Farm, Garden and Household.

Bran and Corn Meal for Cows.

It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual propertion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great pro-ducer of milk, and it is being used con-siderably among dairymen. A farmer of Chester county, by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals h efore digestion can be accomplished, is fre-quently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre-the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance

Lima Beans.

of seed.

It is strange more Lima beans are not grown both for market and for domestic use, both in summer and winter They are now extensively and successfully canned with corn, and make a most relishable dish for the table as well as an exceedingly nutritious one. James Roberts, Horsham, Pa., is a successful grower, and is reported as describing his mode of growing the crop

as follows: "The ground was a low piece, which is frequently overflown from a creek close by. It was manured broadcast with stable manure, and ploughed in. No manure of any kind was used in the Hills planted four feet apart hills. each way, with four beans to each hill ; which were made on the level surface and covered one inch deep. Planted May 10, worked and kept clean with horse and cultivator, poles not put in till runners of beans were 12 to 18 inches long. No pinching process was practiced, they being allowed to run at will, and made a very large growth, completely covering poles, and running from one to another. When the frost came and killed the vines they were loaded down with beans quarter grown. The beans were not started in a hot-bed at all, and not soaked previous to planting.

Pleasant Whitewash.

The season of the year has returned when the inquiries for good whitewash are raised. We give the following as excellent: Take half a bushel of excellent burned lime ; slake it with boiling water ; cover it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and sturred in boiling hot, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue; which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

ing in the Grass Region

XLIIId CONGRESS.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for a settlement with the Six Nations of New York Indians of the questions growing out of the treaty stipulations with them. Re

ferred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The amendment to strike out from the cur-rency bill the 1st of January, 1876, as the time for a return to specie payment, was adopted by a vote of 28 yeas to 23 nays. Mr. Scott, of Pa., moved an amendment for an increase in the national bank circulation to the extent of \$46,000,000, an additional section providing that on Jan. 1, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and the Assistant Treasurer, to any holders of United States notes to the amount of \$100 or over, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe. Rejected, yeas, 6: navs, 37. Mr. Sargeut, of California, presented me-morials, signed by 7,276 citizens of that State,

setting forth the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquora, and asking for legislation to prohibit the sale and manufacture of such Referred to the Committee on quors.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., presented the memorial of the recent Convention of Taxparers of South Carolina for relief against micrule and corruption. Referred to the Committee on the of the Judiciary.

Mr. Ferry, of Mich., from the Finance Com mittee, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, authorizing the coinage of a twenty-five cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., moved to strike out, in the fourth section of the Currency bill, 70 per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional national bank note currency is issued, and insert 90 per centum. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 37. The question Rejected-yeas, 20; nays, 37. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the fourth section, it was agreed to-yeas, 28; nays, 27. Mr. Gordon, of Ga., offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circula-

tion in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has. A number of amendments were presented and rejected. Mr. Hager, of Cal., presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State asking Congrei to require railroad companies which receive grants of land for the construction of railroads from the Mississippi river west to the Pacific Ocean, under the act of 1862, to report to the Secretary of the Interior the quantity and de-scription of the land sold and disposed of, and that all not disposed of be open to settlement

and preemption. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said upon the basis of the currency given to Maine the additional circulation would be about \$263,000,000; upon the basis of that given to New York, \$110,000,-000; and upon the basis of Penneylvania it would be over \$110,000,000. Mr. Morton, of Led. said the people wanted more moure and would be over \$110,000,000. Mr. Morton, of Ind., said the people wanted more money, and the country would come to specie payment when it could. There was no use to talk about specie payment now. He had noticed in a leading New York paper that inflation meant war; that inflation would be resisted by force of arms. Such externative more way work way of arms. Such statements were not more unreasonable than similar ones made on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Jones, of Nev., said the of the Senate. Mr. Jones, of Nev., said the rebellion would have been put down for \$1,500,-000,000 less than it did cost if it had not been for paper money, which, instead of being the spade of the husbandman, was the dice box of gamblers. The amendment of Mr. Morrill fix-ing the volume of fractional currency at \$40,-

000,000 was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 30. Mr. Davis, of W. Vs., offered a substitute to the finance bill providing that \$50,000,000 in national bank circulation shall be withdrawn from the States in excess and issued to th States having less than their proportion. Re-jected-Yeas 20, nays 31. Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., offered, as a substitute for the third

section of the bill as reported by the committee, the following : That \$46,000,000, in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter: and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19.

