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.

Thrash and Sell Grain Early.

BY THE EDITOR.

One of the largest and best crops of wheat ever grown in Lancaster county, has just been harvested. From the reports in our exchanges, we learn that the same is true of nearly the entire wheat-growing section of the United States. There are but few localities in which the crop is reported below the average. In consequence of this heavy crop all over the country, the chances are decidedly against an advance in the prices of this cereal, and the probability is that after the new crop gets fairly into market there will be a decline from the present prices. If the farmers of this county will profit by the experience of the last two or three years they will thrash and sell their grain early. Invariably for the last few years—as many will recollect to their sorrow—prices were fair immediately after harvest and when the new crop first came into market, but afterwards declined much lower. This has been true invariably for the last few years and is true in general, the exceptions thereto being very rare. Occasionally when crops are poor, or some unusual demand exists, so that the demand exceeds the supply, prices will continue to advance until a new crop is brought into market. The wheat crop being unusually large in this country, and there being no extraordinary demand from abroad, there is no probability that prices will advance, unless their should be a demand caused from some unexpected source, which is not probable. We therefore think it advisable to sell the wheat as early as possible.

There is an advantage in threshing early, even if one does not desire to sell. It prevents the destruction by vermin—mice, rats, weevil, etc. It is calculated that one-tenth of the grain is destroyed by rats and mice when not threshed early. A granary may be made rat proof, but a barn can not. We are well aware that farmers put off threshing until Winter, because it suits their convenience better; after harvest they are crowded with other work, while in the Winter they have little else to do.—Many farmers have not room in the barn for the straw if all the grain is threshed out early, and hence they thresh out only as fast as they can use the straw. This is one reason that wheat generally is sold at a better price immediately after harvest than later, when a greater amount is brought into market. Those who thresh and sell early are amply paid for their little inconvenience. We think it would be a good investment to build additional shedding to hold all the straw, so that the grain could all be threshed immediately after harvest.

The Orchard.

Many farmers do not place a very high estimate upon the orchard. To them it has never been of much account, and they cannot see much encouragement for the future. To be sure, years ago they set out several hundred apple-trees, cropped the ground with corn, oats and wheat, for several years, and then seeded the ground to clover and timothy, and have mowed it ever since. This they consider good treatment, yet their trees yield but very light crops of very poor fruit, indeed, they never have had but very few apples to sell, and those so small and gnarly that the price obtained hardly pays for the time required to gather them. This need not be the case. The orchard may be made a very profitable part of the farm. But it will cost something to improve an orchard that the owner may well be proud of and that will pay a handsome interest on the time and means expended. Many labor under the mistaken notion that the orchard should cost nothing except to harvest the crop. This is a great mistake, but a very common one. As a general rule, if an orchard costs nothing but harvesting, the crop will not be worth harvesting.

Many farmers who have no orchard, make a mistake at the outset, in this way. A neighbor is harvesting and marketing a splendid crop of apples, for which he obtains a good price. The returns from his orchard are so great that they make up their minds there is more money in a large orchard than in anything else. So they send an order to the nursery for trees enough to set out five, ten, and sometimes many more acres, without even once taking a thought of the labor necessary to make such an orchard a success. They do not seem to take into consideration the fact that those trees must be cultivated just as carefully as any farm crop—that the soil should be made richer, as general thing, and not robbed year after year by grain crops, that take off the very material that the trees ought to have. They do not *think* that with all that trash about their trunks, during the coming winter, the mice will girdle half of them—that next season when they are *too lazy to attend to the trees*, the tent caterpillar will strip the leaves from the rest of them, thus giving them such a check that they will never whibly recover. They take no notice of the borer that is slowly but surely cutting out the life of the trees. If they had given these things, and many more that might be spoken of, that consideration which they deserve, their order on the nursery would have been much smaller, which would not only have been a good thing for them, but also for the community, as there would not be so many large orchards that have proved failures, thus discouraging many from setting even small ones.

