Hints to Farmers.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

Mr. Fruit tells us, in the *Prairie Farmer*, how he obtained the "Early May" wheat, a very good variety, equal to any even that is being advertised at a dollar a pint by the seedsmen. Being in a wheat field at harvest time, he noticed some heads that appeared riper and sounder than the rest, and got leave to go among the standing grain and select such heads as he chose. He soon made a collection of heads, riper, sounder and better developed than the mass of grain in the field. This he sowed, and has produced what seems to be a new variety of fine, early wheat, which he warrants with fair treatment to yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. This reminds us of a story that is told of the Chinese Emperor; who, noticing a stalk of wheat growing in a field, taller and riper than the rest of the field, caused it to be gathered and planted, and its produce cultivated. He thus introduced a finer variety than had hitherto been grown in China, greatly to the advantage of his people. These instances simply show the advantage of selecting good seed, a matter that receives much less attention than it deserves, and is applicable to all other grains as to wheat. When wheat is cultivated in the drill it is easy to go through the field and select the ripest, largest, and soundest heads. A few quarts of such seed, carefully preserved and cultivated—as of course it would be—would soon produce a marked effect in any neighborhood. Any farmer who will follow this practice of gathering the best heads in his field would soon make for himself the reputation of having the best seed wheat in his neighborhood, which would be a small fortune for him and the influence of his example would render him a public benefactor. The practice of selecting the best ears of corn for seed, which has long been pursued by New England Farmers, is doubtless one reason why the corn crop in our less favorable climate and soil equals or even surpasses the average corn States at the West, where they dip into the corn bin and use the average corn for seed. The time for selecting the best heads of wheat is now close at hand. How many farmers this season will devote a few hours to selecting the best heads of wheat for seed the next year? —*N. E. Farmer.*

Never Plough Soil When It Is Wet.

The *Northwestern Farmer*, in a timely article under this caption, thus sensibly talks:

"We have often urged the attention of the farmers to this subject as one of very great importance. Any traveler among our farming districts can see large tracts of land that have been ploughed when wet and unfit to be worked, by observing large heavy clods of earth, which in the hot season, become like a heated brick, burning all the roots of grain or other products near it. Besides this evil, no seed can vegetate and grow well upon soil thus cultivated, nor can that soil give back as much nutrition as if ploughed when in right condition, and upon a warm and sunny day, when light and warmth can penetrate into the soil, and thus greatly benefit it.

We are confident that farmers lose from ten to forty per cent. of their crop by inattention to this matter. By a little care at the proper time to plough by examining the soil and selecting good sunny days, the soil will send up its voice in a halo of dewdrop clouds that will wreathe the ploughman with its approval of his good sense.

The figure with which our grave contemporary closes its suggestion seems a little mixed. How "the soil will send up its voice in a halo of dewdrop clouds the ploughman with its approval of his good sense, is a question which we would be pleased to refer to the poets, who are permitted a license in language and a mystification in a metaphor which it is well for prose-writers to neither attempt to imitate or explain.

But that ploughing when water is standing, or when the ground is very wet, is an injury to crop that is to be grown in such soil, there is no question.

The best farmer in the circle of our acquaintance always waits till his land is quite dry before putting in his plough at all, and his theory is to make the soil as fine as possible by frequent harrowings on the very day that it is turned up to the sun, and if possible, sow or plant the seed before a drop of rain settles the loosened earth. *Hearth and Home.*

Mischievous Old Errors.

In the midst of change, improvement and reform, quite a number of questionable old notions continue to be followed, even now, when the very erroneous character of some of them has been generally acknowledged. Of this character is the rigid adherence of drivers of horses to that useless and injurious rule of old times, the check-rein. Its use with draft horses is positively cruel. When a horse is drawing a heavy load, and particularly up hill, he needs, the utmost freedom of limbs and wind, but this he can never have with a tight check-rein. That the check-rein prevents a horse from stumbling is more than doubtful; on the contrary, by elevating his eyes, it prevents him from seeing clearly where to place his foot. When a horse does stumble, he is far less likely to go down when his head is left free. In England, where they are far ahead of us in everything pertaining to horses, the check-rein has been abolished; the last surrender being that of the artillery and commissariat trains of the British army, the change having been made by Lord George Burgoyne, the Commander in Chief, and he testifies to the beneficial effects attending it.—In New York City many of the finest equipages are driven without the check rein, and a few humane people have also thrown it out of use here. The old-fashioned "hankies," or blind bridles are also useless, if not positively injurious, by rubbing the lids of the horses, eyes; and many experienced horsemen long ago came to the conclusion that horses are more easily alarmed at what they hear and do not see, because, intelligent animals, if they can fully see the objects, which when unseen or imperfectly seen, tend to fright en them, they are more readily calmed

Ladders.

