

Farmer's Department.

Potatoes—Seed vs. Butts-Ends.

Reader, have you ever tested the matter to ascertain which will yield the larger crop, seed or butt ends, cut so as the weights will be about equal? If so, you doubtless ascertained that the butt ends had considerably the advantage, both in quantity and quality, and were also some two weeks earlier. Why is this so? I answer, simply because the seed ends have more eyes and send forth a superabundance of shoots. Some years ago, I read a Patent Office report where a parcel of potatoes that had been cut three or four days, and as a consequence considerably shriveled, exceeded largely in amount a parcel that were planted fresh. My curiosity being excited upon this subject, I was led to try a number of experiments in order to ascertain the cause of this singular phenomenon. Without giving a detailed history of my operations, I ascertained that the cause was simply owing to the fact that the shriveled portion sent forth fewer tubers. Upon this same principle we can readily account why butt-ends exceed seed-ends. After this I improved my product largely, both in quantity and quality, by throwing out the tubers, leaving but a single stalk at a place. I have thus had seven single plants to fill a half bushel, eight would heap it, and the joint product of two plants weighed eleven pounds. The extra tubers can readily be transplanted and make a fine yield. They are more hardy for transplanting than the sweet-potato, and yield equally as well.

Potatoes, as a general thing are crowded too much for a large yield. A single tuber for every two feet square I think is sufficiently close, where the ground is rich, and I am not certain that a greater distance would result advantageously. The most, however, that can be done now is to thin out your present crops.

A WRITER in *The Chronicle* (Wallington, Ct.,) gives the following simple and easy method to ascertain if pickles contain any copper: The test is made by simply thrusting a bright needle into a pickle and allowing it to remain there several hours. If there is any copper present it will be deposited on the needle, giving it the characteristic red color of the metal. From one specimen of pickles, which were warranted not to contain any copper, a heavy deposit of the metal was obtained by this test within six hours. The copper is present as an acetate, and may come from boiling the vinegar or pickles in a brass or copper boiler that has been allowed to become coated with the acetate of copper or verdigris. Some manufacturers have been known to use this pigment in the manufacture of pickles, to produce the fine, permanent green color which by some is thought to be so desirable in this article of diet. It may be taken as a rule, that pickles, with a permanent green color, contain copper. The test is the needle, and any one can try it.—*American Artisan.*

Corn Bread.

One quart of coarsely ground yellow corn meal, one tea-cup of wheat flour. Add three teaspoonsful of *Asafoetida*. Pass the whole through a sieve and incorporate thoroughly. Then wet up with milk to a pretty stiff batter. Beat up two eggs; melt two spoonfuls of any clean fat or drippings, so it be sweetened free from all odor; add to the eggs, then two spoonfuls of cheap clean sugar, and a dessert-spoonful of fine salt. Stir these all together first, and then in with the batter, making it so thin that it will lift heaping a little on a spoon. Have the oven pretty hot, dripping pan ready greased, in with the batter—an inch deep evenly in the pan—into the oven at once, and bake till the crust is a bright brown and the bread thoroughly done through. Follow this formula faithfully, and if you have not as a result as good corn bread—good either hot, warm or cold, as ever was eaten, you are at liberty to fall back upon first principles, setting us down in your mind as a know-nothing.

To Fry Oysters.

There is no dish more easily cooked and none so often spoiled as fried oysters. Drain your oysters thoroughly, (they should be large and of the best quality,) then put them into cracker crumbs; have eggs sufficient for the quantity, well beaten and seasoned with pepper and salt; turn each oyster round in this liquid, then cover it again with cracker crumbs, and lay it on a dish large enough so that each oyster shall be separate; have some of the finest lard or butter boiling hot, the hotter the better, so it does not burn, into which plunge your oysters a few times, and as soon as they are well-browned remove them to a dish and throw over them a napkin, not close cover.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

Peas.

These may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Don't plant the first planting too deep; two or three inches will do; any of the so-called extra early peas—will do; they are all the same. The pea vine will continue in bearing longer if the roots are shaded from the heat of the sun. This can readily be done, by planting radishes, beets, lettuce, or some other such crop along the outside rows, after the peas are up and once hoed. It is a good plan to plant the rows about 18 inches apart, and lean the brush inward, so that the tops will touch, the vines will interlock and form a strong brace.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON being asked why he never smoked, replied, "I will not make to myself any necessities."

Cabbage. The plants of early sorts may now be set out, and seed sown for a later crop.

Turnips. The early sorts may be sown for an early crop.

For the Young Folks.

BLIND MAN AND THE ELEPHANT.

It was six men of Hindostan,
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant,
(Though all of them were blind,
That says observation,
Might satisfy his mind.)

The first approached the elephant,
And happened to fall
Against his sturdy side:
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the elephant
Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk,
Cried, "Ho! what have we here,
So very round and smooth and sharp?
To me it might be said,
This wonder of an elephant
Is very like a spear!"

The third approached the animal,
And happening to take
His squaring trunk within his hands,
Thus boldly and upbraided:
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant
Is very like a snake!"

