THE C

Truth as the Foundation of Manhood.

You want to know, Tom, what is the first quality of manhood? Well, listen. I am going to tell you in one little word of five letters. And I am going to write that word in very loud letters as though you were deaf, so that you may never forget it. That word is "TRUTH." Now then, remember, truth is the only foundation on which can be erected a manhood that is worthy of being so called. Now mark what I say, truth must be foundation on which the whole character is to be erected, for otherwise, no matter how beautiful the upper stories may be, and no matter of how good material they may be built, the edifice, the character, the manhood, will be but a sham which offers no sure refuge and protection to those who seek it, for it will tumble down when trial comes. Alas, my boy, the world is very full of such shams of manhood in every profession and occupation. There are lawyers in this town who know that they have never had any training to fit them for their work, who yet impose upon the people and take their money for giving advice which they know they are unfitted to give. I heard of one lately who advised his partner "never have anything to do with law books,for they would confuse his mind." There are ignorant physicians who know that they are ignorant, and who can and do impose upon people more ignorant than themselves. There are preachers without number pretending to know what they have learned. Don't you see that their manhood is as at best but a beautiful deceit? Now I want you to be a man, and that you may be that, I want you first and foremost to be true, thoroughly true. I hope you would scorn to tell a lie, but that that is only the beginning of truthfulness. I want you all to despise all sham, all pretense, all effort to seem to be otherwise than you are. When we have laid that foundation then we can go on to build up a manhood, glorious and godlike, after the perfect image of Him, the perfect Man, who said that He was born that He might bear witness to the truth.—*Bishop Dudley*.

Good Old English Justice.

A brilliant illustration of the beauties of English justice is afforded by a Manchester paper. A boy had been sent by his master to drive rooks away from a field of corn, and had been intrusted with an old musket and a limited supply of coarse gunpowder to assist him in this business. For a time the boy had blazed away with the gunpowder harmlessly; but thinking (Nimrod fashion) that it would be finer sport, and more effectual also, to kill the predacious birds than to frighten them, he had charged his weapon with small stones. At that moment, and just as he was prepared to put his sanguinary design into execution, a strange-looking bird with a long tail flew over his head.

The next moment up went the gun to his shoulder, and down sank his forefinger to the trigger. Then there was a bang, a scream and a flutter; and within a few yards of the unhappy young sportsman lay a mortally-wounded pheasant; and while the little fellow was scratching his head in amazement at the exploit, and wondering how such a small charge of powder could kill such a great bird, up came a wrathful gamekeeper, and, after chastising the boy for his unfortunate deed, carried off the dead pheasant, and entered complaint against his slayer.

The wretched lad was arrested, and in spite of the fact that he was a widow's only son, and was really ignorant of the nature of his heinous crime, was condemned to a fine of £5, or three months in jail—and sent to jail, not one of the sitting Magistrates being man enough to pay the fine. The Chief Magistrate, who is a great game preserver himself, remarked to the miserable mother: "It is a very light sentence, all things considered. Why, woman, I remember the time when such a thing would have been a hanging matter almost, and you ought to be grateful."

Nice humane gentlemen are these to rule a great nation, and nice laws for them to rule it by.

The Stars.

SIGHTS AFFORDED BY THE SKIES DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