The foregoing discouraging picture need deter no one from setting an orchard—a large one if they wish—and making it a success. The proper attention given at the *right time*, will be fully rewarded. It is better to guard against girdling by mice, by attention in the Fall, than to repair their damages in the Spring. It takes far less time to dig out the borer as soon as he can be discovered in a tree, than it does to plant and raise another in its place. It takes far less time to destroy the tent caterpillar when in the egg or just hatched, than it does after it has spread over half the tree and badly damaged it. Though the caterpillar moth may fly from one orchard to another to lay its eggs, yet it is not half so apt to as it is to lay its eggs in the orchard where it came into life; so that if the caterpillars are all destroyed this year in one orchard, there will be far less next year than in an orchard near to it where they were not thus destroyed. There is an orchard of several hundred trees in sight of where I now write, where they have always been destroyed as soon as possible. This season, thus far, there have been but six nests found, while orchards in the vicinity where they were allowed to *go to seed*, are very full of them; more than six nests can frequently be counted in a single tree. Horses and cattle can destroy trees much faster than the damage can be repaired. Without proper attention, the orchard will prove a failure; with proper care, even, and make a handsome return in cash besides.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Right and Wrong Way to Milk.

The Irish Farmers' *Gazette* publishes the following from Professor Dick of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, on the manner of milking:

"The operation of milking is performed differently in various parts of the country. In some the dairy-maids dipher hand into a little milk, and by successively stripping the teat between her fingers and thumb unloads the udder. This plan, however, is attended with the disadvantage of irritating more or less the teat, and rendering it liable to cracks and chops, which are followed by inflammation extending to the rest of the quarter. This accounts for the disease occurring more frequently among the cows under the charge of one milker than it does in those under the charge of another; and as this practice is more common in some parts of the country than in others, it also accounts for the disease being more common in these parts. This plan of milking, where the irritation is not sufficient to excite the extent of inflammation to which I have alluded, frequently produces a horny thickening of the teat, a consequence of the cracks and chops, which renders it more difficult to milk than when in its natural state, and, at the same time, predisposes to inflammation when any cause occurs to set it up.

These effects may be, and are, almost entirely avoided, by the most scientific plan of milking adopted in other parts of the country, where, instead of drawing down or stripping the teat between the thumb and fingers, as I have stated, the dairy-maid follows more closely the principles which instinct has taught the calf. She first takes a slight hold of the teats with her hand, by which she merely encircles it, then lifts her hand up so as to press the body of the udder upwards, by which the milk escapes into the teat; or if, as is generally the case when some hours have elapsed between milking-times, the teat is full, she grasps the teat close to its origin with her thumb and fore-finger, so as to prevent the milk which is in the teat from escaping upwards; then, making the rest of the fingers to close from above downwards in succession, forces out what milk may be contained in the teat through the opening of it. The hand is again pressed up and closed as before, and the milk drawn easily and freely, without the tugging and wrenching inflicted by clumsy milkers."

The Correct Adjustment of Plows.

A good plow is frequently denounced as an inferior implement, simply because the ploughman does not understand how to adjust the draft to make it run to the desired depth and to cut a furrow slice of the proper width for turning easily and neatly. The various parts of some plows are of such a peculiar construction, that it is not practicable for even the most skilful ploughman to adjust them to run properly, without a constant effort of the holder to maintain the correct position. The mold-boards are of such a peculiar form, that if the implement is run deeper than four, five, or six inches, it cannot be made to turn the furrow slices neatly, without an irksome and laborious effort on the part of a ploughman. The efficiency of the common plow depends in a great measure on the correct adjustment of the draft-rod or dial-clevis at the end of the beam. When the ploughman is required to make a constant effort to keep the plow erect, or to hold it from running too far to land, or not far enough, he may rest assured that the draft-rod or draft-chain, or traces, need a more correct adjustment. In many instances the point of the share is so blunt, or has been worn off on the under side to such an extent, that the energies of a strong man are required to make a plow run at all satisfactorily.

The first consideration when adjusting a plow to run correctly, is to provide a sharp-pointed and polished share. Then see that every square inch of both the mold-board and land-side is polished. Adjust the traces of the team to such a length that the whiffletrees, when they drop to the ground, will not strike the heels of the animals. The desirable depth at which the implement should run, must now be attained by adjusting the clevis, or draft-rod. A plowman must adjust and re-adjust by a notch, or small space, at once, until the plow will run correctly. When a cutter is employed in ploughing a stiff sod, the point and edge should be sharp, and the lower end should stand about two inches forward of the point of the plowshare, two or three inches higher than the point, and from one-fourth to half an inch toward the unploughed land beyond a line corresponding with the face of the land-side. Let a plow be adjusted to run correctly, then attach a coulter to the beam, and the implement will usually have to be re-adjusted, as the coulter will exert a wonderful influence on the correct movement of the plow.