Among the implements needed on every farm is a good supply of ladders. A long ladder is always necessary to reach the top of a building in case of fire. A shorter ladder for roofs and the walls of buildings is also necessary. A ladder five or six feet in height is often convenient for fruit trees. One can hardly be without these three ladders; but there is one other ladder which is very convenient in painting buildings, and especially in gathering fruit. It consists of two ladders put together like the rafters of a building. These may have a small platform on the top which any ordinary mechanic can make, on which a person can stand for the purpose of gathering fruit, grafting, or any kind of work requiring such an elevation. Now let a light piece of wood be attached by a pin to each side of the platform so as to keep the ladder from falling sideways, and it is complete. Such a ladder will last a great many years and be of as much real use as any other article on the farm as a labor-saving contrivance. We believe that whoever makes such an implement will be in the same situation as the man who, after twenty years of farming bought a grindstone, and wondered why he had never had one before.

We may safely set it down as a good rule, that in farming it is good economy to provide ourselves with such tools as will lessen our labor in the various operations of the farm. Who would think now-a-days of raising two hundred bushels of corn and then shelling it out on a fire shovel as our fathers and our father's boys often did half a century ago. A corn sheller can be bought for a few dollars that will perform the labor of several men by the old mode of operation, and a man would save his time by working out at day's labor sawing wood till he had acquired money enough to buy one. Ingenious farmers and mechanics are constantly at work devising new and improved methods of carrying on our farming operations, and we always hail with pleasure every real improvement.—*Dr. True.*

Things no Lady Confesses to.

Old Bozbury says: You can never, by any accident, get a lady (be she young or old) to confess that she laces tight. That her shoes are too small for her. That she is ever tired at a ball. That she is as old as she looks. That she has been more than five minutes dressing. That she blushes when a certain person's name is mentioned. That she says a thing she doesn't mean. That she is fond of scandal. That she—she of all persons in the world—is in love. That she does' want a new bonnet. That she hasn't the disposition of an angel or the temper of a saint—or else how could she go through one half of what she does? That she is ever in the wrong.

William Grovering, William Haines, and Gustavus Gohring were killed by lightning on Monday at Freeport, while selecting a lot in the cemetery for the burial of a relative.

Miscellaneous.

The Minority Convention.

The minority Convention which was held at Reading yesterday assembled in pursuance of a call made to the Republicans of minority counties. Hon. George Lear, of Bucks county, was made Temporary Chairman, and afterwards Permanent President. The question of admitting Democrats to seats was discussed but no action taken upon it, and the Convention maintained its character as a Republican assemblage.—The only business before the body being the adoption of a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the members, the work was soon done. The following report was made by the Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the practice which has grown up in the Legislature of Pennsylvania of submitting all matters of local legislation to the exclusive control of local representatives has practically placed the local, political and business interests of minority constituencies requiring legislation at the mercy of majority local representatives, and has afforded such a continuous series of wrongs and of petty oppression as loudly calls for reform.

2. *Resolved*, That we can conceive of no other remedy for such wrong and oppression except in a system which will secure to each local minority as near as can be its proportional shares of local representation.

3. *Resolved*, That such minority representation will not only remedy the wrongs of which we more especially complain, but will also tend to lessen unjust and illiberal partisanship, and to promote greater purity in legislation.

4. *Resolved*, That a fair and proportionate representation of minorities by districts is not only just but is in accordance with the spirit of all our State political systems, which will provide for the election of legislators by districts, in order to protect the minority at large from the unjust domination of the majority, as well as guard the interests of localities, and which we propose now to supplement by placing the local minority beyond the reach of the unjust domination of the local majority.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of the taking of the present census and the approaching legislative re-apportionment of the State, we recommend the passage of Acts of Assembly by the next Legislature establishing the principles of minority representation in reference to the Legislature, Boards of County Commissioners, Directors of the Poor, and County Auditors, as well as township and other officers.

