Farm and Household.

PERSEVERANCE.

A swallow in the spring
Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth and straw and leaves.

Day after day she toiled
With patient art, but ere her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought,
But, not cast down, forth from the place she flew,
And with her mate fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.

But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste
And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart was kept,
And toiled again,—and last night, hearing calls,
I looked,—and lo! three little swallow slept
Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is here, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust, or plan?
Have faith, or struggle on!

—*R. S. Andros.*

Some Cases in Point—Clean Seed.

There has been considerable discussion of late in regard to thick and thin seeding of grain. Many persons contend that too much seed is usually sown or planted, by most farmers; while others with equal certainty assert that a more liberal amount of seed sown would be productive of a larger aggregate in the yield. Both parties are doubtless correct in many instances, as all observing farmers know by experience. Some seasons, and on some soils, comparatively thin seeding will give as good returns at harvest as where more seed was sown; but such is not the universal rule, else thin seeding would be established as the best method.

At a meeting of the Onondaga Farmers' Club, December 13th, 1881, in the discussion on the subject of wheat culture, Mr. Geddes is reported as saying that the English sow three bushels of wheat to the acre. He believed that half a bushel properly sown was sufficient. Mr. Geddes does not tell how to sow the half bushel properly, or what the fitting of the ground should be, while every intelligent farmer knows that the fitting of the soil for any crop, and especially for wheat, has much to do with the result. At the same meeting Mr. Edwards did not believe two bushels of wheat to the acre too much for any farm in Onondaga County. There seems to be considerable difference in the amount of wheat required to sow an acre in Onondaga County. Judging from my experience in wheat-growing, which, however, has not been extensive (a few acres yearly) I should much prefer two bushels to half a bushel, even after I had given the field to be sown the best preparation that in my judgment was necessary for producing the best crop the soil was capable of growing.

From past experience in wheat growing, I would, under the best of tillage on my farm, drill one and a half bushels to the acre, if sowed in good season. If through any delay the season was a little late at seeding, I would add another peck at the seeding to obviate any deficiency there might be in the tillering if an unfavorable season should follow, as is sometimes the case. During the past year there was ample proof in my immediate neighborhood in favor of the thickest seeding, and in each case thickest seeding was judged the best yield, and where kept separate gave the most bushels to the acre at threshing. One field of about seven acres was drilled in early in September, with one bushel and three pecks to the acre; the other, of about the same size, was drilled about the middle of the month, intending to drill one bushel and a half to the acre, but by mistake the drill was used as for oats and barley, thus putting in about three bushels or more to the acre. The piece was nearly half drilled in that manner, when the drill was properly adjusted and the desired amount drilled on the remainder. The owner at harvest time told the writer that he thought the wheat would yield the most to the acre on the portion of the field that was most thickly seeded; and this judgment was formed after the wheat was cut and in shock in the field.

Another piece was on the farm of the writer, and was drilled one and a half bushels of wheat to the acre about the 20th of September, the latest of the pieces alluded to. All the fields were where the oats had been grown in 1880. Each field was filled by one plowing, and harrowed nicely before drilling, with a light surface manuring of well-rotted manure on one piece over the entire field; the other piece had a few loads spread on a portion of the field where the soil was the thinnest, and about half of the piece grown by the writer was manured, and the other half had a dressing of 200 pounds of superphosphate to the acre, drilled in the wheat. Each field was well manured on the sod, and planted to corn in 1879, and all produced large crops of corn that year; all were dry, gravelly ground, and produced excellent crops of wheat the past season—two of them fully 40 bushels to the acre, of very nice, clean wheat, fit for seed. The crop on my farm was the best, I think, I ever raised, fully 35 bushels to the acre, and to all appearances had I sown one bushel and three pecks of seed, there would no doubt have been fuly five bushels more to the acre. Perhaps if I had sown my wheat two or three weeks sooner the crop would have been larger. The crop appeared rather thin on the ground from the time it came up till it was harvested.

Two of the fields were sown with a kind of wheat called the Jarvis. The other was sown with the Treadwell. The wheat had a similar appearance, except that the Jarvis is a bald wheat. Part of these large crops was doubtless due to sowing clean seed. Before seeding time the writer was so convinced that farmers often lose more than supposed by sowing foul seeds with the good, that he purchased a new fanning mill to clean seeds in a better manner than heretofore, and the wheat sown was cleaned satisfactorily in this mill, taking out all foul seed and the small inferior kernels of wheat. Farmers should by all means sow only clean seed, on well prepared lands, whether they sow little or much, and the crops will be much better by such care.—*Country Gentleman.*

PARSNIP OYSTERS.—Boil parsnips until tender and mash well. To a pint of mashed parsnips add a tablespoonful of butter, three well-beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and enough flour to hold the mixture together. Make into small flat balls and fry in butter until brown.