August is the least brilliant month of the year for stellar displays. The dog star, Sirius, with his magnificent retinue of heavenly diamonds, is almost in conjunction with the sun, and there are very few stars of the first magnitude to reward the search of the gazer. The brightest one now visible is Acturus, a fine red star, which may easily be found by following the curve made by the handle of the big dipper, which is now up side down. Continuing in the same curve, low down near the horizon, is Spicai the only first magnitude star in the constellation Virgo. Over in the south the Crab has things all his own way, with Antares flaming red from the middle of one of his claws. Up higher just beside the Milky way, the middle one of three in a straight row, is Altair, the gem of the constellation Aquila. Almost directly overhead, in the early evening, beams the standard first magnitude star Vega, in the Lyre. The planets are very coy this month. Mercury and Uranus are evening stars, but they don't count because they are invisible. Saturn does not rise until after midnight, and Mars is later. Both are now in the "rainy Hyades;" with whose principal star, the ruby Aldebaran, Saturn will be in conjunction at sunrise on the 13th. Jupiter does not rise until three o'clock, and Venus is so late as to be eclipsed by the coming king of day. Later in the month, however, Jupiter will be seen at any time after two o'clock, and venus, although still late, will be visible as the sun gets lower. The absence of planetary attractions, however, may be more than made up by auroral displays such as made last Sunday evening; and about the 10th, and again on the 24th, the usual meteoric showers may be expected. In the middle of the month the moon will rule the night and will stay longer than usual, so that altogether, lovers and other persons addicted to evening strolls are provided with a very attractive programme for the month.

Sheep often go a long time without drinking, especially if in a pretty good pasture, and the dews are so heavy that they can fill up with wet grass in the morning; but when they do want to drink, water is as necessary to their health and comfort as to that of any other animals. Therefore, keep a supply of pure water in the sheep pastures as in any other, and if the sheep do not drink from it give them a little salt once a week. They should have salt as often as once a week under any circumstances.

Budding Fruit Trees.

It is not half so easy to describe in a manner easily understood the operation of budding trees, as it is for one who has had the training to go to work and do it. The work is simple, but that helps little in the way of telling how it is done. As the budding season is now at hand—June and July are the favorite months—the follewing directions may serve to make the matter plain:

The bud is removed by inserting a sharp knife about an inch above the bud and cutting down to about the same distance below it, making the cut deep enough under the bud to take with it a little of the wood. Now make a slit or incision in the stock where the bud is to be inserted. The slit should be about three-fourths the length of the bud piece, having a cross slit near the top. Raise up carefully the bark each side of the down slit, a little more at the middle than at the ends; slip in the bud, and wrap about the place basswood bark or other bandage, beginning to wrap at the bottom and tying above the bud, leaving the bud protruding.

In principle, budding is precisely the same as grafting, the branch growing from it bearing the same fruit as the tree from which it was taken. With a great many, now-a-days, budding is considered preferable to grafting, because it is more easily accomplished, because no injury in case of failure to grow is caused to the stock, and because there is ample time in case of failure to repeat the trial the same season. A fortnight or so will tell whether the bud has "catched on" or not. We have said June and July are the favorite months for budding. This should be somewhat qualified. Much depends on the variety of fruit to be worked with, and much, of course, on latitude. In the most noitherly States budding is profitably done as late as the middle of September. Trees finishing their growth early in the season should be budded earlier than those which grow late.

Budding and grafting are taught at the agricultural schools, and any teacher of a public school may easily instruct pupils in this interesting art in a very short time. Time employed in this sort of work is better for the children than playing marbles or spinning tops.—*Boston Transcript.*

Modern Dairy Farming.

Modern dairy farming, says the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, starts out with keeping one cow on four acres, and this should be the password to every dairy lodge—"one cow to four acres;" this should be rapidly reduced until the undoubted possibility is reached of keeping one to every acre. One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at the highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows coming into milk in September, October and November, will, in the average, give from 4500 to 6000 pounds of milk annually. This milk is worth to sell at a factory or manufacture into butter or cheese, $1 30 per 100 pounds, or $58 50 as the average for each cow. In other words dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces $1160; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres produces $2600, an increase of $1500; by an outlay for feed and help, a net profit of $640, a sum sufficient to raise the price of land from $50 to $100 per acre. A fundamental condition of successful farming is large crops of corn, not less than two acres of fodder and four acres of field corn for every ten cows, or a total of twenty-four acres for forty cows. All the manure of the farm should be evenly placed on these twenty-four acres during the winter, ond the land plowed previous to the 10th of May, and thoroughly harrowed, the corn planted immediately thereafter with a horse drill, the rows three and one-half feet apart, and the kernels from seven to nine inches apart, and cultivated well before the corn comes up with a fine-tooth harrow. Frequently thereafter, cultivate until the 10th of July, at which time if the work has been honestly done, it will be free from weeds with never a hoe in the field, and it is almost certain to produce fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn and thirty tons of fodder. It takes less labor to raise twenty-four acres of corn, as described above, than to raise half that amount planted in hills and the cultivation deferred until you can see the rows.—*N. H. Mirror.*

Cow Sentiment.