6. *Resolved*, That we recommend the passage of an act of Assembly providing for a Constitutional Convention, to be composed of members elected on the minority principle, and to such convention in making the new constitutional reforms so loudly demanded for years, we respectfully recommend that the principle of minority representation be embodied in the new Constitution of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the people of Illinois for their great and salutary advance in the art of self-government, by adopting the plan of the free vote for the election of representatives in their Legislature, and for the choice of directors and managers of all incorporated companies in their State; and that we pledge to them our best efforts to extend this wholesome reform, which they have begun, so far as our power and influence may extend to Federal, State and municipal elections; confident that thereby we shall promote the best interests of our whole people, joined together in a union of free institutions.

8. *Resolved*, That the people of Pennsylvania, of every political party, be invited to unite in promoting the important objects in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Convention shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one persons to serve during the coming year, whose duty it shall be to use all proper means to promote the objects and purposes of the above resolutions.

10. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, who shall lay the proceedings of this Convention before the next Legislature, and who shall be authorized by means of an address, and by personal intercourse to endorse upon the members of the two Houses the objects contemplated in the resolutions passed by this Convention.

Ex-Senator Buckalew having been invited by the convention to deliver an address, was introduced by the Chairman. Mr. Buckalew said that this subject of free or cumulative voting could not be made a party question. A reform that shall purify our political elections and give them a new lease of power, cannot narrow itself to any party; it invites to its aid no particular individuals, but it appeals to us, as men and as Americans. The instrument to be used is the free vote, giving to the citizen the right to distribute or concentrate his vote. If called upon to vote in a borough, under the present law, you are compelled to bestow them singly upon each candidate, and, if you do not vote in this way, you cannot vote at all. The system of the free vote is to give every man the right to exercise his own independence and it will only be necessary for the people to understand the subject, to have it fairly carried out. He contended that under the cumulative system it is beyond the power of the majority to disfranchise the minority, unless the minority fail to muster a force equal to or slightly in excess of the average voting constituency. It is provided in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, that representatives are elected by districts, therefore the cumulative system could not apply to these two great cities; but by a Constitutional Convention the whole difficulty could be reached, and the whole system reorganized. He would extend the principle to the election of Associate Judges of the counties, so that every man could see upon the bench at least one political friend.

Justice in elections will produce a good and pure use of power, and it cannot otherwise be attained. The only remedy for political abuses is to place your systems on the rock of justice. County Commissioners and Auditors should be elected in this manner, so that every man who pays taxes shall be represented in the boards that expend them. To the Councils or Boroughs, it should always be applied. Of the six hundred voters in Bloomsburg, there is not a man who is not in favor of the new plan. If any place more than another needs the free vote it is the city—and if it does not go there soon you will have to give them an arbitrary government. The tide of evil is too strong to be stemmed by the present system, and it must be met by the free vote of the citizen. The cost of elections by its introduction will be largely reduced. The sums expended by candidates and committees in election struggles will be saved. A million and a half dollars was doubtless expended in this State in 1868 to influence the election. It was spent by the two parties to obtain possession of the balance of power—the floating vote of the State—the very scallawags of society. Under the present system this element controls the fate and fortunes of our politics. Unless you secure them, the other party will get them. The party which does this most thoroughly and effectively, will win. You must appeal to their appetites, or you will lose every election. Let you cast a vote for your rightful share under the existing law. You must not only get your own share, but steal the other also.

This simple change will expel corruption from your election with certainty—with all-most Almighty power. The free vote establishes justice. You will not only purify your politics, but introduce contentment among the people. When every citizen feels that he has his just share in the government, he will cherish it as did the patriots of former times. Because nearly one-half of the people of the Southern States had no foothold in our system to resist the advance of secession, and because in the North the champions of abolition secured an undue share of power, the country was in 1861 plunged into war. Each section appealed to popular passion, because it did not it would be beaten at the election. The little reform we are now talking about would have saved us untold wealth and a half million of lives. We can now only take security for the future, by introducing the *free vote* for the compulsory, anti-Republican vote, which has brought us disasters innumerable. The new plan will largely diminish the number of candidates at elections. Only one set, practically, would be run by both parties. Neither party would be beaten, and there would be no sore heads. The bitterness that attends our election would disappear, and that certainly is a strong recommendation. The free vote also means better men in public station. Candidates are now selected because they can get the most votes or have the most money. There would be no reason to nominate men for such qualities; you can get the best to serve, and you cannot be beaten by all the powers of earth.—Many special acts were passed last winter to extend this principle, and more will be next winter. But this is only a temporary expedient, and we may reasonably hope for the application of the free vote throughout the whole Commonwealth by means of constitutional revision. When the people come to see how plain, how simple, how direct, how good the free vote is, they will stand by it forever, and the man who shall propose its repeal will be ostracised from public life. Our brethren of Illinois have stormed the citadel of injustice by a majority of 30,000, and will never relinquish their advantage. With this example followed by the voice of Pennsylvania in behalf of the great reform, we will pronounce the verdict by which the institutions of America will be protected and purified.

