

VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.

A Mysterious Plant that Marks the Site of an Old Tragedy.

"For three-quarters of a century," says a resident of Livingston County, "three stalks of a plant which has not been found in any other part of the State, and seems to be generally unknown west of Connecticut, have sprung up every season, blossomed, and gone to seed, on a spot between Avon Springs and Caledonia, and have never had any increase beyond the original number. This fact and the sudden and mysterious manner in which the plant appeared at that particular place, where it marks the scene of a bloody tragedy, committed in the pioneer days of Western New York, make the spot the object of daily visits, both from those who live in the neighborhood and the summer sojourners at Avon Springs.

"The plant grows near the old State road, on what was formerly a part of the Hosmer estate. The State road, which was built in 1791, was the thoroughfare by which the first emigrants from the east entered that portion of the Genesee valley. In October 1814, a body of American troops, on its way from Buffalo to Sacket's Harbor over this route, camped for noon-day rations near the roadside, not far from the Hosmer homestead. It was on Sunday, and the previous day had been pay day among the troops. The men had all their pay with them, no opportunity having offered for spending any of it. The troops resumed their march after eating their rations. Soon after they had left the spot two soldiers, who were evident stragglers, were seen about the deserted camp. Toward the middle of the afternoon the report of a gun was heard at the Hosmer house, coming from the direction of the camp. No attention was paid to it, but half an hour later some persons who visited the camp, where the fires were still smouldering, discovered the dead body of a soldier lying in the bushes close by. There was a bullet hole in his temple. The body had evidently been dragged to its place of concealment, and it was partially covered with leaves. The news of the finding of the dead soldier was at once forwarded to headquarters. It was found there that privates John Alexander and Baxter were missing. The body of the dead man was identified as that of Private Alexander. Search was made for Baxter, and he was taken into custody at Buffalo. He had on his person the amount of his own pay and the amount that Alexander had received. All the circumstances so plainly fixed the murder of Alexander upon Baxter that a speedy trial, conviction and execution followed.

"Alexander was buried near the spot where his body was found. The next year a plant never before seen in that region, and of a species that was entirely unknown to any one who lived in the valley, sprang up on the murdered man's grave. This stalk was followed by the appearance of two similar ones. As they grew again the succeeding year in exactly the same spot and nowhere else, and appeared in the same manner with the coming of every spring, blossoming regularly at the time when it was ready for cutting, they began to attract wide attention. Mr. G. W. Clinton, of Buffalo, finally discovered that the plant was of the species known in Connecticut as false ground-ivy. It was also learned that Alexander, the murdered soldier, had come from a place in Connecticut where the plant was common. How it came to spring up in that solitary spot, to mark the grave of a native of the soil to which it was itself indigenous, has never been explained, and that its seed has never taken root anywhere else in the vicinity is a mystery.

"There is another vegetable curiosity in the vicinity of Avon Springs which botanists have found nowhere else. It is a remarkable bulbous root which formerly grew on the Genesee flats in abundance. It lies a few inches below the surface and grows horizontally to the length of four or five feet, and frequently attains a diameter of nine inches. It resembles a small log. From it springs a bright green vine, not unlike a strawberry vine, which bears a small purplish blossom. The Indians, relics and reminders of whose occupancy of these rich flats still abound, called this root 'the man of the ground.' They attributed great medicinal virtues to it, but it has any it is yet to be discovered by the white people. Red Jacket, as the tradition is, annually camped where the present Avon Springs station of the Erie railway is, for the purpose of collecting this root, as well as to take advantage of the mineral waters, the peculiar and beneficial medicinal properties of which were well known to the Indians long before the Genesee country was known to the whites."—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

WITH FROG-HUNTERS.

How the Little Croakers are Caught Near Washington, D. C. The country about Washington is exceedingly productive of frogs. The many swamps about the city fairly swarm with the agile croakers, and the river, particularly the eastern branch, is one of the greatest known breeding places of the best species. It is here that the hunter mostly goes in search of his game, and any night the lanterns of a score of boats may be seen twinkling brightly as the crafts glide silently, paddled by an experienced frogger, along the banks of the slow-moving stream. Generally two people go on these excursions, working together and dividing the 'ketch.' The method of catching a frog seems simple enough when it is described, but it is quite the reverse when the uninitiated first tries his hand.

