Miscellaneous.

Farmers' Boys.

When I was a boy, my first savings of ten cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work—for school kept half a day on Saturday then—were expended in buying a heifer calf. Then I worked on and paid my father a certain sum each month for keeping. When the calf was 1 year old, I traded it for two steer calves, and now I had to put in good and strong to pay for their keep; but I occupied all my spare time in learning these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would gee and haw as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking in his two and three-year-olds. Again, I had a piece of ground each year after I was fourteen, that I could plant and work on shares; and if I wanted help, why I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any boys now. I had always some time to play, time to read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm and the old farm hand who taught me how to use every tool, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in ploughing. The remembrance of my own boy-hood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe if it were more generally practiced, we should have more good farmers, and less broken down merchants, or loafing, hanging on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness belonging to the highest order of creation.

Poultry---Five Years Experience.

A correspondent of the Iowa *Homestead*, having devoted five years to the busines of poultry raising, arrives at the following conclusions in reference to the Brahma fowl:

1. The knowledge that these fowls are unequaled as winter layers.

2. That their eggs average larger and richer that those of any other breed.

3. Their home-like domestic qualities qualify them for confinement in small yards, which with little or no disposition to roam, make them a desirable fowl for cities or villages.

4. Their superior quality for the table cannot be denied. Kill and pick one and you will have something that will do for a meal for a fair sized family. One will weigh as much as two common fowls, and oftentimes more.

5. Their chickens are hardy, easily raised, and grow rapidly, and last of all, they are fine, handsome looking fowls, such as a man can take pride in showing to his friends.

These expressions will doubtless conflict with those of some others whose favorite fowls have a different appellation, but there is consolation in knowing that there is room for them to put in a plea for their favorites.

Clover.

Clover differs entirely from the cereal plants in this respect, that it sends its main roots perpendicularly downwards, when no obstacles stand in the way, to a depth which the fine fibrous roots of wheat and barley fail to reach; the principal roots of clover branch off into creeping shoots, which again send forth fresh roots downwards. Thus clover, like the pea plant, derives its principal food from layers below the arable surface soil; and the difference between the two consists mainly in this—that the clover, from its larger and more extensive root surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where pea will no longer thrive; the natural consequence is, that the subsoil is left proportionably much poorer by clover than by the pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass, but few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich arable surface for its development; but the plant takes comparatively but little food from the surface soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are soon covered with a corky coating, and only the fine roots-fibres ramifying through the subsoil convey food to the plant. [Liebig.

Fire Fanged Manure.

Some kinds of manure are more liable to become fire-fanged than other kinds. Horse manure, if allowed to lie in considerable quantities, is apt to undergo the process of fermentation under a high heat, when it assumes a mouldy whitish appearance and becomes very light. It either an immature less, or much less that its virtue is gone, and as compared with unheated manure it will produce scarcely any appreciable effect. The fertilizing qualities, especially ammonia, are thrown off and the mass is left inert and useless.

In the management of manures, therefore, care should be taken to prevent too great a heat by composting and forking over. Loam and muck if mixed freely under the stables will preserve the heap, prevent fire-fanging and thus prove very useful. It is a good plan to lay in a store of these substances to be mixed occasionally with the manure heap through the winter.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Sheep Essential to Good Farming.

"One thing that struck me very forcibly was that all farmers testified that sheep raising was absolutely indispensible to successful farming; that their manure was necessary to preserve the fertility of the soil; and that without them the whole Kingdom would in a few generations be reduced to barrenness and sterility. It is in this view that I regard sheep raising in this country as more important to the ultimate and permanent prosperity of the country, that on account of their present profits. Whatever else may happen, we cannot permit this virgin soil and those beautiful fields of ours to be reduced to barrenness by the time they pass into the hands of our children and grand-children. Their fertility must be preserved at all hazards, even at the expense of present profit." [Lieut. Gov. Stanton Ohio.

Farmers' Pudding.

