

THE REVIEW

CIRCULATION 2000

Perils of Premature Burials.

We remember vividly the horror produced, while yet in our boyhood, when an elder sister read from the *Utica Observer* a story entitled "Buried Alive." The person had fallen into a cataleptic condition, becoming cold and rigid while yet conscious, and was duly coffined and buried. He was exhumed by "resurrectionists," carried to a medical college, and placed on the table of the demonstrator of anatomy; a few shocks of the galvanic battery partially aroused him, and on the wounding of his breast with the knife, he gave signs of life, and by proper treatment he was fully resuscitated. Ten or twelve years afterward a relative where we were visiting, told us of having been present when the body of her son-in-law was made ready for the coffin, and perceiving, as she imagined, a warm spot on the left breast, a daughter who was sitting by this was told, cried out with horror, "Do not talk any more of it; the idea is too dreadful to think of." We did not think over and over again of the horror of interring a living person. It was hardly probable, in the case in question, that such a case did occur, for the body remained unburied long enough to allow a return to consciousness. But in this country the peril of interment, before death has actually taken place, is often very great. For years past it has been very common for persons in supposed health to fall down suddenly, with every appearance of having died. We do not regard sudden death with horror, as it is often painless, and exempts the person from the anxiety and other unpleasant experiences which so often accompany a lingering dissolution. But there is a fearful liability of being prostrated by catalepsy.

THE COUNTERFEIT OF DEATH—Under such circumstances that the persons having the body in charge will not hesitate about a prompt burial. We could wish that the old Oriental practice of cremation was in fashion among us. There would be at least the comfortable reflection of no suffocation in a coffin; besides, the application of fire would generally arouse the cataleptic person, and a festal of life. Some two years ago a story was copied into the *Rockester Democrat*, purporting to be the experience of a man in a low state of health, who was compelled to seek shelter in a deserted house in Illinois, where he fell asleep. He was found there in a cataleptic trance, and supposed to have died. In this condition he was removed and prepared for burial, and moved all the time of what was going on, but unable to utter a sound or make a sign of life. His condition was fortunately discovered before it was too late. The story may be a fiction, but it did not read like one. We have several times repeated the story, although it is too serious for a jest, except when regarded entirely on the ludicrous side, of a woman who, while borne to the place of interment, was aroused to consciousness by the rattling of the coffin against the walls of a house, as the bearers clumsily turned the corner. She was speedily conveyed from her caskets and conveyed home, where she lived several years longer. She fell into a decline and died; the funeral again took place and the procession set out for the grave. As it drew near to the house at the corner, the husband wiped his eyes hastily, and cried out to the bearers, "BE CAREFUL AS YOU TURN THE CORNER!"

It is, however, no topic for a jest when we consider the subject from the proper point. Persons are buried alive, and have a terrible period of agony before death comes to their relief. We execute the old Roman law which authorized the magistrates to bury alive their incontinent vestal virgins. The Thracians, after the practice of India, buried living children to Persia, caused fourteen living children to be interred, and till lately, Hindus widows were buried or burned alive at Suttee. But we, in our reckless carelessness, do as badly as they. A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* informs us that at the public mortuary of Paris is about one in every three hundred persons supposed to be dead actually come again to life. At that rate one hundred persons would be buried alive annually belonging to the city of New York; and here, too, not a tithe of the precautions are taken that are required in France and England.

A well authenticated case is on record of a strong man dropping away suddenly, whose grave or tomb was opened four days after, and the body found twisted around in the coffin, and a big dislocated arm turned white and torn out, and the features distorted in a horrible manner. Fearful was the struggle of the man in his ghastly conflict for life with every odds against him. A young woman also, beautiful in person and intellect, was buried in the usual hurry, some ten years ago. The body was afterward taken up for removal to a distant cemetery. She, too, had been engaged and married in a terrible struggle for life. Her face was ghastly, her hands and arms were tightly drawn up in a wild endeavor to extricate herself from the horrible prison, her face furrowed and lacerated by her finger-nails, so desperate had been the struggle. A young man in another city was thus buried, and his grave opened six days afterward. The body had turned upon the face, and the arm was bitten to the bone, and there were evidences of the death-wrestling.

