The Farm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications upon subjects of interest to the farmer, the gardener, the fruit-grower and stock-breeder are solicited for this department of the paper. All such communications should be addressed to ULRICH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pa.

Planting Fruit-Trees.

BY THE EDITOR.

Farmers and owners of small tracts of land have, of late, awakened to the importance of planting more fruit-trees, as may be seen by the large numbers of all kinds planted yearly. But many have not yet become impressed with the importance of doing the work well. They seem to think that the less labor done to them and the less care taken of them, the better the trees will succeed. They forget that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and that fruit-trees are not planted to last only a year, but many years, and some—as the apple—far a man's life-time.

Do not buy your trees of irresponsible traveling agents, for nurseries at a distance, if you can get what you want, at nurseries in your own neighborhood.—While there are some firms employing traveling agents that furnish good trees, there are others that do not, as many in this and other sections have discovered to their sorrow. But, no matter how good trees may be, they are never improved by transportation and exposure, but frequently almost ruined thereby. Go to some reliable nursery in your own neighborhood and select good, stout, *stocky* trees of all kinds you desire to plant. When standing too close in the nursery rows, young trees shoot up high and slender with few branches; avoid such; they never give as good satisfaction as those not standing so close, and which are not so high, but have stouter stacks, and are full of branches. Before digging, make a mark with chalk on one side—say the north—of each tree; it will aid you to set them in the proper position in planting. Do not let the roots of your trees be exposed long to the air, especially when windy, or clear and cold, but *heel them in*, that is, dig a trench, place in roots, and cover them with ground. The holes in which the trees are to be planted should all be dug before beginning to plant, or the trees not taken out of the trench faster than planted. The size of the holes should be accordingly to the size of the trees, but generally about three feet square, and eighteen inches deep. In digging the holes the surface soil and subsoil are to be kept separate. Then, the soils, if there are any, and surface soil should again be thrown into the hole, until it be filled to such an extent that the roots, when the tree is planted, will be *just as deep*, as they grew in the nursery; guard against planting deeper, as it is against nature. Before planting, cut off all superfluous branches and twigs, leaving three or four main branches to form a head. If the tree has fine roots, with a few main ones as braces, the top will require little or no cutting back. The top must be in proportion to the amount of roots. As the larger roots of the trees are generally cut off roughly by the spade in digging, their ends should be trimmed off smoothly in a sloping manner on the *underside*; a mass of small fibrous roots will then spring from the end of each. The holes being now ready for the reception of the trees, and the trees ready to be planted, place them into the holes, facing the same direction as they originally grew; that is, the side that was towards the north as it stood in the nursery, must again be placed towards the north; this is important. The chalk marks placed thereon before digging show the position in which they are to be placed. Carefully place the roots in the same position they originally grew, then throw in some good, friable surface soil, working it carefully around the roots, and *gently* shake the tree sidewise. A few minutes' attention to the proper placing of the roots, working the earth between the roots with the fingers if necessary, will pay for the trouble. The practice of lifting a tree up and down, to settle the earth more closely to the roots, is of doubtful utility. It draws the roots out of their proper places and bends and breaks many of them. Fill the whole nearly to the top of the ground, with earth, then pour in some water, which settles the earth effectually to the roots and causes it to adhere to them; finish the filling of the hole and stamp well down with the foot, thus placing the tree firmly in the ground. To insure a quick growth, the rootlets must have good food in the soil, and hence the necessity, whatever the surrounding soil may be, that good, rich earth should be in contact with them. Well-rotted manure may be placed in the holes, but not in contact with the roots, and then covered with soil and firmly trod down. No fresh or unfermented manure should be placed under the roots of the tree; but always put on the surface. As more surface soil is needed than is dug out of the hole, it can be taken from some spot convenient, and the sub-soil taken out of the hole spread in its place. Two persons are needed to plant a tree properly, one to hold it, and the other to fill in the ground. A mulch, three or four inches thick, of unfermented manure or half-rotten straw should be placed around the trees as far as the roots extend, to keep the soil moist during the dry Summer months. This will save many young trees that would otherwise die from the effects of drouth.

