IDEAL.

We saw in the autumn sheaf we bound—
The sheaf flame in the chimney's heart
When a flower of frost slipped into the dusk
And late flower petals were twisted apart—
The dead gold blossoming, over ripe,
Of swath that the circling cradle caught,
The harvest wealth that the richest light
Of the budding summer sought.

We saw in the film of the faint blue smoke
The haze on the hill where the dog rose spread,
Blue of damsons and blue of grapes
And stray bright flashes of swarthy red.
We saw the sinuous curve and grace
Of creepers fed by the moist dark mould,
The tangled web that the ivy wove
And the love vine's mesh of gold.

Summer time. And the elder frost,
The dead gold blooming of summer sheaves,
Faint flushed disks of the wildwood rose,
Pride and love of the "moon of leaves,"
Reign and die—and the scene must shift.
Passion of color and blazon of dyes
Trail like the dripping of wine in the path
Where a wild Bacchante flies.

There is ever a charm in what is not here;
As hither and yonder the shuttles slide
With the thread of seasons, we ever see
The fairest light at the further side.
In the dead gold gloom of the harvest sheaves
Is a promise wrought that shall not depart;
Yes, we waiting sigh for the autumn sheaf,
Or flame in the chimney's heart.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Car Couplers.

St. Joe Herald.

From an interesting communication in the *Scientific American* it appears that there are no less than 20,000 existing patents on car couplers, yet the desired coupler for freight trains has not yet been invented. Some of the requisites for a perfect coupler enumerated are as follows: Any number of cars should be coupled automatically, but no coupling should be effected unles desired; and the coupling must be operated from the top of the cars, or at any rate without going between the cars. No doubt the desired invention will yet be made, but there are many failures in that line to the one grand success.

Hints on Health.

The Household.

To purify a room, set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in a room awhile is unfit for use. For the same reason, water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

Preserving Posts.

The *Scientific American* says that charring and coating with tar are only desirable when combined; that if simply charred the surface would only become an absorber of moisture and hasten decay; whereas, by applying only tar, there would be but a casing around the wood, nor would it penetrate so deep as the absorbing properties of the charring. First char, and before cooling apply the tar until the wood is thoroughly impregnated; and do this a little above the line of exposure to the air, since it is at that point the post weakens first. The heating evaporates the acid and oils in the tar, and leaves the resin, which enters the wood, and makes it air and water-tight.

Sick Headaches.

Dr. Haire.

Nine times out of ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach is not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate, continuous exercise in open air sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, will often cure it in a short time. One teaspoonful of powdered charcoal in half a glass of water, and drank, sometimes gives relief. And yet the above remedies will not avail in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this disease is not easily found. A correspondent contributes the following: Sick headache is periodical, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts up to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working cond[illegible]n. When the first symptoms of s[illegible]ache appear, take a teaspoonful [illegible]mon juice, clear, fifteen minut[illegible] each meal, and the same dose [illegible]e. Follow this up until [illegible] are past [illegible] and you [illegible] taking no othe[illegible] soon be able t[illegible] welcom[illegible] object to this [illegible] is too s[illegible] ple, [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible]olution. A [illegible]r a balus- trade [illegible]mely interest- ing [illegible] M. [illegible]ttofle, when his g[illegible] chain [illegible]de a c[illegible]nection between two conducting wires [illegible]ich happened to be exposed. His chain became red-hot and set fire to his waist-coat. Another gentleman was nearly killed recently by a Brush dynamo-electric machine. Part of the conducting wire was not insulated, and was lying on the floor. He touched the stand of a lamp which formed part of the conducting system. His body then formed a connection through the ground to the naked wire, and contracted his muscles so as to cause his hand to clench the lamp. Ten lamps were in circuit at the time, and so much current was passed through him that eight of them were extinguished. He was powerless to unclasp his hand. Every muscle in his body was paralyzed. His face was distorted; his lungs were so acted upon that he could scarcely breathe. He could only utter a faint and unnatural cry. The workmen in the place fled, believing that some explosion was about to happen. A friend came up and tried to unlock his hand. It was impossible. He then lifted his legs from the ground. This broke the circuit, and his hands were released, while burning sparks flew to his hands in the action of breaking the curcuit. He was insensible, but has since greatly recovered, and an improvement to the lamp has been devised which will prevent a recurrence of such an accident.

