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western		.46	a .48
Corn—Mixed Western		.57½	a .59½
Hay, per ton		18.00	a28.00
Straw, per ton		12.00	a16.00
Hops	73a, .40 a .55—'69a,		.08 a .15
Pork—Mess		14.00	a16.25
Lard		.07½	a .07⅞
Petroleum—Crude	5½ a 5½	Refined	16¼
Butter—State		.26	a .40
Ohio Fancy		.29	a .31
" Yellow		.23	a .25
Western Ordinary		.18	a .21
Pennsylvania fine		.28	a .32
Cheese—State Factory		.11¼	a .13½
" Skimmed		.04	a .08
Ohio		.10	a .12¾
Eggs—State		.29	a .30
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle		4.25	a 6.37
Sheep		3.80	a 5.50
Hogs—Live		4.40	a 4.60
Flour		6.74	a 9.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring		1.17	a 1.30
Corn		.48½	a .49
Oats		.45	a .45
Rye		.80	a .80
Barley		.90	a 1.40
Lard		.08	a .08¾
ALBANY.			
Wheat		1.66	a 1.80
Rye—State		.80	a .85
Corn—Mixed		.65	a .67
Barley—State		1.55	a 1.55
Oats—State		.47	a .52
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour-Penn. Extra		7.00	a 8.50
Wheat—Western Red		1.45	a 1.50
Corn—Yellow		.62	a .62
Mixed		.60	a .61
Petroleum—Crude	10¾	Refined	16
Clover Seed		9.00	a 9.00
Timothy		2.70	a 3.00
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings		.15¾	a .15¾
Flour—Extra		6.25	a 7.52
Wheat		1.40	a 1.75
Corn—Yellow		.65	a .65
Oats		.48	a .51

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