In starting a young apple-orchard, select a medium soil, that is, one that is neither so dry and sandy, as to be parched up in the Summer drouths, nor too wet in which the water stands part of the year. A soil that will produce corn and potatoes to perfection is about as near right as can be selected. Thirty feet is the most suitable distance to plant the trees apart, less than that is too close, and more than that is unnecessary.—The common way is to set them in squares, at the intersections of lines crossing the field, equally distant both ways. A better way is what is called the "Quincunx" system, but which might with more propriety be called the Hexagonal system, for each tree is surrounded by six others at equal distances both from the centre one, and from each other. By this plan fully one-seventh more trees can be set upon an acre than by the other, the distance between the trees being the same. To lay out an orchard on the Quincunx system the following rule may be given: Two distances of rows are required. The *first* is the required distance the trees are to be apart. The *second* is obtained by multiplying the first by 1.732. For example, if the trees are to be 30 feet apart, then 30 multiplied by 1.732, gives 51.960 feet, or very nearly 52 feet, the distance of the rows the other way. Now lay off rows across the field one way 30 feet, and the other way 52 feet; the trees are to be planted at the intersections of the rows. Next draw a second set of rows *each way*, exactly mid-way between the *first set* of rows. At each point where these *new lines intersect each other* a tree is to be planted, but not where they cross the first set of rows, and the trees will all be 30 feet distant from each other. The above rule is a general one. If the trees are desired 35 feet apart, mark off the first set of rows 35 feet one way, and 60; feet (60 feet, 7½ inches,) for 35 multiplied by 1.732 equals 60.621; if 40 feet, mark off the first set of rows 40 and 69½ feet apart, for 40 multiplied by 1.732 equals 69.280.

Any one can readily plant an orchard according to this system, by observing the above directions. If desired, peach trees can be planted where the second set of rows cross the first set, and the ground can be as conveniently cultivated as without the peach-trees, since the number of rows is not increased.

Long-Wooled Sheep.

We frequently have occasion to refer to the long-wooled sheep as making excellent cross-breeds with common ones, for heavy mutton and early lambs. The breeds best known in this country are the Leicesters and Cotswolds. The Lincolns are another breed of this group which were introduced some years ago into this country, a flock having been kept and highly esteemed in Dutchess County in this State, 30 or 40 years since; but they have been allowed to run out, and we have heard of no recent importations. They are probably the largest sheep in the world, and are hardy, but not so well formed, nor so good feeders, as the improved Leicesters, and the Cotswolds. The Cotswolds are large sheep, often attaining very great weight. (We saw at Christmas time the carcass of one which came from Canada, and was killed by Bryan Lawrence, of Centre Market, the dressed weight of which was 243 pounds.) They fat easily; the wool is long, not fine, compared with the felting wools, but delicate and silky, and in great demand, selling now at a higher price than common merino fleeces. It is very free from oil, hence the sheep should have shelter and good care. The fleeces weigh 6 to 10 lbs., ram's fleeces sometimes reaching 18 lbs. These sheep are moderately prolific, adapted to rich pastures, and the fat is much better distributed upon the carcass than is the case with some other long-wooled breeds. The quality of the mutton is inferior to that of the South-Downs and other middle-wool sheep, but rich, juicy, and always has a ready market.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Consumption of Farm Products.

Although it is asserted that a large proportion of the food of plants is derived from the atmosphere, according to experimental tests, very much is obtained from the soil; so that, it is very plain that unless the same elements are in some way returned to the soil, which are appropriated by any particular class of plants, so far as relates to the growth of such class of plants is concerned, if pursued for any length of time, the soil will be exhausted of the elements necessary to its successful growth. Here then lies the cause of the unproductiveness or barrenness of many soils, and evidence that the cause, as above stated, will be found in those barren fields which are reputed to be the corn grounds of the Indians, where from successive cropping, the land is perfectly exhausted. A similar course pursued by the farmers of the present day, will produce like results. And with only the accumulation of elements furnished the earth by means of rains or the disintegration of rocks, the time required to restore a barren field to fruitfulness would be far distant in the future.