Deadening Pain.

A recent number of the *Medical Record* contains a notice of a new and curious method of deadening pain, which is of striking simplicity. It was discovered by Dr. Bonwill, a dentist of Philadelphia, in 1875. In using the method, he operator merely requests the patient to breathe rapidly, making about 100 respirations per minute, ending in rapid expirations. At the end of from two to five minutes an entire or partial absence of pain results for half a minute or more, and during that time teeth may be drawn or incisions made. The patient may be in any position, but that recommended is lying on the side, and it is best to throw a handkerchief over the face to prevent distraction of the patient's attention. When the rapid breathing is first begun the patient may feel some exhilaration; following this comes a sensation of fullness in the head or dizziness. The face is at first flushed, and afterward pale or even bluish, the heart beats rather feebly and fast, but the sense of touch is not affected, nor is consciousness lost. The effect is produced in females more readily than in males, and in the middle-aged more easily than in the old; children can hardly be made to breathe properly. It is denied that there is any possible danger. Several minor operations, other than frequent dental ones, have been successfully made by this method, and it is claimed that in dentistry, minor surgery and obstetrics it may supplant the common anæsthetics. Dr. Hewson's explanation is that rapid breathing diminishes the oxy[illegible]enation of blood, and that the resultant excess of carbonic acid temporarily poisons the nerve centres. Dr. Bonwill gives seve[illegible]al explanations, one being the specific effect of carbonic acid, another the diversion of will force produced by rapid volunta[illegible]y muscular action, and, third, the damming up of the blood in the brain, due, to the excessive amount of air passing through the lungs. The *Record* is not satisfied with the theories, but considers it well proved that pain may be deadened by the method, which it commends to the profession for the exact experimental determination of its precise value.

Cornish Working-Women.

Harper's Magazine.

Picking our way through the purplish mud and stones below the Karn, we discovered a little old woman laboring over a pile of unmilled copper ore. We had to look twice before we could assure ourselves of her sex; not only was her dress perplexing, but there was an unrealty and weirdness in her person. She was very small, almost dwarfish, with bent shoulders and wrinkled hands and face; her skin had the texture of parchment, and was curiously mottled with blue; her hair was thin and wiry. She seemed very old, but her eyes had a shrewd and penetrating quickness, and her movements were utterly without decrepitude. Indeed, she applied herself to her work with the willing vigor of a strong young man, and the work consisted of shovelling the heavy blocks of ore into a small wagon resting on a temporary tramway. Shovelful after shovelful was thrown in with an easy muscular swing, and with much more activity than the average "navvy" ever exhibits. Her petticoats ended above the ankle, and were stained with the hue of the copper ore; her shapeless legs were muffled up in woolen wraps, and her feet incased in substantial brogans. She was not apparently uncomfortable bodily, but her face had in it a look of uncomplaining suffering, of unalterable gravity, of a habituated sorrow which had extinguished all possibility of a smile. Not understanding a question which we put to her, she used the words, "Please, sir?"—a form of interrogation which we often heard in the neighborhood of Redruth. "Yo[illegible]eem to be old for such hard [illegible] we repeated. "'Deed, [illegible]on't know how old I am, but I've [illegible]en at it this forty years. I'm not young any longer, that's sure," she answered, in a clo[illegible] with scarcely ap[illegible] you married?" "No, [illegible]ould ever have me," she continued, without relaxing from her gravity or delaying her work for a moment—"nobody would have me or go with me, as I was always subject to fits—terrible they are. I still have 'em once or twice a week sometimes, always with a change in the moon." "How do you account for it?" [illegible] my twenty-fourth year [illegible] service of a la[illegible] who thre[illegible]own stairs, and that changed my bloo[illegible] so, when the moon changes, I have fits. Little can be done for them when the blood's changed." This superstition was [illegible] matter of profound faith with her, however; otherwise her manner was remarkably intelligent. She told us that her wages were fourteenpence—twenty-eight cents—a day; and when we unnecessarily said that she must be tired of work at such a price, she answered, in a bitter tone, "No use being tired; when you are tired, there's the work-house for you."