We remember that the death-wrestling was told, several years ago, that Lorenzo B. Shepard, a prominent lawyer of New York, who died in the apparently final vigor of life, actually recovered after interment, and that the cloth about his face was found to be entu-

rated with his blood. We know nothing of the accuracy of the story. Bodies have been removed from old to new burying-grounds, several of them having turned over in the coffin. Perhaps this phenomenon is produced by the mechanical force of the gases which are generated by decomposition, but who knows? We have reflected much upon this subject, and not without much anxiety. There is actually little protection for any of us from this terrible peril. We exhaust our energies by overwork, excitement, too much fatigue of the brain, the use of tobacco, sedatives and anaesthetics, and by habits and practices which hasten the three sisters in the spinning of the fatal thread. Apoplexy, palsy, epilepsy, are likely to prostrate us at any moment; and catalepsy, perhaps, is not far from any of us. This last affection is characterized by a loss more or less complete of consciousness, with a peculiar rigidity of the muscles, causing the body and each part of it to retain the position in which it may have been at the moment of attack, or in which it may afterward be placed. It may attack both sides of the body, one side only, or a single limb or organ. Sometimes it is preceded by signs of nervous disorder, and at other times it occurs without any previous warning symptoms.

ANY STRANGE EMOTION, and unusual or protracted intellectual exertion, great physical exhaustion, unsatisfied sexual desire or excessive indulgence, the retrocession of a cataleptic eruption—in short, any condition that debilitates the system will produce this singular attack. Of course, as with most disorders, it is occasioned in males by disorders of the digestive system, and in females with disease of the womb. Caution should, therefore, be observed; and surfeiting, undue exposure to extreme heat or cold, overtasking the brain, excessive bathing, mental excitement, sexual aberrations, the use of tobacco or anaesthetics, unwholesome postures in bed, &c., should be carefully avoided. When a peculiar feeling of stupor is perceived, the limbs "fall asleep" without apparent cause, or there is an uneasiness and rigidity of any of the muscles, with vertigo, lassitude, debility, and caprice of the mind, a susceptible person should be on the alert, for there may be no time to waste. These are the incipient symptoms of an attack. The signs of

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF LIFE are not so unequivocal as many suppose. Cessation of respiration and circulation cannot afford positive evidence, for the external senses are not sufficiently acute to enable us to detect either respiration or circulation in the smallest degree compatible with mere existence. Loss of heat is not conclusive, for life may continue and recovery take place where no perceptible vital warmth exists. It is customary in some places to cut or amputate a finger, relying on the flowing or non-flowing of the blood to reveal the actual fact. Perhaps exposure to an irritating substance could be applied to the skin—the occurring of a blister is evidence of vitality. Frost-bites, however, may continue for some time, and in such cases the interest of spaces and feel the heart with the finger. Holding the fingers before a light is said to be sure—a redness being apparent in the living subject, but none in case of death. Galvanism has been supposed to furnish a certain test. Irritability is extinguished first in the left ventricle, then the testicles and stomach, next in the bladder, afterward in the right ventricle, then in the esophagus, and, after that in the iris. The muscles of the trunk finally give way, the extremities, and the arteries. The collapsed edge of a wound in a dead body in the distinction from a gash wound in a living one, is the result of a peculiar irritability, the extinction of which is one of the surest indications of death. Flaccidity is a certain sign of death, but it is not unequivocal. Belladonna or the Calabar bean applied to the eye, it is said, will sensibly affect the iris if the person is living. The number of persons who have

REVIVED AT THE LAST MOMENT about to be consigned to the coffin, is fearfully great. The number known to have been actually buried alive is already sufficient to justify extraordinary precautions in every case. Barber collected the details of fifty-two cases of persons buried alive, of fifty-three who recovered without assistance, after they were laid in their coffins, and out of seventy-two falsely reported as dead. Legislation ought to be interposed in this matter. The law should require the examination of the body by a medical man or expert before permitting his interment. When a physician has been employed in the burial, afterward in the coffin, he should be obliged to certify to actual death, unless the unequivocal evidences of dissolution had already appeared. Undertakers and others having charge of funerals should be compelled to ascertain that death has occurred before coffining the remains. The idea of suffocation in a coffin is more terrible than that of torture on the rack or burning at the stake. Careless consideration of the innocent, even ignorance in such a matter is akin to crime. A mockery is our sorrowing, our tears are little better than hypocrisy, when we neglect precautions against this terrible fate to which every one of us is thus liable.

