MALARIAL

POISON.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lucky Bradley.

A BASE BALL PLAYER INHERITS \$100,000 FROM A GRANDFATHER IN GREAT BRITTAIN.

"Nick" Bradley, the base ball player, of Wilkesbarre, has inherited a fortune of more than \$100,000 from his grandfather, William Crawford Temple, a manufacturer of cutlery a Sheffield, England. In 1859 Mr. Temple,s daughter Alice married against her father's will, Colonel Charles Bradley, of the English army. Mr. Temple re-fused to received them, and Colonel Bradley, having resigned his commis-siou, came to America. He found a home at New Brunswick, N. J., and employment on a steamboat. He made a comfortable living but saved no money, and, being drowned in 1870, his wife and child were left with little or nothing. The mother died shortly afterwards and the son was left alone and penniless, Young Bradley drifted from one occupation to another, and in 1883 he became a base ball player at Trenton, N. J. In 1884 he played with the Lancaster club and this year he joined the Wilkesbarre club. He just received the news of his grandfather's death and of the inheritance awaiting him. Bradley will sail for England in October to look after his

The Vegetable Lamb.

When I am asked by a grown-up person, if it is true that there is a plant in Tartary that bears living lambs, I am not altogether surprised. I have known ordinary intelligent persons to firmly believe that horses' hairs, if kept in water for a certain time, would be-come snakes; and I have known per-sons who pass for sane and sensible to believe that water or precious met-als, can be discovered by a person holding hazel (some think, peach tree is better) twigs in his hands. Where is better) twigs in his hands. Where these things, and the importance of doing certain operations when "the sign is right," or in the "right time of the moon," are believed in, I do not wonder that any story about plants, however improbable, should find believers. The story of the vegetable plant a few controls. few centuries ago, was gravely told as true. It has a slight foundation in fact. In the country where this vege-table is said to grow, one of the common ferns has a very large and hairy root-stock; this when dug up, and turned upside down, looks, at a distance, enough like a lamb to deceive those who wish to be deceived. Not more strange is this story of the vegetable lamb than that which was for a long time believed about the origin of one of the wild geese.—Dr. THURBER in American Agriculturist for Sept-

A gentleman entered Sarony's the other day for the purpose of obtaining a cabinet picture of himself. The artist placed him in position and screw-"Now, look pleasant and cheerful, please," he said, "and keep your eye fastened on that picture." Instead of looking cheerful, however, the gentleman leaned forward and assumed a man leaned forward and assumed a look of infinite weariness. "Pardon me," exclaimed the photographer, "that will scarcely do; your expression is far too sombre to make an agreeable pic ture. You must try to coax up a slight smile." "If my present position and expression cost anything assumed a farm east of Tiffin, Ohio, one day last week. It is in the form of the rude resemblance of some animal, about four inches in length, made of a bluish-colored, fine-grained stone, and very highly polished. No one knows how many thousands of years are the contraction. expression cost anything extra," was little image may have been worshiped by some devout native.

My wife is at the Pequot, by the seaside, and the picture goes to her. I know what I am about; draw the cover and begin counting."



trative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made com the native herbs and roots of California, the needleinal properties of which are extracted thereform without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the attent recovers his health.

heir to.

The Alterative, Aprient, Disphoretic, Carminative, Nutritions, Laxative, Sedative, Counteriratiant, Smioride, Anti-Billions, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of Vixingan Bitykas accordings of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the Bitykas according to directions and remain long movel, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

of repair.

Billous, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and decrease.

Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fewers are invariably accompanied by Extinsive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vincoan Byrren, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored visici mutter with which the lowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive Organs.

ristoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Viszoan Birrans. No epidemic can take hold of a system time forcarmed.

It invigorates the Stemmach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calonici, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

By whe pain of Indigestions, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Presumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Ellious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once releved by Vinnaa Birrans.

For Indianumatory and Chronic Rheuma-

powers in the most obstinate and intractable cause.

Alechamical Biseasses.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerus, such as Plumbers. Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of Viseass Bryrens.

**Skits Biseasses, Serofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Rich, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

**Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermituges, no antheimnites, will free the system from worms like Vivsoas Bryrass.

**Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be madeless severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remody is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Fermale Compilaints, in young or old.**

other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this litters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitlated Ricod when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or fores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluprish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will ted you when, and the health of the system will follow. In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It in speak for itself. One bottle is a better guar-tice of its neutra than a longthy advertisement. Around each bottle are full directions printed

Wilkie Collins is in very ill health and unable to accomplish much literary work.