In many instances the double whiffletree is so long that it is almost impossible to make a plow run satisfactorily correct. When oxen are attached to a plow, the yoke is almost always so long that the implement will not run level should. If a ploughman is required to make a constant effort too keep the implement from running to far to land, or not far enough, he will soon become fatigued and will not perform his task well.

I went out of the city to test "Mead's Conical plow," and after adjusting the traces and clevis a few times, I travelled behind the plow while ploughing eight times around the land, without touching the handles, except at each end of the plot we were ploughing. I simply state this to show, that when a plow is properly adjusted, the labor of holding it will be very light.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

Thinning Fruit.

The test of a good gardener is to be found in how he thins his fruit. Your shrubbery may have taken all labor off him; he buys the largest trees he can find, because they will bear "right away," and he expects not merely a specimen or so of a kind, but pecks if not bushels from newly planted trees. But as he becomes more experienced, he gradually learns that nature loves to be assisted, not waiter. He learns that good luscious fruit—fruit truly enjoyable—only comes from healthy vigor, and that this never follows a tree which bears too much. Even good gardeners often say that if a tree is healthy, it may be permitted to bear all it will; but that kind of tree is very rarely seen. Certainly half the trees which bear fruit every year, would be benefited by having half the fruit taken off as soon as it is well set; that is after they commence to swell a little. The grape-vine especially suffers from overbearing; two or three bunches usually come out from each fruit-bearing branch. We should always cut away one, the one farthest removed from the main stem; and in many cases leave only one—the nearest one—to mature. When the fruit is decided on, cut away these superfluous bunches at once.

Fine rich color is always esteemed as one of the criterions whereby to judge of the excellence of a fruit. Sun light is of first importance; but it is generally known that this is injurious to the success. In a dry atmosphere, with great sun heat, where the evaporating process goes on faster than the secretive principle, what should become a rich rosy blush in a fruit, is changed to a sickly yellow; and the rich jet black of a grape becomes a foxy red.—Some grape-growers of eminence, in view of the facts, shade their vineries during the coloring process; but others, instead, keep the atmosphere as close and moist as possible.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Suckers About Fruit Trees.

Every orchard not carefully watched is liable to become infested with suckers growing about the foot of the trees, and nothing gives a more untidy appearance. Young orchards must be examined at least once a year, and have all the suckers carefully removed. For quite young trees this work should be done early in Spring, as cutting away any considerable portion of growing wood and leaves has a tendency to retard growth; but unless the mass of suckers is very large, it should be done now, if omitted before. From large trees, it is always better to take off the suckers at the present time, or while the trees are growing freely, as the work may be more effectually performed, and they will be less liable to start again.—The worst thing that can be done is cutting the suckers off with a knife in such a way that short stubs are left to sprout a second time. If the sprouts are small, as they usually are when first they may be easily and well removed by grasping them one at a time with both hands, and then, with a stiff cow-hide boot, place the foot next the tree and on the sucker, and one or two quick jerks will separate it to the base. If this is impracticable, take a small gouge and mallet and cut them off closely. When it is thoroughly done, they will not be liable to reappear, and the few that appear, subsequently are easily got rid of.—A neatly kept, clean orchard, is better and more profitable in every way, than one infested with suckers, weeds, grass and bushes.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Nation of Good Farmers.

A correspondent of *Hearth and Home*, who attended our Commissioners in their visits to San Domingo, thus describes the farming on that happy island:

"There is not a plough in use; even hoes are seldom to be seen. The machete, a long knife, is used to cut off the timber, to dig holes in the ground for seed, and to remove the weeds, and to harvest the crop. Cultivation in our sense of the term, hardly exists. It is difficult to believe how primitive is the condition of agriculture. In fact, with the exception of tobacco and a little coffee, scarcely any articles are exported. As a striking evidence of the present state of affairs, it is sufficient to say that we have been generally supplied during our stay on the island, in sight of the waving tops of the sugar-cane, with beet sugar made and refined in France. We have used condensed milk from the United States, amid savannas covered with herds of native cattle, and upon plains where a hundred goats have been grazing by our side. We have eaten cheese from Holland, in a country which is compartively rich in native grasses; and have seen in the markets adulterated indigo, imported from abroad, when the plant is a weed everywhere by the roadside."

Durable Drains.