In many families scraps of bread will accumulate, too few for an entire baked pudding, but too many to throw away, yet they will dry up too much, or be too much broken, to appear on the table at the next meal; besides, broken pieces of bread give the bread plate an unsightly appearance. Of these few bits a relishing pudding can be prepared if the housekeeper has at hand the always useful package or corn starch.

Crumb bread to the amount of two or three slices into a quart of milk and bring the same almost to a boil; have ready a heaping tablespoonful and a half of corn starch stirred smooth in half a cup of milk in which two thirds of a teaspoonful of salt is dissolved, and stir this in the milk, which, when boiling will be of the consistence of thick cream. While this is cooling, beat up one egg and a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon or allspice. Pour the milk etc., in a pudding dish, add two-thirds of a tea-cup of molasses, and lastly stir in the beaten egg. Bake as for a common bread pudding.—*Western Rural.*

A Promising Boy.

A certain judge, while attending court in a shire town, was passing along a road when a boy was just letting down some bars to drive some cattle in.

His father stood in the door of the house, on the opposite side of the road, and seeing what his hopeful was doing, shouted out.

"John, don't you drive them cattle in there; I told you to put them in the pasture behind the house."

The boy took no notice whatever of the remonstrance, and his father repeated the order in a louder tone, without the least effect, and the third time gave positive orders not to drive the cattle in here.

The son didn't deign to look up, and disobeyed the parental injunction with a coolness which positively shocked the judge, who, looking at the culprit, said, in a tone of official dignity:

"Boy, don't you hear your father speaking to you?"

"Oh, y-a-s-s," replied the boy, looking at the judge, "but I don't mind what he says. Mother don't, neither, and 'tween she and I we've about got the dog so he don't."

Smart Child.

"Pa," asked a roguish little girl of her father, "pa, can you tell me what the Arabs of the desert live on?"

"Fudge, Nellie! that's an old conundrum. They live on the sands which is (sandwiches) there."

"Yes, but how do they get them?"

"Why, really Nellie! you have me there. I give it up."

"Why, pa, you know that sons of *Ham are bred and mustered* in the wilderness."

"Come, come my daughter, that is too filling. Don't say another word."

"Oh yes! do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches!"

"What they eat on them. Why—what do they eat on them?"

"Butter to be sure."

"Butter! Why, how do they get their butter pray?"

"Why you know, pa, that when Dot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, all the family *but her* ran into the wilderness."

It is useless to say that the child is now passing, and will soon be no more.

Why Don't They Marry.

A Matrimonial Essay.

[From the London Examiner.]

"Why don't they marry?" is a question which young ladies and anxious mammas often ask, and will never cease asking until the one only satisfactory answer is given, "They have married." As, however, that happy time seems, at present, about as distant as the millennium, we must remain content with a less decisive answer. We are aware that this is a momentous topic, from which the rash and profane should be warned off. It profoundly affects two great interests—the hearts of young ladies and the pockets of their papas. These two interests find their deepest expression in the most ineradicable passion of the human mind, the maternal anxiety for the settlement of female children. Who can conceive the joy that would run through society were the mighty secret discovered and matrimony made universal? To convert all the marriageable young men into Benedicts would be an achievement compared with which the discovery of the philosopher's stone would be child's play. Such projects are too great for us; be ours the humbler and less grateful task to point out one of the chief impediments to matrimony. This imposes the duty of looking at the subject in its least lovely aspect, in its prosaic troubles and inglorious cares. Very different is the cut of the novelist. These things he keeps most religiously out of sight. His readers are presented with fascinating pictures that heat the imagination. They feel grateful to him for the illusions, although they are not helped one step towards realizing the blissful visions upon which their imagination feeds. Now if we had no stomachs, if nature had kindly furnished us with an epidermis proof against the extremes of cold and heat, the treatment of the novelist would be as comprehensive as it is delightful. But our constitution is very different. In the lower classes it is well known that the marriage-rate has an intimate connection with the price of wheat; and in the highest money has a great deal to do, not with the desire for matrimony always, but certainly with the execution of it.