vote of 33 to 19. Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspon-dence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, uncheased ergonic in minor matters of detail In the bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, unchanged except in minor matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and his associates as the Postal Telegraph Company on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster-General for the trans-

with the Postmaster-General for the trans-mission of correspondence by telegraph and at rates and in accordance with provisions elabo-rately prescribed in the bill, and heretofore in all essential features fully published. Mr. Cragin, of N. H., presented a memorial, signed by the survivors of the Poloras expedi-tion, setting forth the privations which they suffered on the ice floe during a period of 196 days, and that they are still suffering physically and pecuniarily; that they were promised a handsome reward by Capt. Hall when they sbipped; and that the German Government

and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the con-dition of the natives. &c., with a salary of \$3 a day and actual traveling expenses. Mr. Schu-macker, of N. Y., in discussing the resolution related how Henry Haven and A. S. Willets of New York had long ago formed a fur seal com-pany, and sold their interest for four millions of dollars, and how the monopoly was now owned by foreigners in Hamburg, Frankfert, and London. He characterized it as one of the and London. He characterized it as one of the most gigantic swindles of the age. Mr. Sawyer, of Wis., from the Committee on

Commerce, reported a bill to legalize a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. Passed. The bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and scal trade of Alaska was passed. Mr. Speer, of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the system adopted by the

to induite whether the stational military asylums of deducting fines and forfeitures for breaches of decipline is in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the pension laws. Adopted.

A POPULAR SWINDLE.

The Louisville Lottery Drawing---How the Managers Fixed Things---All the Prizes Scaled Down Twenty-Five Per Cent --- Character of the Library.

Two or three hundred thousand peo ple have bits of waste paper in their pocket-books, says a Louisville corre-spondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, representing their folly and gullibility in equal proportions. As an observer of this Louisville Library drawing and its surroundings, I must say it is a stupendous sham and humbug. All day I have watched the big fraud called the drawing, except during the noon intermission, when I looked through the other fraud called the Public Library of Kentucky. A word here about this The lottery advertisements library. say the library has 50,000 volumes and 20,000 more on the way. The highest numbered book I could find on the ing the shelves with other libraries not associated with lotteries, I do not be-lieve there are 15,000 volumes in the Louisville affair. Many of these seem to have been raked out of second-hand collections. Trash is profusely abund

ant-such as duplicated volumes on the Sutro tunnel-big books, and about as valuable as Patent Office reports. I asked one of the Assistant Librarians for the catalogue. He said the institution didn't have any, but was getting one up. I requested him to tell me how many books were in the library. His reply was that he didn't know, but that a great many new ones had been ordered. 'The collection of curiosities attached to the "library" is well enough as a beginning. There is certainly nothing imposing about it yet. The library itself is a flabby collection of odds and ends, that wouldn't fetch \$10,000 under the hammer. So it's not

tures of sudden wealth, they rush into the snare pell-mell. The question is what will become of the \$1,125,000 left after the prizes of this drawing is settled? Agents selling tickets secure ten per cent. Their remuneration therefore amounts to \$225,000. Put advertising and printing at an even \$100,000, and and other expenses at \$50,000. This will leave in the hands of the managers the immense sum of \$750,000. Does anybody believe that the purchase of a

few cart-loads of shabby, second-hard books can account for the expenditure of over one hundredth part of this sum ?

Consumption.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofnlous disease of the lungs, or turbercular consumption, is Chronic Nacal Catarrh, which extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of invite in these such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition inverteet and loads to the denosit of tuberoles.

inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble witality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When he liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisenous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sym-pathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and right side, in the region of the net, and spine, and pathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual reatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tuber cles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the sys-tem nourished and built up, and the develop-

cure the patient. From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so success-ful in curing this fatal malady. With it I have arrested the hacking and

harassing cough, the night sweats and hectio fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, must soon have fallen victims to that releatless foc. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be aroundly arrested and permanently cured. I harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disapint the afflicted by asserting that this can b point the amicted by assering that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half con-sumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted that they may sell their often worse than worthless-components.