A reporter accompanied a couple of the most experienced and successful hunters on the river on their evening trip and saw how it is done. A large majority of the froggers rendezvous at the foot of Seventh street, which is the greatest gathering place of all the fishing craft sailing the waters of the Potomac. A frogger's boat is not itself peculiar; it is not unlike hundreds of other boats used for various purposes on the river. A light canoe or skiff, propelled by a broad double paddle or shoveled-pole, if in the hands of a skillful boatsman, makes good progress. The frogger's outfit is also simple—only a lot of bags, a light, hardwood stick, and a bull's-eye lantern of the most approved pattern. This is all, if the rubber coats of the men and a bottle of bait that is stored carefully away under the stern-sheets, are excepted.

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

An Operation that Pays for Itself in One or Two Seasons.

I am convinced that on clay uplands no other one thing (cost considered) pays as well as a thorough fining of the soil, and it is one of the serious drawbacks that these lands, which are naturally fertile, are so easily packed by heavy rains and made hard and cloddy. The advantages of a soil made fine and mellow are that plant food is unlocked and made available to the roots of plants, and that in dry weather moisture is retained, as the mellow surface acts as a mulch to prevent evaporation. Making the soil fine hastens the maturity of plants, as they will gain a sturdiness of growth in less time than on rough surfaces. For this reason too much pains can not be taken in preparing the seed bed for wheat, as the season of growth is short in the fall, and to insure that the plant be well rooted, and that it make a growth which will furnish winter protection it must be made fine and mellow. The oats crop has only a short period of growth, and from some years' experience in making a fine seed bed for oats I conclude that it adds to the yield and hastens maturity. For eight years past I have, by the use of harrows, and a plank drag, made the seed bed for my oats crop as fine as a garden, and as many of my neighbors follow the old plan of sowing oats on the plowed land without harrowing, and then covering them with an indifferent harrowing, I have had a good chance to compare the two methods, and I conclude that the fine seed bed often adds one-third to the crop.

Cost considered, the best implement for pulverizing the soil is a plank drag, and if I must choose between this and a roller I should take the drag. To do the best work the drag must be used on fresh-plowed land, or at that time after a rain when the land crumbles at a touch. One great advantage of the plank drag is that it makes for my oats crop as fine as a garden, and as many of my neighbors follow the old plan of sowing oats on the plowed land without harrowing, and then covering them with an indifferent harrowing, I have had a good chance to compare the two methods, and I conclude that the fine seed bed often adds one-third to the crop.

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HOW TO IRON SHIRTS.

One of the Most Difficult and Trying Household Tasks.

After the shirt is washed and dried, take the bosom wrong side out and fold it together in the center. Moisten a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water; stir until the whole is perfectly clear. Dip the bosom, wrong side out, into this starch, dip your hands in cold water and wring the bosom while it is still very hot. Rub the starch in thoroughly, taking care not to get the least particle on the right side of the bosom. Rub it in, and if you find all parts are not sufficiently moistened, dip it in the second time. When the shirt is perfectly starched, shake it out and fold both sides of the bosom again together also; straighten the shirt over on the front, and beginning at the neck, roll it up tightly. Fold it in a towel, and put it in a cold place several hours, over night. I say a cold place, because the starch will sour if kept in warm places many hours. Now, for the ironing. Iron first the neckband, then the sleeves, then the back of the shirt, then the front, and last the bosom. Put under the bosom a rather hard, smooth bosom-board; cotton flannel is the best material for covering, and one thickness under a plain muslin cover is quite sufficient. Spread over the bosom a wet cloth, and iron it over quickly with a very hot iron; then remove the cloth, and with a perfectly smooth iron, as hot as can be used without scorching, rub the bosom rapidly up and down, not crossing, at the same time holding and pulling the bosom into shape. If you have a polishing iron, use the rounded part of the iron, thus putting all the friction on a small part at one time, giving full benefit of the gloss of both starch and linen.—Table Talk.