Who are accustomed to complain that men don't marry? Not the working class. A mechanic just out of his apprenticeship is as able to support a wife as he is likely to be at any future period of his life. Unless he hopes by saving money to rise out of his class and become an employer, he has little inducement to refrain from marriage. It is where gentility begins, and the hankering after gentility, that the disinclination of men to pass under the yoke becomes apparent; and the more genteel the grade, the stronger does the reluctance become. Shopkeepers and clerks, who have aspirations towards, if not affinities with higher circles, hold out longer. Doctors, as become creatures higher in the scale of being, reach maturity considerably later; as for young solicitors and barristers, they seem almost like the angels in heaven, who neither marry nor are given in marriage, although, we fear, there the comparison ends.

While in the ascending scale there is a growing unwillingness to contract marriage, the usefulness of the wife appears to diminish. The wife of a workingman is cook, housemaid, nursery maid, everything; all the manifold forms of service developed by the division of labor are summed up in her own person. When the poor woman, as is too often the case, has a large family, her work is, in proportion to her strength, more severe than her husband's. She costs less than a servant, so that, if she dies, leaving young children, her widower has no alternative but to marry again. If we measure her services in money they will compare favorably with her husband's; indeed she contributes to the common expenses, if not to the same amount, at least equally according to her strength. Can the same be said of a wife in the middle class? Her position is greatly superior. She is infinitely better provided with the necessaries, and has almost exclusive enjoyment of the luxuries of life. She is released from domestic drudgery, her chief serious occupation being to look after servants. The pay has grown better, while the work has become less. Does not the lady get more and give less than the working man's wife? But it may be said, the same is true of the husband compared with the workingman. It is one of the stock reproaches of proletariat orators against the present distribution of property, that the harder the work the less is the pay. There is, however, clear distinction. Where men are highly paid, their work must be of a kind that few are actually found competent to perform, or it is such that no one can do it without a long and expensive preparation. Great artists command their own price, because the public prefer to competent for the works of the brethren rather than to remain content with the productions of those who are only a little way from the front. A doctor is more highly paid than an apothecary, because the profession involves a more expensive education. But these reasons do not seem to have much application to women. Every girl is, or is fondly believed to be, able to manage a household; and the education of girls is neither so protracted nor costly as that of boys. Women and especially literary women, when given to magnifying their office, may demur to this view.—We may be told that the management of two or three servants is a gigantic undertaking. Women of an active disposition make work for themselves wherever they are; but their energy, when confined within the four walls of home, is rather mischievous. Having no sufficient occupation, they "meddle and muddle;" they worry the servants, they keep the house in a turmoil, and achieve a kitchen perfection by sacrificing all real comfort. Viewing the wife as a housekeeper, we fear her value cannot be rated very high. There are few housekeepers who are not very much cheaper. If a man marries for the sake of housekeeping, he has a decidedly poor bargain.

"Green Jones."

BY JEHIAL SLAB.

From the New York Express.]

"You know Grubbs, General Agent of the Adorable Life Insurance Company, don't you?" inquired Green Jones.

"No. You've missed a stunner then."

"He came along here about a year ago now. Tonzing-ghit? Well, it was. Ran as easy as an empty hand sled in winter. Even made me believe I was gifted as a life insurance agent.

"The way he told it, not a single man had taken hold of the Adorable, for the last hundred and fifty years, and made less than five thousand a year and expenses.

"One agent had cleared $156,000 in eight years."

"Another had laid aside $125,000 in six years."

"Another still (peculiar case that was though—man particularly adapted to the work), He built up such a business in the short space of five years that he actually overshadowed the company. They had to force him out as a measure of self protection. Averaged twenty thousand dollars a year clear of all expenses while he was in, and the Company paid him $162,000 in a lump for his renewals, besides, when he went out.