\$10,000 under the hammer. So it's not into books the tremendous profits of the swindle are going.
Where \$2 are received into this library lottery, only one is paid out in prizes. The victim virtually pays a \$10 greenback for a \$5 greenback. The sale of tickets for the present drawing was 45,000, at \$50 each. This giv2s a total of \$2,250,000. The point where this pald out in prizes is just one-half—that is, \$1,125,000. The point where this palf ew heavy prizes. Believers in luck are numerous, and with benevolent newspapers to allure them with easy pic-tory is an out of sudden wealth, they runsh into it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofu-lous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is aston-ishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases into fifth and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual tendard of perfect health. The following standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Goldon Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption.

> BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRI, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. : Dear Sir-I had suffered from Catarrh in

Come, and Let Us Reason Together.

To the afflicted in body, we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease mast depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best Blood Parifler ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hope less your case may seem, try the VINE-GAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of their virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the Physicians, and 1s now a sound and healthy man from their use.-Com.

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The following letter, from the Mest Eminent Or-ganist in the United States, refers it an Organ now used in the Rev. Dr. Taimages clurch. The Organ formerly used, made by another house, had proved insufficient:

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DR. SAM'L S. FITCH'S

New York, Feb. 4, 1873.

GEO. W. MOBGAN, Organist.

The New York policeman who killed Miss Lawler has sent in his resignation. This doesn't prevent his being sus pended, says the Boston Post.

For Debility use PERUVIAN SYRUP.-Com.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."-Com.

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in HOMEOPATHIC in cows. loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders .-Com.

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 MRS. WINSLOW'S BOOTHING SYBUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physi-cians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with neverfalling safety from the feeble infant of one week old to the satut. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colle, regulates the bowels, and given set.
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AND plaints in thousands of cases. FAMILY There is no mistake about it.

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SICK rom no other cause than having worms in the

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring proved insufficient: Drag Siz -1 owe you personally my best thanks for sending to us (the Brookiyn faberneele Con-gregation) one of the Smith American Reed Organs to the Academy of Music It is pirfectly wonder-ful that so small an instrument in izze should have sufficient power to lead a Congregation of so many thousand people. The Trustees, as well as myself, are much pleased with it. The quality of Toxx is also all that can be desired. It spaaks for itself; and all I have met with, who attend the services, speak of it as most satisfactory. Accept my thanks, and believe me to remain most respect-fully yours. Gzo. W. MORDAN, Organist. or other injurious ingredients usually used in

worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWS, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

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Hogs-Live	.053	68	.053					
Dressed	.067	64	.071					
Sheep	.063	14	.083					
Cotton-Middling	.17		.173					
Flour-Extra Western	6,35	8	6,70					
State Extra	6,40		6.70					
Wheat-Red Western	1.60		1.60					
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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable reparation, made chieny from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use AIVIEINIUM OF OLION. E-lited by GEORGE RIFLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. To be completed in 16 vols., profussly Illustrated. Fire vols. Now Ready. Issued Bi-monthly. Bold by Subscription only. Send for Specimen Pages. D. APPLETON & C.O., Publishers. 549 & 551 Broadway, New York. of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BIT-TEES?" Our answer is, that they remove TERST" Our answer is, the they remove the cause of disease, and the patient re-covers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They 144 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED To engage during Spring and Summer in a business in their own counties, paying S150 per Morth. Advress ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

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A gents Wanted.-Men or women. \$34 a week. Jur \$100 forfeited. Valuable samples free. Write at once to P. M. BEED, Righth Street. New York. 6 cps PORTABLE

ing without plowing. They find it Naval Affairs. cheaper to harrow, re-seed and apply ashes and plaster, than to break up and re-seed after a rotating crop of grain. H. G. Abbott, of Vassalboro, had a meadow of forty acres covered with white daisy and yellow weed, the grass killed out. He turned out ten acres of it to pasture fifty sheep for two years. In the spring of the third year he mowed it and got the heaviest crop of hay personshe had ever grown. Timothy and redtop came in, and in some places the clover was so heavy that the mowing machine could not be used. He is of opinion that farmers who do not pasture sheep sustain a great loss.

Cut and Steam Fodder for Caftle.

A farmer who has tried the experiment says it does not pay to cut and steam first-rate well-cured hay that has all its juices intact, but it pays well to cut and steam meadow hay that has been wet or badly cured, and for the same reason it pays to cut and steam over-ripe cron-stalks and late-cut, overripe cut hay. Cooking potatoes adds to their nutriment, but beets fed raw promote the digestion of the dry food and the health of the animal. The English farmers say they could not raise their large mutton sheep without roots, and their sheep harvest the flat turnips.