A drain filled with charcoal could never be choked except by particles of earth carried in by the water that flowed through it; superincumbent earth would not fall down, as it now usually does, to choke the passage when the bushes which supported it have decayed. Neither is it likely that moles would willingly cross a drain filled with charcoal; and, if so, another very usual cause of the destruction of drains would be avoided. In many districts of this country, where peat is abundant, this substance, when charred, would probably be found a most valuable material both for filling drains and for building hollow ones. The brick-like form into which peat is usually cut, and the hardness and porosity of the same when charred in a close oven would constitute a light and excellent material, much cheaper, and probably better, than either bricks or tiles.

Miscellaneous.

The Bottom of a Pennsylvania Canal Drops Out.

Several Coal-Mines Inundated.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 4.—Disagreeables of various kinds seem to invest the mining business in the northern portion of the anthracite coal-fields. Some two weeks ago a caving casualty occurred at the Empire Mines, near this city, and caused great excitement and consternation, when it was supposed that forty men had met untimely deaths by the accident. To-day we have a second edition of the phenomena which was lately exhibited in New Jersey at a point on the Morris Canal, with the addition that not only has the bottom of a canal tumbled out but several coal-mines have been rendered for a time useless by the freak.

About six o'clock this morning people residing in the vicinity of the Burroughs Mine, on what is known as the plank road, were startled by a loud rumbling noise, and equally surprised to notice that the water in the north branch of the Wyoming Canal had begun to run up stream. It was soon ascertained that a portion of the bottom of the Mill Creek level of the canal over the Burroughs Mine had caved in, causing a hole fifty feet long and of the width of the canal and tow-path. The casualty involves the flooding of the Enterprise mine, of J. H. Swoyer's slope and shaft, the Mitchel mine, the mine of Elliot & Co., and probably the works of Mr. Hileman, as these mines are all connected with gangways.

All the water on the level poured into the opening, and it may be said that the mines have received a quantity of liquid two miles long and about four feet deep. The accident occurred at a point over a portion of the Burroughs mine which had been worked out, and was caused, most likely, by the robbing of the supports of the roof, a practice which sometimes prevails when the chambers have been exhausted. The amount of damage cannot be estimated at present, but will be heaviest in the stoppage of the works—probably for some weeks. The canal will also be useless for a time.

Preparations for an artificial bottom of the canal will be commenced at once, and the mines be pumped out. The latter operation can go on while the repairs are being made, as the entire level is now clear of water. Fortunately the event took place to-day, when all the employees were celebrating our national holiday. Great loss of life must have occurred had the mines been working as usual. As it is we have nothing but a vexatious delay in the business of that part of the valley to regret.—An immense quantity of coal is being sent to market now from this county, and it looks as if another convulsion would cause a business between this and Winter. The heavy operators are playing to raise the prices.

Shot by His Betrothed—An Instance of Careless Use of Firearms.

The remains of Mr. Charles Wallace were brought to this city yesterday evening, and taken to the house of Mrs. Latimer, North Cherry st. The circumstances attending his death are as follows:

"He had been staying for some time at the house of Mr. Jake Judd, his relation, who resided near Dry Creek, twenty miles west of Nashville. The young lady of a mile off lived Miss Anna Winham, to whom he was betrothed. He paid her a visit on Tuesday afternoon, and while at her house volunteered to repair a gate. A gunlock was used for the work, both went to the shed in which such things were usually kept. Lying on the shelf Miss Winham found a loaded revolver and picked it up, when Mr. Wallace remarked that it was unloaded, he having handled it before. At that moment the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in his temple. He exclaimed, 'Anna, you have shot me,' and fell to the floor. On realizing what she had done, Miss Winham covered her face with her hands, shrieked 'I have killed him,' and fainted. She has been delirious ever since the occurrence, and the only words she has uttered are, 'I have killed him.' Last night she was in a very critical condition, and it is feared she will never recover from the shock. Mr. Wallace never spoke after he was shot, and expired at about seven o'clock this evening. It seems that Miss Winham's brother had previously loaded the revolver, a fact of which she and Mr. Wallace were ignorant."—*Nashville Banner, 5th.*

A Texas Tragedy—A Man Mistakes His Wife for a Burglar, and Cuts Her to Pieces with a Bowie-Knife.

[From the Houston Union]

A gentleman from the neighborhood in Grimes county, some five miles from Navasota, where the saddest occurence which, we believe, we have been called upon to place on last Saturday night, gives us some particulars additional to those which have already been published. We refer to the accidental killing of his wife by Mr. Briggs Goodrich, a kind husband, as we have been a sober, industrious, and respected citizen.