"Well, I didn't care much about being such an agent as that—the Internal Revenue officers would always be bothering me so. But finally I concluded seeing the thing was so common and easy; that I would turn in and make eight or ten thousand a year, for eight or ten years, and then retire on my renewal commissions.

"Grubbs posted me up till he said I could 'go it.' Then he went on home and left me to 'go it' alone.

"The town was strange to me a year ago, and every one it a stranger. One locality seemed just as good as another to begin in, as it were. So I sauntered leisurely down street the morning after Grubbs left, and swung into the first store I came to. I wasn't going to let any body see but that I had all the self-possession necessary for my branch of business.

"Nobody in sight. I lounged along among the boxes, and brooms, and codfish piles, in a sort of cheeky familiar way, till I got to the back office. There I found a large middle-aged man sitting alone, reading a newspaper.

"He looked over the top of his paper rather suspiciously as I entered. Then he said, 'Good morning!' coolly and dubiously.

"I was very intent on my errand by that time—so intent that I wholly neglected to answer him.

"I hauled out my rate-book and opened it.

["The paper was laid aside ominously, his gaze still riveted on me.]

"With hand kind of trembling, and knees shaking a little I began:

"'Mr., did you ever consider the subject of'—

"I didn't finish that sentence, for down slatted a two dollar and a half pair of spectacles. Up bounced two hundred pounds of well developed bone and sinew. Around the room, agile as a French dancing-master, it went hopping. Like a wild bull in a slaughter-yard it roared:

"'The d—l and Cæsar! Six life insurance agents, and it ain't nine o'clock yet.' [Here I began to crawfish]. I won't stand it another minute! Here, Tige! sick 'im!

"There was a sudden, convulsive scratching of toe nails at the further end of a big safe that stood on the other side of the room. Then came a scratching equally sudden and convulsive where I was.

"I started just one square jump ahead of that big bull-dog, and I maintained my advantage till I got within about ten feet of the front door. Then I suddenly found it necessary to execute a quick, strategic, light flank movement round a pile of boxes.

"That dog went on out doors with one of my coat tails in his mouth, and I went through a side window.

"I didn't pay much attention to any thing but the work I had on hand going home. Then, with features grim as a grave stone, I proceeded to pile application after application, book after book, and circular after circular, on the top of each other. Then I turned all my pockets inside out, to see if some fragment hadn't escaped my notice.

"That pile is in the house there yet. If my wife hasn't burnt it up. And there it may stay, my friend. I shan't touch another one of those documents, if they get to be as old as the Declaration of Independence.

"Life Insurance Agent! I—well, others may seek success that way if they want to. I'd rather be a pack peddler."

Hydrophobia.

BY PROF. N. R. SMITH.

From the Baltimore *Sun.*

Medical communications should, as a rule, be given to the public only through medical journals, but as the important facts which I am about to publish may never reach those who are interested, except through the columns of a newspaper, I take this method of imparting them without further apology, especially as the universal popular ignorance on the subject is often permissive of fatal results.

I have seen recently in the public prints notices of several deaths by this most terrible of diseases, in which the fatal results might have been easily averted had the simple facts which I here publish been known to the sufferers or their friends.

I have often reproached myself for not having sooner made this communication, and that the profession are ignorant of what I publish, but that the public are lamentably so.

The virus or poison which propagates hydrophobia exists in the saliva of the rabid animal. It is not injected through the tooth into the wound, as is the venom of the rattlesnake, or as is the venom of the bee, through the sting. The poison merely lavenates the tooth, as the lancet is coated with the virus in vaccinating. There is another very important distinguishing fact in regard to its effect on the wounded part. It produces no irritation, no immediate effect. Like the vaccine virus, or that of the small pox, it has a certain period of incubation, or zymotic process before the system becomes affected. This period, in the production of canine madness, is happily long, as compared with the period of incubation of other poisons. The period varies, but it is commonly about six weeks, and then, before constitutional disease is developed, a slight irritation occurs in the scar, and a red list of inflamed absorbents is seen extending up the member. When these phenomena take place there is no hope; the constitutional symptoms follow immediately. But if during the long period which precedes the local symptoms the proper remedies be employed, and especially soon after the bite, the prevention of the disease is almost certain.

