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, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

Strawberries.

BY THE EDITOR.

R. W. D., of Buck, Lancaster county, sends us some inquiries in regard to the "Culture of Strawberries," which he desires to have answered through the columns of the INTELLIGENCER.

1st. Strawberries set out in this month or September, will produce about half a crop next Spring. They may be transplanted during a "wet spell" at any time after the runners have formed roots. The earlier this is done, the firmer they will become rooted before freezing weather sets in. If favorable weather occurs that they can be set out early, say before the middle of September, they will produce fully half a crop next season; but, set out in October, though they will root sufficiently to survive the Winter, they will not produce much fruit next season. Do not attempt to plant when the ground is dry, but wait for a rain, if you do get them out a few weeks later.

2nd. If cultivated on a small scale, they are generally planted in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and 12 inches in the row, this admits working with the hoe. If cultivated on a large scale, they are planted in rows three feet apart and 12 inches in the row.

3rd. They must be kept free from weeds and grass. To effect this use the same means as for cultivating vegetables. If in rows one foot apart, use the hoe freely; if in rows three feet apart use the horse and small cultivator. During the Winter they should be covered to prevent sudden freezing and thawing. Straw or corn stalks will answer well. When freezing weather is over, the covering must be removed, and the ground between the plants should be covered with straw, sawdust or spent tan bark to keep the berries clean.

4th. Strawberries will grow in any moderately rich soil, from a heavy clay to a light sand, but in a medium between the two, they will do best.

5th. Of all kinds yet introduced, the Wilson; stands at the head for general cultivation. It is a fine, large berry, of a good color. It is a little tart for the table, but is one of the best for preserving and canning. It is the most productive of all varieties yet brought to the notice of the public. In this respect it is acknowledged by every one to stand without a rival, and in this its main superiority over all others lies. In flavor the Triomphe De Gand has no equal.—It is very large and moderately productive. Jucunda and French's Seedling are also well known and valuable varieties. There are many other varieties, some good and many worthless, but the above named are sufficient for all beginners.

Clover and Timothy.

It is probable that this, the only mixture of grasses sown in these parts, is a custom which would be more honored in the breach than the observance.—Timothy hay by itself is known to be valuable only as food for horses. We have been told by dairymen that their cows become dissatisfied, and have almost gone dry on hay chiefly timothy. It is a trite saying sometimes about bad food, "that it is not fit for a horse," but timothy hay seems fit for nothing else, unless it may be for an elephant. As chemical analysis tells us it is very nutritious compared with other grasses, we must perhaps assume the *the hay* as perfectly sound. Of its being a valuable hay, many of our readers have been impressed with the article in the last number of the "*Practical Farmer*," by S. M. Wherry, of Cumberland county, Pa., on the art of hay-making, and especially the proper time to cut clover, usually in his opinion done entirely too late to make first-class hay. Clover hay, when cut timely and properly cured and put away, is considered by many farmers more nutritious and palatable for all kinds of stock than any other. The misfortune of this mixing of clover with timothy is, that they neither grow or ripen together. The cutting of clover, in its best condition, before or at the time of blossoming, has to be postponed because it is too early for the timothy—and when this latter is ready, it is too late for the clover, which then having to some extent passed its state of inflorescence, becomes coarse, fibrous and unpalatable. The consequence is, the mass of hay put in the barn is not of prime quality, and is innutritious. It is eaten, of course, but the question is whether the farmer's live stock extract from it the proper amount of nutrition. From the great difference in the rapidity of growing, and in the time of maturing, these would seem to be hardly two kinds of grasses more ill-adapted to be sown together than timothy and clover.

What grasses shall be substituted for timothy in our ordinary rotation of seeding down after wheat, is a question both for discussion and experiment, which it would be well for the farmers' clubs to examine into and experiment upon.

The great requirement of our section is pasturage—and if a permanent set of grass can be obtained, which, with occasional top-dressing, will last for many years, it may become advisable not to plow up a good sod, but retain for permanent cropping certain other portions of the farm, beginning again on them with corn after wheat.