New York is the wealthiest state in the Union; Pennsylvania comes next, followed by Illinois, third The young volcano discovered about

one year ago ten miles south of Santa Maria, Cal., is still burning. Walt Whitman expects to issue

new volume of poems the coming year, under the title of "Sands at Sixty sev-A piece of platinum wire only .00075 of an inch in thickness was lately exhibited by the Royal Society of Lon-

In the height of the season 300 bushels a day of huckleberries are shipped from the little Eric railway station, Shohola, N. Y.

It is not generally known that Wash ington was the inventor of a plow ing which was considered a marval of ingenuity at the time.

More than 3,000,000 Germans have immigrated to this country during the last sixty years. Of this number 1,000,000 have immigrated during the last decade.

The exhibit made by California at the New Orleans Fair has induced a good many people to go to that state and looked around for homes, while it has prompted thousands of others to

Nilsson recently astonished a Paris audience by appearing in silks of the Swedish national color—blue and yel-low—"while on her neck, from shoul-der to shoulder, blazed Swedish, Spanish, Australia, and Russian orders set in diamonds.

Some persons think that Queen Vic-toria would lose her crown if she should marry again. This is a mistake. There is no law of the British realm preventing the sovereign from marrying as of-ten as he or she pleases. Henry VIII. was married five times.

A pretty Scotch girl in Lewiston, Me., joined the salvation army, and was so imbued with the spirit of sacrifice and humility that she gave away all her personal property, including her jewelry, and all her clothing but the cheapest. She has now come to her senses, but she can not get her goods

A Northern visitor illustrating South-ern life from experience in Memphis, Tenn., says that the refrigerator, dear to Northern hearts as the basis of supplies, is not used through the south commonly. The maid goes to market and buys just enough for the meal, and the character of the purchases does not usually please the Northern taste.

A mound builder's idol was found on

The ten finest buildings in this coun The ten finest buildings in this country, according to the majority vote given in the Boston American Architect, are Trinity Church, Boston: the Capitol at Washington: W. K. Vanderbilt's house, Trinity Church, and the Jefferson Market Court House, New York: the City Hall, Hartford; City Hall and State Capitol, Albany; Sever Hall, Cambridge, Mass., and Town Hall, North Easton, Mass.

The transition from the arm chair to the easy-chair was not made all at once. When men and women wanted real repose they formerly found it in divans, couches, sofas, and what in Shakspeare's time were somewhat re proachfully called "day beds." A loose cushion was made for wooden chairs, and it was sometimes placed upon at other times underneath, a rich-ly embroidered cloth or animal's skin

The virtues of the hardy mountaineers of Switzerland are being sapped by drink. In the matter of brandy alone the population—which, all told, including women and children, numbers but 2,500,000—consumes 27,000,000 000 litres per annum, a litre being pretty well equivalent to an ordinary wine bottle. This is an average of thirty bottles of brandy to each adult male. Large quantities of wine and peer are also consumed.

A man in Brooklyn dropped his watch into his pocket, when he was startled by hearing an explosion, which was followed by many others in rapid succession. Before he could remove his clothing it had been burned through to the flesh and a terrible wound inflicted. The hand is which he held flicted. The hand is which he held group state. the watch was also severely burned. An examination proved the explosion to have been caused by chlorate of potash tablets, which he was in the habit of carrying loose in his pocket, and which were ignited by the watch being dropped quickly upon them.

A Word for the Girl of the Period

David Irving in The Current (Chicago), speaks cordially in defense of the girls of the day, who, he intends, are with rare exceptions industrious and with a breadth of invention and execution. The ironical and often mean essays on the women of the pres ent picture her as good for little except for accommodating a Saratoga trunk on its wanderings in summer and for filling fashionable engagements in win-ter. Much of this sarcasm is deserved by the few, but when the millions of girls are thought of as they are orna-menting their mothers' homes in the villages and cities, the honest heart can-not but confess that the word "girl" never meant more than it means to day. This being, when found in her best estate, can go gracefully from her silk dress and piano to a piain garb, and to work among plants, or to the kitcher, or to a mission school class. Nothing any longer is beyond her. In the city she can easily walk three miles Languer has ceased to be fashionable sleep in the daytime not to be endured. The soul is thought to be in action. not repose.

"I can't carry this bundle," said a "I can't," the husband replied, "for

have to carry the two children."
"But you ought to have some consideration for me," the wife continued. You must think I'm a wagon." ·Oh, no, my dear, I don't think you

B. H. McBonald Drug Co., Proprietors, an Francisco, Cal., and ass tar & an Washington Bt. Cor. Charlion St., New York.

Sold by all Bealers and Druggists. ?

Ask your druggist for it. 41.