There is, very wisely, a sort of law of compensation in nature, that regulates the return of fertilizers to the earth when left unmolested by man: for while the giant oak abstracts a certain amount of nourishment from the soil, a portion of which it retains in its trunk, it also receives much from the atmosphere which is contained within its foliage, which at the proper time returns to earth, thus repaying the borrowed capital.

The same principle relates to the use of green crops for fertilizing purposes, for which all of the matter extracted from the soil, by the growth of the plant is returned to it; to this is also added that received from the atmosphere.

Now, it is a practice among many farmers, to dispose of very much that is cultivated upon the farm, which is unsafe farm economy, unless artificial fertilizers are returned, for the reason that it is taking away the elements they have been drawing from the soil. Thus the selling off of any accumulation of hay is poor economy; and so in fact of any direct product of the soil; and even in some cases, the indirect products, such as milk.

It would hardly seem necessary to attempt to demonstrate that agricultural economy demands that the hay and straw should be fed out on the farm, and if there is an accumulation, instead of selling that, purchase stock sufficient to consume it, so that a large portion of its substance shall be returned to the farm as excrementitious or urinary matter, which should be returned to the soil.

And if a portion of the stock goes to make a dairy, it is equally wrong to sell the milk thereof, when this too can serve the double purpose of furnishing the food to assist in the fattening of still other animals, which in their turn, afford a return of valuable manure. So too should all the grain and roots be fed upon the farm, thereby returning all that can be possibly be retained, to be returned to the soil, to furnish food in turn for other plants.

In fact, nothing but the carcasses of animals, or the products, butter or cheese, should be allowed to go off the premises, unless fruit be excepted, which as above stated, compensates for whatever it has extracted, unless a return is made; and among a good many this is too seldom the case, being too desirous of saving (?) the dollars obtained, rather than to lose sight of it in expenditures for fertilizers.

By pursuing such a course as indicated, *i. e.*, returning all possible elements to the soil by their natural channels, there will be much less occasion for farms to run down, as the expression is frequently used, whereby the proprietor becomes discouraged, and believes *his* farm to be unfruitful, inducing him to sell and seek other locations, to experience again the same results in the future.—*Practical Farmer.*

Sows and their Young.

A recent writer says: Costiveness and its accompanying evils are the main cause of sows destroying their young—and proper food is the preventive and cure.

I have never known a sow to eat her pigs in autumn, when running at large, with plenty of green food; but with hardly any exception, sows littering in the Spring are troubled with costiveness, which is frequently so severe as to be accompanied by inflamed eyes, great restlessness, and other signs of suffering. This restlessness sometimes increases until it amounts to frenzy. I have had them to become so savage as to attack me fiercely, though at other times perfectly gentle. If not stopped, this frenzy may increase with the pains of labor, and the sow will then destroy her young, or any other living thing within her reach. Cure the costiveness, and this restlessness and irritation will be cured; and if she was a good-natured sow, she will become quiet and gentle again.

Green food is the cure. As it is usually scarce at this season, you ought to provide for the emergency by saving roots to feed to them. Formerly I used potatoes for this purpose; but since the potato rot commenced I have used sugar beets, and always have some on hand to feed to my sows for several weeks before they come in. They are very fond of them, and eat them greedily raw. A half-peck or more a day, with little other food, will keep a sow in the finest condition. Potatoes are as good, and carrots, parsnips, mangel wurzel or turnips, will do, but it may be necessary to boil them and mix them with other food. If you have no roots of any kind, you must resort to sulphur, and give a large tablespoonful twice or three times a week for several weeks before littering. Give also a little charcoal occasionally, and always be kind and gentle to them, and they will never attempt to kill their pigs.