There were it seems, several robbers in the house, and Mrs. Goodrich, hearing them, had aroused her husband, and he not being able to find his pistol, had taken a bowie-knife and was in pursuit of the thieves. He had struck at one of them, and another had passed him inside of the house, and he seemed to have hastened outside and around to the window of his own bedroom, which he knew to be hoisted, with the expectation of intercepting the escaping of some of the burglars.

It is said that chloroform had been used by the thieves, but not sufficiently to produce stupefaction. Yet it is likely that the feeling of faintness caused by the inhalations of the chloroform induced Mrs. Goodrich to rise from the bed where she had been left by her husband and to go to the window for air. There she was found by her excited husband, and, as the night was so dark that he could discern only the outlines of the figure, he naturally imagined that he saw one of the robbers about to pass out through the window. Then came blows, bearing all that human mind can conceive of the terrible—blows by which a husband took the life of his own wife with the knife. We learn that he is distracted, and cannot be trusted alone, but is guarded constantly to prevent the commission of suicide. Mrs. Goodrich is represented as a very accomplished and noble woman, and it is said that she died with words of sympathy for her unfortunate husband upon her lips. In the utter consternation and desolation which followed the terrible tragedy we are informed that the only child of the marriage, which is still almost an infant, was seen with its mother's blood upon its and its mother's breast, begging her to awake and grant it an evidence of recognition.

LIEUTENANT M'KEE.

The Gallant Young Officer whom was Killed in Corea.

The Cleveland *Leader* speaks follows of Lieutenant Hugh McKee, whom the telegrams from Corea mention as having fallen at the head of the storming party and at the moment of the forcing of the citadel:

"Lieutenant McKee was the youngest son of Colonel William McKee, who fell in the memorable charge under Colonel May at Buena Vista, during the Mexican war. The death of the gallant Colonel left fatherless his two sons George and Hugh, both of whom were adopted by the Government; the former having been sent to West Point the latter to the Naval School at Annapolis. Lieutenant Hugh McKee, of the navy, was regarded as one of the most promising young men in the service. He was among the officers who that sailed the vessel which carried Assistant Secretary Fox on his visit to St. Petersburg, and on the return of that expedition was assigned to the United States steamer, Michigan, on Lake Erie. This was in June, 1869. During the few months of his service on the Michigan, Lieutenant McKee made many warm friends, who will feel deeply the loss that his family and the Government have sustained in his death. He was then attached to the steamer, Colorado, flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, and died, as he had often expressed a wish to die, at the head of a storming column. He leaves a mother at Lexington, Kentucky, and the brother already referred to who is now a Major in the United States Army, and stationed at St. Louis."

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HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED!

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of Dyspepsia or Indigestion but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards Dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of Dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as Dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that Dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor.—But says a Dyspeptic: What is this remedy? To which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine? Then ask those who have the experience of its effects, or feel disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of Dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

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Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

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These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

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FOR SERVICE.

ATTENTION, HORSE-BREEDERS!

All owners of Mares desirous of raising a Choice Standard-bred Colt, are respectfully informed that the *Celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion,*

MASTER LIGHTFOOT,

Will Stand for the Service of Mares from the 10TH DAY OF APRIL, to the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, at the Grounds of the Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association, in the City of Lancaster.

$30 TO INSURE A MARE WITH FOAL, $10 at the time of service, the balance when the mare proves with foal.

☞ Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal will be held responsible for the insurance money. All accidents at the risk of the owners of mares. Mares from a distance can be accommodated on the Grounds of the Association. Terms at the following rates: Hay at $1.50 per week; and Grain, if desired, will be furnished at market rates.

MASTER LIGHTFOOT, got by the celebrated horse LEXINGTON. Master Lightfoot's dam Miss Lightfoot, by Imported Bonnie Scotland; her dam Fashion, and also half-sister to the great trotting horse "Young Trustee, the first horse that trotted 20 miles in one hour;" 2d dam Young Lady Lightfoot by shark; 3d dam Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy; 4th dam Rhea Maria, by Imported Shark; 5th dam Virginian's, by Imported Clockfast; 6th dam Burwell's Mary, by Pitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of Jenny Dismal); 7th dam Burwell's dam, by Imported Fearnought; 8th dam Bird's Imported Calista, by Forester; 9th dam by Crab; 10th dam by Hobgoolin; 11th, Bajazet's mare, by Whitenose; 12th dam by Leeds; 13th dam a Barb mare.