From what we have seen of it in our public squares in Philadelphia, and read about it in the books, it would appear as if the English perennial rye grass (Lolium Perenne), or the Italian rye grass (Lolium Italicum), might be, one or both, well adapted to sow with clover in preference to timothy. They come forward very early in the Spring, spring up rapidly after cutting, and continue growing until late in the Fall, making a first-class permanent sod.

The grasses are well recommended for soiling purposes, and stock are very fond both of the hay and pasture. They also are said to stand drought remarkably well.

There can be no reasonable doubt that Rye grass and clover would make a far more valuable hay than clover and timothy. The latter we know makes but very little growth after being cut, in which particular it is also inferior to the Rye grass, which starts immediately and vigorously.

There is rather a prejudice against Orchard grass in this section, chiefly owing to its growing in bunches and rather coarse stem and leaf. These may be obviated by thick sowing—not by than two bushels to the acre. It ripens early, and for this reason would make a good mixture with clover. We know dairymen who value it high both for hay and pasture. Rapid growth, after *frequent and close* cropping or cutting, is the speciality of Orchard grass. We do not consider it adapted for thin land or soils worn out by bad farming. Herd grass would also make a good grass to sow with clover, excepting that it does not bloom and grow early enough in the Spring, though in this particular it is as good as timothy, and has more radical leaf.—*Practical Farmer.*

Does Farming Pay?

We often hear it said: There is no longer any money in farming. In the course of our experience we have heard similar statements in other occupations. A printer adhering, in these days, to the old-fashioned hand-press, might make the same complaint, and with as much justice as the present farmer who carries on operations in the old style, or a carpenter who makes his mouldings by hand and planes boards. The improvements in machinery of all kinds have so quickened the demand for labor in every branch of industry, that the farmer, as well as the mechanic must abandon hand labor and use machinery, or his profits must be eaten up in expenses. Hay may be made and put in the barn by machinery, now, at the rate of one dollar per acre. By hand the cost would be four dollars. The old style of crop is half a ton per acre; now three times that is a fair crop. The difference is just that between eight dollars per ton and sixty-six cents. The wide-awake farmer has this difference for his profits—eight dollars being the market price for hay in many places. The same is true of most other crops, grain and roots especially.

In feeding stock and making use of manure equally large differences result. So of breeding stock; the old-style rooter and the modern Berkshire are not more unlike than are their several values when made into pork. The same of the ill-fed, rough-coated native heifer or steer, and the sleek, well-fed grade Jersey or Ayrshire.

The same is true of many farming communities in respect to roads, fences and schools. All these must be fitted up with *modern improvements*, or farming, as a business, must suffer.

We *know* whereof we speak when we emphatically deny that farming is an unprofitable business. The capital invested will, if rightly used, return, in this branch of industry, as good an interest as in any other, besides having the invaluable merit of indestructibility. A work-shop or factory may burn up, but land remains not only intact, but from uncontrollable circumstances, is ever advancing in value. So the labor of the farmer is sure of some remuneration, if properly directed. Poor farms and poor farmers are the ones whose crops fail through drouth or excessive wet. On a properly conducted farm, these may damage the crop, but will never destroy it. The divine promise of seed-time and harvest is for the especial benefit of the farmer; but it rests with himself, in a great measure, whether the fulfillment comes to him individually, or whether his more enterprising neighbor secures it.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Troubles in Bee-Keeping.

At the late meeting of the American Bee-Keepers' Association at Cincinnati, the sixth topic discussed was: "What are the troubles to be met with in bee-keeping?"

Rev. L. Van Slyke, of New York; Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Canada; Messrs. A. F. Moon, of Michigan; N. C. Mitchell, of Indiana; R. Porter, of Minnesota; E. Gallup, of Iowa; Dr. L. J. Dallas, of Kansas; Rev. L. L. Langstroth, of Ohio; Mr. A. H. Hart, of Wisconsin; and others, spoke upon the subject. During the whole discussion, the moth was mentioned but once, and then barely alluded to, while Mr. L. C. Waite, in a paper which he read, said that the moth was a benefit to apiculture, as it caused the bee-keeper to look after and attend to his bees; and that any man who could not or would not give them the little attention necessary to keep them in a condition to repel the moth, ought to lose them. It is only when the colony is weakened down below a living standard that the moth can gain a footing in the hive and when that is the case, all the moth traps in the world will not keep them out.