Remarkably Intelligent Cows.

The other morning, a very sultry one, two cows came to our gate, evidently on the lookout for something, and after being at first somewhat puzzled by their pleading looks, I thought myself that they might be in want of water. No sooner had this idea occurred to me than I had some water brought in a large vessel, which they took with great eagerness. The pair then sauntered contentedly away to a field near at hand. In about half an hour or so we were surprised and not a little amused by seeing our two friends marching up the gate, accompanied by three other cows. The water tap was again called into requisition, and the new comers were in like manner helped liberally. Then, with gratified and repeated 'boo-oo's'—a unanimous vote of thanks—our visitors marched off to their pasture. It was quite clear to us that the first two callers, pleased with their friendly reception, had strolled down to their sister-gossips and dairy companions and had informed them—how, I can not say, can you?—of their liberal entertainment, and then had taken the partisans' liberty of inviting them up to our cottage.—Fall Mall Gazette.

STOCKING THE STREAMS.

How the United States Fish Commission Does Its Work.

When the summer tourist, in the enjoyment of his vacation, hooks a carp or trout from the depths of some shady pond or cool mountain stream, or the purveyor for hotel or household purchases a supply of tempting fish from the market, very little, if any, thought is given to what the Government is doing through the Fish Commission, in aiding nature in increasing the edible fishes of the country.

While a large amount of money is spent by Congress annually in providing for the work which is being done, millions of fish are annually hatched and distributed in the public and private waters of the country. In different parts of the United States there are already sixteen stations devoted to the propagation of fish, and five more are in course of construction. From these stations eighteen different species of fish are hatched.

The principal fish, however, are shad, white-fish, lake trout, carp, salmon, and several species of the salmon family. Last year 101,984,000 shad were distributed to the public waters of the United States and 85,000,000 whitefish. Codfish were hatched to the extent of 8,000,000 and pollock to the number of 7,000,000. There were also distributed 50,190,000 walleyed pike, 179,000 carp, and 169,837 trout of different varieties.

"Where are the propagating stations located?" Assistant Commissioner Rathbun was asked. "Of the completed ones two are in Maine, one on Grand Lake stream in Eastern Maine, and the other on Craig's Pond, East Orland, Me. They are both devoted to salmon, but of different variety. Massachusetts has two, at Gloucester, devoted to codfish, and at Woods Hole, where attention is paid principally to cod and lobster, but where experiments have been made with other species. The station at Cold Spring Harbor belongs to New York, but has largely assisted the United States in propagating shad for that and bordering States. One of the most important shad stations is that at Battery Island, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and four miles south of Havre de Grace. At Fort Washington, down the river, we have a station devoted to catching shad eggs. These are sent to the central station on Army square. In the Monument reservation there is also a pond devoted to the cultivation of carp and trout and gold fish to a limited extent. The station at Wytheville, Va., like that in New York, is owned by the State, but is operated for the United States in the propagation of salmon, black bass, perch and carp. In the region of the Great Lakes there are three completed stations, all devoted to hatching the fresh water whitefish. These are at Sandusky, O., and Northville and Alpena, Mich. On the Pacific coast there are two stations, one at Baird, Cal., and the other at McLeod. The former is devoted to propagating California salmon; the other to California or rainbow trout. On the east coast again the steamer Fish Hawk serves as a floating station for shad on the Delaware river. The completed stations are five in number and are on Lake Erie, at Duluth, Minn.; Leavenworth, Col.; Neosho, Mo., and Clackamas river, Oregon."

"How is the work of artificial hatching done?" "The eggs are secured by purchase from the gill or seine fishermen along the banks of the stream every year. These eggs are placed in glass jars containing about seven quarts each. The jars are covered with metal tops, through which two tubes extend, one reaching to the bottom of the jar and the other only part of the way below the surface of the water. Through the longer tube water is forced into the jar, and the eggs are kept constantly in motion. In this way they are hatched, and the young fish pass through the shorter tube into a tank in which they can swim about and from which they are afterward taken and distributed. The hatching season usually extends through May and June. Hatching requires from three to eight days."