She had nearly filled the wagon by this time, and two younger women, dressed as she was, but more vigorous-looking, came to help her, and, after spitting on their hands, which were as large and as hard as any man's, they applied themselves with shovels to the heap of ore, falling into a machine-like swing of the body as they scooped up the heavy rock. Two men afterward joined them, and when the wagon was loaded, they pro[illegible]elled it along the track toward the mill, the women sharing the work equally with the men, if, indeed, they did not use even greater exertions.

The employment of women underground is now forbidden by law, the degradation resulting from it having been perceived by English legislators only when it had become flagitious; but of thirteen thousand persons engaged in the mines, about two thousand are women, who are employed in various parts of the process of dressing the ore. In the simpler operations very young girls are useful, and at the mill we found a large number of them—the daughters of miners usually—some of them pretty, and all of them neatly clothed and intelligent, even pert in manner. They can all write, and they have an appetite for literature of the Adolphus-Adelina sort, which they devour in penny instalments when their work is slack.

Great Civilizers.

One of the most beautiful and appropriate eulogies ever pronounced upon the work performed by railroads was that uttered by the late Hon. Byron Paine, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in rendering his celebrated decision in the case of Clark vs. Farrington, when he said:

"Railroads are the great public highways of the world, along which the gigantic currents of trade and travel continuously pour—highways compared with which the most magnificent highways of antiquity dwindle into insignificance. They are the most marvelous inventions of modern times. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, reward the labor and pr[illegible] the general prosperity of the country than any other, and, perhaps, than all other, mere physical causes combined. There is probably not a man, woman or child whose interest or comfort has not been in some degree subserved by them. They bring to our doors the productions of the earth. They enable us to anticipate and protract the seasons. They enable the inhabitants of each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish, or aspiration of the human heart which they do not in some measure tend to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship, they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick and the wounded, and enable the absent friend to be present at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting an inhabited palace from the Atlantic coast, and, with marvelous swiftness, depositing it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport the armies and supplies of the Government with the greatest celerity, and carry forward, as it were, on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle."

Strong-Minded Women Among the Esquimaux.

A young woman, Dr. Dall tells us, really quite fine-looking, and of remarkably good physique and mental capacity, was observed to hold herself aloof from the young men of the tribe in an unusual manner. Inquiry, first of others, afterward of herself, brought out the following reasons for her eccentricity. In effect she said she was as strong as any of the young men; not one of them had ever been able to conquer her in wrestli[illegible] or other athletic exercises, though [illegible] had more than once been tried, some[illegible]es by surprise and with odds [illegible]ser. She could shoot and hunt [illegible]ell as any of them, and make [illegible]nares and nets. She had her o[illegible], bought from the proceeds of her tr[illegible]pping. She despised marriage, and did not desire to do the work of a wife, and preferred the work which custom among the Esquimaux allots to the men. In short, she was a "woman's right" female of the most advanced type. When winter came, having made a convert of a smaller and less [illegible]etic damsel, the two set to work with [illegible]drus-tusk picks, and dug the excavation in which they erected their own house, which was of the usual type of Esquimaux houses—walled and roofed with drift-wood covered with turf. It was however, as an additional defense against unwished-for prowling males, divided into two rooms, with a very small and narrow door between them, [illegible]xt which lay some handy billets of wo[illegible] crack the sconce of a possible [illegible] our two amazons lived, [illegible]ried on their affairs in defia[illegible] communal bonds and public sentiment. The latter seemed to be composed half of disapprobation, and half of envious admiration, while all the young fellows in the village busied themselves in concocting plans against the enterprising pair. These were too early on the alert to be surprised, and [illegible] efforts against their peace were fruitless. When the deer-hunting season came, the two set off to the mountains; and no sooner had they departed than disappointed lovers, and "outraged public sentiment," exemplified in a mob, reduced their winter quarters to a shapeless ruin. So far as Dr. Dall's information goes the folling year the ladies returned to the ordinary ways of the world and gave up the unequal contest against a tyrannical oppin on.

A Cornish Village.

Harper's Magazine.

