Miscellaneous

How to Keep the Boys on the Farm.

The April number of *Scribner* contains a paper by the well-known agricultural author, Colonel George B. Waring of Newport, on the interesting subject of "Farm-Villages." The writer has been actively urging the adoption of improvements in American farming for many years, and has had good opportunities for studying the needs of American agriculture. Familiarity with the life and work of European farmers, where it is usual for those who cultivate the soil to live in villages, suggested to him the idea that the condition of our own agricultural population could be much ameliorated by a similar concentration into communities where the material and moral benefits of better social relations could be secured.

The paper considers the way in which land may be divided so as to secure the end in view with the least inconvenience to the men who have to till the fields, and with the least drawback to the business of the farmer. Two cases are considered: 1. When it is a question of the settlement of new lands. 2. Where farm-houses are already scattered over the country, each on its own farm. In both cases it is attempted to show how details of the plan may be regulated so as to cause the least annoyance and loss of time to the men, to compass the greatest convenience and comfort of the women, and to provide the best advantages for the younger members of the community. These two schemes are illustrated by sufficient diagrams which indicate the way in which the farming land and the village tract should be divided.

Suggestions are also given as to the laying out of the village green, the care of roads, paths, grass-ground, and other open spaces, so far as such suggestions are appropriate in this connection.

The way in which the proposed change would affect the work of the farmer, his wife his hired men and his teams, is fully considered, and it seems to be demonstrated—while it is admitted that in immediate money-making there may be some slight disadvantage—that on the whole and in the long run the general prosperity of our agriculture would be advanced by the change.

Considerable space is given to the comparative effect of the life of the isolated farm-house and of the more sociable life of the village on the character of the farmer and his family, and, therefore, on the future farming people of the country. The following quotations indicate the line of argument:

"It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a doctrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' observation—a conviction has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his wife to an isolated farm house dooms her and himself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and more cultivating influences which the best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common experience of farmers' wives to pass week after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of their own family circles.

"The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this habit has grown from the necessity of the situation; and the necessities of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture, and to the social gatherings of their frends; but home duties increase with time, and the eagerness for society grows dull with neglect, and those who have started out with the firmest determination to avoid the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle at last and settle down to a humdrum, uninteresting and uninterested performance of daily tasks.

"In saying all this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to disclaim the least want of appreciation of the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household.

"If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving it to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead the best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make more money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life,—a life where that part of us has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others."

"The social benefits and the facilities for frequent, neighborly, and informal intercourse are obvious. To say nothing of the companionships and intimacies among the young people, their fathers and mothers would be kept from growing old and glum by the constant friction of their kind; and in so far as a more satisfactory social relation with one's fellow men gives cheerfulness and the richness of a wider human interest, in that proportion would the village life have a wholesome, mellowing effect that is not to be found in the remote farm-house, nor even in the sort of neighborhood we sometimes find in the country, where several farm houses are within a quarter of a mile of each other. The habit of 'running in' for a moment's chat with a neighbor is a good one, and it gets but scant development among American farmers."

The better development of the church, and especially of the school is discussed at some length, and the paper closes thus.

"I should hope, further, as an outgrowth from the community of living, for a modest village library and reading-room. Indeed, if I could have my own way, I should not confine the attraction and entertainment of the village to strictly 'moral' appliances. It would probably be wiser to recognize the fact that young men find an attraction in amusements which our sterner ancestors regarded as dangerous, and I would not eschew billiards, nor even, 'by rigorous enactment,' the milder vice of social tobacco. Better have a little *harmless* wickedness near home and under the eye of parents than encounter the risk that boys, after a certain age, would seek a pretext for more uncontrolled indulgences in the neighboring town.

"One might go on through the long range of incidental arguments—such as lighted streets, well-kept side-walks, winter snow-plows, and good drainage, and a wholesome pride in a tidy, cozy village, until even the most close-fisted of all our class would confess that the extra cost would bring full value in return, and until he would recognize the fact that the attractions of such a home as the village would make possible would be likely to insure being succeeded in wholesome trade by the brightest and best of his sons—a result that would surely be worth more than all it would cost.

"But my purpose has been only to suggest a scheme which seems to me entirely, even though remotely, practicable, and in which I hope for the sympathy and help of the country-bound farmers' wives and daughters—a scheme which promises what seems the easiest, if not the only relief for the dullness and desolation of living which makes American farming loathesome to so many who ought to glory in its pursuit, but who now are only bound to it by commanding necessity."

Fourth Month Dance.

The curious custom of joking on the first of April, sending the ignorant or the unwary on fruitless errands, for the sake of making them feel foolish and having a laugh at them, prevails very widely in the world. And whether you call the victim a "Fourth month dance," an "April fool," an "April fish" (as in France), or an "April gowk" (as in Scotland), the object, to deceive him and laugh at him, is everywhere the same.