"Where are these fish sent?" "Our report, I think, indicates that they are distributed in every State and Territory in the United States. The fish are received by private individuals through their Congressman on application to us. The carp is very popular in stocking still ponds. Over 135,000 were sent out to private persons last year. The fish is a very hardy one, and in addition to growing very rapidly lives largely without having to be fed. It obtains its sustenance from worms, larvae and plants. The cultivation of the gold fish, which is only carried on in a small way, only 9,610 having been propagated last year, was begun for the supply of fountains and public reservations. A good deal has been done by the commission in establishing runs of shad in sections where before they were not to be caught. These are in several tributaries to the Mississippi and in the waters of the Pacific, in Sacramento river, and in Puget Sound. The whitefish thrive only in fresh water. They are taken from Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, and are sent to all the lakes, and also to Oregon and Washington Territory. The increase in the number of shad caught since 1880 will give some idea of the work the Commission is doing in increasing the supply of that most important of food fishes. In 1889 the catch of shad was 4,140,368. In 1888 it was 7,660,474, an increase in number amounting to 3,519,606, equal to a money value of \$708,961. The Commission has accomplished a great deal, too, in increasing the stock of codfish and lobsters, both of which have been on the decrease."

A large part of the employees of the Fish Commission are always away from Washington doing work in other sections of the country.—Washington Post.

—Just think of that monotonous world of human beings we should be if we were all handsome.—Rochester Post-Express.

HOME AND FARM.

—Grass should be made the basis of our pork. In grass include not only common pasture, but clover and green cornstalks.

—Neat fences are characteristic of good farming. A farmer who lets his fences go to ruin lets every thing else go the same way, nine times out of ten.

—Reports of large yields of corn from certain new kinds should not induce farmers to discard the old varieties, as the soil, moisture and climate are the most important factors that enter into the yield of a crop.

—Quince Jelly: Cut quinces in slices, place in a kettle, and pour cold water over them, boil until soft, strain through a jelly bag. To a pint of juice, add a pint of sugar; boil until it jellies.—Woman's Magazine.

—The best crop for a farmer is one that is the most profitable. The farmers who are most entitled to rewards are those who produce crops and animals at the largest profit.—Chicago Herald.

—Somebody has discovered that peach-stones can be used as fuel, and now they command six dollars a ton in California. A sack of stones weighing eighty pounds will last as long as an equal weight of coal and give greater intensity of heat.

—Frozen Peaches: A quart of canned or fresh peaches, a heaping pint of granulated sugar, one quart of water. Boil the sugar and water twelve minutes, add the peaches and cook twenty minutes longer. Rub through a sieve and freeze. Take out the beater, and stir in a pint of whipped cream lightly with a spoon.

—For mook or corn oysters grate the corn from about a dozen large ears and mix with it three tablespoonfuls of flour and the yolks of six eggs well beaten. Season with salt and pepper. Have an equal mixture of lard and butter hot in the frying-pan, drop the corn in cakes the size of oysters, fry brown and serve hot.

When your potatoes are harvested sow the ground to turnips. There is time enough for a crop to mature. Turnips are excellent for a winter ration for cattle; they should be cut up in a root-cutting and fed with a little meal or bran. They are good regulators of the digestive system, and herein is their great value.

—Where fine stock is kept barbed wire should not be used; but if any pasture is now fenced with that destructive material, by plowing a furrow or two around the pasture, inside the fence, the danger will not be half so great as without. The stock will be able to distinguish the line at night, and thus avoid being horribly mangled and perhaps killed.

Nature has enabled some animals to see objects behind them as well as in front without turning around. The hare has this power in a marked degree. Its eyes are large, prominent and placed laterally. Its power of seeing things in the rear is very noticeable in greyhound coursing, for though this dog is mute while running, the hare is able to judge to a nicety the exact moment at which it will be best for it to double.