A common mistake is to move the sow to another pen, shortly before she litters. This is very irritating to her. She should be separated from the others, and moved to her new quarters several weeks before her time is out. She must be sheltered, and a week before she litters, supplied with all the straw she will want, which will be better for being short. After this her nest must not be molested, and she ought not to be disturbed in any way, as it is the nature of all animals to seek privacy at this period. Hogs are more true to their time than other animals, and rarely vary more than a day or two.

But if you want to be sure to lose your pigs, feed your sow on corn and cob-meal. This will make her very costive, fed without much other food.—Then, when she is sick and feverish, and consequently cross, irritate her yet more by driving her from the nest she has become accustomed to; then let the boys tease and abuse her every day, and if the poor, maddened animal does not destroy her young as fast as they are born, it will not be your fault.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Churn More Milk or Skim Deeper.

A correspondent of the Mark Lane *Express* says:

"From observation, I believe too many butter-makers do not skim as deep or churn as much milk as they ought. I hear them say that they do not like to get so much milk, or sour cream, in with the cream. It is a common practice for most butter-makers to have a skimmer that is perforated with holes, that the milk may pass through into the pan from which the milk is being taken. If any one has a better reason for not skimming deeper, I shall be pleased to hear it, and herewith give my reason why I think we ought to skim deeper and churn more milk with the cream.

First, there are but few dairy-houses so far remote from the odors of the kitchen swill-pail or barrels, or some decaying vegetable manure, as to keep the cream from absorbing odors that injure the flavor of the butter; and the cream must first receive, or have these odors pass through it, before they can reach the milk, as it is most exposed.—The milk, therefore, must be pure, and, if churned with the cream, will aid in taking up the odors from the butter. By churning only the cream, the dash of the churn must, as we think, injure the butter-globules and make the butter salvy, as the friction is more directly applied to them than would be the case if milk was mixed with the cream.

There are times when the milk sours before all the cream is up; yet the milk must be nearly, if not quite, as good, from the same cow that is being fed the same feed, in a warm morning. But we often get twice the amount of cream in the cool days that we do in the warm days, and the quality is better. Take for instance the 24th of August, a hot, sultry day, the cream hardly paid for the labor. Now, take the 26th of the same month, 1869, a good cool day, that gave a nice yield of cream. It is to be supposed that there is that difference in the milk produced from the same cow on those days, when the cows were fed in the same pasture, that there was in the amount of butter made from their milk by skimming the cream only. I have thought that when the milk is brought in in a heated condition, and placed in a warm room, that perhaps many of the butter-globules were exploded by the heat, and that they mingled with the milk like alcohol with water, but to churn all the milk would be to get more butter.

MEDICAL.

PAIN KILLER. PROP. HENRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R.I. 1840 1870

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occurring when absent from home, are very unpleasant. The PAIN KILLER may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot.—Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses; also bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine, clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bonesetting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks, and fins of fish, can be relieved by bathing with the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs and cats are soon cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear.

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IN CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

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FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of ALL THE TWELVE valuable active principals of the well-known curative agent.

PINE TREE TAR,

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CURES WITHOUT FAIL

A recent cold in three to six hours; and also by its VITALIZING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably effective in all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Including Scrofula and Eruptions of the Skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.

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For INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at a moment's notice, for the most effectual and positively curative use in

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Peoples' Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1205 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, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Pa.

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Latest Improved Seed Drill,

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ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN FOR 1871.

Drill patented May 20th & September 30th, 1862

Manufactured and for sale at S. Keeler's Machine Shops, corner of Lemon and Mifflin sts., Lancaster City, Pa. This Drill will sow wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, timothy and clover-seed, to any quantity desired, either behind or front of shoveds, by changing grass-seeder box.) It is especially adapted to sow equally well on hilly ground as on level ground. Its construction is simple, very durable and not liable to get out of repair. The feed operation of this Drill has changed rollers and is entirely free from slides.