On the summit of the west bank it touches the village of Saltash, which is built down the hill-side to the water's edge, and which is like most other fishing villages in Cornwall—clean, solidly put together, unornamental, and a whitish-gray in color. The deficiency of color is d spiriting to the artist who has come from the contemplation of the more opulent architecture of the Continent. The cottages, one and two stories high, of concrete, brick, and stone, with diamond-paned windows, have been designed to shelter without any other idea than utility. Their white or yellow walls seem to be vertical strata of the indigenous rocks of their foundations. The sashes and the doors are painted black, and the streets are made of gray macadam. What little color there is gains brilliancy from contrast with these quiet surroundings. The verdure is the greenest, and the fuchsias blaze in relief. Upon the hill, with a somewhat disorderly little grave-yard inclosing it, is a serious[illegible]-looking, square-towered church, like many others in Cornwall, of gray sandstone, well worn by the weather of centuries, which has smoothed all the edges. The church is nearly seven hundred years old—the tower older—and where time has made a gap or a seam, the "restoration" has been effected in the most economical way. The concrete used to fill in has included the fragments of the ruined part, and bits of gargoyles and other carved work are found imbedded in the plaster. Look from the houses to the people—there is an infallible correspondence. The men are brown and strong, a little sad, with large frames, but no spare flesh; and the women, who are grand at the oar, are scarcely their inferiors in physical proportions. They are frank and independent in manner, gathering their living from the sea. There is little vice among them—the smart dresses and chubby faces of their children are certain indications of domestic virtue; but that some of them fall to the besetting sin of the English may be inferred from what we heard one of them say of a neighbor: "He was as dhrunk as fourty maintops'l-sheet blocks."

Then and Now.

Atlantic Monthly.

When we talk about "the working-classes" we are using very modern language, which those who formed the great mass of our population forty or fifty years ago would have found it difficult to understand. The term "working people" was then seldom used, because everybody worked. The minister and the doctor had usually worked with their hands to defray their college expenses; and they often continued their labors afterwards, to eke out a scanty income. The mistress of a family did her own sewing and housework, or if it was too much for her, called in a neighbor or a relative as "help." Young girls were glad of an opportunity to earn money for themselves in this way, or by means of any handicraft they could learn, or by teaching the district school through the summer months all these employments being considered equally respectable. The children of that generation were brought up to endure hardness. They were expected to make something of themselves and of life, but not easily, not without constant exertion. The energy and the earnestness through which their fathers had subdued the savage forces of nature on this continent still lingered in the air, a moral exhilaration.

Miss Swivell was engaged teaching school on the river below Little Rock. She boarded at the house of Henry Muckle, a widower and the leading citizen of the neighborhood, and George and John Muckle, sons of the old man, were rivals for her hand. Both of the young men proposed marriage to Miss Swivell. She said she loved both and they must enter into some contest for the prize. The lover who could make the better time was to have her. The lane at the house was a half-mile long. The young men started. At the expiration of three hours Mr. Muckle approached, with the fair teacher on his arm. "Wait a minute, my devoted sons," said the old man, "each of you have shown your affection for your stepmother." "Stepmother!" exclaimed George. "Stepmother!" echoed John. "Yes, stepmother, for while you were walking I married the girl."

Fall Pruning of Grapes.

Chas. A. Green, in the New York *Tribune* says on this subject: Fall pruning of grape vines is now generally practised. One desirable result is getting the vines down from the trellis, as the closer they lie to the earth the safer they are from injury from severe cold. It may as well be acknowledged that our hybrids, though of great value in giving us superior quality, are not entirely hardy when the mercury approaches zero, but by stretching the canes on the ground and weighting them down, and covering lightly with earth or litter, they will go through without the loss of a bud. I scattered a little straw over Lady Washington vines last winter and they came out safe, while where not protected they were injured.

A western paper publishes births, marriages and deaths under the same head: "Hatched, Matched, Dispatched." It would take less type to say: "Bred, Wed, Dead."

HORTICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The annual raisin production of California amounts to about 62,000 boxes.

Frost has damaged the cranberry crop in two counties of New Jersey $100,000.

The United States and Canada have shipped 883,975 barrels of apples to England this Fall.

Mr. G. W. Ganett of Roscoe, Ill., grew 650 bushels of tomatoes this season upon one acre of land.

Winter apples are reported firmer in Montreal, and a good shipping demand there at $3.25 to $3.50 per barrel.

