China Town.

That part of San Francisco in which the "Heathen Chinee" has located himself, is thus properly named, for it is decidedly Chinese in its aspect, and, on entering it, one could almost imagine themselves transported to some foreign city.

The houses are built, some of brick, some of wood, and are as a general thing, painted some bright color, red seeming to take precedence; but many, on the contrary, are still guiltless of paint, and about them are hung Chinese lanterns, and other similar articles peculiar to the almond-eyed occupants.

Within the houses, all is dirt and wretchedness; no carpets, no furniture worth mentioning—in fact nothing that would seem to make life desirable; yet here they dwell, aye! and thrive, and almost daily their kinsmen are arriving in San Francisco, eager to seek ease and plenty in this, to them, the new Golconda.

Nearly every other house in China Town is a gambling-hell, into which no one but Chinese are permitted to enter; outside of the door-way of every place of this kind is stationed a guard, who, seated very much at his ease, watches nonchalantly, with his little gleaming eyes, all who approach; but if a "Melican Man" attempts to enter, ere his foot can cross the threshold the alert watcher pulls a cord hitherto concealed by his black, loose clothing, and instantly the door is slammed in the intruder's face; nay, not one door only, but three, for the house is entered through a narrow hall, which is divided at intervals by three doors, and the cord held by the guard not only instantaneously closes them all, but also rings a bell to give warning of a stranger's approach.

I once attempted, with a friend, to enter one of these places, but the sentinel motioned us back peremptorily, at the same time muttering some words in the Chinese tongue; but, though unarmed, we assumed an air of bravado, and insisted upon entering, whereupon the man quietly put his hand to his side, and, suspecting the presence of a pistol, or a knife, we concluded that in our case certainly "discretion was the better part of valor," and incontinently left, and, if we did not run until out of pistol-shot range, we certainly did some very "tall walking."

There are some gambling houses, however, whose proprietors are not so strict as to the color, and nationality of their patrons, and into one of these we succeeded in penetrating; but, after all, it hardly repaid us for our trouble.

Around the walls were built banks, much resembling the berths of a ship, and in these, while gambling was going on in the little dirty, smoky place before them, the opium smokers lay, lost to all the noise and quarrelling in that delightful, dreamy, *dolce far niente*, through whose deceptive power all things are rose colored.

But, though pages could be written about the wickedness and wretchedness of China Town, it is not the only place where evil exists in its worst forms. Near the entrance to the Chinese portion of the city, there is a building entered by passing through a long, dark, narrow alley-way. There may be many such in San Francisco, but the writer of this can only vouch for the actual existence of the one named, where the bodies of dead babes are oft-times thrown, or walled up in the brick walls, and where the very bricks seem to eye one another suspiciously, as if fearful of the strange stories they could reveal if endowed with the power of speech; and never could be found a fitter place for some foul murder, or other deed of darkness, than this same alley.

After reaching the building one descends a dark flight of steps, and finds himself in a room of moderate size, wherein are performing a band of musicians. Here, by paying fifty cents, you can remain and listen to the music, or pass through this room, cross a hall, and descend another flight of dark steps, and enter a larger room, better lighted, in which a number of girls, gayly dressed and painted, sit at tables eating and drinking, and gayly invite you to share with them.

Passing through still another hall, and descending another flight of steps, the gambling rooms are reached, and, farther on still, there are dens where thieves and all classes of villains congregate, and dwell, as snakes of all kinds curl and knob themselves together during the winter months.

But here we will pause, for beyond the drinking saloon, no one who values his life will venture; and, though Heaven knows how deep into the heart of the earth these subterranean passages pierce, nay, even though they afford direct communication with Hades, (which the character of their inmates would almost lead one to believe) the writer of this cannot vouch for the truth of more than he has stated.

Animals and Firearms.

That crows and many other species of birds have little fear of man when he is unarmed is a familiar fact, and suggests that they fear him chiefly because of the weapons he carries. In Scotland, where shooting was prohibited on Sunday, crows and rooks were gentle, and fed around buildings without concern. Singularly enough, the same thing was observed of animals by Dr. Tristram when traveling in the wilderness of Moab, where the sound of a gun is quite rare. He says:—

"We were struck with the sagacity which all the wild animals showed in the matter of firearms, little familiar as they can be with them here. As it was Sunday, we strolled or sat down among the ruins without our fowling-pieces, and were consequently objects of indifference. A fine fox sat and looked at us a dozen times among the stone heaps, and just walked away, keeping almost within gunshot all the afternoon. The Sakr falcon sat calmly on his favorite perch, and allowed us to reconnoiter him on Sunday, while the eagle, owls, sandgrouse and partridge, showed a similar contempt for unarmed Europeans."

A young man writes for the best way to gain entrance to our most respectable families. We like to see our young people aim to improve themselves, and in no way can they do this as surely as by good books and the society of the refined. To gain entrance to our best families, the easiest and most direct way would seem to be by the front door, although our young friend might tunnel under the sidewalk and come up through the cellar.

A GREAT STRIDE

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MISTAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT.

Making its Annual Sales more than *$3,000,000!!!*

BY BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: **1st.** That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. **2d.** That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. **3d.** That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full*. **4th.** That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. **5th.** That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes "over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. **6th.** That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Busines men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but **WE UNHESITATINGLY ADOPT THEM ALL**, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce **One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned,** and **Full Guarantee,** as the **FOUR CARDINAL POINTS** by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT. "CASH." Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what he gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT. "ONE PRICE." The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours, and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT. "Full Guarantee." A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee
1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,.....