—Peas to Bottle: Gather the peas of a uniform size, discarding all hard ones and all very tiny ones. Put them into boiling water, and let them boil fast for a couple of minutes, then strain the water on to the pot. Pour these in it, and what good thick juice can be got from them mix with water sufficient to cover the peas when in the bottle. Boil this with salt for a quarter of an hour. Fill the bottles with peas, and while the water is hot pour it over them. When cold, tie down well.

—Raspberry Dessert: Put one quart of milk over the fire in a milk-bottle, thicken it with two heaping spoonfuls of cornstarch, blended in a little cold milk. Stir in also a level teaspoonful of salt and a level cup of sugar; boil one moment, then into a wet bowl pour one-third of the hot mixture; then lay in lightly one-third of a quart of red raspberries, then another portion of the mixture, then berries again—the mixture on the top; when cold put on the ice; serve with cream.—N. Y. Independent.

CARE OF THE HOGS.

Precautions that Have to be Adopted with the Coming of Cold Nights.

With the coming of cold nights or cold rains, trouble may be expected in the swine department of most farms. It is therefore in order to caution the breeder about checking cough among the pigs. Some strong wood ashes mixed with their drink or swill, will, as a rule, check the cold at once; but lye in the proportion of a pint to three gallons of water or swill is probably better still. Ordinary 'soft soap'—such as every family usually has—is a good substitute for the above. Common sense suggests that a 'cold' if not stopped will result in lung fever or some of the other febrile complaints.

Of course, prevention of disease is the most to be desired. A sheltered sleeping place, after frost sets in, is one good sanitary point. But unless the sleeping apartments are subdivided to prevent more than five or six large hogs or double that number of shoats from 'piling up' together, the shelter does not accomplish much except in warding off dews and frosts. A variety of grain food—some of it old corn (as well as the new), along with a 'dbran and oats slip,' once a day, is desirable. Plenty of rock salt, always accessible, is good to keep the system in tone. Clover, blue-grass or other pasture is an advantage to growing hogs, and in fact to most fattening stock in autumn. As a rule, however, care should be exercised, on frosty mornings, to prevent the stock, young pigs and shoats especially, from going into the pasture before the frost is off the grass. Cold dews or frosts is the cause of much of the diarrhoea among pigs. Recalling of experiences and consultation with a fellow-breeder will give the farmer and pork-grower other rules of value to be observed. Diligent care is the watchword.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Her Face Was Her Fortune.

She was as pretty as a picture and so admired and loved that it did not seem to look at her. She saw all this but she is not now. Poor soul the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is humbly gone. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the wasted strength, purifies the whole system right, restores the roses and the luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. 'Favorite Prescription' is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and is fully carried out for many years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. One dose.

"The railroads of India," says a writer on the orient, "have almost done away with caste." Never mind, wait until they get to introducing American sleeping car cutlers and the system will at once be re-established.

From the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887. Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Herald of Faith would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant intermittent fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbrunn, 1015 Fifth street and happy. 'Favorite Prescription' at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several days' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. He is now for years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age. Mrs. J. S. Gardner, 1015 Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: 'Shallenberger's Antidote would come in time to me.'

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Improvements in Passenger Cars. The Wagner Palace Car Company is revolutionizing the equipment of its cars and making them superior to anything of the kind in the world. The most recent improvements in the lighting of the cars with gas, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company is also equipping its passenger coaches with gas. About one hundred of them running out of New York City have been so equipped. The gas is compressed in a cylinder under each car, and one filling of a cylinder will last the round trip between New York and Chicago. The gas is made from petroleum, and furnishes a 60-candle power light as against a 10-candle power light under the old method. Coaches lighted with gas are as light as a parlor, and passengers can read as well by night as in the daytime.—Home (N. Y.) Sentinel.

AN Australian botanist, Prof. Peyrache, has discovered that double flowers may be artificially produced by mites, and believes that each flower has its peculiar mite-parasite which gives rise to the doubling.

Do We Need Big Muscles? By no means. Persons of Herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest food, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because of this that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to consume the allotted activity of every day in the week, and to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminent useful medicine.

