THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Three Snake Leaves.

There was once a poor man who was unable to feed his only son any longer; so the son said, "my dear father, everything goes badly with you, and I am a burden to you; I would rather go away and try to earn my own bread." So the father gave him his blessing, and took leave of him with great grief. At that time the King of a powerful empire was at war, and the youth taking service under him, went with him to the field. When he came in sight of the enemy, battle was given and he was in great peril, and the arrows flew so fast that his comrades fell around him on all sides. And when the captain was killed the rest would have taken to flight; but the youth stepping forward, spoke to them courageously, exclaiming, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others followed him, and pressed on so furiously, that they routed the enemy. As soon as the King heard that he had to thank the youth for the victory, he raised him above all the others, gave him great treasures, and made him first in his kingdom.

Now the King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was also very whimsical. She had made a vow never to take a lord and husband who would not promise, if she should die first, to let himself be buried alive with her. "Does he love me with all his heart?" said she: "what use to him, then, can his life be afterwards?" At the same time she was prepared to do the same thing, and if her husband should die first to descend with him to the grave. This vow had hitherto frightened away all suitors, but the youth was so taken with her beauty that he waited for nothing, but immediately asked her in marriage of her father.

"Do you know," said the King, "what you must promise?"

"I must go with her into the grave," he replied, "if I survive her; but my love is so great that I mind not the danger." Then the King consented, and the wedding was celebrated with great splendor.

For a long time they lived happily and contented with one another, until it happened that the young Queen fell grievously sick, so that no physician could cure her. When she died the young Prince remembered his forced promise, and shuddered at the thought of laying himself alive in the grave; but there was no escape, for the King had set watchers at all the doors, and it was not possible to avoid his fate. When the day came that the body should be laid in the royal vault, he was led away with it, and the door closed and locked behind him. Near the coffin stood a table, having upon it four lights, four loaves of bread, and four bottles of wine; as soon as this supply came to an end he must die of hunger. Full of bitterness and sorrow, he sat down, eating each day but a little morsel of bread, and taking but one draught of wine; every day he saw death approaching nearer. Whilst he thus sat gazing before him he saw a snake creeping out of the corner of the vault, which approached the dead body. Thinking that it came to feed on the body, he drew his sword, and exclaiming, "So long as I live you shall not touch her!" he cut it in three pieces. After a while another snake crawled out of the corner; but when it saw the other lying dead it went back, and returned soon with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three pieces of the snake, and, laying them together so as to join, it put one leaf on each wound. As soon as the divided parts were joined the snake moved and was alive again, and both snakes hastened away together. The leaves remained lying on the ground, and the unfortunate man, who had seen all, bethought himself whether the miraculous power of the leaves, which had restored a snake to life, might not help him. So he picked up the leaves, and laid one on the mouth of the corpse of his wife, and the other two on her eyes; and he had scarcely done so when the blood circulated again in the veins, and mounting into the pale countenance, flushed it with color. Then she drew her breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, where am I?" "You are with me, dear wife," he replied, and told her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her to life. Then he helped her to some wine and bread; and, when her strength had returned, she raised herself up, and they went to the door, and knocked and shouted so loudly, that the watchers heard them and told the King. The King came down himself and opened the door, and there found them both alive and well, and he rejoiced with them that their trouble had passed away. But the young Prince took away the three snake-leaves and gave them to his servant, saying, "Preserve them carefully for me, and carry them with you at all times. Who knows in what necessity they may not help us?"

A change, however, had come over the wife after she was restored to life, and it was as if all love for her husband had passed out of her heart. And when some little time after, he wished to make a voyage over the sea to his old father, and they had gone on board the ship, she forgot the great love and fidelity which he had shown, and through which he had saved her life, and disclosed a wicked plan to the Captain. When the young Prince lay asleep, she called up the Captain, and taking the sleeper by the head, while he carried the feet, they threw the Prince into the sea. And as soon as the evil deed was done she said to the Captain, "Now let us return home, and say he died on the voyage. I will so praise and commend you to my father that he shall give you to me in marriage, and you shall sit as his heir."

But the faithful servant, who had seen all unremarked, let loose a little boat from the ship, and getting in it himself, rowed after his master, and let the betrayers sail away. He fished the dead body up again, and, by the help of the three snake-leaves, which he carried with him, he brought it happily to life again. Then they both rowed away with all their strength day and night, and their little boat glided on so fast that they arrived before the others at the old King's palace. He marvelled to see them return alone, and asked what had happened. When he heard of the wickedness of his daughter, he said, "I can scarcely believe that she has done such evil; but the truth will soon come to light." Then he bade them both go into a secret chamber, and keep themselves private from everybody. Soon afterwards the great vessel came sailing up, and the godless wife appeared before her father with a sorrowful countenance. "Why are you returned alone?" he asked. "Where is your husband?" "Alas! dear father," she replied, "I return home with great grief, for my husband was suddenly taken ill during the voyage and died; and if the good Captain had not given me his assistance it would have gone terribly with me; he was present at my husband's death, and can tell you all about it." The King said, "I will bring the dead to life," and opening the chamber, he bade the Prince and his servant both to come forth. As soon as the wife perceived her husband she was struck as if by lightning, and, falling on her knees, she begged his pardon. But the King answered, "For you there is no pardon. He was ready to die with you, and gave you life again; but you have conspired against him in his sleep, and shall receive your due reward." Then she was put, with her companion in crime, on board a ship which was pierced with holes, and drawn out into the sea; and they soon sank beneath the waves.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Destroying Sorrel.