The custom has been traced back for ages; all through Europe, as far back as the records go. The "Feast of Fools" is mentioned as celebrated by the ancient Romans. In Asia the Hindoos have a festival, ending on the 31st of March, called the "Huli festival," in which they play the same sort of first of April pranks,—translated into Hindoo,—laughing at the victim, and making him a "Huli fool." It goes back even to Persia, where it is supposed to have a beginning, in very ancient times, in the celebration of spring, when their New Year begins.

How it came to be what we everywhere find it, the wise men cannot agree. The many authorities are so divided, that I see no way but for us to accept the custom as we find it, wherever we may happen to be, and be careful not to abuse it.

Some jokes are peculiar to particular places. In England, where it is called All Fools' Day, one favorite joke is to send the greenhorn to a bookseller to buy the "Life and Adventures of Eve's Grandmother," or to a cobbler to buy a few cents' worth of "strap oil,"—strap oil being, in the language of the shoe-making brotherhood, a personal application of the leather. The victim usually gets a good whipping with a strap.

There was an old superstitution in England that prayers to the Virgin at eight o'clock on All Fools' Day would be of wonderful efficacy, and it is seriously mentioned by grave writers of old days.

In Scotland the first of April fun is called "hunting the gowk," and consists most often of sending a person to another a long way off, with a note which says, "Hunt the gowk another mile." The recipient of the note gives him a new missive to still another, containing the same words; and so the sport goes on, till the victim remembers the day of the month, and sits down to rest and think about it.

In France, where the custom is very ancient, the jokes are much the same; but the victim is called an "April fish," because he is easily caught. In one part of France there is a custom of eating a certain kind of peas which grow there, called *pois chiches*. The joke there is to send the peasant to a certain convent to ask for those peas, telling them that the fathers are obliged to give some to every one who comes on that day. The joke is as much on the monks as on the peasants, for there is often a perfect rush of applicants all day.

A more disagreeable custom prevails in Lisbon on the first of April, when the great object is to pour water on passers-by, or failing in that, to throw powder in their faces. If both can be done, the joker is happy.

I need not tell you the American style of joking: nailing a piece of silver to the sidewalk; tying a string to a purse, and jerking it away from greedy fingers; leaving tempting-looking packages, filled with sand, on door-steps; frying doughnuts with an uninterlining of wool; putting salt in the sugar-bowl, etc. You know too many already.

But this custom, with others, common in coarser and rougher times, is fast dying out. Even now it is left almost entirely to playful children and the uneducated classes This sentiment, quoted from an English almanac of a hundred years ago, will, I'm sure, meet the approval of "grown-ups" of the nineteenth century:

> But 'tis a thing to be disputed,
> Which is the greatest fool reputed
> The one that innocently went,
> Or he that him designedly sent.
>
> —*H. M. M., St. Nicholas for April.*

How to Keep a Wife's Love.

Many men, I believe would retain the warm affection and romantic love of the woman they marry much longer if they would express the tenderness they really feel oftener.

Women love to hear things talked about. They like to hear a husband say he loves, over and over again. They like to have him to tell them in plain terms that he misses them when they are absent. They like compliments that come from the heart, however free they may be from vanity. And a little praise of dress, or face, or manner, is a mighty comfort to one who has given herself to one man for lifetime.

It is said that women have more imagination than men, but in matters of love I scarcely think that is so. Man will believe in woman's love with far less visible token of it than is necessary to prove his tenderness to her. She wants more speeches and longer than he does. The moment of promise and vow must be supplemented by many fond words scattered through her life, else grieving doubts creep into her soul. A term of endearment, a pet name, some little token that she is to him what no other is, will make her feel matrimony a happier estate than the merriest time of girlhood. And if in public he shows other women that he esteems her and values her society, jealousy can never poison her life and his also.

There is a great deal of talk about women "loving forever," however the man may turn out. It is true in one sense; he may be a rascal to other folks and not alienate her tenderness, but once convince any high-spirited woman that her husband is false to her, that he loves her no longer, has a "romantic friendship"—the worst of all flirtations—with another woman, and in place of love comes an emotion too cold to be called hate, and that puts a stronger barrier between them than anger can raise. Silence is apt to foster the doubts that bring this feeling with it. Often, just saying, "You are better, sweeter, dearer than any one else," would save her. But man, after his boyhood rather shrinks from word love-making. He thinks that his wife should take his affection for granted, even if he sits in the corner whispering to Miss Flip with his back to her all the evening, and lets her put on her shawl while he interests himself in Miss Flip's box.

Little words, little deeds, a little thoughtfulness would ward off many of those "separations" which blight so many lives. Truely, these come of greater things but little omissions often lead to them. By this neglect he spoils her temper, and the spoilt temper drives him from her at last, and turns her foolish suspicions into realities.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for which the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Wood Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March 4 April.

