

FRONTIER LIFE.

In August, 1873, Henry Dillard, a young man about twenty years of age, was returning from Fort Griffin to his home on the Brazos. He had been to the Fort to sell a load of produce on the day before. He was driving a pair of mules, and in the wagon with him was his little brother Willie, about thirteen years old. Having attended a ball on the night previous, Dillard felt drowsy. When about fifteen miles from the Fort, as he was dozing on the wagon-seat, little dreaming of the drama in which he was to play a prominent part, he was suddenly aroused by the sound of laughter and the trampling of horses. He had driven almost into the midst of the party of thirty Indians, who were moving towards him. Instantly comprehending the situation, he reached down and picked up his gun. The foremost Indian, who was nearly abreast of him, now fired at Dillard, the ball cutting away his temporal lock and end burning the scalp. Dillard fired a shot or two, but found that the shields of the Indians threw the bullets. He then shot one Indian below the shield, breaking his thigh and the backbone of his horse. Calling upon Willie to follow him, he then sprang from the wagon and began to move toward a ravine about a quarter of a mile to the right. His arms were a Spencer rifle and six-shooter. Willie also had a six-shooter. The Indians immediately surrounded them, galloping in a circle, keeping up a constant yelling and firing. They were armed with Spencer rifles and bullet-proof shields. Sometimes running, sometimes walking, sometimes at bay, the two boys approached the ravine. At the first fire Willie's six-shooter was rendered useless by the blowing out of a portion of the cylinder. Henceforward his only service was to carry the cartridges for his brother. At one time Henry fell on his face. An Indian dashed up to take his scalp, but was shot by Dillard before he rose from the ground. At another time he heard Willie cry, "Henry! look here." The boy was running around a mesquite bush, followed by an Indian, who was trying to grasp him by the clothes. Henry ran up and shot the Indian, and the two boys continued the retreat. On they struggled, the Indians charging back and forth, yelling and firing, attempting to ride them down or dash them to the earth with the barrels of their rifles. On they pushed, seizing every "edge" of advantage, loading, firing, dodging, turning, but ever advancing toward the ravine, where the instinct of the young braves pointed them to shelter. The heat was terrible; their tongues were swollen and the skin slipped from the soles of their feet. But on they pressed—no pause was to be had. The efforts of the savages, who were now maddened with rage and revenge, were redoubled as the boys neared the ravine. But the young heroes struggled on with undaunted resolution and at length reached it and sprang into the brush with which it was fringed. But one of the Indians had arrived before them and dismounted from his horse. Dillard discovering him, attempted to shoot, but his piece was now empty. The Indian seeing this mounted his horse and dashed up to him, carbine in hand, and was shot by Dillard through the body with his pistol. He turned and rode away to the main body. The boys now retired into the depths of the ravine and the savages retreated, carrying away their dead and wounded, but leaving five horses on the bloody field, besides blankets and blouses perforated with bullet holes and some clothing and other articles which they had taken from the whites on this foray. The Indians having taken Dillard's mules he made his way on foot to a ranch some miles away and returned to Fort Griffin. On hearing his report, General Buell immediately sent an officer with a sufficient number of men to pursue the Indians. These had divided, the main body taking to the right, and a smaller party, with the dead and wounded, a left hand trail. In two or three days, about the head of the Wichita, they came upon a camp which had been recently deserted by the Indians. Three beds, made of grass and deeply blood-stained, were found in this camp. Noticing some buzzards circling around a mountain near by, some of the party ascended it and found where the Indians had partially buried three bodies of those who had doubtless died in the camp. They also found here a memorandum book of Dillard's which he had lost in the fight few days before. Dillard's feet were now so sore that he was not able to walk, and the party returned to Fort Griffin without striking the Indians.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PUTTING AWAY POTATOES.—Every method has been tried by farmers to store and preserve their potatoes through the winter, and we may say until potatoes come again. It is the most valuable of all vegetables, though here and there we find a person and a writer who undertake to tell us of its unwholesomeness. It is universally consumed in all civilized countries, as where it cannot be grown it is imported, which can be done over long distances when ventilation is attended to. In storing potatoes several methods are adopted, yet they are all practically the same, the object being to protect them against freezing, whether buried in pits or stored in cellars. The first consideration is to keep them in perfect darkness; the next is the bins should not be too deep—not over three feet—to produce warmth and cause them to sprout. When stored in the field, straight trenches are dug, say twenty feet in length and four feet wide, which are filled to the depth of three feet with potatoes, then well-covered with straw, on top of which put eighteen or twenty inches of earth. In a pit twenty-three feet long there should be about three gas escapes or ventilating openings, which should be plugged with straw and covered with a board set at an angle to turn the rain. If in cellars, barn, or other place, the bins should be covered with rugs, old carpets or straw. Those intended to be kept for late spring sales should be frequently examined and all sprouts removed, for as soon as a potato begins to sprout it loses its solidity, dryness and quality.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PICKLING.—In making pickles use only the best cider vinegar. Wine vinegar will answer for table use; it will not keep pickles. If you do not make your own vinegar, any of some one whom you can trust, and be willing to pay a fair price for it. Much of the so-called cider vinegar in the market has never been near a cider press, but is either diluted sulphuric acid or some other equally pernicious compound. The best sugar for pickles is the light brown sugar known as B, the second grade of coffee sugar. Dark brown sugar is not to be trusted; pickles made with it are apt to be soft. If you use a brass kettle, see that it is well scoured every time it is used, and never suffer your pickles to stand in it for even a moment after removing it from the fire. There is danger that the acid acting on the metal will form an acetate of copper commonly known as verdigris, which is a deadly poison. The best kettles for pickling are well as for preserving, are those lined with porcelain. No necessity exists for green-glazing pickles, but when it is desired to do so, vine leaves will be found to answer every purpose. Spinach also may be used with success. To give a pretty yellow color use turmeric. This should be sewed in thin muslin bags and put on top and in the middle of the pickles. If powdered spices are used put them in bags also, or the vinegar will appear muddy.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The venerable wife of a celebrated physician one day casting her eyes out of the window observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions. It appears so much like a tailor carrying home his own work."