Daniel Webster's Escapes. In connection with the recent calamities on the Mississippi, the following passage from the exordium of Daniel Webster's address in the Supreme Court, in opening the case of the Merchant's Bank of Boston vs. the owners of Steamboat Lexington, will be of interest.

In January, 1840, the steamboat Lexington was destroyed by fire in Long Island Sound, on a voyage from New York to Stonington, in Connecticut. The Merchant's Bank of Boston owned a sum of money in specie, which had been shipped on board the Lexington, and brought his action, in the form of a suit in Admiralty, against the owners of the boat, to recover the amount so lost. On the 14th of February, 1840, just after my return from Europe, I left Boston for Washington, and expected to embark at Stonington on board of the Lexington for New York. On the evening of that day I arrived at Stonington, and was met by the shocking news that the night previous this boat had been burned, and that out of one hundred and forty passengers only two escaped. In May, 1845, I was to leave Albany (whither I had been on professional business) at six o'clock in the afternoon. Two steamboats were at the landing bound for New York—the Rochester and the Swallow. I asked a friend at the inn which boat I should take. He remarked that both were good vessels. I bade him decide for me. He decided in favor of the Rochester. I went on board of that boat. Both started at the same time, the Rochester a little in the rear. The dark night came on. The Swallow took the west side of an island in the Hudson, ran upon a rock, and split. We were near enough to see her lights go down into the water, and to hear the shrieks of men and women sinking to rise no more. On the 25th of November, 1846, I intended to have left Boston for Washington, so as to intercept the steamer Atlantic at Norwich, but the threatening weather induced me to put off my departure. On the 27th I left, and reached Norwich at one o'clock in the afternoon, but found the boat not there. She left on the 25th, and was seen riding at anchor, off Fisher's Island, with some of her machinery deranged (as was supposed), but no one imagined she was in danger. A steamboat had gone to look after her, and would be back at 4 o'clock on the 27th to take us on board, and proceed on our voyage. The boat came and with it the boat, her colors flying at half mast. The whole city rushed to the scene. Their feelings may be imagined when they saw twenty or thirty corpses laid on the wharf—the dead from the wreck of the Atlantic.

Moving amid the scenes of human life so near to disaster and accidents—if accidents they can be called—it may well be supposed that I approach a subject like this with an earnestness beyond that arising from professional duty. In one aspect of the case, it involves an important discussion—a discussion respecting the responsibility of the steamboat owners, who are bound to use extraordinary care and vigilance in the preservation of the property and life intrusted to their hands.

Anecdote of Stephen A. Douglass. In his reminiscences of public men by Mr. Forney, prepared for his *Sunday Press*, he gives in his last some recollections of Stephen A. Douglass. He says:

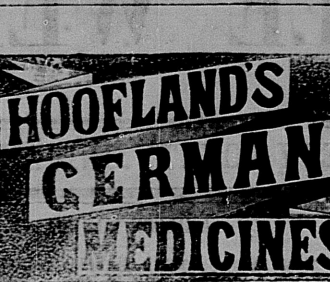
"To him I am indebted for my first and only speculation—the better to be recollected because it was successful. And the incident is the more interesting because, just now, the region of conclusion I made my money is gone, whence one of those empire lines is going forth to penetrate the wilderness and to convert it into a garden. I mean the North Pacific Railroad. Stephen A. Douglass came to me one day in 1853, and said, looking up at the map, 'How would you like to buy a share in Superior City, at Fond du Lac, the head of Lake Superior?' and, before I could answer, he got on a chair and told me that from that point or near it, would start the greatest railroad in the world, except in the one on the thirty-second parallel, surveyed by Captains George B. McClellan, John Pope, and others, which was to open up the South."

"But," I said, "old fellow, I have no money, and to buy a share in the proposed location will require much." "No," he replied, "I can secure you one for \$25,000, and you can divide it with me, naming of the best of the future Confederates, and he will be greatly obliged." I knew nothing of the location, had never been there, had no money of my own, but I saw Judge Douglass was in earnest, and wanted to serve me, and when he left I borrowed the \$25,000, bought a share, divided it with the Southern gentleman referred to, who honorably paid his \$12,500, and after cutting my share into five parts, sold and gave three-fifths to other friends, and with my two fifths bought the Waverly House in Washington. The proceeds of my moiety of the share of Superior City realized \$1,000. For that I was indebted to Stephen A. Douglass. God bless him! I believe my Confederate friend has held on to his interest, and I shall be glad if he is as fortunate as I was."

An Unfortunate Editor. If there is an unfortunate editor in Indiana, it is F. S. Bedell, of the *Crown Point Register*. A year or so ago, the Editorial Association of this and the Tenth District passed resolutions of respect upon his death, which were copied by nearly every paper in the two districts, notwithstanding Mr. Bedell repeatedly, and at last indignantly denied that he was dead. And now the State Editor and Publishers' Association, at their meeting in Indianapolis, last week, have passed a series of resolutions regretting the demise of F. S. Bedell, and he has to again come forward and deny that he has taken the long journey. Editors, like ministers of a certain denomination, rarely die, and when one is reported dead, as in the case of Mr. Bedell, it is a difficult matter to have it corrected, as he finds out.—*South Bend Register*.

The fact of through railroad travel from New York to the Pacific has its influence already upon the city restaurants in the way of the introduction of delicacies not hitherto served at tables eastward of the Plains. For instance, "antelope steaks" are now on the bills in several restaurants, and buffalo meat is to be had almost anywhere.

HOOPLAND'S MEDICINES.



Hooplant's German Bitters,
Hooplant's German Tonic,
Hooplant's Podophyllin Pill,
Hooplant's Greek Oil.

Hooplant's German Bitters.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any Kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of Vital Principles, of Herbs and Barks (or as medicinally termed) extracts, the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufacturer in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spiritous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hooplant's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases where some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is \$1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but it is not better to pay a little more and get a better article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms.—Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disregard for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harbored or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Pain in the Head, Debility, Nervousness, Chlorosis, Spasms of the Skin, Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit. All the above indicated disease of the Liver, or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hooplant's Greek Oil.

Lightning Cure for all kinds of Pains and Aches.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of Pains and Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chlorosis, Spasms, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headache, Pain in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints and Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaints, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Dr. Hooplant's Podophyllin.

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful yet innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The general impurities of the blood, such as the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, Acting and Searching, than the Mandrake itself. The peculiar action of the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of cathartics is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They never fail. In case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Intestinal Obstruction, Dr. Hooplant's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the Nerves and regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

These Medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recall that it is Dr. Hooplant's German Remedies, that are so universally used and recommended; do not allow the druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, until you have tried the pills sent in. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the German Medicine Store, 61 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW FIRM.
Wallace & Company's
NEW
Boot and Shoe Store,
WASHINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE THE
COURT HOUSE
Is now receiving a
New and Complete Stock of
Boot and Shoes

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

They are all

FIRST CLASS GOODS

And will be

SOLD CHEAP!

Try Them and See.

WALLACE & COMPANY.
August 14, 1869.

NEWSPAPER.

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN
NEWSPAPER OF THE
NORTHWEST.

The Chicago Evening Post,

The best paper in the West, presents its claims for public patronage more loudly than ever before, having won a unanimous verdict of approbation from the reading public. We desire to let the paper stand or fall on its merits, and therefore offer a specimen copy free of charge, to all who will send for it.

The Daily Evening Post,

is a live, reliable, spicy, thirty-six column paper, second to none in the Union, furnished by mail or new dealers, at \$10 per year. The SATURDAY POST has been recently increased to forty columns, and contains much choice literary selections, in addition to its many other attractions.

The Weekly Post,

is a large, forty column newspaper, eminently fitted for country circulation. Its immense success in the West is evidence of its popularity. We furnish all the leading maxims at club prices with neat weekly, and give the following commissions: Any person who will act as our agent, and procure us two or more subscribers for the daily, at \$5 a year, can retain 10 per cent. commission, and 20 per cent. for three or more subscribers, in the weekly, at \$1.50 a year. We also give

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

—OF THE—
NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY.

MANUFACTORY.

As Premiums for Clubs of the Weekly Post.

For clubs of 200 and \$300, we give a gold watch, price \$150.
For 100 subscribers and \$240, we give a gold watch, price \$75.
For 50 subscribers and \$225, we give a gold watch, price \$35.
For 25 subscribers and \$200, we give a gold watch, price \$15.
For 100 subscribers and \$150, we give a silver watch, price \$75.
For 50 subscribers and \$75, we give a silver watch, price \$35.
For 25 subscribers and \$50, we give a silver watch, price \$20.

The papers need not all go to one post office. The money need not be sent at one time, but must be marked "for a watch, premium." The watches are of the Elgin manufacture, equal to any in the world.

The Post is now the recognized leading Republican paper of the West, and should be read by all who claim to be true Republicans, or have the least interest in the continuance of that great party.

Send for a full list of prices and premiums.

POST PRINTING CO.
114 Chicago, Ill.

TO THE LADIES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES

DR. DUPONCO'S
Golden Periodical Pills,
For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing obstructions of the Menstrual System, from whatever Cause, and restoring the System to its Normal Condition.

Ladies! If Any Druggist

Offers you the DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS in a small Red or Yellow box, refuse it. Do not use the box. Ask for the NEW STYLE BOX, containing double quantity of Pills, and upon which you will find the Revenue Stamp. The Pills are printed from my PRIVATE TYPE, upon which lengthwise the name, you will find printed the words DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS in white letters; without that name are genuine. N. B. The small Red and Yellow boxes are no longer used. Every box is signed.

Price \$1.00 per box, six boxes \$5.00. Sold in Crawfordville by

E. J. BINFORD & BRO.,
Druggists,
Sole Agents for Crawfordville.

Ladies sending them \$1.00 each to the Crawfordville post office can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail to any part of the country free of postage.

Sold also by Shaw & Collins, Brazil, Geo. E. Coming & Co., Lafayette, Browning & Sloan & Newman & Morgan, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMEOPATHIST.

P. B. HOYT, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence on South Green Street, Crawfordville, Ind., Jan. 25, 1871.

HOMEOPATHIST.

P. B. HOYT, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence on South Green Street, Crawfordville, Ind., Jan. 25, 1871.

HOMEOPATHIST.

P. B. HOYT, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence on South Green Street, Crawfordville, Ind., Jan. 25, 1871.

GROCERIES.

NEW FIRM.
NEW GOODS.
NEW PRICES.
JOHN BRITTON & CO.,
Have purchased the
Grocery Establishment
Heretofore owned by Judge Riley.
On Washington Street,
Four doors south of the National Bank, have added a
Large Invoice of New Goods
To the stock already on hand, and have now sold at large and well selected stock

FAMILY GROCERIES,

OF THE finest quality, which they propose to sell on reasonable terms as any house in the city. Those wishing to buy for either

Remember the place, directly opposite the old pump, on south Washington street, by and

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

CRAWFORDSVILLE

CARRIAGE & WAGON

WORKS.

Buggies,

Carriages,

Express Wagons, and

Farmers' Wagons,

Of every pattern, and of superior finish, kept on hand and

MADE TO ORDER

—

We possess devices for the adjustment of Axles and Tires, which reduce the draft fully one-third. These devices are possessed by no other Carriage Factory in the United States.

We are daily in receipt of letters from persons who are anxious to purchase in various parts of Indiana and Illinois, certifying that in lightness of draft these vehicles have never been equaled.

DOHERTY & DEIGHTON

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

Remember the place, Washington street opposite Center Church.

DOHERTY & DEIGHTON,
March 29, 1870.

—

PLow MANUFACTORY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

50,000
Bushels Wheat Wanted.
BY THE NEW FIRM OF
GRUB, MART