If you have Short Breath, Quick Pulse, and tongue, but you never do—it's always waste in Fresh-Br. Klimer's Indian Community and Sold by all Bealers and Druggists. ?

Happy Children.

TO MAKE THEM SO-KEEP THEM IN HEALTH AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF THE BEST.

prictor's name and address Dr. David Kennedy, Roundout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

GOOD WORDS FOR A GOOD THING.—Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Hemedy'' is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel II. Snyder, of Sangerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with sait rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Pavorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

WE ARR NOT IN THE HABIT OF PUFFING any patent medicine in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Rennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine which the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional ediquette shall inder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar it costs.—David Times, Trov. N. Y.

Aug. 21-44.

IT LEADS ALL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood discusses. If there is a lurkSCROFULA ing taint of Serofula about you,
dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or serofulous Catarrh,
CATARRH AVER'S SARSAPARILLA is the
numberless cases. It will stop the nauscous
catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickenting odor of the breach, which are indications
of serofulous origin.

**Mutte Tex. Sant. 28, 1880.

ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly affected with also rous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES of all alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYRE'S ALBEARLILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was confidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrotilous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effocutal results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON." "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



QUEEN & CO. 924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

Ounce

of Adulteration

-IN THE THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR. MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.



ELY'S

he benefit of the girls:

If there is anything more conducive to the health of girls and young wom-en than some regular, systematic, light garden work, we should like to know

what it is; surely it is not to be found

in the drug store. Thousands of frail, listless, pale faced girls to whom the world seems a burden, could transform

ed something to our own. There had

it to the domestics. A small cask that had not been doctored or fortified kept

perfectly well, and turned out an ex-

cellent wine. The best wine comes

from high ground, but quantity gives

way to quality. Stony ground—often old quarries—produces a high quality of wine—bright, light and wholesome. In the plains below you have quantity, but coarse and heavy wine. The taste

of earth is often discernible and strong manuring only increases this defect Hillsides, with a Southern aspect, ar

the best sites for vineyards.

HAY-FEVER CATARRH

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO. Limited.

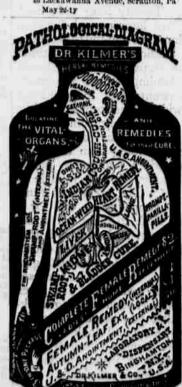
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in rockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery Window Glass, and Plated-ware. 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp. The celebrated Pinafore Burner. Bird Cages, Fruit Jars. 422 Lackawanna Avenue, SCRANTON, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF

may 1-17

ROOFING SLATE On Cars at Quarry.

J. L. HULL, 25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scrauton.



JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MAN WHO POUND

THE PRECIOUS METAL. James W. Marshall, aged 74, the discoverer of gold in California, who died recently at his home in Kelsey, California, was a young man of twenty-one when be was smitten with the "Western fever" and bought a farm in Kansas. The climate did not agree with him and soon after he packed up and joined a train of one hundred wagons, bound for that, at that time, almost unknown land, California. Marshall and a few of his companions entered the service of General Sutter Marshall and a few of this control of General Sutter entered the service of General Sutter and engaged as a volunteer in the managed support of the service of General Sutter and engaged as a volunteer in the managed support of the service of General Sutter and engaged as a volunteer in the support of the service of General Sutter and engaged support of the service of General Sutter and engaged support of Gene icans, who sought to prevent the en-trance of a body of Americans into Mexico, and which was known as the Mexico, and which was known as the Bear Flag war. After the treaty of March 1847, recognizing the independence of California, Marshall returned to find that all his possessions, consisting for the most part of cattle, had been stolen during his absence. He then started in the lumber business with General Sutter at Coloma, Amador county, and at this time he had dor county, and at this time he had nade his famous discovery.

It was on the 18th of January, 1848.

that Marshall was superintending the dumine building of the mill-race. After shutting off the water at the head of the race he walked down the ditch to see what sand and gravel had been removed during the previous night. He strolled to the lower end of the race and stood looking down at the mass of debris. At this juncture his eye caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in a crevice on a riffle of soft granite. He stooped and picked up the substance. It was heavy, of a pecu-liar color and different from anything he had seen in stream before. He re-flected as to what kind of mineral the pecimen could be and concluded hat it was either mica, sulphurets of copper—or gold. It was too heavy for mica : was not brittle, as are sulphurets, and, remembering that gold is malleable, he placed the nugget on a flat stone and began striking it with another. The substance did not crack or fiske off, but simply flattened under the blows and Marshall was satisfied that he had indeed made an important discovers. He sollected a few convert liscovery. He collected a few ounces of the precious metal and at once went to Sutter's Fort to inform General Sutter of his "find." General Sutter has given an interesting account of this interview and the exciting events that followed. After the discovery had become known, in spite of the efforts of Sutter and Marshall to keep it a secret, the country was invaded by people of all classess who cared nothing for law, property or anything General Sutter has told of how his own land was seized by scenations and his property conditions. ed by squatters and his property con-fiscated and Marshall, it seems, fared even worse. The land about the mill which he was building when he made which he was building when he made his great discovery, was, of course, the first to be seized by the squatters, who marked it off into claims and town lots, which they distributed among themselves, as they did his work oxen and horses and everything else that he had called his own. So he was forced Soap to become a prospector for the prediction become a prospector for the prediction out metal, but had poor success in finding it. The squatters added insult to injury by presuming that he knew the whereabouts of rich deposits of gold and refused to give information to

ed to give information

them and persecuted him on these false suppositions. To add to his troubles his tittle to the land he had purchased prior to his great discovery was questioned, and he lost it all. His latter years were passed in great poverty, relieved but little by a small grant from the state of California.

Girls in the Garden

Dr. Hexamer writes as follows for

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

ion, and Northern Central Railway.

EASTWARD.

themselves to healthy, happy, joyful beings by this simple remedy. We offer it without charge, if you will only try it. Commence some pleasant, cool morning, after breakfast, not before,

WESTWARD.

EAST AND SOUTH.

Established FAY'S 1800.

THIS OFFICE.

Rescables the eather; for ROOPS, OUTSID: WALLS, and INSIDE in pace of Plaster. Very strong and surable. CARPETS and RUGS of same material. Catalogue with testimonials and samples Free. W. H. FAV & CO., Camden S. J.

"I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move! I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. The principal cause of nearty all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered lawer, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your summons laver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malariai Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

> CHAPTER IL "Malden, Masa, Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headache." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me re-lief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

MENTAL DEPRESSION,
BICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSRA,
BILLOUSNESS,
DYSPERSIA, &c.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "billousness." and nothing will care you so speedly and permanently as to take Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

want to know How to GET WELL.—Which is answered in the words—Take Hap Bitters!

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

A PRESENT! Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of we book agents, will receive FREE a Steel finish Parior Engraving of all our PRESI-BINTS, including Clevel and, size 22x28 inch, worth \$4.00. Address Eider Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

MOSQUITOES. AGENTS to sell the MAGIC MOSQUITO BITE CURE, gives instant relief, and drives them NALLADE & CO., 8 East 18th St., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



ELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Divis

TIME TABLE.

try it. Commence some pleasant, cool morning, after breakfast, not before, until you are considerably stronger—by making a small flower-bed, sowing a few seeds, planting some bedding plants, or tying up a climbing rose or honeysuckle. Make it your regular business every day to spend an hour in your garden, watching and caring for your plants. It does not matter how small the beginning is. In fact, the less you undertake at first, provided you do it well, the better will be your success. The main point to secure is to create an interest in your work, and this cannot be accomplished if you over-work yourself and become discouraged at the start. To be promotive of good the work must be a pleasure, not a hardship.

**EASTWARD,

8.49 a. m., Sea Shore Express (dally except sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 2.15 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Washington, 8.50 p. m., —Day express daily except sunday), for Harrisburg and Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.60 p. m., oonecting a Philadelphia and Philadelphia and Baltimore of the philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.61 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore of the philadelphia and Baltimore of the philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.62 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore of the philadelphia and philadelphia and Baltimore of the philadelphia and

Wine may be kept for various periods, but good ordinary wine is never better than at 3 or 4 years old, though it may keep sound for twenty years. It is now very difficult to get pure wine. Water is often added at the time of pressing equal to the quantity of wine and fermented with it; thus the two become blended, and pure alcohol added gives the strength. People used to pure wine can detect at once any adulteration. Once we added something to our own. There had

ed something to our own. There had been a very abundant crop of grapes, owing to an unusual amount of rain haying fallen when the grapes were swelling. The amount of wine was more than one-third above the average, and though clean and pure it stemed weak. We thought it could not stand a hot summer, and consulted a local authority, who recommended a bottle of brandy, or maybe two, to be added to each cask of about forty gallons. The advice was followed, and the wine was spoiled—that is to say, the pure taste of wine was gone, although it remained perfectly sound. It was no pleasure to drink it, and we consigned it to the domestics. A small cask that

BUILDOND AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at 4800m Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wikes-barre 8.63 p. m. Sunbury Mall leaves Wilkesbarre 10.49 a. n. arriv-ing at 1800m Ferry 12.68 p. m., Sunbury 1.60 p. m. Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., riving at 1800m Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

a mile wide, destroying every green thing in their path. At length the locusts take their flight, and sad is the fate of the place on which they alight; they leave the fields as if they had been burned.—American Agricultuist MANILLA ROOFING!