Contrary to the common belief, a deep wound inflicted by the bite is less likely to be followed by hydrophobia than is a slight scratch, abrading the skin, for a reason that ought to be obvious—the copious flow of blood washes away the poison.

Some years ago I treated in Baltimore a case of fatal hydrophobia, which originated thus: A boy was bitten deeply on the cheek by a pet dog, which flew at him without provocation. The master of the dog struck the animal with his hand, and received a scratch on his hand. The dog ran off and was never seen. The wound in the boy's cheek bled freely, and in consequence was washed freely. The scratch on the man's hand was treated by an old lady with salt. The man perished in six weeks in the agonies of hydrophobia. The boy escaped, though possibly because I opened the scar and cauterized it deeply, for possibly the poison might still be incubating there.

When persons are bitten through clothing, perhaps two garments, the poison may be all wiped from the tooth, and the bite prove inocuous, but not certainly. A large majority, however, of those bitten through clothing, escape the disease. These are the cases in which ridiculous nostrums unfortunately acquire reputation for preventing the disease, it being generally supposed that the bite of a rabid dog is necessarily followed by hydrophobia, unless some preventive remedy be employed.

A person in one of the Northern States once received a reward of a thousand dollars for revealing the composition of a remedy which was believed to have cured or prevented many cases of hydrophobia. He had administered it to many persons who had been bitten through clothing and had never gone mad. They gave him their honest certificates that they believed themselves to have been cured of hydrophobia. The composition of the nostrum proved to be "nine leaves of sage, gathered in the night and the wane of the moon, the marrow of a dog's jaw, and the false tongue of a foal."

The use of such a nostrum does no direct harm, but confidence in it does fatal mischief, because it precludes the use of rational preventives. There is no neighborhood in which there is not some old woman who declares, and, perhaps, honestly believes, that she can prevent or cure hydrophobia, and, perhaps, by the use of her remedies the precious opportunity to avert so terrible a disease is lost, as I have myself witnessed.

I have been a hundred times called upon by persons bitten by dogs known not to be rabid, but yet these persons were tortured by the apprehension that, should the dog that inflicted the bite ever go mad, they would themselves be affected with hydrophobia. This would be simply ridiculous were it not that so many believe it. A person might as well fear having small-pox who had, five years ago, shaken hands with a man that now has it.

It is the practical part of this communication which is important. We cannot cure this terrible disease when once developed. It is true that there often occur in the public prints, and sometimes in medical journals, notices of cases cured by certain powerful remedies, such as chloroform, atropia, woorara, the cannabis, &c. But when these remedies have been tried in other cases they have utterly failed.

Remedies acquire a false reputation for the cure of hydrophobia by being employed in spurious cases of that disease. Nervous persons, who have been bitten by healthy animals, fancy that they have the disease, and they imitate almost every symptom of hydrophobia. They recover, whatever means may be employed. I knew a person in Vermont to be affected by this false form of hydrophobia. His son had recently died of the disease, resulting from the bite of a rabid cat. His father, in aiding to nurse him, received a speck of the boy's saliva upon his lip. From that moment he became tortured with the apprehension that he had contracted the disease, though assured that it could not be thus communicated. After a short time the symptoms which he had witnessed in the boy began to display themselves. He raved in the most furious manner, refused water, and frothed at the mouth. When any one of the physicians present remarked, by way of encouragement, that certain symptoms which marked the former case were absent, the patient would immediately imitate those symptoms. The man, however, from extreme exhaustion, fell into a profound slumber and waked well.

Now in regard to preventive treatment, which is so efficient, and therefore of vast importance, let it be remembered that a mere scratch on the hand or face is the most dangerous—a bite through clothing not without danger. As the poison adheres to the part for some time after the bite before it produces the effect, let the wound be instantly washed, again and again, with soap and water. If a physician were to vaccinate a child in the arm, and an hour after should wash the part with soap and water, no effect would result.