Bees become weak from several causes:

1. If it be a bad honey-season, colonies dwindle from the fact, that when no honey is being gathered the queen ceases to lay eggs, and the natural mortality among the bees reduces their number rapidly. Feeding will remedy this.

2. A queen becomes too old to lay enough eggs to keep up the strength of the colony. The remedy is to furnish a young queen and destroy the old one.

3. Colonies from many causes become queenless. The remedy—give the bees a queen, or means to rear one.

4. A queen fails in becoming fertilized, and produces only drones. Substitute a fertile queen.

5. If honey is very abundant and the bees have no room to store it anywhere else, they will fill up the brood cells, even destroying the eggs and brood in them, and leave the queen no place to lay. By Fall we have a hive full of honey and not enough bees to guard it. The remedy here is to use the melextractor, or give more room in the proper place.

6. If bees be permitted to swarm more than once, or swarming is late, a colony may fail to recover its strength. This may be remedied by returning the swarm, or by feeding.

Anything that will reduce the number of bees below a working standard, produces disorganization and places the colony at the mercy of the moth. In a majority of instances the bees would all die out without the assistance of the moth in hastening it.—D. L. ADAIR in *So. Farmer.*

Two Plowings before Seeding Wheat.

As the grass crop is to us in this section more important than the wheat crop, there can be no question, that a plowing as soon as possible after oats is off, and a second one immediately preceding wheat sowing, is very favorable to the successful germination and rooting of the grasses. The soil is made mellow and pulverized by the double plowing; *it is aerated*,—more points for absorption of atmospheric gases are presented—and because, when seeded down to grass, it remains so, often for many years, it is important, that when the opportunity offers for thorough plowing and stirring, these operations should be fully performed.

We believe, if a portion of the subsoil, which has never yet seen daylight, is also brought to the surface, and incorporated with the top-soil, it will often result in new and valuable combinations; and the increased depth will, so far as it goes, tend to prevent damage from drought, which we are more or less liable to every season.—*Practical Farmer.*

Of the utility of two plowings before seeding wheat, there is no doubt. It is practised in some of the best wheat-growing districts in Eastern Pennsylvania. We can add our own testimony in its favor, not only in regard to its beneficial effects upon the grass crop, but also upon the wheat crop.—ED. INTELLIGENCER.

Summer Pruning.

If we desire to improve the *form* of a fruit tree and get rid of some of the superfluous wood, we should prune in Winter; but if we desire *fruit* and a perfectly healed stump, we should prune from the 15th of June to the 20th of July. We have done this often with the happiest results. The fruit-buds form after this, and the operation suddenly cutting off its growth, produces buds; while the Winter or early Spring pruning will produce only *wood*.

In pruning ornamental trees in midsummer, the bark, instead of receding from the stump, grows over it, and in a few years will completely cover it and make a perfect amputation.

This pruning is done when the tree is taking its midsummer *siesta*, and then wakes up refreshed for another start, and the bark gradually steals over the stump as if ashamed of the shabby-looking exposure.

When the tree is in full leaf, and presents its full form to us, we can see exactly where the pruning should be done, in order that while the overgrowth may be removed, the symmetry of the tree may be preserved. Especially is this summer pruning to be preferred, first, to produce buds on fruit-bearing trees, as before stated; and second, when *large* limbs are to be removed.

Miscellaneous.

Wilmington Land Holders.

The St. Catherine's (Ont.) *Times*, August 11, says: It seems the great Springfield family are likely to become suddenly rich. The lawyers are at present "working up" a case which, when successfully concluded, will give the heirs of the late Charles Christopher Springer, great grand-father to Moses Springer, M. P. P., for North Waterloo, a legacy of about $80,000—not a bad "take" a printer would say. It appears that this Charles G. Springer was a native of the State of Delaware, where he had large possessions. Something over 100 years ago he leased 800 acres of land to the Episcopal Church there for a term of ninety-nine years, after which it was to fall back to his legal heirs. This land now comprises the greater part of the city of Wilmington, and is of very great value.