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop filters I owe my He."

R. PITTATRICK.

The first bottle Nearly cured me;" The second made me as well and strong

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Bostou's best physicians—"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters aread him.

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the "Lives of eight persons". In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do mirneles!"—Mes. E. D. Slack.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know.

Es None genuine without a bunch of green-lops on the white label. Shun all the vile, pol-nous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their hame.

Curtailing the Cost of Production

It is not at all likely that farm prodicts, except in rare and abnormal conditions, will ever bring high prices again to first hands, that is, to the farmers. With eight or ten millions of farm irs at work in such a country as this, and with increasing foreign competition in all the leading articles t is not to be expected that the mark ets of the world will get so bare of any staple, or that the demand for it will become so phenomenal, as to send up the prices to extravagant figures. Farmers should not look for high prices and should never base their calculations on the prices of this year or of last, but on the average of a long period of years. It is not to a high market that the farmer is to look for

his profits.

Whence, then, is the farmer's living and reward to come ! It is to come by and reward to come! It is to come by curtailing the costs of production.

The farmer must grow his tobacco of the farmer must grow his tob The farmer must grow his tobacco or cotton at a little less per pound, his corn and wheat at a little less per bushel, his peaches and his strawberries at a little less per crate, and his clover and hay at a little less per ton, than they have cost him heretofore, if he would realize larger profits and make more money by his calling. To arrive at the minimum cost of production per pound or bushel should be the aim of

every farmer.

How is this important end to be reached? First, let the farmer take up each thing employed in production, item by item, such as land, labor, teams, implements, fertilizers and the like and consider how he may reduce the cost thereon. It is often the case that some of these things cost more than they ought to cost, and a great deal may be done, sometimes, by finding out just where the waste is and from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to enough upon the cost of production. But, chief thing of all for the farmer to do, let him set about increasing the yield per acre, and thus by making more to the area, reduce the cost per weight or measure. Looking carefully to each item of expense in the grow-ing of a crop, let him look still more carefully to the producing capacity of his soil, and strive by thorough manuring and culture to bring it to a high power to produce full and perfect crops. The profits of farming are to be made, it seems to us, by pursuing something lik the above plan.—Maryand Farmer.

Concerning Locusts.

In the newspaper accounts of the inasions of locusts, in different parts of the country, the insect is spoken of as "the Locust." The writers are evidently not aware, that there are two very distinct insects, to which the name locust, is popularly applied. One of these, on account of its appearing at regular in-tervals, is often called "The Seventeen-year Locust." It occurs in nearly all, if not all, of the states east of the Mississippi. The other, the "Rocky Mountain Locust," has its chief range n the country between the Rocky Mountains, and the Mississippi River. The seventeen year Locust, is a Cicada, and own brother to the well known
"Harvest fly," the rattling note of
which is so common in mid-summer. The larval state of this locust is passed under ground, where it lives upon roots, and grows very slowly for seven-teen (in soms broods, thirteen) years. At its appointed time, the insect comes to the surface, casts off its pupa skin, and devotes itself to continuing its kind. After mating, the female deposits her eggs, and in doing this; the chief damage inflicted by this insect is accomplished. The female makes grooves in the young twigs of trees, n which she deposits her eggs in pair-When the eggs are deposited in trees, the injury is not much not ced, but in a young orchard, or in a nursery, the damage is often very scvere. The eggs hatch in about six weeks after being deposited; the new ly hatched larva drops to the ground below the surface of which it soon burrows, not to see the light again un til seventeen year have passed, when it punctually re-appears, to r peat the same round. The only remedy that has been suggested, when it attacks nurseri s, is to whip the locust from he trees, early in the morning while hey are dormant, and allow pigs and poultry to devour them. The Rocky Mountain Locust, is feally a grasshop-per. Its eggs, laid in a hole in the ground, in late summer, or early au-tumn, hatch the next spring, and the young insects are ready for business. In their early life they have no wings, and do not acquire them until six or eight weeks after hatching. It casts its skin five times, and at its last molt. comes forth a winged insect. Before it can fly, it has to walk and hop. The oung insects move off in search of food, as soon as the vegetation of the spot where they were hatched, is ex-hausted. They move in a body, often

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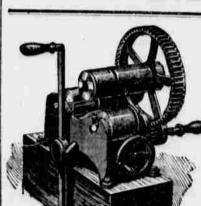
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