MASTER LIGHTFOOT was bred by R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky. He is a very rich dark brown, 15 hands 2½ inches high, beautiful in form, and possesses in a remarkable degree all the points indicating strength and speed. His shoulders are deep, muscular and broad; giths large; his back and loins cannot be excelled, while his body is well-ribbed, exhibiting all the angles of leverage indispensable for speed and endurance in the running or trotting-horse. Master Lightfoot is as a sure foal getter; is very gentle and quiet.

my17-3mw.9 MICHAEL MacGONIGLE,
At the Lancaster Agricultural Park Grounds

ATTENTION HORSE-BREEDERS!

All owners of mares destrous of raising a choice stock of horses, are respectfully informed that the celebrated fast-trotting stallion

IRISH CHIEF

Will stand for service, from the 10th day of April to the 1st day of September, 1871, at the Grounds of the Lancaster Agricultural Park Association, in the City of Lancaster.

TERMS:—$30 to insure a mare with Foal. $10 at time of service, the balance when the mare proves with Foal. Any person parting with a mare before she is known to be with Foal, will be held responsible for the insurance money. Mares from a distance can be accommodated at the Grounds of the Association—terms at the following rates: Hay, $1.50 per week; grain, if desired, will be furnished at market prices. All accidents at the risk of owners of mares.

IRISH CHIEF

was bred by Mr. R. Higgins, of Kentucky, and was sired by the celebrated horse, MAMBRINO CHIEF, the sire of the famous trotting-mare, Lady Thorne; dam by the renowned race-horse, GREY EAGLE; granddam, by Gilmer's "Highlander," and great-grand-dam by "Old Whip." For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL MacGONIGLE,
ap 12 3mw 15 At the Park Grounds

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALBERT F. CARSTON, late of West Hempfield township, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Annie Carston, acting Administratrix of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on THURSDAY, JULY 27th, A. D., 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

ABRAM SHANK,
Je28-4tw26 Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF EDWARD H. Bryan and Wife, of Conoy township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob B. Meckley, Assignee of the said Edward H. Bryan and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 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.

JOHN KOB, Auditor.
N. ELLMAKER, Attorney. Je28-4tw26

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM F. Pickle and Wife, of Bart township, Lancaster county.—Having, by deed of voluntary assignment, dated May 20th, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said William F. Pickle and Wife, 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

D. G. STEACY,
Je21-6tw25 Assignee, Bart.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY ECKman and wife, of Drumore township, Lancaster county.—Henry Eckman and wife, of Drumore township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated June 10, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Eckman, 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

SANDERS McCULLOUGH, Assignee,
Jun21-6tw*25 Residing in Drumore township.

ESTATE OF MARY BITNER, LATE OF the Borough of Washington, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Bernhard Mann, (farmer) Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, the 26 day of AUGUST, 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.

AND. M. FRANTZ,
July5-4tw27 Auditor

ESTATE OF MARGARET FREYMOYER, late of East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Cyrus Ream, Esq., Administrator in the usual form of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 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.

E. H. YUNDT,
July5-4tw27 Auditor.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FAUST, LATE of Lancaster township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Jones, Administrator of the testamento annexo of George Faust, deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

E. H. YUNDT,
July5-4tw27 Auditor.

ESTATE OF THOMAS G. HENDERSON late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, Pa., to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Samuel Henderson, Administrator of the said Henderson, deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, Pa., where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

GEORGE NAUMAN,
July5-4tw27 Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL Binkley and Wife, of Manor township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Gingrich and John Breuner, Assignees of the said Samuel Binkley and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST, A. D., 1871 at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

N. E. SLAYMAKER, Jr.,
July5-4tw7 Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN SENER and Wife, of Pequea township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of said estate, and to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Benjamin Getz and William McMullen, Assignees, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th, 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.

WILLIAM LEAMAN,
ADAM J. EHRLY,
AMOS MYLIN,
July5-4tw27 Auditors.

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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.

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UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

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

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FOR INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery in Chronic Pulmonary Affections, which every pocket ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in

All Diseases of the Nose, Throat & Lungs.

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TAR AND MANDRAKE PILL,

for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this PILL without exception the very best ever offered.

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