The Fan is the latest improved now before the public. It is constructed so as to separate all the impure grains, such as cheat, cockle, smut, &c., at the same operation. It will also be made to order to separate cleaned rye from wheat, and with wheels on both sides if desired. Farmers and dealers will please consult their own interest by calling and examining them before purchasing elsewhere.

Also manufactured and for sale, Hyatt's Patent Improved Portable Cider Mills, Corn Planters, Star Corn Shellers, Hand and Horse-power. Also Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c., for coachmakers on hand, or made to order of the best seasoned material.

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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., 2 doors west of the Court House.

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5000 FEET WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.—The undersigned will pay the highest price for Walnut Plank or Boards Logs at No. 26 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

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We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO.,
Marshall, Mich.

HICKORY PLANKS WANTED.—50,000 feet Hickory Planks wanted for bending purposes; the planks have to be 7½ or 15 feet long and 1½ inches thick and, also 8½ or 17 feet long and 1½ inches thick, for which the highest price will be paid. Also, 100,000 good Hickory Spokes are wanted at the same place. No. 26 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

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WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found *much better* than many of the *Extracts* that are sold. *Ask you Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.*

Barlow's Indigo Blue Ink, without doubt, the *best article* in the market, for *bluing clothes.* It will color more water than *four times* the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other *wash blue* in the market. The *only genuine* is that put up at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 23 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 found to be a superior article.* Always on hand for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Grape Brandies, Genuine Medicines, Chamois Skins, Sponges, Tapioca, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the drug line, at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store No. 23 North Second street, Philadelphia.

m25-1yw21

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Honorable HENRY G. LONG, President, and Honorable ALEXANDER L. HAYES and JOHN J. LIBBEY, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster, have issued their Precept, to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a general Jail Delivery, also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House in the City of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the third MONDAY in APRIL, (the 17th), 1871. In pursuance of which Precept, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City Lancaster, in the said County, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, of the said City and County of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are or then shall be in the Jail of said County of Lancaster are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 20th day of March, 1871.

F. MYERS,
Sheriff.

m22-3toawd&3tw

RAILROAD BONDS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE

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SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

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Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $50, $100, $500; Registered $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commend Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city, the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace in the completed line of road:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty-forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales accumulated in further Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of unsold land to every $1000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a Continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a reproductive investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5% per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments thereupon resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7.30 per cent. gold interest, absolutely for 11 years. *Every dollar United States taxes* $10 to a currency investment in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say 80c. $10 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $0.73. Here is a difference in favor of the latter of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—224 miles. The remainder of this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for other, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA
AND
REED, McGRANN & CO.,
MECHANICS' BANK,
INLAND INSURANCE AND DEPOSIT CO.,
LANCASTER, PA. j10

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE.

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

205, 207, 209 & 211 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Importer of

Thick French Plate Glass.

English and French Window Glass.
Sky-Light and Floor Glass.
Spherical Domes. Ornamental Glass.
Photographers' Crystal and Ground Glass.
French and German Looking Glass.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, squares or cut to any irregular shape, flat or bent to any curve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ELLMAKER, late of Earl township, deceased.—Letters of administration (de bonis non cum testamento annexo) 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.

WILLIAM ELLMAKER,
Administrator, &c.

E. H. YUNDT, Att'y.

mar1-6tw9

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY PLASTERER and Wife, of Penn township, Lancaster county.—Henry Plasterer and Wife, of Penn township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Plasterer, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

PETER M. WILL,
Assignee,
Residing in Penn township.

H. B. SWARR, Attorney.

March 1st, 1871. 6tw*9

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF DANIEL D. SWIFT and Levinia C. his wife, of Fulton township, Lancaster county.—Have by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Daniel D. Swift, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

HARVEY SWIFT,
Resident of Fulton twp.,
Assignee.

m15-6tw11

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN MINNICH, late of Conoy 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 to the undersigned.

