FARMER'S COLUMN.

Corns.

Hard corns are caused by too much pressure of the shoe, or by its being so loose as to slide back and forth on the spot where the corn afterward shows itself, Medical books record several cases where paring a hard corn has caused a bleeding, which no known means could arrest, and death ensued. Nothing harder than the finger nail ought ever be allowed to touch a corn, which can be always cured, or kept from causing inconvenience, by simply bathing the part in warm water for half an hour for several days in succession; often a single bathing will accomplish the object of so softening the parts adjacent to the actual corn, that it can be picked out with the finger nail, and the shoe can be instantly worn without discomfort, which an hour before gave great pain; it may return in a week, or a month, or a year, but the same treatment will always avail. Paring them causes them to spread and take deeper root.

Soft corns are very troublesome, but are sometimes removed by patiently bathing or soaking them in strong alum water night and morning.

It is so much better to know a safe and inexpensive way of doing things, that it is really worth while to teach these methods to every child in the household.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How to Make a Calf Drink Milk.

About the first of April I had in my possession (from a choice cow) a very fine calf, which I was desirous of raising, but it was so obstinate that it was utterly impossible for me to make it drink without first putting my finger in its mouth, and then my hand in the milk, and then as soon as my hand was withdrawn, it would not drink a drop. I kept it in this manner for two weeks, giving it during this time sufficient milk to keep it from starving, and had made up my mind to kill it, when I tried the following plan: I took a piece of corncob, put one end in the calf's mouth, the other in the milk. This it would suck, and as soon as the cob fell from its mouth, it went diving around the pail to find it, and in a few minutes began to drink. I repeated this operation but twice, when I took the cob away, and it drank alone, and has done so ever since. The calf is now doing well, and growing finely. If any are bothered in the manner I was, I would advise them to try the plan I did, and I guarantee it to be very effective.—*Cor. of Country Gentleman.*

Do Cattle Lose Their Cuds?

I think they do not, but as I know of a number of persons, who as soon as an ox or a cow is taken sick from any cause, (and of course the animals do not chew their cud while sick) make them a cud; some using codfish skin and sweet elder bark and yeast, another preparing a wad of hay in some mysterious way, another giving a piece of salt pork. Of course none of these things will hurt the animal. The question is, where do they get the first cud? It is certainly not made by the hand of man, and put in the calf's mouth; on the contrary, the little calf, at two or three weeks old is seen chewing his cud.

In my opinion, when animals are taken sick, no matter what causes the sickness, they stop chewing their cud from the same reason that a person loses his appetite, but as they are restored to health by letting nature have its course, or by assisting nature with some mild medicine, they get well, and their appetite returns and they will rise and chew their cud as before.—*Western Rural.*

Pleasure in the Care of Cattle.

"Cattle husbandry not only exercises and invigorates the mental faculties; but also quickens and cherishes the affections, and thus adds vastly to the pleasures and comforts of life. There is great pleasure in aiding and directing vegetation, in making ten blades of grass grow where one grew before, in tending the flower garden, and watching the development of the leaves and flowers, in planting trees, and observing the expanding buds, the opening blossoms and the golden fruit, but there is a higher pleasure still in guiding animal life. The rose and the peach are things of life and beauty, and give us exquisite enjoyment; but they do not appreciate our care and attention, and never sympathize with humanity. Not so with the animal. In his eye we see the higher beauty of intelligence; and though he cannot say 'Thank you,' in response for our kind attentions, still he looks grateful. There was much truth in the remarks of a poor man, who, when asked to sell his pet dog for a valuable consideration, replied "No, I can't part with him. I would like the money! but the wag of the dog's tail when I come home tired at night is worth more than money." There is a sympathy between a kind master and his dumb beast which gives a higher pleasure than that which merely ministers to the gratification of the senses. It stirs the soul. Next to divinity and humanity, the lower animals call forth our affections and excite pleasurable emotions."

Diarrhea.

Is a very common disease in summertime. Cholera is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhea. When a man has died of diarrhea, he has died of cholera, in reality. It may be well for travelers to know, that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels, is absolute quiet on a bed; nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is, to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhea, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

PRENTICE says that in his city stuffing improves the fair as well as the fowl.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A Tale of One Who Traveled to Learn What Shivering Meant.