The following cases in point: A woman, the mother of the boy mentioned above, was washing clothes in her back yard, when a rabid cat leapt over the fence and attacked the boy, clinging to him and wounding his hands and face. The mother ran to the rescue, seized the cat, tore it away from the lad, and threw it over the fence.—She then returned to her work, and her hands and arms were immersed in soap and water for two hours. Nothing was done for the boy, it not being known that the cat was rabid. The mother escaped the disease, but the boy perished miserably.

While the washing is being done, send instantly to the nearest druggist for a piece of caustic potash. This comes in small cylindrical pieces. If the tooth of the dog has penetrated, cut the caustic in the shape of a pencil or a dog's tooth, insert it in the wound and hold it there firmly for a quarter of a minute without regard to the pain, which will be severe.

Caustic potash can be made extempore by pouring boiling water on wood ashes, straining out the ley, and boiling it down to the consistency of molasses. It may be applied with a smooth stick.

When the wound is a scratch, and therefore the more dangerous, wipe it over briskly with the same material. If the caustic potash cannot be procured, use nitric acid (aquafortis) or sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol.) Milder caustics, which do not destroy the surface of the wound in which the poison is lodged, are not worthy of confidence, although Mr. Youatt recommends the nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic.) The part may be poulticed with bread and milk for two days, and then dressed with simple salve.

It is too common a practice to kill instantly a savage dog who has bitten a person. This is exceedingly wrong, as the person lives for years with the torturing apprehension that he has been bitten by a rabid dog. The animal should be shut up and regularly fed. If rabid, he will certainly die, but if he lives a week and takes food there is no danger.

It is generally believed that canine madness occurs almost exclusively in summer and especially during what are termed the "dog days." This is a popular error. According to the best authority, the disease is commutated only by contagion, and just as likely to be prepagated in winter as in summer and therefore city ordinances, which allow dogs to be at large at one season and not at another, are absurd.

In the course of a half a century I have had occasion to treat the bites of dogs undoubtedly rabid in many instances, and in not a single instance have I known the disease to result when the preventive measures were employed within three days after the bite. I do not mean, however, to justify a moment's delay in their application.

N. R. SMITH, M. D.

Alexander Dumas.

Alexander Dumas, whose death has been announced by the Atlantic Cable, was born at Villers-Cotterets, France, on July 24th 1803. He was the son of the Republican General Alexander Davy Dumas, who was the son of the Marquis Davy de la Pailleterie and a creole mother. Brought up by his mother, who had become a widow in 1806, Alexandar Dumas received only a moderate education, and after having served for some time as notary's clerk, at the age of 21 he proceeded to Paris, and with much difficulty obtained the situation of supernumerary secretary to the Duke of Orleans, at a salary of $240 a year. The only qualification that Dumas possessed for this position was his legible writing, and he resolved to convince his studies so that he might one day live by his pen. In 1826 he published a volume of tales, and from that time until now he has been engaged in producing plays, novels, travels and historical works in rapid succession. The almost incredible number of books that have appeared under the name of Dumas has raised the question whether such works were not written with the aid of a large staff of assistants, and the evidence adduced in proof of this charge is very curious.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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 trust 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 6th, 1870. je26-6m

ESTATE OF LORENZO HAWKE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Eden township.

ELIZABETH HAWKE.

n16-6t*w

ESTATE OF HENRY CRAWFORD.—Letters of administration (c.t.a.) on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Eden township.

ELIZABETH HAWKE.

n16-6t*w

ESTATE OF HENRY CRAWFORD.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the decedent 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 Fulton township.

JOHN W. NEVIN, Executor.

JESSE LANDIS, Esq., Attorney. dc7 6tw f9

ESTATE OF JOHN E. WEAVER AND Wife, of East Earl township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Christian Weaver, Christian Zimmerman and Martin E. Stauffer, Assignees of said John E. Weaver and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

n30-1td&3tw] SIMON P. EBY, Auditor.