Does Farming Pay?

Does farming pay? Is it not the source of all individual wealth; the foundation of our prosperity? It is true farmers do not get large salaries; not many of them are millionaires; wealth does not come in upon them like water into a leaky boat. They generally give an equivalent for what they get, and learn the real value of a dollar by the amount of labor they give acquiring it. Sometimes the tide of events turns in their favor.

Like men in other occupations, we hear most about the rich and the successful. It is far better to leave a treasure of kind thoughts, righteous actions and hallowed memories, than to leave a million dollars if they were acquired by taking advantage of the gracious and unsuspecting, who disdain to choose honor for wealth. Men that amass fabulous fortunes rapidly, by cheating better men than themselves, are not good men to set before our young farmers as examples.

True, lasting and real success is enjoyed where a class of men like farmers do well in the aggregate and during their whole lives of industry and economy, are safe and solvent, and never need a bankrupt law to protect them. When periods of commercial disaster sweep over the land and the mercantile establishments and business men go down like reeds before the blast, farmers stand like apple trees in their orchards, shaking down fruit during all the storm, and gaining strength of root and vigor of fibre, while battling with the breeze.

Sanitary Hints.

It is easier to keep one's health than to regain it when once lost. And yet on this point how careless and negligent some people are. Here are a few rules which will commend themselves at once at every ones common sense, and need but to be recalled to be more generally observed. Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold air. Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered, and the chest also well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; always warm by a fire nine or ten minutes before going to bed. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment, for it is dangerous to health and even to life. When hoarse speak as little as possible until it is recovered from, as the voice may be permantly lost, or difficulties of the throat produced. Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating. When going from a warm atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs. Always avoid standing on the ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind or draught. Keep the body in motion after any violent exercise while cooling off. An observance of these few simple rules will save many a doctor's bill, and not infrequently life itself.

There are thousands of good farms in every State in the Union whose market value is greatly detracted from by easily removed and really inexcusable blemishes which are allowed to mar their appearance. They seem like little things, and yet they invariably strike the eye of the discriminating buyer. There is no need in particularizing in this connection, further than to illustrate our meaning. For the lack of a day or two spent in repairs, what might, without additional cost for material be an excellent fence, is allowed to stand for years a tumbledown ruin. For the lack of a little ditching, a valuable spring makes a swamp and a breeder of malaria. For the lack of a few nails or a hinge, gates are swagging at every field entrance on the farm. Stones are scattered over the fields which, gathered together, would make good walks all over the place. But these are only a few things. Many other things will suggest themselves to the reader, which labor alone would radically change. Though seeming trifles, matters of this kind will soon affect the market value of a farm to the extent of five or ten dollars an acre.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

TEA BISCUIT.—Sift four pounds of flour into a large wooden bowl; make a cavity in the centre of the flour, and stir in slowly one pint of lukewarm milk, with half a pint of good yeast, using just enough flour to make the yeast and-milk into a batter of the consistency of rich cream. Cover this over and let it stand for two hours; then cut up one pound of good butter into one pint of warm milk, with a little salt; now mix all the ingredients together, work well, dust the top with flour and let stand one hour; after which make the dough into biscuits, about the size of an egg; butter the baking tins and lay the biscuits in rows about three inches apart; place in a warm situation to rise, and, as soon as light, bake them to a nice brown, in a hot oven; as soon as they are taken from the oven wash over the tops with a soft brush dipped in milk.

VEGETABLE CURRY.—Cut some onions into thin slices, and fry them a good brown in butter, add a breakfast cupful of milk, in which a teaspoonful of curry powder has been mixed; let all boil together for twenty minutes, stirring the whole time; then add the vegetable previously parboiled, and let the whole simmer by the side of the fire for about an hour. Potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, and turnips can be used, but broad beans alone make a delicious curry.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—The requisites are two pounds of flour, four eggs, a pound and a half of butter, some ginger, caraway seeds, caraway seeds, citron, half a pint of cream, some milk and a little yeast. Mix the butter with the flour, beat up the eggs, add the cream, put ginger, caraway seed and citron to taste, then three teaspoonfuls yeast and milk enough to make it of a right thickness. Beat all thoroughly together with a spoon, set it before the fire to rise, and when it has risen drop it in cakes upon tins and bake them.

CLEANING TINWARE.—The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened or dirty ware can be made to look as well as new.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper, and was a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper call d on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has caused quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headach s; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, in the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good-day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousand. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I have Bright's disease of the Kidneys,*' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city poin'ed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it."

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed to humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered one of the questions that was propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The stanning of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—The undersigned, a member of the staff of Forney's *Progress*, has been a sufferer for years with kidney troubles. The use by him of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been followed by beneficial results.