So his compassion was excited, and, contriving a ladder, he mounted, and, unloosening them one after another, he brought down all seven. Then he poked and blew the fire, and set them round that they might warm themselves; but as they sat still without moving, their clothing caught fire. So he said, "Take care of yourselves, or I will hang all of you up again." The dead heard not, and silently allowed their rags to burn. This made him so angry that he said, "If you will not hear I cannot help you; but I will not burn with you." So he hung them up again in a row, and sitting down by the fire he soon went to sleep. The next morning the man came, expecting to receive his fifty dollars, and asked, "Now do you know what shivering means?" "No," he answered; "how should I know? Those fellows up there have not opened their mouths, and were so stupid that they let the old rags on their bodies be burnt." Then the man saw that he should not carry away the fifty dollars that day, so he went away saying, "I never met with such an one before."

The boy also went on his way and began again to say, "Ah, if only I could but shiver—if I could but shiver!" A wagoner walking behind overheard him, and asked, "Who are you?"

"I do not know," answered the boy.

The wagoner asked again, "What do you here?"

"I know not."

"Who is your father?"

"I dare not say."

"What is it you are continually grumbling about?"

"Oh," replied the youth, "I wish to learn what shivering is, but nobody can teach me."

"Cease your silly talk," said the wagoner. "Come with me and I will see what I can do for you." So the boy went with the wagoner, and about evening time they arrived at an inn where they put up for the night, and while they were going into the parlour he said, quite aloud, "Oh, if I could but shiver—If I could but shiver!" The host overheard him and said, laughingly, "Oh, if that is all you wish, you shall soon have the opportunity." "Hold your tongue," said his wife; "so many imprudent people have already lost their lives, it were a shame and sin to such beautiful eyes that they should not see the light again." But the youth said, "If it were ever so difficult I would at once learn it; for that reason I left home;" and he never let the host have any peace till he told him that not far off stood an enchanted castle, where any one might soon learn to shiver if he would watch there three nights. The King had promised his daughter in marriage to whomsoever would venture and she was the most beautiful young lady that the sun ever shone upon. And he further told him that inside the castle there was an immense amount of treasure guarded by evil spirits; enough to make any one free, and turn a poor man into a very rich one. Many had, he added, already ventured into this castle, but no one had ever come out again.

The next morning this youth went to the King, and said, "if you will allow me, I wish to watch three nights in the enchanted castle." The King looked at him, and because his appearance pleased him, he said, "You may make three requests, but they must be inanimate things you ask for, and such as you can take with you into the castle." So the youth asked for a fire, a lathe, and a cutting-board.

The King let him take these things by day into the castle, and when it was evening the youth went in and made himself a bright fire in one of the rooms and, placing his cutting-board and knife near it, he sat down upon his lathe. "Ah, if I could but shiver!" said he. "But even here I shall never learn." At midnight he got up to stir the fire, and, as he poked it, there shrieked suddenly in one corner, "Miau, miau! how cold I am!" "You simpleton!" he exclaimed, "what are you shrieking for? If you are cold, come and sit down by the fire and warm yourself!" As he was speaking, two great black cats sprang up to him with an immense jump and sat down one on each side, looking at him quite wildly with their fiery eyes. When they had warmed themselves for a little while they said, "Comrade, shall we have a game of cards?" "Certainly," he replied; "but let me see your paws first." So they stretched out their claws, and he said, "Ah, what long nails you have got; wait a bit, I must cut them off first;" and so saying he caught them up by the necks, and put them on his board and screwed their feet down. "Since I have seen what you are about I have lost my relish for a game at cards," said he; and, instantly killing them, threw them away into the water. But no sooner had he quieted these two and thought of sitting down again by his fire, than there came out of every hole and corner, black cats and black dogs with glowing chains, continually more and more, so that he could not hide himself. They howled fearfully, and jumped upon his fire, and scattered it about as if they would extinguish it. He looked on quietly for some time, but at last, getting angry, he took up his knife and called out, "Away with you, you vagabonds!" and chasing them about, a part ran off, and the rest he killed and threw into the pond. As soon as he returned he blew up the sparks of his fire again and warmed himself, and while he sat, his eyes began to feel very heavy and he wished to go to sleep. So looking around he saw a great bed in one corner, in which he lay down; but no sooner had he closed his eyes, than the bed began to move of itself and traveled all round the castle. "Just so," said he, "only better still;" whereupon the bed galloped away as if six horses pulled it up and down steps and stairs, until at last all at once it overset, bottom upwards, and lay upon him like a mountain; but up he got threw pillows and mattresses into the air, and saying, "Now, he who wishes may travel," laid himself down by the fire and slept till day broke. In the morning the King came, and, seeing the youth lying on the ground, he thought that the spectres had killed him, and that he was dead; so he said, "It is a great misfortune that the finest men are thus killed;" but the youth, hearing this, sprang up, saying, "It is not come to that with me yet!" The King was much astonished, but still very glad, and asked him how he had fared. "Very well," replied he; "as one night has passed, so also may the other two." Soon after he met his landlord, who opened his eyes when he saw him. "I never thought to see you alive again," said he; "have you learnt now what shivering means?" "No," said he; "it is all of no use. Oh, if any one would but tell me!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.; when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