Long Island farmers are estimated to have lost $300,000 by the failure of the cabbage crop. The potato crop was a success.

The estimated value of this year's crop from 100 apricot trees on the ranch of Mr. E. Steele, Paradise Valley, Cal., was $1,200.

It is asserted by the New England *Farmer* that "a really good bushel of quinces" has not been seen in Boston market for three years.

Grand Lodge *Independent*, Mich.: syas David Wells, of Riley, has made over 1,000 gallons of amber syrup from sorghum cane this fall.

Whenever a good nursery is within a reasonable distance, it is best to make selections by visiting it and picking out the trees as they stand in the nursery.

John Dyer, of Plainfield, Michigan, has a twenty acre orchard from which he has sold 800 barrels of apples this season, which has increased his finances $1,400.

Coldwater Mich. *Republican* says: Forty-one bushels of apples were picked from one tree on the farm of Nathan Fetterly, in Quincy tp. this season a larger portion of them selling for $2.25 per barrel.

Of over 760,000 square miles of timber land in this country the South owns 460,000, or nearly two-thirds. They will be sources of wealth in a few years to an extant little dreamed of at present.

Grapes placed in packing boxes with alternate layers of paper are so successfully preserved by a gentleman in Danville, N. Y., that his family have the fruit to use in Winter as freely as apples.

There is as much difference in the constitution of trees as there is in animals, and as a rule the trees that are healthy and vigorous when young will make much the best trees when they become old. A vigorous healthy tree is sure to have good roots.

White ash is preferable to green ash, for the prairie farmer to raise on our rich soils. The writer set out about 1,000 white ash this spring, and one hundred percent of them are now alive. Yearling trees can be bought for $5.00 a thousand.—*E. C. Bennett.*

In localities where the vines were injured by the cold weather in November, 1880, it would be well to cut the vines loose from the trillis; prune and then let them lie on the ground until the buds begin to enlarge in the spring.

The farmers of Dighton, Mass., are quite famous in the production of onions and strawberries. This year they have raised about 4000 bushels of onions, and have decided that onion raising is more profitable than growing strawberries.

The *Christain Union* reports an instance of 992 of "those big, brown, buzzing beetles which produce the white grub, so mischievous in garden and grassland," captured one evening last June by means of a lighted lantern suspended over a pail of water in a raspberry bush.

In an article on the non-bearing fruit years, the *New England Farmer* advances the theory that the true way to regulate production so as to secure fair crops every year, is to plant such varieties of trees as are calculated to bear moderately every year, and help them to carry out their inclinations by preventing everbearing.

If you begin pruning fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery while young, and follow it up each year, you can form just such a top as you want. If your tree needs spreading out, cut the young shoots off just above a bud on the outside of the shoot; and if you want to train upward, leave a bud on the upper side of the limb where you cut it off.

White Russian Oats.

During the past season Prof. W. W. Tracy, superintendent of the test garden of D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city, has been growing a number of varieties of oats. Among the other he has grown the White Russian, a variety that was largely advertised in the agricultural press last season. When visiting the grounds recently he pointed out this variety among others, and expressed the opinion that it was a most valuable acquisition. He had found it hardy, a thrifty grower, and a large yielder, the heads being large and very heavy. It wns grown along with a number of other varieties, had the same soil and the same care; yet its growth was much more thrifty, and a comparison of the heads of any other variety with it showed a remarkable difference in its favor. But the difference was most remarkable in its weight. Taking a head of any of the others and weighing it in the hand, the White Russian was apparently fifty per cent heavior. Prof. Tracy said this variety was very similar to the White Australian, and might be the same: but whether it was or not, would not detract from its merits, which he said entitled it to be considered the best variety of oats now in cultivation. —*Michigan Farmer.*

DAIRY AND STOCK ITEMS.

American elcomargarine is sold in England under the name of "Holland butter."

The decrease of sheep in Great Britain during the past two years foots up to 3,000,000 head.

The average weight of hogs at Kansas City since November 1st, shows a decrease of ten pounds as compared with last year.

The President of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and twenty delegates are coming to the Cedar Rapids Dairy Fair.

California estimates her wool clip this year at 53,000,000 lbs, as against 46,074,164 lbs last year, and 20,062,679 lbs in 1870.