BEEWAX may be used for polishing handles, etc., in the lath. It may be tempered to any degree of softness by heating with turpentine. This must be done with great care to avoid a conflagration.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

CALIFORNIA fruit growers, who used to throw away their surplus, are now getting six dollars a ton for them. They are worth this for fuel. They make a hot and aromatic fire.

Every trace of salt rheum is obliterated by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A MONTROE COUNTY (O.) man drove to town to buy a pair of shoes. He saw a pair of shoes and heard that Harrison was elected President. He doesn't take a paper and it was news to him.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1889. CATTLE—Native Steers... \$ 3 25 @ 4 00 COTTON—Middling... 11 15 @ 11 50 FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 4 20 @ 4 40 WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 83 1/2 @ 85 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 25 OATS—Western Mixed... 24 1/2 @ 25 PORK—Mess (new)... 12 50 @ 13 00 ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9, 1889. CATTLE—Middling... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 BEEVES—Export Steers... 4 25 @ 4 50 Shipping... 4 25 @ 4 50 HOGS—Common to Select... 3 75 @ 4 00 SHEEP—Wool... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 FLOUR—Patents... 4 20 @ 4 40 WHEAT—XXX to Choice... 2 1/2 @ 2 50 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 25 RYE—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 25 TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)... 1 05 @ 1 20 HAY—Choice Timothy (new)... 9 50 @ 11 50 BUTTER—Cream... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 EGGS—Fresh... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2 PORK—Standard (new)... 11 00 @ 11 50 BACON—Clear Rib... 5 50 @ 6 00 LARD—Prime Steam... 5 50 @ 6 00 WOOL—Choice... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1889. CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 3 15 @ 4 30 HOGS—Good to Choice... 3 80 @ 4 70 SHEEP—Good to Choice... 3 80 @ 4 75 FLOUR—Winter... 4 20 @ 4 40 PATENTS... 4 20 @ 4 40 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 76 1/2 @ 78 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 25 OATS—No. 2 White... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 PORK—New Mess... 10 1/2 @ 10 70 KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9, 1889. CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 3 50 @ 4 20 HOGS—Good to Choice... 3 75 @ 4 50 WHEAT—No. 2... 76 1/2 @ 78 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 24 1/2 @ 25 NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1889. FLOUR—High Grade... 3 40 @ 4 75 CORN—Mixed... 24 1/2 @ 25 OATS—Choice Western... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 BACON—Clear Rib... 5 50 @ 6 00 COTTON—Middling... 10 1/2 @ 10 50 LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9, 1889. WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 76 1/2 @ 78 1/2 CORN—No. 2 M... 24 1/2 @ 25 OATS—No. 2... 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2 BACON—Clear Rib... 5 50 @ 6 00 COTTON—Middling... 10 1/2 @ 10 50

For Cure of BRUISES & STRAINS Use Dr. JACOBS' OIL Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN. DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

Do you wish to know how to have no dandruff, and not wash the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation.

A common-sense bush, growing out of the side of a maple tree, twenty-two feet from the ground, was seen in Johnsbury, Vt., when a tree was felled in the court-house yard the other day.

You can't help thinking they are very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

It is said that a part of Queen Victoria's savings has been invested in real estate in New York City and that each year she draws a handsome income from the rental.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

CALIFORNIA holds the cake on snake stories for the season of 1888, with Georgia and North Carolina crowding each other for second place.

We recommend 'Tanall's Punch' Cigar. A Georgia head in her gizzard, twenty-seven horse-hoof, twenty-two feet from the ground, was seen in Johnsbury, Vt., when a tree was felled in the court-house yard the other day.

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A common-sense bush, growing out of the side of a maple tree, twenty-two feet from the ground, was seen in Johnsbury, Vt., when a tree was felled in the court-house yard the other day.

You can't help thinking they are very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

It is said that a part of Queen Victoria's savings has been invested in real estate in New York City and that each year she draws a handsome income from the rental.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

CALIFORNIA holds the cake on snake stories for the season of 1888, with Georgia and North Carolina crowding each other for second place.

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