HELMBOLD'S TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

HON. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
HON. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
HON. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
HON JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
HON. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jlll'70-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.55	4.30	8.21
Shickshinny	6.52	9.69	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	7.53	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870,

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North	
Dep. 8.15	a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 5.50	p.m.
" 8.45	"	Muncy.	Dep. 5.20	"
" 9.29	"	Milton.	" 4.40	"
" 10.10	"	Danville.	" 4.00	"
" 10.30	"	Rupert.	" 3.40	"
" 10.42	"	Catawissa.	" 3.32	"
" 11.47	"	Ringtown.	" 2.25	"
" 12.21	p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50	"
" 12.33	"	Quakake.	" 1.40	"
" 12.40	"	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.30	"
" 2.15	"Dine.	Tamaqua, Dine.	" 1.10	"
" 4.05	"	Reading.	" 10.40	a.m.
" 5.15	"	Pottsville.	" 11.30	"
Arr. 6.45	"	Philadelphia.	" 8.15	"
" 1.25	"dine	Manch Chunk. dine"	2.00	p.m.
" 2.55	"	Bethlehem.	" 12.10	"
" 5.05	"	Phila. via Bethlehem.	" 9.55	a.m.
" 3.30	"	Easton.	" 11.45	"
		New York, R. Liberty st.,		
" 6.05	"	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00	"
" 6.05	"	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50	"
" 5.58	a.m.	Boston.	" 9.00	p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.50 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo, via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Mail	Express	Accom.
	P.M.	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis. Ar. New York. (Lv (*Not Barclay St.*)	A.M.	P.M.	
	9 12	4.45	.....Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
			.....Hoboken	8.09	4.10	
	9.00	4.35	.....Newark	8.15	4.25	
	8.35	4.10	.....Washington	8.49	4.50	
	6.00	1.40	via Cen. RR. of N.J.	11.28	7.35	
		—	.....New York	—	—	
	10.00	3.40	.....Int Liberty St)	9.00	5.00	
	7.40	1.21	....New Hampton	11.15	7.20	
	5.48	12.47	.....Oxford	11.43	7.50	
		12.27	.....Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
	9.50	5.40	....Philadelphia	7.30	3.30	
	8.45	3.50	.....Trenton	8.45	4.42	
	6.30	1.30	.....Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
	5.33	12.30	....Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
	5.28	12.25	.....Delaware	12.15	8.20	
	5.14	12.08	....Mount Bethel	12.28	8.30	
	5.02	12.52	.....Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
	4.51	11.38	.....Stroudsburg	12.55	8.55	
		11.28	.....Spargueville	1.05	—	
	—	11.18	.....Henryville	1.15	—	
	4.16	11.02	.....Oakland	1.30	9.26	
	4.01	10.46	.....Forks	1.46	9.41	
	3.45	10.27	.....Tobyhanna	2.06	9.58	
	3.34	10.14	.....Gouldsboro	2.19	10.00	
	3.15	9.50	.....Moscow	2.38	10.29	
	3.05	9.40	.....Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	.....Scranton	3.20	9.00	8.30
7.30	—	8.38	....Clark's Summit	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15	—	8.30	....Ablington	3.46	9.21	9.23
6.45	1.55	8.00	....Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10	1.39	7.52	.....Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40	1.24	7.37	....Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57	—	7.15	....Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	12.49	6.54	....New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45	12.35	6.39	....Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.30 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.50 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.35 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.55 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Philad. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.20 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.50 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.00 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 6.30 and 8.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.07 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.50 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.30 a. m., 12.35 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the incredulous say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

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There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, remember the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

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