The way it happened to pass into private hands we understand is as follows: The trustees of this time, seeing that the family had been scattered by the troublous times of the Revolution, some of whom being loyalists came to Canada, illegally sold this estate and left for Europe. The heirs are quite numerous in Canada, many of them quite well to do, and they have undertaken to investigate the matter before the United States Supreme Court. From what we hear the matter is assuming a very practical, clear and plausible shape. While we admit that a matter of this kind may cause numerous hardships to those who imagine they are real estate owners, and, perhaps, have the earnings of a lifetime invested in this way, we must congratulate our old friend in North Waterloo, and his numerous relatives, on the bright prospect of becoming millionaires. We are sure they will make good use of the money when it comes, which can't be said of many who become suddenly rich.

Gypsies.

An old gentleman in Polk county, Missouri, of considerable wealth, was sometime since duped in the following manner, as related in the Bolivar *Free Press*: A band of gypsies appeared in the neighborhood, remaining several weeks. A woman belonging to the party, made the acquaintance of the old gentleman, and communicated to him the startling intelligence that a large amount of treasure was concealed on his place, and that, by obeying her instructions, he could secure it. This he agreed to do. She then informed him that he must deposit all his money in a certain place. After a few days the whereabouts of the treasure would be revealed to him. He accordingly deposited the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars in a hiding-place known only to himself and the gypsy. When several days had passed, she again appeared unto him, stating that her incantations would not work, and assigning as a reason that he failed to deposit all of his money in the hiding-place, as stipulated. He then added seventy-seven dollars more to the amount, but still the spell which was to result in laying bare the hidden wealth proved unsuccessful. He then agreed to let the gypsy take the package of money into her keeping, in order to facilitate her conjurations. She kept it several days, then returned with the entire amount, and they counted it over together. The gypsy then informed him he must, to complete the charm, secrete the package once more, for a period of ten days; that he must not, in the meantime look at or go near it. This was assented to, and the package was once more carefully sealed up and committed to his care. When ten days had expired he proceeded to the place of deposit, found the package as he had placed it, but on opening it was amazed to discover that it contained nothing but scraps of old newspapers. He sought the gypsy woman at her usual haunt, but the entire party had "folded their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stolen away."

It is reported in Ottawa that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will reside there for "a lengthened period," and the Governor General's residence is being prepared for them.

A man named Langdon, living in East Frankford, near Ilion, N. Y., killed his wife and then hanged himself, on Monday night. The cause of the tragedy is supposed to have been his wife's refusal to deed her property to him.

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 none 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 attention 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 disease with which we are afflicted. Nearly every other person you meet is 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 somewhere encountered influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the fond pleadings of the thousands to whom suffer tings 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 sufferings of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and consolation to thousands more. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are compound wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spiritous ingredients. The ingredients which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for the delicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging a drunkard in a taste or desire for inebriating beverage, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be BENEFICIAL ONLY in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties in mature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, rendering the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD, cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed, and of that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. Its solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spiritious agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies, this Tonic will prove a BLESSING.

Facts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens. Its action upon the Digestive Organs is such, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pallid cheek with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives to youth the vivacity, the buoyancy of spirits, the elasticity of step, so natural to youthful years, but so frequently destroyed by the follies and indiscretions of youth. It gives to the aged a new and gladsome career. But the Hooflands benefactions to the human race are not confined to the enfeebled. It is to the MAN OF LITERATURE or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popularity not because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence a pill or two of the Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while any where six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin *acts directly on the Liver*, stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. Built to act upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an agreeable and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting and griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two or an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be relied upon as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give to it and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid's health.

Dr. Hoofland having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one medicine for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures affected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headaches, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance, procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a dressing of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

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.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

☞ *These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.*

dec21-2tawdaw2m w

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1871, trains will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue.

For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesday and Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., Oxford at 6:05 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Mondays at 5:15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Mondays at 8:32 A. M. only.

On Sundays, train leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3:40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
a26-1yw17 General Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON.—LETters Testamentary on the estate of John Benson, late of Mount Joy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BENSON,
Executrix.
H. B. SWARR, Attorney. j26-6tw

RAILROAD BONDS.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

Issued by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY CO.