The points made by Mr. B. during this address were repeatedly applauded.

On motion of Mr. Wm. M. Hiester, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the Hon. Mr. Buckalew for his admirable and able address.

A letter was read from John W. Forney, Esq., expressing his regrets at his inability to be present, and expressing his entire sympathy with the new movement.

After listening to a speech from E. J. Moore, Esq., the Convention adjourned.

The French Army.

The latest foreign mails bring the text of the French law for the augmentation of the military forces. Article second provides that all citizens, unmarried or widowers without children, who are over 25 and under 35 years of age, and whose names do not appear on the lists of the Garde Mobile, are called on to serve during the continuance of actual war. The appropriation of $800,000 for the families of the soldiers of the army and of the Garde Mobile, is enlarged to $5,000,000 for the benefit of all the soldiers called out. Old soldiers to the age of 45 years may volunteer, or may be taken as substitutes. Able bodied persons of any age will be allowed to volunteer for active service during the continuance of the war.

Tragedy at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 30, 1870.—John L. Seaverns, proprietor of the machinery works in this city, was murdered at seven o'clock this evening, while sitting at the supper table with his wife. The murderer, Lieutenant Buffon, approached him from behind, and shot him in the neck, the ball passing through the spinal marrow and causing instant death. After the murder Buffon retreated to the third story of the building, and threatened to shoot whoever should approach; but afterwards went down and delivered himself up to Sheriff Tuthill and Chief of Police Goodrich, who lodged him in the jail, one block distant.

Buffon was discharged from the Worcester (Mass.) Lunatic Asylum last week, and came here on a visit to Mr. Seaverns' son, whom he had known at the asylum. Both have lately indulged in dissipation. This morning Mr. Seaverns upbraided Buffon, gave him money and ordered him away.—After proving about all day, making frequent threats, he returned craftily to-night and performed the bloody deed.

The victim was highly esteemed, and his murder caused fearful excitement. The streets near the scene were thronged and threats of lynching were made. The Mayor, Sheriff and police scarcely restrained the impulse. The assassin on Saturday procured from General Grant, at West Point, entrance papers for the Poughkeepsie insane asylum. He represented himself as breveted for meritorious service during the late war.

Mr. Seaverns is a well-known manufacturer of paper machinery, and lately removed from Worcester, Mass. The body remained bolt upright in the chair, one hand retaining the knife and the other some bread, both hands supported on the table.

At the jail, Buffon refused to give his name. He was yet intoxicated. The pistol was a double-barreled one, carrying a half ounce ball. As a measure of precaution young Seaverns was also lodged in jail, being again unsettled in mind at the terrible calamity.

Three Men Killed by Lightning—Three Brothers Awaiting Burial.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says:

Yesterday, at noon, a young man, the son of Mr. Goering, of Freeport, died, and his body yesterday lay in his father's house, awaiting burial. In the afternoon, Mr. Goering, accompanied by three sons and Wm. Hines, the sexton, went, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to the cemetery on the hill-side, back of the town, to select a site for the grave of the dead man. While they were there the storm came upon them in all its force. Louis Goering, one of the brothers, and William Hines were instantly killed, and the father and his remaining sons were severely shocked. It is believed that the metal ferules on the umbrella tops attracted the lightning which killed the unfortunate holders. Thus, in one day, three brothers were taken away by death, and another family was made desolate by the sudden taking off of the husband and father.

A Maryland Affray.