W. W. Brady

I know the gentleman whose signature is above, Mr. W. H. Brady, and I can say that any statement made by him deserves to be considered the exact truth.

W. Forney

ROCHESTER N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

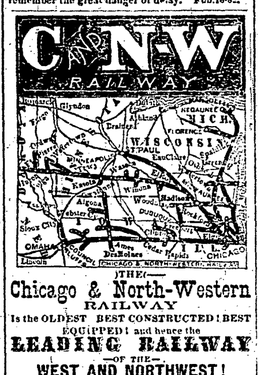
H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. G. Hendrick

(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If anyone who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. Feb.16-82.



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Towanda, Sept. 22, 1881.

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PROPHYLACTIC FLUID!

SMALL POX ERADICATED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick Persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure Air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To Purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
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Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured in a short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In cases of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An **Antidote for Animal** or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
Yellow Fever Eradicated.

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

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Disinfectant and Purifier.

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February 24, 1882.

PHOSPHATE FOR SALE.—Mr. A. B. Smith, of Ulster, Pa., is agent for Bradford County for the sale of Bowker's Grain Phosphate, acknowledged by those who have used it to have no superior as a fertilizer for all kinds of crops. For particulars address

feb-w5. A. B. SMITH, Ulster, Pa.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Killed by the Indians.

We are in receipt of a marked copy of the Plattsmouth (Neb.) *Daily Journal* of February 11th, containing the following, purporting to give the particulars of the death of E. B. Cole, formerly a resident of this place, and familiarly known here as "Bachelor Cole:

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 2, 1882.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Please publish the following: E. B. Cole from Towanda, Pa., and myself went up into Dakota to look for a farm. We came in contact with three Indians, and Cole was captured. I hid myself in a ditch and they didn't find me. I suppose they killed Cole. He came to Nebraska about one year ago, his folks live there. I am going to my home in Buffalo. Please have your exchanges publish this, as Cole's friends live in Nebraska, but I don't know where. B. J. WADE, Buffalo, N. Y.,

The Mr. E. B. Cole named above has a cousin living in Plattsmouth, who handed us the above clipping from the Omaha *Republican*. His name is N. R. Cole, and he was lately connected with the Dorchester *Star*. He supposed his cousin to be in Omaha, until he saw the above.—*Plattsmouth Journal.*

PLEASE send me six bottles Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. I never used a medicine that did me so much good as this. IRA TAYLOR, Rolland, Mich.

$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. 1 yr.

I shall wed a fair esthetic,
Quite regardless of expense,
I shall ask if that she's utter,
And in all things quite late so.
Limp, of course, and lank she must be,
Clad in minor tones of green,
Consummately soulful, earnest,
Must she be, my precious queen.

We shall feast on lilies daily,
Quaffing draughts of beauty fair,
With a dish of ferns on Sunday,
Or a peacock's feather rare;
Thus shall flow our lives forever,
Like two gently gurgling rills,
Breathing posey and twaddle,
And her dad shall foot the bills.

—*Andrew's Queen.*

HENRY & JOHNSON'S Arnica and Oil Liniment is the best family Liniment made.

A Voice From the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLILAND.

July 25, 1878. Pittsburg, Pa.

—*People's Advocate.*

OYSTER OMELETTE.—Whisk six eggs to a stiff froth, then add by degrees, a cup of cream or milk, beat them well together, season with pepper and salt to taste; have ready one dozen fine oysters cut them in half. Pour the egg into a pan of hot butter, and drop the oysters over it as equally as possible; fry a light brown and serve at once. It should never be turned.

I caught a severe cold, and remembering you told me to use "Downs' Elixir," I bought a bottle and in less than three days my cough and sore throat had vanished! *It's good.* PUBLISHER.

New Market, N. H., Advertiser.

"KANSAS PRAISING IT.

"While I was in Topeka last Winter, said the Hon. Arthur Edgington, "I had a pretty rough time of it. I got a bad cold, and, then that not being sufficiently severe, I was also attacked with rheumatism. This pain was in my left shoulder. At times I almost writhed in agony. I tell you sir, that the paid could not have been greater had my shoulder been screwed up in a vise. I was utterly helpless, and felt like I was destined to remain in that condition indefinitely. My friends and a physician were generous in their prescriptions and my room soon became a miniature apothecary shop. But nothing did me any good. One day some one told me I was enduring a great deal of needless pain when I could invest fifty cents in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and be cured. I invested in a bottle of the Oil, rubbed it on my shoulder twice, and in two days forgot that I ever had rheumatism. Yes, that is a great remedy, and no mistake. They can't say too much in favor of its healing power."