Early Day Linen,

The long linen bandages in which the ancient Egyptians swathed their mummies, after the lapse of 3,000 years are frequently found in an excellent state of preservatior, though much discolored withage. A recent writer on this subject says:

"The beauty of this texture, and the peculiarity in the structure of a mummy cloth, were very striking. It was free from gum or rosin, or impregnation of any kind, and had evidently been originally white. It was close and firm, yet very elastic. The yarn of both warp and woof was double, consisting of two fine threads twisted together. The woof was single. The warp contained 90 threads to the inch, the woof or welt only 44. The fineness of these materials, after the manner of cotton yarn, was about 30 hanks to the pound: The subsequent examination of a great variety of mummy cloths showed that the disparity between the warp and woof belonged to the system of manufacture, and that the warp had generally twice or thrice, and not seldom four times the number of threads in one inch that the woof had.

THE ORGAN as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

A Maine farmer writes to the Depart-ment of Agriculture that farmers on good grass lands keep their mowing lands in grass as long as they can keep them in good condition by top-dress-tion without playing. They find the the Exquimanx for relief. Referred to the Committee on Name 1 days and that the Section \$1,000 each. They ask such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that the Exquimanx for relief. Referred to the Committee on

Naval Affairs. Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Mrs. Mercy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In presenting the petition Mr. Sherman said he knew of no case which appealed to the sympathy of the Congress of the United States as much as this. Capt. Hall died in the service of his country, leaving his wife and children in destitute cir-cumstances. The petition is indersed by Prof. Henry, General Sherman, and other prominent

HOUSE

BOUSE Mr. Poland, of Vt., indicated an amendment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel as fast as practicable United States notes till their amount is reduced to \$388,000,000, and then to allow to the national banks circu-lating notes without any limit to their circula-tion. Mr. Mitchell of Wis a member of the Mr. Mitchell, of Wis., a member of the

Banking Committee, took the ground that the recent financial troubles were not caused by an insufficiency of currency, but on the contrary, that they would not have occurred if the cur showed that the currency was not only not too small, but was excessive. He gave it as his conviction that instead of increasing the issues of legal tender notes, the true remedy was to be found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those spectators were hard-working men and notes by funding them into bonds, or by other-v se paying and canceling them. Bil s were introduced and referred, including

canal and all its property. Mr. Kelley, of Penn., asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means and from the Committee on Ways and Means and have passed the bill to admit free of duty arti-eles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876, with a provision that any articles sold or withdrawn for consumption shall be liable for duties. Objected to, because the word 'International'' was not struck out aud the word "Centennial" substituted. The question being taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company bill, providing that no money shall be paid under this act, until Kentucky

shall be paid under this act, until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States, it was agreed to -yeas, 130; navs, 95. The bill as amended was then passed without the yeas and navs. Mr. Clymer, of Penn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of the United States. The bill was made as special order. It States. The bill was made a special order. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell | little package that fixed the amount of to them such quantity of public lands, not mineral in character and not otherwise appro-priated or reserved, as they may require, at the nimum price payable in five annual install-

ments. Mr. Hawley, of Conn., discussing the cur-Mr. Hawley, of Cohn., discussing the chr-rency question, said he was not satisfied with any bill which did not bear in mind the great primary duty of returning to the true standard of value. The practical redemption proposed in this bill he had seen on the line of the l'acific Railroad, but there they termed it "three card monie." He would vote every dollar of mere monte. The wond vote every donar of mere paper money out of his town and out of his State before he would consent to ten cents of inflation, and he would stay at home from Con-gress all the rest of his life rather than do it. Mr. Couger, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a competent person to obtain ,

One feature of the drawing looked One feature of the drawing looked like a bold and defiant swindle. Not until the morning the drawing came off did the lottery managers make a public statement to the effect that only three-fourths of the 60,000 tickets had been sold, and that all the prizes, conse-quently, would be scaled down twenty-five per cent. Of course, the number five per cent. Of course, the number of tickets placed in the wheel should also have been scaled down twenty-five per cent.-that is, 45,000. The Courier-Journal, the organ of the swindle, announced that this would be done. But

-quite sufficient, indeed, to invite an investigation by the fooled ticketholders. Your correspondent was one of the audience at the drawing in the Public Library Hall. The spectators numbered about 1,500. Many of them were countrymen. Many were mechanics. A few women, some of them bowed with age, were present. Even invalids could be singled out, each anxiously waiting to hear that he had made his eternal for-

women. Out of these 1,500 spectators who held their own numbers in their Bit's were introduced and referred, including the following: By Mr. Bell, of Ga.—To refund the taxes collected from distillers of fruit. By Mr. Merriam, of N.Y.—To provide for free banking, and to limit the issue of United States notes to \$400,000,000.