The fourth reached out his eager hand
And felt about his knee:
"What most this wonderous beast is like,
I might justly deem," quoth he:
"Tis clear enough the elephant
Is very like a tree!"

The fifth, who chanced to touch the ear,
Said, "Even blindest man
Can tell what this resembles most;
Deny the fact who can,
This marvel of an elephant
Is very like a fan!"

The sixth no sooner had begun
About the head to grope,
Than seizing on the swinging tail
That fell within his grasp,
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant
Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Hindostan,
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though some were party to the right,
And some were of the wrong!

THE BEAR'S TAIL.

A NORTHERN LEGEND.

Did you ever see a bear? If you have you know that it has a short tail. One would think, to look at it, that it had been broken off. The Norse folk have a legend which claims to tell how the bear's tail came to look like that. I'll tell you the story.

The bear one day met the fox, and was carrying a string of fish that it had stolen.

"Where did you get those fish?" asked the bear.

"I've been fishing," said the lying fox, "and caught them."

"Caught them, did you?" asked the bear, "why I'd like to learn how to catch such fish."

"Would you, really?" asked the fox.

"Why, it's easy enough."

"Tell me how," rejoined the bear.

"Why," said the fox, "it's as easy as lying. You can soon learn it. Just you go on the ice and cut a hole in it, and then stick your tail through it right into the water."

"Ain't it cold?" asked the bear.

"Well yes said the fox, "it isn't over and above hot; but never you mind that. Let it stay just as long as you can. By and by your tail will begin to smart. Never mind that either."

"But why should I not mind it?" asked the bear.

"Don't you let me bite the more you'll catch."

"Oh! ho!" answered the bear, "circumstances alter cases."

"Yes, truly," rejoined the fox, "and mind you, when you can't keep it in the water any longer, pull it out quickly—pull it sideways—and pull it with all your might."

"Thank you, fox," said the bear. "I'll go and do it at once."

The bear went down to the ice and did as the fox told it to do. He kept his tail in the water so long, that it froze in hard and fast. Then he tried to pull it out as the fox told it to do.

You can guess the end of the story. The poor bear's tail snapped off quite short; and that's the reason—if you choose to believe the legend—why the bear has been stump-tail ever since.—*Uncle James.*

IN THE BEGINNING.

"Where did you get your nice new warm sack?" asked a lady of a little girl.

"From God, ma'am," said the little girl modestly.

"Why, did not your mother make it?" asked the lady.

"Yes, mother sewed it," said the child.

"And did she not buy the cloth of the shop-keeper?" asked the lady.

"Yes," said the little girl, "but the shop-keeper bought it from the factory where it was spun and wove, and the factory bought the wool from the farmer, and the farmer took it from the lamb's back, and the lamb got it from God, who clothes the little lambs with their soft wool to keep them warm. The lambs could not dress themselves, nor could their mothers dress them. God dressed them. So God is the beginning, mother says and without God I should not have had it."

That is the very first thing the Bible says:

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

And so every thing in the world; since every thing we eat, drink, or use, if we follow them up to the beginning, we shall find God, God everywhere.—*Child's Paper.*

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

—The year 1867 will be a very eventful one to every maiden who gets married. Throughout the course of the whole year, whenever the moon waxes the nights will grow dark. Whoever is in love this year will think his sweet heart an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it is true. If a young lady happens to blush, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it is a sign of something. If anybody jumps overboard without knowing how to swim, it is two to one he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING

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or

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McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
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Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
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DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomington, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

HYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of deleterious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Hottel's, Hostetter's, Whistler's, Hood's, &c., constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL,
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES

of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best-conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW
GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store.

Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Whistler's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hood's Bitters constantly on hand.

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS, &c.

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance." JOHN R. MOYER.

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE
NEW GOODS,

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,
and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CIGAR-WARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. RICHARD J. McLELLAND,
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS,
&c., &c.

STOINER & WIDMEYER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES,
FIGS, DOLLS, &c.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.

All orders promptly attended to.—
The undersigned, having formed a partnership under the name and firm of STOINER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVES' BLOCK.

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND TENTH STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
Age Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Water, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 25 and 27 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHILL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALT-PETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 28 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
LIPINSKY & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 29 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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Neatly executed at this Office.

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PRINTING

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

MENING & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their vast variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the newest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

MENING & SHUMAN,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING-GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

ROOMS, ROSES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with
WISH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 19 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTH,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LENSES,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 303 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
No. 41 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIRS,
RATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK-GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARPET
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 620 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED
STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is adapted by all scientific observers to the most direct way for gathering clover seed, and is the best of its kind. A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply kept up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we leave the seed and straw in the stack, ready for the clover hay or butter, besides saving the great thrashing it from the straw. It will also save every farmer to gather his seed with this machine on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extensive trials have been made to convince the men who wish to purchase seed or clover rights. For particulars apply to

WATMAN & REINHOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL
SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 1st. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a class. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. They are a proprietary class for those who have not received a collegiate education. The tuition is \$100 a year, and books, etc., are free to all. The school was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Faculty consists of four volumes.