ESTATE OF HENRY FURLOW, LATE of East Cocalico township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Benjamin Gingerich and Henry Furlow, Administrators, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28d, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

AND. M. FRANTZ, Auditor.

nov 30 1tw 18

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—ABRAHAM Kreider and wife, of Warwick Township, Lancaster County, have made a voluntary assignment of December 1870, assigned and transferred all the estate and effects of said Abraham Kreider to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Abraham Kreider. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Assignor, that they make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay and those having claims to present them to

JOHN B. ERB, Assignee,

Residing in Lititz, o:

SIMON P. EBY, Attorney, Lancaster, Pa.

d7-6tw f9

IN THE COURT COMMON PLEAS OF Lancaster County.

J. Frederick Thuman } Vendition Exponas.

vs. } No. 12.

Jacob Miller. } November Term, 1870.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the funds arising from the sale of defendant's real estate, hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will attend for the purpose of the appointment at the Court House, in Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where they are requested to attend.

EMLEN FRANKLIN,

E. D. NORTH,

Auditors.

Lancaster, Dec. 6th, 1870. d7-4tw f9

ESTATE OF MARGARET FREYMOYER.—Eli, late of East Cocalico township, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of 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 to the undersigned, residing in said township.

CYRUS REAM,

Administrator de bonis non cum testamento.

d11-6tw50

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SCHNADER, late of East Earl township, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in East Earl township.

JACOB SCHNADER,

Residing in Brecknock Township,

ISAAC D. WINTERS, M. D.,

Residing in East Earl Township.

de 14 6tw 50 Executors.

NOTICE.—TWO-THIRDS OF THE TAXable inhabitants of the Borough of Washington having, on the 22d of November, 1870, presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, praying to alter the boundaries of said Borough by subjecting all real estate in the said Borough to taxation for Borough purposes, the Court referred the same to a Grand Jury, who certified that they believed it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners; whereupon, the Court directed that 10 days notice to be given, that application will be made to the said Court on the third Monday in January next, 1871, to confirm the judgment of the Grand Jury.

MARTIN M. GRIDER,

d11-4tw50 D. C. Q. S. C.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT!

J. M. Bushong, of Coatesville, Chester co., Pa., will be at Lancaster, Leopard Hotel, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27th and 28th, to exhibit a new and wonderful Sewing Machine. All interested in Sewing Machines will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

J. M. BUSHONG,

General Agent for Lancaster and Chester Cos.

$\frac{20}{20}$ Local Agents Wanted. d11-2tw50

EDUCATIONAL.

THE HILL" INSTITUTE!

POTTSTOWN,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENN'A.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, COMMERCIAL.

Location Admirable! Twentieth Annual Session! Thorough Preparation for College or Business. ☞ For circulars address

REV. GEO. F. HILLES, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev Drs. Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Sels, Hutton, etc.—Hons. Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, J. S. Yost, R. M. Boyer, M. Russel Thayer, etc. jy7-1tw

ROOFING SLATE.

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED. The undersigned have now in store a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on shingle roofs. Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 28 East King street, Lancaster, Pa., one door west of Lime. Judge Store, No. 253 North Second Street, Philadelphia. The Labels have both Wiltberger's and Barlow's name on them, *all others are counterfeit. For sale by most Grocers and Druggists.*

Wiltberger's Indelible Ink *will be found or tried to be a superior article.* Always on hand for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Ground Spices, Genuine Medicines, Chamois Skins, Sponges Tapioca, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the drug line, at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store No. 253 North Second street, Philadelphia.

m25-1yw21

E. M SCHAEFFER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

NOS. 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET

an 10 LANCASTER, PA.

MEDICAL.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develope itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The white and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along making its own highway, solely by its virtue.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and profitably, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor.