More Painful, More Exasperating, Discouraging and Persistent than Piles, especially to afflicted mortals who have tried tonics, ointments, pills, electuaries and all manner of nostrums and doctors' stuff, internally and externally, without relief. What wonder is it that half a million redeemed sufferers should shout hosannas over the discovery of a *Radical, an infallible cure for Piles!* This medical miracle, so simple as to excite wonder that wise doctors have not thought of it, so prompt and certain in its action as to secure for itself the title of *infallible*, so scientific and rational in its combination of *positive, instrumental and medicinal*, as to render the ultimate cure of 95 per cent. of average cases of piles sure is not an accidental discovery, but the solution of a problem by the study and experience of Dr. Sibley, an accomplished and distinguished physician of 40 years' standing. It has stood the test of 20 years' experience, over half a million of sufferers have used it with success, and doctors of all schools now prescribe it in the profession, and it is pronounced to be the nearest to an infallible cure for piles yet discovered. *Analgesic, Dr. Sibley's External Pile Remedy*, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price 50 cts. per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers who will fill out a card to Messrs. J. C. & Co., 203 Broadway, N. Y.

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Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. J. E. DITSON & CO., 222 Chestnut St., Phila. Pianos and Organs at great bargains for 60 days, before advance in price. Pianos, \$120 to \$400; uprights, \$75 to \$200; organs, \$50 to \$150. Sheet Music, 5¢ price, Dollar's worth, 75¢ price. Menckens Piano Co., 21 E. 15th St., N. Y.

MRS. POTTS' GOLD HANDLE SAE IRON. A COLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE. ARE LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT. HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS. DO NOT BURN THE HAND. ARE DOUBLE POINTED. IRON BOTH WAYS. THE BEST IN USE. CHEAP. FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1848. MORGAN & HEADLY, Importers of Diamonds and Manufacturers of Spectacles. 618 MARSH Street, Philadelphia. Illustrated Price List sent to the trade on application.

GOOD ADVERTISING CHEAP. \$10 CASH in advance, will insert in 100 lines of one inch space, one time; or six lines two times; or three lines four times. \$20 CASH in advance, will insert in 200 lines of one inch space, one time; or six lines two times; or three lines four times. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, Or, 701 Chestnut St. Phila. Advertising done in all newspapers in United States and Canada at the lowest rates.