The Rockville (Md.) *Sentinel* says: On Tuesday evening last as Edward Donnelly, Cornelius Donelly, his brother, and Owen Riley, citizens of our county, and employed on the Metropolitan railroad, were returning from the festival at Federal spring, in company with some ladies, they were met by one Joel Bird, who took his flight from Pennsylvania to this county, where he has been lately engaged digging wells. Angry words passed between Bird and Edward Donnelly, originating from a previous grudge. The latter left his party left Bird and proceeded on their way to Germantown, went into the cigar store of Mr. Joshua W. Dorsey, to buy some cigars, leaving the ladies in the street. In a few minutes Bird rushed into the store in almost a denuded state, and challenged them for a fight. After a brief altercation a battle ensued, in which Edward Donnelly received several severe stabs with a large knife in the hands of Bird—two on his breast, one at the point of his left rib, and one on each side of his body, causing his death on Wednesday.—Bird was arrested and committed to jail.

MEDICAL.

This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of

THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is the most certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, is the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *a sure remedy*; and as Nelson's is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Sold by all druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

aug 10 1mw32

AMUSEMENTS.

POINT BREEZE PARK,

PHILADELPHIA.

TROTTING MEETING,

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 7TH, 8TH & 9TH, 1870,

PREMIUMS $13,500.

Closed with the following entries:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 1—PURSE $900.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:30. $500 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. g. Dunderberg.
2. Jos. Fisher, Easton, Pa., enters br. g. Charley Davis.
3. Wm. McBride, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Bella Carmichael.
4. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters blk. m. Oneida.
5. E. Hoffman, Phila., enters br. m. Jennie.
6. John K. Levitt, Phila., enters s. g. John F. Jenkins.
7. J. B. Grubb, Phila., enters b. g. Red Hot.
8. J. E. Turner, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
9. R. D. Cummings, Phila., entered, m. Flora.
10. Jas. Nugent, Phila., enters g. g. Caliph.
11. P. Farrell, Phila., enters b. m. Dunmore Girl.
12. Samuel J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. m. Flora Day.
13. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
14. Wm. Baine, N. Y., enters b. g. Two White Heels.
15. A. Patterson, N. Y., enters s. g. Charlemagne.

No. 2—PURSE $900.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:25. $500 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. m. Jennie.
2. W. H. Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Lizzie Kelber.
3. R. K. Conklin, Phila., enters b. s. Andalusia.
4. J. E. Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Forest Maid.
5. J. Oldkirk, Freehold, N. J., enters b. g. Unknown.
6. J. Collins, Morristown, N. J., enters b. m. Lady Emily.
7. Jas. Hungrey, Jr., Troy, N. Y., enters b. m. Fannie Lambert (formerly Maid of Honor).

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 3—PURSE $1500.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:26. $800 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third.

1. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. m. Topsey.
2. Daniel Mace, N. Y., enters s. m. Idol.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters br. m. Western Girl.
4. Daniel Pfifer, N. Y., enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

No. 4—PURSE $1500.

For Double Teams, open for the horse of which has, either in harness, wagon or to the pole, beaten 2:30. $800 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third.

1. W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. g. Blue Dick, br. m. Lizzie Kelber.
2. M. Gocoen, Phila., enters g. s. Ironside, s. m. Lightfoot.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters s. g. Dot, s. s. Hickory Jack.
4. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. g. Bep, b. m. Flora Day.
5. W. M. Baine, N. Y., enters b. s. Garibaldi, b. g. Two White Heels.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

No. 5—PURSE $1500.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:20. $800 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters Charley Green.
2. R. Daniels, N. Y., enters b. m. Topsey.
3. W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. g. Colonel Russel, formerly Hop.
4. J. M. Miller, Phila., enters b. m. Mary.
5. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters r. m. Edney.
6. M. Goodwin, Phila., enters s. g. Harry D.
7. W. Baine, N. Y., enters b. s. Garibaldi.
8. John L. Doty, Freehold, N. J., enters br. m. Lady Augusta.

No. 6—PURSE $1500—TO SADDLE.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:24. $800 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third.

1. Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. g. Hotspur.
3. O. A. Hickok, N. Y., enters r. m. Edney.
4. Wm. King, Phila., enters blk. h. Rapid.
5. J. E. Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny Allen.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

No. 7—PURSE $1000.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2:30. $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters c. m. New Berlin Girl.
2. W. H. Doble, Phil'a., enters blk. m. Oneida.
3. E. Hoffman, Phil'a., enters br. m. Jennie.
4. J. M. Miller, Phil'a., enters b. m. Lotta.
5. J. K. Levitt, Phil'a., enters s. s. Yoshurgh.
6. J. E. Turner, Phil'a., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
7. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. m. Floralbay
8. A. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
9. Jacob Kremer, Williamsport, Pa., enters c. m. Quaker Girl.
10. Wm. Baine, N. Y., enters b. g. Two White Heels.
11. A. Patterson, N. Y., enters s. g. Charlemagne.
12. James Dougrey, Troy, N. Y., enters br. m. Fanny Lambert, (formerly Maid of Honor).

No. 8—PURSE $2,000—OPEN TO ALL.

$2,000 to first, $1,500 to second, $1,000 to third.

1. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
2. B. Daniels, N. Y., enters b. m. American Girl.
3. Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. s. George Wilkes.
4. M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. m. Lucy.

These races are all mile heats, best three in five to harness, except Double Team and Saddle races, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

No Free List.

ADMISSION ..... ONE DOLLAR.

Coaches will be at the terminus of the Union and Thirteenth and Fifteenth street railways to convey passengers to and from the Park, starting every hour from 6 A. M., to 11 P. M., and every 15 minutes from 11 A. M., to 3 P. M.

The Bell will ring and horses will be called at 2:15, and started at 2:30 promptly.

aug31-2tw S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK CARSTON, Late of West Hempfield township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

ANNA CARSTON,
MICHAEL STOLL,
Administrators.

aug24-6t-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, with discounting, depositing, and safe deposit privileges, under the name of "The Columbia Dime Savings Bank," and to be located in Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, with a Capital of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

COLUMBIA, June 24th, 1870. jy2-6mw

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HARNER, LATE of Martic township, dec'd.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement without delay to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN S. HARNER,
SAMUEL HARNER,
Administrators.

jy30-6tw*29 Mechanics Grove P. O., Lan. Co. Pa.

aug 31-35-6tw.

ESTATE OF CLARK PHILLIPS, dec'd., late of Drumore twp.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them on or before the 30th of September, 1870, to the undersigned.

JOHN HASTINGS, Executor,
Mechanics Grove P. O., Lan. Co. Pa.