We have always maintained that there was a good deal of sentiment about a cow; that like a fellow's girl, if you want any favors from her you must in some way, and the neater it is done the better, appeal to her heart, or perhaps better yet, apply your persuasive forces to her imagination. We never believed in carrying this rule so far as to put green specs on the cow and feed her dry fodder, but if she can be induced to put absolute confidence in the person who handles her, she is sure to return the favor at the milk-pail. An exchange helps us out in this idea by stating that a cow will give more milk and make more butter on a light sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark character. The animal eats more heartily, digests better, while the vital forces are active during the pleasant day. These facts are not in themselves very important, yet they suggest the query whether close stabling of cows in winter or summer is better than giving them the run of a yard or pasture. We are very much in favor of the pasture rather than the yard, for the reason that in a yard all are idle and this leads to constant mischief, the old ones running or hooking the young ones while, if possible, a cow's jaws should be kept busy all the time. The more she eats of food containing the nutriment of green grass, the more milk she will give.—*American Dairyman.*

A NEGLECTED DUTY.—Farmers' wives, read this. During the first six months of 1882 there were nearly *seven million dozen* eggs, hen eggs, not ostrich or other fancy eggs, but hen eggs imported into the United States. Now, as a matter of fact, the wives of our farmers, mechanics, and country ministers ought to go into the egg business so thoroughly and successfully that they can have all the fresh eggs they want in their own families, have enough to supply all the bankers in, merchants and other families in the land, and export the surplus product to the "down-tredden natives of Europe. The idea of a people with all our open country going to France or Belgium for eggs to go with our morning toast and coffee. We shall buy a coop of hens and start the reform at once. Tariff or no tariff, America must raise her own eggs.

The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes, and who has not seen more than one window blind?

OLUMBIAN ANI

Scientific Agriculture.

Is there any such thing as scientific agriculture? If there is we have failed to discover it. We have known scientific *men* to leave their regular calling and taking up that of farming have undertaken to teach the life long, practical workers upon the land how to produce more abundant crops at a less cost, if they would adopt his peculiar system, dubbed scientific. Failing in influencing others, he would become disgusted with the arbitrary ignorance of those who had other ways of enriching their land, seeding, and harvesting their crops, &c., by which they not only earned a living, but became independent, when he would abandon his own operations and go back to the city and his labratory, just in time to avoid a visit from the sheriff to close up a steadily approaching bankruptcy.

We have never yet known one person who ventured upon living on the proceeds of his labors, by rushing into farming in middle life from other occupations, and set out on a new system and assumed to be general adviser in his neighborhood, who succeeded in making both ends meet. Five years are usually the limit of his experiments and his taste for country life, when, having spent what spare capital he began with, he recommences, with much poorer prospects and a reduced bank account, his old business, which he well understood, for another which he knew nothing about.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The State Fair.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Progress is being made in the preparation of the new grounds of the State Agricultural society at Broad and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia, for the annual exhibition, which will be held during the latter part of September. The tract of land comprises about thirty acres, and runs westerly to Lamb Tavern road. It is the intention to lay out the ground in lawns and plant it with trees and shrubs and ornamental fountains. The main exhibition building will be 300 feet by 150 feet, and on the line of Seventeenth street. The machinery annex will extend west from the main building, and there will be other extensions from the centre when needed. Floral hall will cover 150 by 60 feet, and the building for the exhibition of fruits, vegetables and other products will be 200 by 75 feet. The department of public comfort will be 150 feet long by 75 in width. There will be stalls for 250 cattle and 150 horses, pens for sheep and swine, and a poultry house 200 feet by 50. The total cost of the building will be about $50,000 and at the exhibition premiums to the amount of $40,000 will be offered. If sufficient funds are contributed for the purpose the society will enlarge the main building to the proper proportions for a music hall. It is the intention of the state society to hold annual exhibitions at Christmas time, similar to the Smithfield display in London, where fat cattle and poultry will be exhibited.