The Albrecht. Are the Cheapest first-class Pianos in the market. Call and get prices, or send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. ALBRECHT & CO., Warerooms: 610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. DEALERS AND FARMERS who have fresh eggs, Fat Poultry (dr. picked), and a fine Butter, Potatoes, Peas, and other goods, will call on J. D. ROSENBERG & CO., Commission Merchants, 218 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa., where they will get retail prices and prompt returns. Established in 1852.

JOS. C. GRUBB & CO., 712 Market Street, Phila., Pa. These answering an Advertisement will confer a great benefit on the advertiser. Publisher by stating that they saw the Advertisement in this journal (naming the paper).

Office of Dr. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia. CATARRH is a Terrible Disease. In its early stages it runs down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odor, nasal deformity, and finally consumption. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop into quick consumption. The most thorough, successful, and pleasant treatment is Dr. M. W. CASE'S CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANT. It does not require the use of any medicine, and is the most effective remedy known to science. Balm and Cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with the Fine Tree Tar, that the mere breathing of them into a dense smoke, Bronchitis & Deafness, vapor, This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no steam, no irritation, and the lungs, where it acts as a local agent, is endowed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands, who have used it with perfect satisfaction. FULL TREATMENT—Circulars, etc., Sent Free. Satisfaction Always Guaranteed. Address, DR. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Women as Physicians.

The earliest records of the world's history bear testimony to occasional instances of the successful practice of medicine by women. Myra, who corroborates the current belief in woman's capacity for this career by ascribing to the Egyptian Isis the duty of watching over the health of the human species and the discovery of several drugs. Among the Romans, Juno Lucina presided over childbirth and hastened delivery. Asclepias, the daughter of Esculapius, and Oecroa, the daughter of Chiron, were learned in medicine. Esculapius is portrayed as followed by a multitude of both sexes who dispensed his benefits. As early as the eleventh century before Christ there existed in Egypt a college of physicians, who seem to have been of the sacerdotal caste, and were certainly of both sexes. The Iliad and Odyssey both refer to woman skilled in the science of medicine; among the Greeks, Olympias of Thebes, Aspasia and Agnodice were preeminent for their ability and medical writings. The skill of Agnodice is said to have been such as to be brought about the legal opening of the medical profession to all free-born women of the State. Phnarete, the mother of Socrates, was a midwife. Between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries several women acquired widespread renown as teachers in the great school of Salerno. In the succeeding centuries many female physicians held professional chairs in the universities of Italy, especially that of Bologna. In this university, about the middle of the eighteenth century, there was an Anna Morandi Mazzolini, whose husband held the chair of anatomy. It happened that she fell ill, and she, being a loving wife, sought to supply to him the place of his enfeebled powers. So she became an anatomist, and presently delivered his lectures for him from behind a curtain. She became famous, and was offered a chair at Milan, which, however, she refused, and remained at Bologna till her death, in 1774.

The False Notions.

Exist in the minds of many otherwise intelligent people as to the requirements of a disordered system, which is the reverse of the usual and powerful drugs is the way to encourage, not to cure a dyspepsia and liver complaint, and sleep and sleep in a disordered condition of the bowels is remedied by similar treatment. That agreeable and thorough stomachic and aperient, J. C. & Co.'s Bitters, which is the reverse of pleasant, and never produces violent effects, is far preferable to medicines of the class referred to. It infuses new vigor into a falling physique, clears the mind while it strengthens the body, and institutes a complete reform in the action of the disordered system, bowels included. It is a safe and powerful purgative, and is used in all cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, and other ailments of the bowels, and is highly recommended by physicians. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk and exposure.

Musty bottles or jars may be sweetened with lye or dissolved soda.

Lat either remain in them a short time, then dry, and use as before. Salt will keep off must, if placed in jars or bottles.

BEEF TEA.

The best way is to cut lean beef fine, adding a little salt; place in a bottle and add a tablespoonful of water; cork and place in a stewpan containing water. Let it boil until sufficiently cooked.

WATER GRUEL.

Stir a large spoonful of oatmeal into plain water, and boil often and let it boil two or three times; strain through a sieve; salt to taste; add a piece of butter and stir until melted.

EGGS prepared as follows will keep twelve months or longer.

Take fresh ones, coat with lard, pack away in boxes or kegs, in wheat bran or chaff, small egg down. Melt the lard and apply with a rag.