States notes to \$400.000.000. Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bil providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Commun. We Wheeler of the stage was oc-cupied by gray headed, respectable looking men, who, some people will looking men, who, some people will think, might be a great deal better emthe United States entire jurisdiction over the large wheels, with glass sides, were kept revolving. One of these contained 60,000 cards, numbered from one upward. The other held 1,000 little packages, uniform in size and appearance. When opened each package was found to be a placard, on which was printed the amount of a prize in letters nearly a foot long, easily legible from any part of the hall. A blind boy drew forth a number. It was read aloud by the spokesman, and also by a member of a citizens' committee. Then a package was taken out of the other wheel by a blind girl, and its figures exhibited to the audience. Now and then when a number was announced somebody in the audience would cry out that he

held it. Amid breathless silence the throng would wait the unfolding of the the prize. Almost invariably the spokesman held up a placard inscribed \$75. The audience would laugh, enjoying the joke in spite of its monotony. The lucky fellow probably held only a tenth part of the winning number, and was

therefore entitled to the magnificent sum of \$7.50. Realizing that his chance was all up, "the man" who drew a prize would soon slink out of the house in a fit of profound disgust, envying those still in suspense.

A Richmond dentist gives a beautiful chromo with every set of false teeth that he sells.

home only two weeks when I was completed prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lunge having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. I the September following, I improved sufficient by to be able to be about, though in a ver feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remaine and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before the way offset for robid sevend fruitless. it wasn't done. Sixty thousand tickets went into the wheel. Here, then, on the very morning of the drawing, the in this feelle state, raising blood almost dai will be used to be be also be blood almost dai in this feelle state, raising blood almost dai the very morning of the drawing, the managers made an alteration in their plan of operations, which was worth to them \$375,000 in cash. Nice little plum house. A friend suggested your remedies But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctor with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, you Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to di-rections. To my surprise, I soon began to im-prove. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which con-tinued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improced*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestigs of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely censed to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of cratinde Lows for the blassing I have received entirely free from Catarrh, from which I has suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your han's, knows no bounds. I am thor-oughly satisfied, from my experience, that your oughly satisfied, from my experience, that your bughty satisfied, from the experiment, and the source will master the worst forms of that add Laug Discases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Eoz 507, Rochester, N. Y.

In another letter Mr. Spencer says: "I have had a remarkable experience. Those familiar with my past illness look upon my present con-dition of health as an almost miraculous resto-ration. The physician who treated me during a part of my Illness, and who is probably the best surgeon and old school physician in this city, said to me, hast summer, that 'according to the usual course of things, a man in the condition you were in a year ago ought to have died." Those who are inclined to be skeptical and who may doubt the authenticity of Mr. Spencer's testimonial, will have their skepticism removed by addressing a short note to him. I hope no one, however, will annoyhim with long letters, as although he feels very grateful for his re-storation to health and is willing to aid in In another letter Mr. Spencer says : "I have storation to health and is willing to aid in spreading the glail tidings of relief to other sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, yet if one out of a thousand who read this testimonial, should write him a letter ask-ing an answer, he would find little time to do ing an answer, he would find little time to do anything else than write replies. I hope, there-fore, any who do write him will say but few words, and not for get to enclose a posiage stamp for a reply or you cannot expect him to answer. Mr. Spencer is a gentleman very widely known and, among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment.

one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment. His testimonial is only a fair sample of thou-sands of others received from those who have been cured of Lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, of severe dis-eases peculiar to Females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medi-cines, after they have been pronounced in-curable by eminent physiciahs. I have more testimonials of this kind in my office than one man can lift, yet I had no room for them here, having already trespassed upon the columns of this paper more largely than I had intended when commencing this article upon Consumption. Consumption.

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