For the year ending June 30, there were 599,114 emigrants landed in this country, being fewer than during 1881–82, but more than any other year in our history.

There was a decrease from nearly every country that ships its surplus population to America, the heaviest decrease being in Germans and in Scandinavians. The emigration from Scotland showed a slight increase, while from Italy there was scarcely any variation. Ireland is sending less people than at any other time and now barely contributes 10 per cent. of our foreign population. The decrease in emigration shows either a better condition of affairs abroad or a worse one in the United States. Just now the mining regions of Pennsylvania hold out no flattering promises of fortunes easily made, as our working people are able to fill all the places needing muscle or brains. The Poles and Hungarians who come here commence at the very lowest round in the ladder and work for far the smallest pay possible. The Irish, Welsh, Scotch and Germans do all the contract work of driving chutes and headings, gangways and tunnels and besides fill all the chambers in every colliery. A foreigner coming here must do loading or pick slate.

Suspicion.—The safest and shortest way to ruin a character is by creating a suspicion. "Suspicions," in Bacon's words, "are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight." If your neighbor in business or social life be the object of your dislike, let it be carefully whispered that his affairs are not quite as safely managed as they might be, or his habits a little questionable. If a woman hate her fair rival, a well aimed word will as surely as the touch of an infested hand, blacken her beauty and leave her helpless. Who does not know the power of such insinuation? Who does not meet every day the victims of these unseen wrongs? But it is not necesary for this style of slander to use articulate words at all; nay, the most inarticulate language is best for its ends. A whisper dropped carelessly in some corner among the combustible—a look, a shrug of the shoulder, a sneer a laugh, may serve the purpose. There is not a sadder feature of human nature, than the readiness with which men accept insinuations, and the rarity with which they have the manhood to repel them. Rumor with most minds is presumptive evidence, and they will say with a knowing air, "There must be some fire in so much smoke.".

Mad-Stones and Hydrophobia.

A mad-stone or calculus, is found in the paunch of a deer or cow. It is claimed by those who have faith in the mad-stone that it adheres to the wound until it becomes charged with poison, when it drops off. It is then soaked in milk, and the application is renewed. As a very small percentage of those who are bitten would have the disease anyway, it is very easy to deceive people with a mad-stone. It is said that of the animals bitten two dogs out of three will have it, the majority of horses have it, cattle have a better chance, and sheep a still better. It is estimated that one person in twenty takes the disease—some estimates are greater, some less. There is a record of a dog that was bitten by thirty mad dogs and outlived them all.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Peach leaves are poisonous and often prove fatal when eaten by animals. The leaves are said to contain prussic acid, and a number of instances are recorded of sheep being killed by eating them. Instances have occurred in which cattle and sheep have been poisoned by eating the leaves of the wild cherry. It has been said that the leaves of the cultivated cherry are free from poison until they have wilted; but cases have been known in which the green leaves have proved poisonous and fatal to animals.

Roses from Cuttings.—European horticulturists sometimes adopt this mode of planting rose cuttings so as to root with more certainty. They bend the shoot and insert both ends into the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long, and are bent over a stick laid flat in the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the reception of the ends of the shoot, but the other end being buried, prevents evaporation and drying up. A correspondent of the London *Garden* says that he has tried this along with the old mode, and that, while the weaker cuttings of the latter have shown symptoms of drying and failure, all the former have grown vigorously.

A philosopher remarks that no man can afford to make a fool of himself. But he forgets that some men are utterly reckless of expense.

A-GREAT-PROBLEM.

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER Medicines,

BLOOD PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC Remedies,

DYSPEPSIA And Indigestion Cures.

AGUE, FEVER. And Billious Specifics.