CATHARINE MINNICH,
Conoy township.
WILLIAM A. ADAMS,
Harrisburg.

N. ELLMAKER, Attorney. m15 6tw*10

ESTATE OF URIAH SWISHER, LATE of Coleraine township, Lancaster county deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are to exhibit the same without delay, residing in Coleraine township.

SIMEON W. SWISHER, Executor,
Kirkwood Post Office.

m8-6tw*10

ESTATE OF PHILIP BEHAVEN, LATE of Conestoga township, deceased.—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 estate of the decedent, will make the same known to them without delay.

GEORGE HANDWORK,
Administrator,
Residing in Earl Township.

E. H. YUNDT, Attorney. m 1 6tw*9

ESTATE OF DR. ANDREW B. KAUFFMAN, late of East Hempfield twp., Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Christian Kaufman, John Snavely, and Henry Snavely, Executors of the will of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on Saturday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1871, 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.

SIMON P. EBY, Aud.

m22tw 12

ESTATE OF MARGARET GIBSON, 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 settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JAMES L. GIBSON,
Administrator.

mar20-6tw 13

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL S. WELSH.—Samuel S. Welsh, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated 7th day of March, 1871, assigned all their estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel S. Welsh, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

DR. BENJAMIN S. KENDIG,
Assignee.

m8-6tw10

BONDS.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

A VERY LARGE FULL PAID UP STOCK

SUBSCRIPTION.

$100, $500, AND $1000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The New Trunk Line from New York city to the North and West, between the New York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road; a very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and, we believe, securing the highest grade. The road is earning largely; is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

NEW YORK,

AND

REED, McGRANN & CO.,

LANCASTER, PA.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY,

Issued upon finished road running into St Louis and doing a profitable business. Price

92½ AND INTEREST.

Inquire for particulars of

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

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

REFERENCES.—Rev Drs. Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Kruth, Seiss, Hutton, etc.—Hons. Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, J. S. Yost, B. M. Boyer, M. Russel Thayer, etc. jy27-1tw

BANKING HOUSES.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK will pay interest on deposits, as follows:

For 1 month.....4 per cent.
" 2 " .....4 " "
" 3, 4 and 5 months.....4½ " "
" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 " .....5 " "
" 11 and 12 " .....5½ " "

This bank having been duly appointed agent, will receive subscriptions for the new loan of U. S. Government.

SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier.

Columbia, March 15, 1871. m15-3mw11

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INLAND INSURANCE AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, will pay interest on deposits as follows, viz:

For 1 and 2 months.....4 per cent
" 3, 4 and 5 " .....4½ " "
" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 months.....5 " "
" 11 and 12 months.....5½ " "

STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. C. MUHLENBERG,
Treasurer.

nov 2 8mw 44

F. M. SCHAEFFER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

NOS. 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET,

jan10 LANCASTER, PA. tfw

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, issued to the undersigned, Administrator of John Campbell, deceased, he will sell at public sale, on the premises,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1871,

the following described Real Estate of said John Campbell, deceased, to wit:

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Safe Harbor, on the main side, and adjoining property of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when terms will be made known by

CHARLES J. RHODES,
Adm'r of John Campbell, dec'd.

mr22tsw12

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my land lying in Rockingham County, in the Valley of Virginia, on North River, consisting of two tracts. One of these contains 243 acres; the other 117 acres. This is the best of land. The Home tract has thereon a large Brick House, a large Swissser Barn, 91 feet long by 50 feet wide, Out-houses plenty, with Well and Cistern in the Yard. A Creek runs through the Farm. On the premises are two Orchards of the Choicest Fruit, comprising 300 Apple Trees, 300 Peach Trees, and Pear Trees, and Grape Vines. There are 50 acres of meadow land, and 150 acres of low ground on this Farm. As I want to sell, a bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. My address is Bridgewater, Rockingham county, Virginia.

feb15-3mw7

SAMUEL E. LONG.

A VALUABLE FARM IN LITTLE BRIT