4th POINT. "Cash Returned." This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about,* and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

Incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these "*By-Ways*" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working *towards* the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this now, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and unprecedented increase of business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 21 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* WANAMAKER & BROWN.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE! AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Red Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Keystone House,

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor,

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TABLETS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c

Family Groceries.

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new-lyfitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted to give satisfaction in every material. REPAIRING promptly attended to. All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality, and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Time Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will command me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS

A History of Mowing-Machines.

The oldest mowing-machines, though very rude, were used by the Gauls. A cart, having blades arranged in front, was pushed forward into the grain by oxen hitched behind, and thus cut off the heads. A system of six rotating scythes was made by James Boyce in 1799, and an attempt to use the same principle was made by Gompertz and Mason in 1852. In 1811-1815, Smith, of Deans, once brought out a machine in which a short vertical revolving cylinder carried a knife on its lower end, but all these rotating machines have proved impracticable. Robert Meares, in Frome, in Somersetshire, established, in 1800, the shear principle as the only practicable one. Salmon, in Woburn, in 1807, built a machine with a row of blades and fingers moving over them, and also applied the reel. The Scotch parson, Patrick Bell of Torforshire, in 1826, and William Manning, of Plainfield, N. J., in 1832 were the founders of the present style of machines. Manning was the first to attach the draught at the side of the machine, all others previously having been pushed from behind. Obed Hussey of Cincinnati attached the side-platform and finger-bar. McCormick of Rockbridge, Va., now of Chicago, in 1835 improved the Manning and Hussey machine, and the apparatus used at the London exposition, in 1851, was the signal for their introduction into general use.

The oldest threshing-machine (except the antiques) was made by Michael Menzies, in 1732, or perhaps at the same time by Bell, consisting of a rotating cylinder with beaters. Several others followed shortly, some for a flour-mill, and in 1792, Willoughby, Pittsford, made one like that of Menzies. A Von Thaer brought to Germany, and which served as a model for the Mecklenburg machine. The machine of James Ward, of Amphill, in Virginia, is on a similar principle, only the beaters are sticks moving up and down. Finally, in 1745, Andrew Wikle, of Tyninghame, East Lothian, laid the foundation of the present form, by using a drum with four beaters parallel to its axis, that carried the grain between itself and a concave, furnished with shelter rods. An American, named Moffitt, in 1834, invented spikes for the rods, though Manning's machine adheres to the old system.

PASTURING VS. SOILING.—That pasturing cattle is a wasteful system is sometimes true, but, in the United States, generally untrue. Much pasture land is unfit for such cultivation as to make it proper for mowing or soiling, and soiling cattle. Some fit land is too remote from the barns, and, absolutely, labor too dear to allow the practice with the means at the command of farmers. Where land is very dear and well adapted to the necessary grass crops, also labor cheap and abundant, soiling will pay well; for instance, in England, Holland, and Belgium.

I shall ever remember a day which I spent in Fellenberg, in Hofwyl, Switzerland. He had a large herd of about sixty cows, the largest and finest I have ever seen. Each cow at five years old, in June, would daily yield thirty quarts of milk daily, being as much as unit for his purposes. Milking took place at 7 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. The cows never grazed, but were soiled. He had, among other resources, a peculiar kind of pale green, broad-leafed grass, of very rapid growth, very juicy, and greedily eaten by cows. He was mowing it for the first time, in the latter part of September, and stood then about one foot high, and fourteen inches. The grass was carried to the stables in a light cart which was drawn by a donkey, to avoid packing the ground. The liquid manure was filled into large casks mounted on wheels with tires a foot broad, and sprinkled over his grass fields. Since he had increased his farm products greatly since purchasing his farm.

EVERY FARMER CAN UNDERSTAND THIS.—Mr. W. G. Culbertson has upon his "Cedar Grove Farm," in Edgar County, Illinois, fourteen choice grade steers in course of preparation for market, concerning which he sends us some interesting particulars, commencing feeding Nov. 15, and continuing feeding until May 1, when they were turned to pasture. On June 18 they were weighed twelve hours from water, (the scales "tipping on ten pounds") and weighed as follows: some of them being about three years old:

1,900 pounds, 1,740 pounds, 1,780 pounds, 1,780 pounds, 1,690 pounds, 1,710 pounds, (two) 3,550 pounds, 1,820 pounds, 1,800 pounds, (two) 3,680 pounds, (two) 3,600 pounds. The total weight of the fourteen was 25,180 pounds—an average of 1,798 pounds. Surely this lesson teaches the advantage of good blood, and we presume every thoughtful farmer will appreciate its teaching. No such weights as these can be approximated by native three-year old steers, indeed it is only in exceptional cases that native steers can be brought to this weight at any age. No words can add to the force of these figures—their logic is irresistible. Mr. Culbertson proposes to weigh again about the middle of December.

CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF.—Contraction of the hoof is brought on by cutting away and by ignorance in setting the shoe, by carrying the seating or bevel of the inside side of the shoe so far back that the foot rests on the slope of the seating, instead of on two inclined planes; so that every time it presses the heel together. The frog has not been cut, loses its elasticity and is pared away. The heel should rest on a flat surface, and the shoe set flush with outer wall of the hoof all round, and the frog should not be pared over, be cut. Nature has made ample provision for throwing off all superfluous horn. Contracted hoofs operates on no part of the leg above the fetlock joint. The coffin joint is most affected. Your correspondent made an experiment on the sensation produced by a contracted hoof by putting the feet into a pair of boots that are two sizes too small, or three sizes too narrow on the bottom, and walking ten miles per day for thirty days, and then standing in them all of the next day on a hard floor. This will give him a better idea of what causes the lameness than can be described.

Seventeen new bonnet styles are out.

New York has twenty thousand more boys.

London averages about 2,000 births a week.