DR. KLINE, AT THE PHILADELPHIA Cancer Institute, 931 Arch st.; Prof. Dalton, 238 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., are making astonishing cures of all Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers by their great Cancer Antidote without the knife or caustic medicine, and with but little pain. Every root and fibre is killed and removed, if taken in time and cannot return. Beware of bogus Professors, with their bogus treatments, stealing our advertisements. No others have these treatments. None other should ever be used. For particulars, send for circular, call, or address as above. s21-3m*w38

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1236 Chestnut St., (three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Penna. POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1236 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1y12-12md&eod4w

RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY OVER SEVEN HUNDRED DOCTORS!

DR. LAWRENCE'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER!

NOT A SECRET QUACK MEDICINE—

FORMULA AROUND THE

BOTTLE.

PREPARED SOLELY BY

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist.

KOSKOO

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE

BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS

TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND IN-

VIGORATING THE NERVOUS

SYSTEM;

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES,

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

NERVOUS AFFECTION,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS,

LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF

KIDNEY AND BLADDER,

AND ALL

DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is beyond question the FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS

From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c, see Koskoo Almanac for this year.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

The Principal Druggists in the United States and British America.

DR. LAWRENCE'S WOMAN'S FRIEND cures all Diseases peculiar to Females. n19-1yd&w

BOOKS, STATIONERY.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CALL AT

Sanderson's Cheap Book Store,

If you want to buy

CHEAP AND ELEGANT

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

In addition to a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Histories, Biographies, and Standard Novels. He has just received a large assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books (Catholic and Episcopal) and Hymn Books, Alben, Photograph Albums, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes and Satchels, Diaries, Port Folios, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Tuck Memoranda, Sterescopes, Toy Books, Reward Cards, Parlor Croquetes, Parchessi, and other Games, Puzzles, &c., and an almost endless variety of Novelties—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

The above mentioned goods are all new, and have been carefully selected so as to please the most fastidious.

Call and examine for yourselves, and don't miss the place,

SANDERSON'S,

NO 40 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY, BRIDAL

AND

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

PARIAN AND LAVA WARE,

LACQUERED & INLAID,

Chinese and Japanese Curiosities,

A fresh invoice of

CHEAP DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS.

FIRST CLASS GOODS.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

707 CHESTNUT STREET,

707 PHILADELPHIA. 707

n30 1mw

HOOP SKIRTS.

1115 **HOPKINS'** PHILADELPHIA 1115

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 1115 Chestnut Street, (Girard Row,)

Formerly 628 Arch street, Philadelphia.

—A complete assortment of all the new Fall Shapes of our Celebrated "Champion" Hoop Skirts, in every length and size, together with our own make of "Keystone" Skirts, (second quality,) and full lines of good Eastern made Skirts, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at prices just reduced below those of any former season. Our Champion Skirts more than sustain their reputation for superiority over all others, and are now sold at such prices as will meet the views of all, and are warranted in every respects.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—Our assortment of Corsets contains over 100 kinds and sizes, and includes every desirable kind, such as Thomson's Glove Fitting, J. Beckel's, R. Werly's, Madam Foy's, and Mrs. Moody's "Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Supporting" Corsets in all grades, together with Misses' and Children's, and every grade of Hand-made Corsets, raging in prices as follows: 45c, 58c, 69c, 75c, 80c, 83c, 85c, 90c, 94c, $1 00, $1 11, $1 14, $1 19, $1 25, &c., up to $7 00.

PANIER BUSTLES in 27 styles, from 35 cts. up to $3 25. Ladies' Under Garments in all kinds and prices. Night Dresses from $1 00 to $9 50. Infant's Dresses, long and short, from $2 35 to $13. Gored Muslin Shirts, 6 Tucks 75c.; 10 Tucks, 94c; 15 Tucks, $1 22, &c., &c., up to $10.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired, at Manufactory and Sales Rooms, 1115 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Call or send for Circulars.

sep 21 3mw 38 WM. T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersig