

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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Patman's Monthly Magazine, Arthur's Home Magazine, Oliver Optic's Boy and Girl's Magazine &c. Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living clothing matter. Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We may sell for CASH, and in this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS of R. W. BERKSTRESSER. M. P. SPIDEL, HOUSE PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER, BEDFORD, PA. All Kinds of Poling, Graining, Paper-hanging, &c., done at the shortest notice. Orders solicited.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York. CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. 50,000 SHARES, \$100 EACH.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Asson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles in length, between the following ports:

Table with 2 columns: Port Name and Population. Canton (1,000,000), Amoy (200,000), Hong Kong (200,000), Swatow (200,000), Foo-Chow (200,000), Ningpo (400,000), Hang Cheen (400,000), Shanghai (1,000,000). Total: 5,910,000.

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$300,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers. The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled, but few yet realize that the continent there is a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates early in the year, show that she has a population of Four Hundred and Fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old, not only can but read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. There is a host of teachers and traders, and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fast steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting them in their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically. The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent, and in the Philadelphia North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin and Telegraph. Shares of this company, to a limited number, say be obtained at \$30 each, \$10 payable down, \$15 on the 1st of November, and \$25 payable in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

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Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to the Bedford Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all the necessary information on this subject. sept25yl

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PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask \$2.00 to try it in the volume of the Gazette.

Hooiland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS, AND WILL CURE YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN.

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters and Tonics. They are no tavern or distillery or any thing like one, but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are the greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fallens out of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Fits, or other when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Dizziness of Perception, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Face, Constant Headaches, Nings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are the most powerful and best adapted to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitter that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with rare Santa Cruz Orange, etc. It is used for the same disease as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of raw in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY. There is no medicine equal to Hooiland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge of the face, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a debilitated, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of any age.

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition; by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best man in the country recommends them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not only a most interesting beverage, but a most useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAMMSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.

I consider "Hooiland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or dyspepsia. I can earnestly recommend their use to all who are afflicted with it. A. Years, with respect, my experience of it. JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as one of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and a particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooiland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction regarding the practice as one of my appropriate sphere. It is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually it does not. It will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION. Hooiland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.

Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hooiland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine. May 29 69yl

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Rules for the Government of the Democratic Party of Bedford County, adopted by the Democratic County Committee, Feb. 25, 1869, the Democratic voters of Bedford County will assemble at the polling places in the several election districts, on SATURDAY, MAY 29, and vote by ballot for the choice of Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the next General Election, and, also, for two Inspectors and one Judge for each polling place who shall hold the primary Election for the next year. The Vigilance Committee now in existence shall hold this election, and in districts which have no such Committees, the Democratic voters present at the polling place at the time herein fixed for the opening of the polls, shall elect two Inspectors and one Judge to hold the election. The polls in the townships shall be open from nine o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., those in the boroughs from 1 o'clock p. m. until 6 o'clock p. m. An accurate list of the names of all persons voting shall be kept and a correct and full return of all the votes cast for the several persons voted for shall be made out, and both the list and returns shall be certified under the signature of at least two of the election officers to be correct and true. After the counting of the ballots, and the proper certification of the returns, the list of voters and the return of votes for the several candidates, shall be sealed up by the Inspectors and delivered to the Judge, who shall place the sealed return in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee, at a meeting of the Judge from each polling-place, to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, JUNE 1, at one o'clock p. m. All persons entitled to vote at the election for Representatives in the Legislature and pledging themselves to vote the whole Democratic ticket at the next General Election, will be permitted to vote at this election.

J. W. DICKERSON, Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

NEW LAW OF TESTIMONY.

The following is the act passed by the last Legislature, permitting parties to the record of any civil proceeding, except in excepted cases stated in the first section, to give evidence on trial. The law has been in force since the 15th, and the general impression seems to be that it will prove advantageous to the administration of justice:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in any civil proceeding: Provided, This act, shall not alter the law, as now declared and practiced in the courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client; and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and others, respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner.

SECTION 2. That a party to a record of any civil proceeding, in law of equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross examination, at the instance of the adverse party, or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner, and subject to the same rules for examination as any other witness; to testify; but the party calling for such examination shall not be excluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SECTION 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission, issued, as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined, and to the adverse party, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper court touching the taking of depositions and testimony and commission.

JOHN CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WILMER WORTHINGTON, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN W. GEARY.

LARGE MOUTH.—A fellow, whose countenance was homely enough to scare a Quaker, was lounging around a public house, when he was observed by a Yankee, who asked him if he had not met with an accident when he was young. "What do you mean, you impertinent scoundrel?" "Why, I didn't mean nothing, only you have got such an all-fired crooked mouth. I thought as how you might have fallen in the brook when you were a boy, and your mother hung you up to dry."

AMUSEMENT.—People should be guarded against temptation to unlawful pleasures by furnishing the means of innocent ones. In every community there must be pleasures, relaxations, and means of agreeable excitement; and, if innocent are not furnished, resort will be had to criminal.

CLEANLINESS.—There is a homely, but very forcible expression, that "cleanliness is next to godliness," meaning thereby that habits of cleanliness tend not only to health of body, but to that state of moral feeling which becomes man as the chief creature of the Almighty.

THE HORRORS OF BEING "INSTANTLY KILLED."

Count Tolstol's "Sevastopol in May," in course of publication in "Hours at Home," gives a very remarkable description of the death of a man who is instantly killed—as the living say, "instantly killed"—by a piece of a shell which strikes him. But to him, the dying man, his death seems a different affair. This surely is extremely powerful writing:

Michaloff looked behind him. The shining point of bomb seemed to stand at the zenith—in that position where it is impossible to tell its direction. But that lasted only a minute; the bomb came quicker and quicker, nearer and nearer, so that you could see the sparks from the tube and hear the fatal whistling, and directed its course straight at the middle of the battalion.

"Lie down," cried a voice. Michaloff and Praskukin lay down on the ground. Praskukin, tightly closing his eyes, heard only how the bomb fell heavily somewhere very near on the hard ground. A second passed—it seemed an hour—and the bomb did not burst. Praskukin began to be afraid that he had done a cowardly act without any reason, that perhaps the bomb had fallen far away, and that he only thought he heard the saw fizzing. He opened his eyes and saw with satisfaction that Michaloff lay immovable on the ground near his legs. But his eyes at that moment met the sparkling fuse of the whirling bomb not a yard from him. A horrid—cold horror excluding all other thoughts and feelings—took possession of him. He covered his face with his hands.

Another second passed—a second in which a whole world of feelings, thoughts, hopes, and recollections passed through his mind.

"Whom will it kill; me or Michaloff? or both together? If it hits me where will it hit? In the head then, it's all over; if it hits my leg, they will cut it off, and I shall ask them to do it all by means by chloroform—and I can still get through alive. But perhaps it will only kill Michaloff—then I can tell how we were walking together, and he was killed and I was splattered with blood. No; it's nearer to me, it will kill me!

Then he recollected the twelve rouble that he owed Michaloff; he recollected also another debt at Petersburg that he ought to have paid long ago; a Gipsy air that he had sung in the evening came into his head. The girl whom he loved appeared to his imagination in a cap with lilac ribbons; he remembered a man whom he had insulted years before and who had never paid it back, although at the same time with these and a thousand other remembrances the feeling of his present circumstances—the expectation of death—never for a moment quitted him. "However, perhaps it will not burst," he then, and with a despairing decision wanted to open his eyes. But at that instant, through the still shut lids he saw a red fire, and with a horrible noise something hit him in the middle of the breast. "Thank God! I am only bruised," was his first thought, and he wanted to feel his breast, but his hands seemed to be bound down, and a weight to keep down his head. The soldiers shone in his eyes, and he unconsciously counted them: "One, two, three soldiers, and that one whose overcoat has slipped down is an officer," he thought. Then he saw flashes, and he thought "what are they firing from, mortars or cannon? They are firing again, and there are more soldiers; five, six, seven soldiers, and they all go past." He had all at once become afraid that they would leave him there. He wanted to cry out that he was wounded, but his mouth was so dry that his tongue stuck to his palate and a horrible thirst tormented him. He felt how wet he was about the breast. "Really I fell into some blood when I lay down," he thought and yielding more and more to the fear that the soldiers who were going past would leave him there, he collected all his forces and tried to cry out. "Take me along," but instead of that he groaned so horribly that it was awful to hear his own voice. Then some red fires danced in his eyes, and it seemed to him that the soldiers were laying stones on him; the fires danced quicker and quicker, the stones which they laid on him oppressed him more and more. He made an effort to throw off the stones, stretched out, and then neither saw nor heard, nor thought nor felt. He was killed on the spot by a fragment of shell in the middle of his breast.

THE NEVADA CALAMITY.

It is seldom that we are called upon to record the occurrence in our own country of a calamity like that which was lately telegraphed from California. The great silver mines at Nevada are on fire, and it would appear that nearly forty of the miners have perished in the flames. The scene at the mine is described as heart-rending.

The wives and families of the unfortunate men who perished in the conflagration are gathered about the entrance of the shafts, and exhibit a spectacle of grief and despair that melts the hardest hearts. The mines were all a roaring pit of flames. It does not yet appear what caused the disaster, nor what the flames find to feed upon; but it is probably another case of the dreaded "firedamp," that inflammable and explosive collection of noxious gases which has caused so many and such terrible disasters in the mines of Great Britain.

To guard against this imminent danger the safety-lamp was invented; and its use, under very strict and rigorous rules, is insisted upon in the European, and doubtless also in the American mines. Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions that can be taken, the danger of an explosion of "firedamp" in the mines appears to be always very great, both on account of carelessness in the use of the safety-lamp, and also from the effects of blasting.

Hitherto the mines in this country have happily been almost exempt from these calamities, in comparison with the dreadful experience of the Cornish and Welsh miners, perhaps because some of our miners are more intelligent and careful; though a large proportion of their number are Cornish miners.

The danger seems to be far greatest in the deepest mines. The silver mines of Nevada are from 1,000 to 1,300 feet deep; while many of the British and continental coal and tin mines are much deeper—several being about 2,000 feet below the surface; and one—an abandoned mine in Kutuberg, Bohemia—reaches the enormous depth of 3,500 feet.

Don't YOU LOVE HIM, FATHER?—One Sabbath evening, the father of two little children had placed one on each knee, to ask them what they had heard in the infant school that day. He was not a professor of religion, although he had a pious wife. The little children began to tell him in their own way, of the beautiful home in Heaven that Jesus had left because of His love to them. Looking full in her father's face, a little girl said, "Jesus must have loved us very much to do that; don't you love him for it, father?" Then they went on describing the trials and sufferings of our Saviour, and she again asked the question. "Don't you love Him for that, father?" and when they spoke of His death on the cross, the little one asked the third time, "Now don't you love Him, father?" The father had to put the children down and go out of the room to hide his emotion. He confessed to the writer afterward, that he felt more under the ardent questioning of his little children, than he ever felt under the most powerful preaching in his life. He soon afterwards united with the church.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—A farmer's wife sends us the following recipe for making good yeast:

Take eight good sized potatoes, peel and boil them in a gallon of water until quite soft; then smash them very fine, and put in two thirds of a cup of salt, and one cup of sugar; pour over them the water they were boiled in and let them stand until cold. Then put in some good yeast, and pour all into a good clean jug; let it stand in a warm place twelve hours, then cork up tight, and set in a cold place. It will be ready for use in a day or two, and will keep a month in summer, and any length of time in winter if kept tightly corked.

FINE BLASTING FOR SHOES.—Take four ounces of ivory-black, three ounces of the coarsest sugar, a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and a pint of small beer; mix them gradually cold.

A Strong Paste for Paper.—To two large spoonfuls of fine flour put as much pounded rosin as will lie on a shilling; mix with much strong beer as will make it of a due consistency, and boil half an hour. Let it be cold before it is used.

A Durable Paint for out-door Work.—Any quantity of charcoal powdered, a sufficient quantity of litharge as a dryer, to be mixed smoothly with linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ochre an excellent green is produced, which is preferable to a bright green used by painters for all garden work, and does not fade with the sun. This composition was first used by Dr. Parry, of Bath, on some spoils, which on being examined fourteen years afterward, was found to be as perfect as when first put up.