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

On a Completed Road in Profitable Operation, AT 90 AND INTEREST.

ALSO,

8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Company,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

On Completed Road at

95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these Bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 WALL STREET, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

REED, McGRANN & CO., LANCASTER.
HORACE RATHVON, "
BAIR & SHENK, "
J. C. MUHLENBERG, "
REED & HENDERSON, "
STEHMAN, CLARKSON & CO., "
D. G. SWARTZ, "
JACOB BAUSMAN, "
WM. L. PEIPER, "

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. jy15-1ddaw

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ON A COMPLETE TRUNK LINE.

FREE OF GOVERMENT TAX.

Price, 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The subscriber has been repeatedly over the route of this road which is the best part of Iowa, the most fertile land, and thickly settled. It at present earns more than 12 per cent. on the mortgage, and the earnings must largely increase. I consider the Bonds perfectly safe, and the cheapest of any now in market of the same security. At the present rates they yield nine per cent. in currency. The old issues of Government Bonds will soon be gradually paid in gold, and holders cannot make a better or more profitable exchange than for these Bonds.

For further information, and circulars call on DAVID G. SWARTZ,
aug2-1wd&2tw* 38 North Duke street.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PIGGOT, of Baltimore.
DR. J. HAYCKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

A. J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
F. F. WHERRY, Lima, Ohio.
R. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseases of the Blood; and to the afflicted we say Try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
aug1-1ydeod4w Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG MEN

Desiring a successful start in Business Life attend Eastman College—the oldest, best and most reasonable practical School in the United States, and the only one providing situations for graduates. Address for Catalogue of 3,000 in business and full particulars,

H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D.,
apr26-8mw17 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.

PILES OF ALL KINDS *perfectly* and *permanently* CURED, without *pain, danger, caustics* or *instruments* by

WM. A. McCANDLISS, M. D.,

NO. 2001 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Who can refer you to over 1,200 cases cured in Philadelphia alone. We desire to say to those afflicted, there is positively no *deception* in the *cure* of these DISEASES, it matters not how *long or severely* you have been *afflicted*, you can *cure* you. We also cure Fistula, Fissure Prolapsus, Strictures and Ulceration of the lower bowel. Come you that are suffering, we will not *deceive you*. We have patients from almost every State in the Union and from Europe. We have treated these diseases for twenty years without a failure. apr20—yw17

THE NEW DISCOVERY

IN CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

DR. E. F. GARVIN'S

SOLUTION AND COMPOUND ELIXIR

OF

TAR.

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,

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

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 different from all others.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

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

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!

ALSO, A

VOLATILE SOLUTION OF TAR

For INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery for the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in

All Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.

THE COMPOUND

TAR AND MANDRAKE PILL,

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

Send for Circular of POSITIVE CURES to your Druggist, or to

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
m21-6mw-3mw&3meow 110 E. 22 St., New York.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Russel, Musselman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors.

A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL.

They return their thanks to their numerous friends for their extended patronage to them, and bespeak for their successors a continuance of the same.

J. R. RUSSEL,
H. B. MUSSELMAN,
J. W. HUSEY,
W. G. BENDER.

Lancaster, Aug. 7, 1871. 1md1&w2&3mw

A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL HAVING PURchased the stock of the late firm of Russel, Musselman & Co., will keep on hand a full stock of goods in their line, to which they invite the attention of their customers. Constantly on hand a stock of

HEATERS, STOVES AND RANGES,

OF ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS

BUILDING MATERIAL,

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, HARDWARE,

GLASS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

au7 1md1&w2&3mw A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL.

SPECTACLES.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!

BY THE USE OF

PYKE'S

PARABOLA SPECTACLES!

MANUFACTURED AT UTICA, N. Y.

A. A. HUBLEY,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

LANCASTER, PA.,

Is appointed Agent for the sale of the above celebrated spectacles.

Persons wearing glasses or those in need of them, will do well to call, for in every case we guarantee to suit the sight perfectly.

au9-1ydaw

COACH-MAKERS.