aug 31-35-6tw.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE ACcounts of the following persons are filed in the Register's office of Lancaster county, for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held in the city of Lancaster, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER the 19th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Elias Aument, Administrator of David Martin.
Henry Tschopp and Isaac R. Brown, Executors of Christopher Tschopp.
Amos Wade, Administrator of Benjamin Bleacher.
Henry S. Trout, Executor of Susan Trout.
John A. Scheurenbrand, Guardian of Elizabeth Vogt, Catharine Vogt, and Mary Vogt.
Henry Hersh, Administrator of George Hersh.
C. S. Hoffman, Guardian of Magdalena Weber and Daniel Weber.
Henry Wissler, Trustee of Isaac Hinkle.
Henry Burkholder and Benj. Landis, miller, Trustee under the will of David Burkholder, of money devised to Martha Geist, (now Martha Kurtz).
Daniel Lefevre, (farmer), Guardian of Lavina Witmer, (now Althouse).
Aaron Witmer and Samuel Moore, Administrators of John A. Null.
Jacob M. Mayer and David K. Herr, Administrators with the will annexed, of Abraham Herr.
Elizabeth G. Uhlerzeik, Administratrix of Martin J. Uhlerzeik.
Abraham M. Hess, Executor of John B. Warfel.
William Diem, Administrator of John Dunlap.
John Meyer Hartney, Administrator of Martin H. Kreider.
John Strohm, Guardian of Eliza Ann Eph.
Adam Eby, Executor of Jacob Eby, deceased.
Abraham Leaman, Executor of Elizabeth Leaman.
Adam Ranck, Executor of James Cooper.
Daniel Rife, Guardian of Anna Rife, (now the wife of Israel Martin).
Samuel Eberly, esq., Guardian of Elizabeth Eberly.
Uriah Carpenter, Guardian of Susan Mohn.
Jacob Eberly and John Eberly, Executors of Jacob Eberly.
Raphael Fisher, Administrator of Henry Rauch.
Dr. Joseph H. Lefevre, Guardian of Susan Salome Trout.
Abraham Showry, Guardian of Christian H. Hartman.
Adam S. Lutz, John S. Lutz and Jno. B. Gockley, Executors of John Lutz, who was Executor of Daniel Royer.
Christian Seider, Guardian of Elvira Wingard.
George K. Reed, Administrator with the will annexed of George H. Krug.
Peter S. Reist, Guardian of Martilla Fry.
Christian Herr, (Pequea), Executor of Catharine Good.
John B. Barner, surviving Administrator of George Harner.
George Whitson, Administrator of Elizabeth Whitson.
Samuel S. Myers and John S. Myers, Executors of Henry Myers.
Peter Gerhart, Isaac S. Gerhart and Levi W. Mentzer, Executors of Peter Gerhart.
Isaac Clinch, Administrator of John Clinch and Ann Clinch.
Veronica Kreider, Administratrix of Michael Kreider.
Samuel McDannel, Guardian of Lydia Geistweit, Henry Geistweit and Elizabeth Geistweit.
Joseph Hertzler, Executor of Jacob Zook.
Henry G. Long, Administrator of Mary Long.
Henry G. Long, Administrator of Catherine Long.
Christian Miller, Guardian of David King.
Hugh S. Gara, Administrator of Leonard Snyder.
H. C. Demuth, Executor of Ferdinand L. Demuth.
Maria Quigly, Administratrix of John Quigley.
C. H. Kreider, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Theo. O. Kryder.
Martin S. Musser, Administrator of William Dubler.
Roland H. Brubaker, Administrator, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Michael Barr.
Wm. Compton, Executor of Sophia Mylin.
Geo. S. Mann, Executor of Jacob Dellinger.
John Sneseng, Guardian of Ann and Jacob Weldman.
Jacob Bitner and Henry E. Stehman, Executors of George Weaver.
George Lutz and Samuel Lutz, Executors of Edward Lutz.
John Sensenig, Guardian of David, Amos and Sarah Newport.
W. Carpenter, Guardian of Elizabeth S. Sheaffer, Jane M. Sheaffer, John C. Sheaffer and Martha A. Sheaffer.
A. K. Wilmer, Guardian of Joseph H. Weaver.

HENRY S. SHENCK,
Register.

aug24-3t

CLOTHING.

THIS PARAGRAPH ALONE MAY SAVE YOU A WHOLE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THIS PAPER FOR A WHOLE YEAR.

TEN YEARS of hard work and hard knocks, have organized in Philadelphia the largest and most complete Clothing House in America, if not in the

WHOLE WORLD.

BY constant endeavors, we have avoided all the cuts and antiquated methods of the trade, and Oak Hall is universally acknowledged to be

AN EXCEPTION

IN THE REASONS ARE:

1.—We have built a house for our business, covering nearly half an acre.

2.—Instead of working it in between other buildings, making it dark and obscuring the front, we built on a corner of three streets, and any one can see daylight on it, two hundred and fifty-one windows.

3.—We employ skilled workmen, One Hundred and Fifty of whom may be seen under our roof by any one having time and curiosity to visit our Establishment, and besides these, 1,000 to 1,500 sewers are employed at their own homes.

4.—We make up no imperfect goods.

5.—We thoroughly sponge and shrink ALL our goods.

6.—We purchase our goods at first hands, in large lots—sometimes in bills of over $100,000 at one time.

7.—We set our faces against every species of unfair dealing, and will dismiss any employee in any way guilty of it.

8.—We have such enormous sales that we are content with a profit far below the trade margin.

9.—We warrant all our goods, and will give every possible guarantee to purchasers at Oak Hall.

THE above are facts that no one can truthfully dispute, as the examination we so cordially invite, will fully prove.

WE ask the encouragement and support of all classes of people, feeling sure that in establishing in

PHILADELPHIA

THE

LARGEST

CLOTHING HOUSE

IN

AMERICA,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

S. E. CORNER

Sixth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 532, 534, 536 Market Street.