BRAIN & NERVE Force Revivers.

GREAT HEALTH Restorers.

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

July 13th-4w

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?

'There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hiscox & Co,. of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take Parker's Tonic. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him in my name that Parker's Tonic will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has therefore been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of Parker's Tonic. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co., is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

July 27-3w d

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

PARSONS' Purgative PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass. apr 13

Ald-7 mos.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worth less trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. ald Jan 26 '83-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week you own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y.

The richest, creamy BEER ever quaffed. Purifies the blood. CURES Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney diseases. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cts, in postage stamps.

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June 1-1y a&s

COMPLETE
WHEAT AND GRASS
FERTILIZER
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$25 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds

In Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

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SPEER'S,

PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes:

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

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Sept. 22, '82, 1-y

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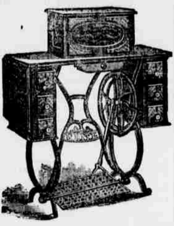

Celebrated White Sewing Machine,

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New Home Sewing Machine,

Household Sewing Machine,

Estey Sewing Machine,

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine,

Singer Pattern Sewing Machine,

Attachments, best Sewing Machine Oil, and Needles for all sewing machines. Sewing Machines sold on monthly payments. Liberal discount made for cash. Every machine purchased from me is warrantedtobe kept in good running order for five years free of charge, and thorough instructions given by the best lady operator in this part of the state free of charge. Examine my stock of machines before purchasing.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of Brown' Iron Bitters, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.

John K. Allender.

Brown's Iron Bitters is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

ON 30 DAY'S TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

Feb. 9th—1yr. r

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Manufactured Expressly for me.

We guarantee Style, Quality, and Workmanship, to be the BEST.

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THE LATEST AND NEWEST SPRING STYLES OF HATS,
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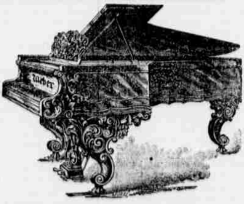

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BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,
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June1

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Dec. 8, '82-1y.

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FOR THE
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And all Bilious Complaints.
Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

Aug. 10-4w

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

Dec. 8, '82-1y

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."
ENGINES, **THRESHERS** SAW-MILLS,
Horse Powers Clover Hullers
(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

mar 23-5m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10 45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.25 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

NBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD ND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 2 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 6.13 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,33 11.45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

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

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,30 11.05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m, 4.05 p. m. and 6.00 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.24 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.48 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager,

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	........Scranton....	9 50	2 10	6 17
9 09			........Bellevue...			6 22
9 03		9 37	......Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	...Lackawanna..	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 24	...... Pittston.....	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	.. West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	......Wyoming....	10 08	44	6 51
			.........Maltby.....			6 55
			........Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	.....Kingston....	10 18	54	7 02
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 42		.Plymouth Junc			7 17
8 16	1 35	8 55	....Plymouth....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	1 25		.......Avondale ...		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47	......Nanticoke..	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 28	....Shickshinny..	10 56	3 33	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 17	....Hick's Ferry.	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 00	8 06	.... Berwick ..	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		.....Briar Creek..			8 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	...Willow Grove.		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	.....Lime Ridge..		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	..........Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	...Bloomsburg..	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.........Rupert......	11 50	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawi'a Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 22	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		.....Chulasky...			9 00
6 04	10		.....Cameron....		5 09	9 04
45	9	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a..m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1883.

BULBS

MILLIONS OF THEM
For FLORISTS and AMATEURS,

Dutch Bulbs, Japan Bulbs, French Bulbs, American Bulbs, Also Plants for Greenhouses and Window Gardens.

BEAUTIFUL Catalogue FREE!

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
SEEDSMEN,
Rochester, N. Y. & Chicago, Ill.

A & S Feb 9-1y

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw-Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Medart's Patent Wrought-Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated catalogue, No. 12, for information and prices.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Corning, N. Y. Box 1427.

Jan. 8, 82-1y.

[illegible]

Oct 883-1y