The above was uttered by Mr. Edgington while sitting in the porch of the La Gonda House, at Columbus, the other evening, and was overheard by an escaped reporter, who is traveling over the country incog. Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Edgington is one of the most widely known men in Kansas, figuring prominently in politics, and acting as the responsible agent of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. Upon subsequently asking Mr. Edgington's acquaintance the reporter was assured that all he had heard was true, and he was at liberty to use it in the papers.—*Oswego (Kansas) Democrat.*

LEHIGH VALLEY

—AND—

PENN. & NEW YORK RAIL ROADS

Arrangement of Passenger Trains to take effect JANUARY 1, 1882.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD.			
15	9	7	3	STATIONS.	8	30	2	12
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
2 03	7 20	....	7 15	Niagra Falls	1 05	9 15	1 08	9 40
2 50	8 2	....	9 20	Buffalo	11 40	10 25	38	00
5 15	1005	....	....	Rochester	9 50	6 20	9 40	....
6 20	1165	....	....	Lyons	8 40	....	8 50	....
6 25	1131	....	....	Geneva	7 41	....	8 00	....
8 33	1 03	....	....	Ithaca	6 10	....	6 40	....
3 15	1165	....	....	Auburn	8 00	....	9 25	....
3 50	4 35	....	....	Owego	5 30	....	6 25	....
9 10	4 5	9 00	3 45	Elmira	3 25	12 40	5 15	2 15
9 45	2 10	9 40	4 15	Waverly	4 45	11 50	3 20	1 20
10 10	5 20	10 00	4 30	Sayre	4 40	11 45	3 03	1 25
10 15	2 34	10 05	4 34	Athens	4 30	11 34	5 10	1 15
....	....	10 15	....	Milan	....	11 26	....	1 06
....	....	10 25	....	Ulster	....	11 17	4 55	12 57
10 46	3 00	10 45	5 05	TOWANDA	3 58	11 05	4 43	12 46
....	....	10 54	3 13	Wysauking	....	10 54	....	12 37
....	....	11 00	5 25	Stag Grange	....	10 48	....	12 31
....	....	11 10	5 25	Rumerfield	....	10 37	....	12 24
....	....	11 10	....	Frenchtown	....	10 27	....	12 17
....	4 30	11 30	5 45	Wyalusing	3 00	9 44	3 03	12 05
11 42	3 57	11 59	6 03	Laceyville	3 02	9 30	3 46	11 51
....	....	11 55	6 07	Skin's Eddy	....	9 43	....	11 45
....	....	12 10	6 23	Meshoppen	....	9 27	3 27	11 29
....	....	12 16	6 28	Mehoopany	....	9 24	....	11 22
12 23	4 35	1 00	7 10	Tunkhan'ck	2 15	8 55	3 01	10 52
....	....	1 10	7 20	La Grange	....	8 45	....	10 45
....	....	1 24	7 33	Falls	....	8 27	....	10 32
1 05	5 10	1 45	8 05	L&B Junc'n	1 35	8 01	2 25	10 10
1 35	5 30	2 20	8 35	Wilk-Barre	1 00	7 30	2 03	9 45
3 45	7 35	4 50	11 00	M'ch Chunk	11 05	....	11 55	7 25
4 41	8 29	5 53	12 00	Allentown	10 05	....	10 54	6 24
5 00	8 45	6 00	12 15	Bethlehem	9 50	....	10 40	6 15
5 30	9 00	6 40	12 55	Easton	9 20	....	10 15	5 50
6 55	10 40	8 40	2 20	Phillad'lphia	8 00	....	9 00	4 15
8 05	....	9 15	3 35	New York	6 30	....	7 40	2 40
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

No. 32 leaves Wyalusing at 6:00 A.M., Frenchtown 6:14, Rummerfield 6:23, Standing Stone 6:31, Wysauking 6:40, Towanda 6:53, Ulster 7:06, Milan 7:16, Athens 7:25, Sayre 7:40, Waverly 7:55, arriving in Elmira at 8:50 A. M.

No. 31 leaves Elmira at 5:15 P.M., Waverly 5:50, Sayre 6:15, Athens 6:20, Milan 6:30, Ulster 6:40, Towanda 6:55, Wysauking 7:03, Standing Stone 7:14, Rummerfield 7:22, Frenchtown 7:32, arriving at Wyalusing 7:45 P. M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily. Sleeping cars on trains 8 and 15 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia and between Lyons and New York without changes. Parlor cars on Trains 2 and 9 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia without change, and through coach to and from Rochester via Lyons.

WM. STEVENSON, Supt.

Sayre, Pa., Jan. 2, 1882. P. & N. Y. R. R.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Justin Morley, late of Burlington township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

JOB MORLEY, Executor.

Burlington, Pa., February 9, 1882-6w*.

Medical.

SWAYNES OINTMENT

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, SORES, PIMPLES, RING WORM, &c. FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a speedy, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

Diphtheria.

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS' P