" 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 S. Sixth St.

aug31

DAMSELL NORWAY OATS FOR SALE.—By the undersigned, near Spring Grove P. O., Lancaster county, Pa., at $1.00 for 32 lbs. In quality and productiveness it can not be equalled.

a31-3tw35 HENRY STAUFFER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870. The undersigned, Executors of Jacob Hartman, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on the above day on the premises, the Mansion Farm of the deceased, situated in Middlesex township, Cumberland county, Pa., on the South bank of the Conodoguinet Creek, 2¾ miles Northeast of Carlisle, on the public road leading from the Harrisburg turnpike to the Sulphur Springs; one-half mile from the turnpike, to wit:

A valuable tract of SLATE LAND, containing 106 ACRES,

more or less, in a high state of cultivation and under good fence, principally post and rail.—This farm is bounded on the North by David Wolf, East by Samuel Snyder, South by A. Sclimbin, West by John Stouffer and Peter Stock. The improvements consist of a large two-story comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Back Building, Kitchen, Wash House, a large Bank Barn, with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, and all other necessary out-buildings. There are two wells of good water near the dwelling. Also, a Young Orchard of Choice Fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. There is timber on this tract.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold a very desirable tract of Slate Land, situated in North Middleton township, on the road leading from Carlisle to Sulphur Springs, containing

15 ACRES,

more or less, in a high state of cultivation. This farm is bounded on the North by David Sipe, on the East by Samuel Beetem, on the South by the Conodoguinet Creek, on the West by David Sipe. The improvements consist of a double two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings. There is also a considerable quantity of timber on this tract. Both of the above are very desirable farms, and are worthy the attention of purchasers.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold two tracts of MOUNTAIN LAND, situated in Middlesex township, three-fourths of a mile Northwest of the Carlisle Springs, adjoining lands of Wm. Corneman, Jerome Siler and others. The first named tract contains 12 ACRES of good timber, principally Chestnut and Oak. The other tract is situated in Perry county, Pa., on the Craine's Gap Road, about five miles from the Mansion Farm, adjoining lands of David Wolf, ——Shugars and Gutshall, containing

20 ACRES,

of good Chestnut, Hickory and Oak Timber.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ISAAC WISE,
SARAH HARTMAN,
Executors.

aug 31 tsw 29

PUBLIC SALE

OF

LUMBER AND COAL YARD, FORWARDING HOUSE, DWELLINGS, &c., situated in the Village of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa.

No. 1. Consists of a Piece of Land, fronting 235 feet on the Reconstruction and Harrisburg Turnpike and about 400 feet deep, with about 192 feet on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on which is erected a two-story Brick Warehouse, 40 feet by 100 feet, with a good dry cellar under the whole building. All the property in the possession of the R. and C. R. R. Co. is done in this building. (Also the business of the Central Express Company.) Also 750 feet of good railroad side track, 220 feet of which is a new Coal Dump, and 220 feet of shedding for keeping Coal under cover. Also, a Brick Stable. Also, a large two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 40 by 32 feet, with two-story brick Back Building, 16 by 24 feet, and a one-story Brick Wash Kitchen attached. Ice Vault connecting with cellar, Cistern, and a never failing well of water.

No. 2, is a piece of ground 21 feet by 313 feet, on which is erected a two-story Sand-stone House, 20 feet by 32 feet with frame Kitchen attached.

No. 3 is a piece of ground adjoining No. 2, 21 by 313 feet, on which is erected a two-story Sand-stone House, 20 feet by 32 feet with frame Kitchen attached and a never-failing well of water.

No. 4 is a lot of ground 21 feet by 313 feet, adjoining No. 3 on the west side.

The above valuable property will be sold at Ephrata, at public sale,

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1870,

At 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms: ⅓ cash at time of giving possession, and balance in five annual payments if desired.

A very extensive Lumber, Coal and Forwarding business is now being done on the above described property. Persons wishing information will please call on

SENER BROTHERS, Ephrata, or
G. SENER & SONS,
Cor. of Prince and Walnut streets, Lancaster.

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FARM IMPLEMENTS.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

COR LEMON AND WATER STREETS,

(On Penn'a R. R.,)

LANCASTER CITY, PENN'A.

The undersigned announces that he is now manufacturing the

LATEST IMPROVED

GRAIN DRILLS

With and without Guano attachment. Also PRATT'S

LATEST IMPROVED HORSE RAKES, with Wrought Iron Spindles and Wooden Hubs Also, Rockaway Fans, and Cider Mills for horse or hand power, and warranted to grind a bushel of apples per minute by horse power.

CORN SHELLERS