Bloomfield *Democrat*, Nov. 17: T. H. Murphy sold and delivered nine head of 8-months-old shoats, last Saturday, which averaged 270 lbs.

Wool has mostly passed from the growers into the hands of dealers and manufacturers. We may soon look for another advance in prices.

America exported to June 31, 1881, of butter 31,560,500 pounds, worth $6,526,024, and cheese, 147,995,614 pounds, worth $16,380,258.

Cheyenne *Leader*: By next year there will be precious little space left for ranges in Wyoming, if the cattle are taken in as they have been this year.

The quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture give the number of cattle in that State at 1,246,457 head, being an increase of 141,145 head over the number reported in 1880.

The cold weather has started a lively movement of hogs from the country, some 70,000 having been received at Chicago on the 15th and 16th. Of course the receipts will incacase largely as the weather grows colder.

A new and fatal disease has made its appearance in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa. One farmer has lost nine cows in one night. The animals are seized with rigors and trembling, and death ensues in a few years after they are attacked.

The aggregate number of hogs killed in the West for the Summer season, or for the eight months ending Nov. 1st, is 4,775,000, against 5,325,000 last year, and for the twelve months is 11,695,000 hogs, against 12,275,000 last year.

Angus cattle are bringing higher prices now in Scotland than Short Horns. At a late sale a cow brought 225 gineas, or $1,125, and others with bulls, from 42 up to 180 guineas. The average price obtained for 15 cows was $273. It is evident that the breed of Angus cattle is increasing rapidly, not only in Scotalnd but in England.

Horses in New England are advancing from 15 to 30 per cent in price. Horse car companies in Boston, three years ago, bought good servicable horses at from $80 to $100 each. They now pay as high as $130 for equally good animals. Heavy draft teams are worth $425 to $550, while stylish, well matched and well bred carriage pairs bring all the way rrom $500 to $1,000.

A farmer near Peru, Miami county, Ind., increased the weight of fifty head of hogs 4000 pounds in thirty days by actual weight, realizing $1 per bushel on 268 bushels of corn which they consumed in that time. The gain was eighty pounds per day, while the consumption of corn was 8.9 bushels per day, which would be nine pounds of pork for every bushel of corn consumed.

A new and interesting feature of the forthcoming report of Commissionor Raum will be a chapter, accompanied by statictical tables on the feeding of cattle and hogs at the great grain distilleries of the West. The extent to which this feeding is carried may be inferred from the faet that, during the past year, upwards of 17,000 beeves were fed and fattened for market at the distilleries located at Peoria, Ill.

Stock should be well sheltered during the winter, for when unprotected from from the cold winds and snow-storms a great deal of the food consumed goes to keep up animal heat, instead of adding pounds of flesh to the animal. The scarcity of grain and the consequent high prices will make this winter a good time to try the experiment of economizing feed by sheltering stock.

Purifying Cisterns.

A correspondent of the *Farmers Review* gives his experience in purifying cisterns as follows: I recently moved into a house that had been unoccupied for several weeks and found that the cistern water, while looking clear and pure, had a most abominable odor. Thinking that the agitation caused by pumping the water, would soon mend the matter, the family did its best to use the offensive stuff. But finding little improvement, I procured from a druggist a couple of ounces of permanganate of potash, and dumped it into the cistern. In twenty-four hours the offensive smell had entirely disappeared. The chemical cost me thirty cents. Perhaps this experience may be of use to some of your readers, hence I make a note of it.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold. Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

Praise of Women.

Jared Sparks.

I have observed among all nations that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found they are the same civil, kind, obliging, humane, tender beings; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like men, to perform a hospitable or generous action; not haughty nor arrogant, not supercilious, but full of courtesy and fond of society; industrious, economical ingenious, more liable, in general, to err than man, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself, in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue so worthy the appelation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and in so kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists.

Save your harness by oiling it with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will keep it soft and pliable. This is the best oil ever made for leather. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an effectual and safe remedy for worms. They are pleasant to take and not only destroy the worms, but remove all traces of them from the system leaving the child healthy and strong. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Sold by Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. All Druggists sell it.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-Infantum or pains in the stomach. Mothers! when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes do not hesitate to give it a trial, you will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cts per bottle.

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