Among the best methods to rid the soil of sorrel is to plow the land in midsummer. Hence a crop of buck-wheat sown in July is very effectual. A crop of ruta bagas, sown in the same month and kept clean with the hoe, is perhaps a still better destroyer of sorrel. Plowing the ground early in the Spring or late in the Fall has not much effect in destroying sorrel, because then is the time of its actual growth; and if its long stringy roots, just growing under the surface of the ground, be cut with the plow and scattered about by the harrow, it will have a tendency to spread rather than to subdue. Lime is reputed an effectual destroyer of sorrel, which is, no doubt, correct; but when the required quantity of lime is applied to the soil to kill sorrel, will it not destroy other vegetation and injure the land for raising subsequent crops? Sorrel will grow luxuriantly through inches of lime, and lime seemingly has little to do with destroying this pest to good farming, if spread on land in ordinary quantities, which creates a doubt in the minds of many farmers whether chemists may not be mistaken in prescribing lime as a destroyer of this weed. Many have no belief in the actual existence of sour soils, for sorrel will grow in common garden soil in the midst of other plants, which renders the presumption almost positive, that it is not the absence of lime which permits its growth. But these nice points and chemical discussions we farmers should leave for chemists to decide, and depend upon thorough cultivation for the destruction of this pest, the same as we do for other noxious weeds and plants. The best plan we know to kill sorrel, is to stir the ground, harrow out the roots and expose them on the surface in hot dry weather in mid-summer; and if farmers will try this experiment, and put lime on the land when it is needed to raise cereal crops, they will learn that sorrel is like all other weeds and useless plants, and will succumb to superior cultivation.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

Salt for Domestic Animals.

The quantity per head, and the proper way of administering salt to our domestic animals, and also the question whether they should have salt at all, we observe is still being discussed, and going the rounds of the agricultural papers.

Practical experience has long since settled these questions, and we think no stock or other farmer, who has ever tried it, will resort to any but the common-sense plan, of having a lump of rock salt accessible to stock at all times. It should be in the horse and cow trough in the sheep and barn-yard, and in the field. They will then take as much as they want, and nature prompts no more. Taken in this way, it will promote appetite, good health, and thrift, and no diarrhœa or other disease will result, as they often do when given at specified times and in large quantities.

Salt is not a food but a condiment. The human system requires some salt in food; but we imagine if a teaspoonful or other quantity was put before a man only at certain times, and perhaps when his appetite did not prompt the use of it, it would do no good. We think the same rule applies to our domestic animals; but by allowing them free access to it, they will never take more than enough; and what they do take will promote thrift, and indirectly ward off diseases to which the flesh is heir.

Rock-salt can be procured in large lumps weighing 10 to 20, 30, 40 lbs. each at about two and a halfcents per pound. —*New England Homestead.*

How to Fatten a Poor Horse.

many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into a fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the meal or barley, oats and corn in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil-cake mingled with it when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times daily with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat the amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased, until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding, three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at the rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has been run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

ISINGLASS GLUE.—Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little of spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold stronger than common glue, and is much preferred.

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.

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, 591 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.

jl179-1y

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	3.08	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.69	5.17	9.12
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	11.24	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.

R. 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 "
" 9.03 "	Milton.	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert.	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa.	" 3.32 "
" 11.47 "	Bingdown.	" 2.35 "
" 12.23 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.59 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 12.40 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville.	" 11.30 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Dine Mauch Chunk. dine	" 2.00 p.m.
" 2.55 "	Bethlehem.	" 12.10 "
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem.	" 9.55 a.m.
" 3.20 "	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 "
" 5.50 a.m.	Boston.	" 9.40 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 hours 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.

3.10 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.

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

J. D. 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.	A.M.		P.M.
			Ar New York. Lv			
9 12	4.15		(Foot Barclay St.)	8.00		4.10
			....Christopher St....	8.00		4.10
9.00	4.35		....Hoboken....	8.15		4.25
8.55	4.10		....Newark....	8.40		4.00
6.00	1.01		....Washington....	11.28		7.35
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			New York....			
10.00	5.40		(Foot Liberty St)	9.00		5.00
7.40	1.21		....New Hampton....	11.15		7.20
5.48	12.37		....Oxford....	11.47		7.53
	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
6.50	1.50		....Phillipsburg....	11.05		7.00
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....	12.25		8.30
5.02	12.52		....Water Gap....	12.43		8.43
4.51	11.38		....Stroudsburg....	12.53		8.55
	11.28		....Sprague ville....	1.05		
	11.18		....Henryville....	1.15		
4.16	11.02		....Oakland....	1.30		9.20
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		10.09
3.15	9.50		....Moscow....	2.39		10.29
3.05	9.40		....Dunning....	2.48		10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	....Scranton....	5.30		6.00	8.50
7.30		8.35	..Clark's Summit..	5.40		6.15	9.10
7.15		8.30	....Abington....	5.46		6.21	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.14	....Factoryville....	4.01		6.35	9.50
6.10	1.30	7.52	....Nicholson....	4.29		6.54	10.20
5.40	1.24	7.37	....Hopbottom....	4.38		10.12	11.00
4.57		7.15	....Montrose....	4.57		10.30	12.00
4.10	12.10	6.54	....New Milford....	5.15		10.47	12.35
3.45	12.35	6.30	....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 Hartson 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 6.20 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 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.10 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 5.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.48 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. 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, 9.10 and 11.25 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 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 3.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 3.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd, at 8.00 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 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25 10.30 a. m., 1.37 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 3.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.39 a. m. 12.35 noon, 4.38 and 8.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m., and 2.00 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 5.50 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 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 7.20 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 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 7.20 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 6.20 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 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.40 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading); leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m., and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies, for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of those organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, rouse all the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty 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 who 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.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Many all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from 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.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

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