VEGETINE

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but these most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb 15, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE, 222½ Walnut st.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154⅝ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

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COUNTER, PLATFORM, WAGON & TRACK SCALES
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Large and Small Posters,
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Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

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A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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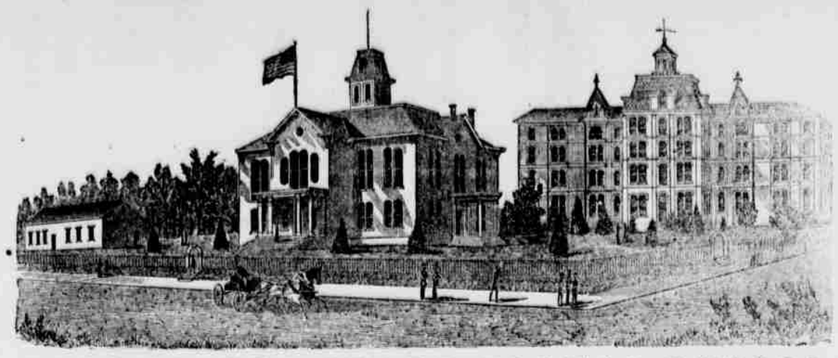

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Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

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The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '76.-1y

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business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

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Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

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May 19, '76.-tf.

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Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of is much handsomer and will CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO, 178 Prince street, N. Y. May 19, '76—1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

and save one-third the cost of is much handsomer and will CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 19, '76—1y.

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Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

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Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

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HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

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Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards, Points, Landsides Bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove**, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

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OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Kantz, Samuel Rhone, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Hulme, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 115 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

on the premises.

Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at still Water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.

Feb 2-3m

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

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Unrivalled in combining the following important particulars: INSTRUCTION OF A HIGH ORDER; HEALTH; CHEAPNESS; COMFORT; ACCESSIBILITY; WHOLESOME RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. This institution will open

MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1877,

under the care of

REV. C. K. CANFIELD,

of Wyoming county. The Principal is a graduate of Lafayette College, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and is an experienced teacher.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED FOR PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Term will continue eleven weeks, closing June 29.

TUITION FROM $3.50 TO $8.00.

Board can be had from $2.00 to $3.00.

Board and room, $3.00 to $4.50.

Orangeville board is rarely excelled.

Students wishing to board themselves can obtain desirable rooms.

Stages run daily to and from Bloomsburg.

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March 9-4w

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JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESRIPTION EXECUTED PROMPTLY AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 19, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m, and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,38 6,54 a. m. and 4,08 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,18 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,00 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 8,28 8,58 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9 0 a.m. 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m

Passengers coming from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, '76—1y.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.20 a.
" Canandaigua	2.30 p. m
" Rochester	5.15 "
" Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.10 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
" Washington	10.30 "
" Baltimore	6.30 "
" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.00 p. m.	
arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3 05 a. m.
" Baltimore	8.40 "
" Washington	10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	NORTH. p.m.	NORTH. a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	SOUTH. p.m.	SOUTH. p.m
8 05	2 55	9 10	....Scranton	9 50	2 20	6 25
8 00	2 50	9 42	....Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	2 49	9 50	....Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	2 40	9 21	..Lackawanna	10 02	2 38	6 48
7 4	2 37	9 36	....Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 10
7 32	2 32	9 20	..West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 15
7 27	2 27	9 15	....Wyoming	10 16	2 58	6 21
7 22	2 22	9 11	....Maffoy	10 20	3 04	7 16
7 18	2 19	9 07	....Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	2 17	9 05	....Kingston	10 25	3 10	7 15
7 13	2 12	9 5	....Edington	10 27	3 17	7 18
7 07	2 12	8 50	..Plymouth Junc.	10 32	3 2	7 25
7 02	2 00	8 45	....Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	1 54	8 31	....Avoca	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 51	1 4	8 25	....Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 47	1 54	8 21	..Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 5
6 39	1 42	8 10	....Shickshinny	11 5	4 10	8 25
6 35	1 35	8 10	..Rice's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 35
6 29	1 25	8 14	..Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 15
6 02	1 9	8 00	....Berwick	11 3	4 39	9 05
5 55	1 13	8 2	....Briar Creek	11 56	4 37	9 50
5 52	1 10	7 58	..Willow Grove	11 59	4 41	9 55
5 48	1 06	7 54	....Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 30
5 40	1 58	7 46	.....Espy	11 51	4 55	7 18
5 34	1 53	7 4	..Bloomsburg	11 57	5 2	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 28	....Rupert	12 2	5 18	7 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	1 41	7 26	..Clark's Switch	12 10	5 20	8 56
5 13	1 25	7 11	....Danville	12 25	5 28	8 25
4 55	1 10	7 04	....Chulas J.	12 42	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	....Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 0	6 45	..Northumberland	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 16, 1876.

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