Orchard Caterpillar.—This insect "comes and goes"—is abundant in some years, and in others nearly disappears. Where the millers or moths have left their rings or eggs on the shoots of trees, now is the time to destroy them. A practiced eye will see almost at a single glance if there are any on a tree, by the swelling or knob on which each one gives a shoot. Select a dark or cloudy day, or else a day when the sky is entirely clear—avoiding thin bright clouds, which will dazzle and hurt the eyes—and cut off every shoot which contains the eggs, and commit them to the fire. A single clip of the orchard shears on a pole, will prevent a destructive nest of these depredators.—Country Gentleman.

Maple sugar is selling in Elk county at twenty cents a pound.

HOUSE AND FARM.

It is said that if a sheep is kept fat the wool will be coarser than if kept only in moderate flesh.

A correspondent of the Journal of the Farm says he raised 1200 bushels of sugar-beets to the acre on soil not over six inches in depth.

Three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes revolved ninety pounds of potatoes from the soil on which they are grown; consequently, wood ashes is one of the most valuable manures for a crop.

There is a man in the West who moves so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near the house, his chickens all fall on their backs and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping-place.

Notwithstanding the soil of England is growing richer, clover is so uncertain that it is sown once in twelve years. This is because roots have extracted the clover element from the soil and the attempt of the agricultural chemists to supply it has failed.

Mr. E. Murray, who raised potatoe the present season at the rate of 350 bushels to the acre, and onions at the rate of 622 bushels to the acre, stated at a late meeting of the Waltham, (Mass.) Farmers' Club, that he had found air-slacked lime to be a sure cure for the onion-maggot.

A Way to Remove Foul Air From Wells.—A correspondent of the Scientific American had a well "so full of carbonic acid gas, that it instantly extinguished a lighted candle. He cleansed it thoroughly by letting an umbrella down and rapidly hauling it up a number of times in succession.

Ridding a Henry of Lice.—Daniel Kemball, of Mt. Holly, N. J., is positive "if you mix about a gill of gessart with a pail of whitewash, and apply it with a brush to all exposed surfaces these pests of the roost will either die quickly, or go away very fast." The recipe is certainly worth trying.

The Utica Herald says: "Averaging the results of several careful experiments in feeding corn to hogs, shows that two bushels of corn in the ear, or one bushel of shelled corn, made nine and seven twentieths pounds of pork, while the same amount ground into meal and mixed with water made eleven and one eighth pounds of pork."

Lard should never be used for greasing wagons, for it will penetrate the hubs, and work its way along the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricant for wood axeltrees, and castor oil for iron ones. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating.

To Destroy Lice on Cattle.—I have tried many remedies, yet I have found none which effects a cure so quickly and thoroughly as to make a strong suds of soft soap and rain water, adding a handful or so of common salt, which forms a thick paste, like substance. Apply this by rubbing thoroughly over the animal. If using it upon colts, blanket them well to prevent their catching cold. I have known one application to entirely obliterate all traces of these pests, leaving the skin in a natural and healthy state.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

How to Make Good Yeast.—A farmer's wife sends us the following recipe for making good yeast:

Take eight good sized potatoes, peel and boil them in a gallon of water until quite soft; then smash them very fine, and put in two thirds of a cup of salt, and one cup of sugar; pour over them the water they were boiled in and let them stand until cold. Then put in some good yeast, and pour all into a good clean jug; let it stand in a warm place twelve hours, then cork up tight, and set in a cold place. It will be ready for use in a day or two, and will keep a month in summer, and any length of time in winter if kept tightly corked.

Fine Blasting for Shoes.—Take four ounces of ivory-black, three ounces of the coarsest sugar, a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and a pint of small beer; mix them gradually cold.

A Strong Paste for Paper.—To two large spoonfuls of fine flour put as much pounded rosin as will lie on a shilling; mix with much strong beer as will make it of a due consistency, and boil half an hour. Let it be cold before it is used.

A Durable Paint for out-door Work.—Any quantity of charcoal powdered, a sufficient quantity of litharge as a dryer, to be mixed smoothly with linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ochre an excellent green is produced, which is preferable to a bright green used by painters for all garden work, and does not fade with the sun. This composition was first used by Dr. Parry, of Bath, on some spoils, which on being examined fourteen years afterward, was found to be as perfect as when first put up.

Orchard Caterpillar.—This insect "comes and goes"—is abundant in some years, and in others nearly disappears. Where the millers or moths have left their rings or eggs on the shoots of trees, now is the time to destroy them. A practiced eye will