PHILIP DOERSOM,

(Successor to Steigerwalt & Doersom,)

MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, MARKET WAGONS, &c.

Carriages, &c., always on hand and made to order. All work warranted. Repairing done at short notice.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND,
East King street, half-square from the Court House.
my10 1vdaw

EDGERLEY & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS

MARKET STREET,

IN REAR OF

MARKET HOUSES, LANCASTER, PA.

We keep on hand and make up to order the cheapest, latest and neatest styles—such as PHAETONS, BUGGIES, MARKET WAGONS and CARRIAGES of every description.

The secret of our success is that we are all *Practical Mechanics* of different branches of the business. We ask a trial and guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. jy12-3mw23

E. EDGERLEY. J. SHAUD, J. H. NORBECK

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A FARM AND IRON-ORE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his valuable and well-cultivated

FARM OF 160 ACRES,

in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the State Road, 1½ miles from the Buck. There is running water in every field. The place has on it a Large and Valuable IRON-ORE MINE, which is now worked. Come and see it; or for further information call on or address

B. BYRN,
aug1-1td&1tw Buck P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa.

VALUABLE STORE STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber, failing in health, wishes to retire from business, and takes this method of offering his valuable STORE STAND, for sale or rent, on reasonable terms, situate in Pleasant View, Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., 4 miles southeast of the Ephrata Railroad Station.

Possession, if desired, will be given on the first day of October, 1871.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to or address

A. M. MARTIN,
au9-4tw3* Reidenbach's Store, P. O. Lanc. co.

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale a Farm situated in Colerain township, Lancaster county, known as the Jacob Eckman property, on the west branch of the Octoraro creek, near to Pusey's Mill, containing

258 ACRES

Patented Land, 200 being in a high state of cultivation, the balance under timber. The farm land is divided into convenient and well fitted for good fences. The buildings consist of a good Two-storied Frame House, well finished and in good repair, a Double Corn Crib, 30 by 60 feet, with large Straw Shed attached, a large Hog House; also a frame house, having been used for a school-house, a lime-kiln, and other improvements.

This farm is very well suited for dairying purposes, having a large creek bottom meadow, and near to railroads.

Any one wishing to see the property, will be shown the same, by calling on the proprietor, one mile from the place. Further information may be had by addressing the subscriber at Mechanics' Grove Post-office, Lancaster county, Pa. Terms accommodating.

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH.

FOR SALE, THE "OLD STRICKLER FARM," near Columbia, Lancaster county, ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Joseph R. Black, in Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, one of the finest and best productive Farms in Lancaster county, the "Old Strickler Farm," situate in West Hempfield township, within one mile of the Borough of Columbia, and on the line of the Lancaster and Columbia Turnpike, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES,

More or less, adjoining lands of John L. Wright, dec'd., Jacob H. Strickler, and others. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Brick Mansion HOUSE, BANK BARN and STONE HOUSE, a large SWISSER BARN, and BRICK TENANT HOUSE, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib, and other outbuildings, all in good order, each, Straw-Shed, about one hundred feet long, large new Pig-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice-House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 100 Apple Trees planted in 1866, and bearing fruit. Also a large number of other bearing fruit trees. There is a Well of never-failing Water at the house; also a cistern of large capacity. Water will be put in the house through the entire place from east to west, with three good Springs in different fields.

The land is under high cultivation, the buildings and fencing in good condition, and the whole farm is well adapted to the production of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order, with two good lime kilns in close proximity to them.

This farm is within one mile of Columbia, on the Lancaster Pike, and close to a number of extensive iron furnaces.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, residing in Columbia, or on George M. Kline, in the City of Lancaster.

M. M. STRICKLER.
aug9-6t&2

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY, IN PENN TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1871.

The undersigned, Assignee of Henry Plasterer and Wife, will sell at public sale, on the premises, situated in Penn township, Lancaster county, at the intersection of several public roads with the public road leading from Manheim to Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that valuable Tavern Property, located as afore-aid, and known as

"THE UNIONVILLE HOTEL,"

lately kept by Henry Plasterer, but now occupied by Jacob Mellinger, consisting of a Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 1¾ ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a large Two-story Frame Tavern House, Bar Room, K