



SALMAGUNDI.

MATRIMONY.
 1.—That man must lead a happy life.
 2.—Who's free from Matrimonial chains?
 3.—Who is directed by a wife?
 4.—Is sure to suffer for his pains.

1.—Adam could find no solid peace.
 2.—When Eve was given for a mate.
 3.—Until he saw a woman's face.
 4.—Adam was in his happy state.

1.—In all the female face appear,
 2.—Honor, deceit and pride;
 3.—Truth, darling of heart sinners,
 4.—Never's known in woman to reside.

1.—What tongue is able to muffle,
 2.—The falsehood that in women dwell;
 3.—The worth in woman's behove,
 4.—Is almost imperceptible.

1.—Cured be the foolish man, I say,
 2.—Who changes from his singleness;
 3.—Who will not yield to woman's sway,
 4.—Is sure of perfect blessedness.

To advocate the ladies' cause, read the bulletins in which they are engaged.

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JOHN H. DIMOCK,
 Attorney at Law. Office on Trumper Street, has done well at his office.

M. L. TRUESDALE,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Great Bend, Pa. Office with Col. E. Lusk.

PETER DECKER, ESQ.

To all the world—Greeting. Know ye

that John Smith and Peggy Myers are

by certified to go together and do as old

folks does, any where inside of copper

or coper, and when my commission comes I

am to marry em good, and date em back.

O. M. R.

[ss.] Justice Peace.

Why do men need charters to carry on a
 business any more than for mer-
 chandise or digging potatoes? Will any
 one tell us? Toledo Beep.

Why? Because they want something

to step between individual responsibility

and no responsibility. Give men a charter

and they are not responsible as citizens for

offenses against justice; they are only re-
 sponsible as a Bank. And Banks have

either bodies to be kicked nor souls to be
 damned! —Cin. Inq.

WHAT THE LADIES DO IN LIMA.—It is

an uncommon sight to see a pretty, delicate

Limassine lady, purchasing in the

open cigar-booth vigorous cigars, such as

would stagger the nerves of some of our

air and thereby induce disease. Before

planting I expose the seed for a week or

so on the sunny side of a fence, or out

building, covering them carefully over at

night to prevent being frost, and plan-

them while I cover with a cover.

This is a very simple implement, and is

made thus: Two pieces of plank, two

inches thick, six wide and three and a half

feet apart, are attached at one end by an

iron hinge so as to admit of the instrument

being contracted or expanded at pleasure.

At the narrow end, a portion of the wood

is cut, one from one-fourth of the dis-

tance forward, to the extreme, leaving

just enough at the point to hold the hinge.

The wide end, in the forward part, and is

kept expanded by a cross bar to which the

horse gear and handles are attached. This,

when drawn longitudinally of the furrows,

draws on the dirt, and the scarred opening,

behind, leaves a ridge over the potatoes, of

uniform depth and width. The inner sides

of the main pieces ought to be protected

by thin plates of iron, extending half an

inch below the edges, and running the en-

tire length. One of these "crotors" will

pay its cost in a single day. Germantown

Austria.

Potato Rot.—We know one circum-

stance which induces us to think the pota-

to rot is caused, and may be prevented by

particular properties of soil. Some twenty-

five years ago mother removed to a vil-

lage property which had been rented for a

length of time, and had a five-year accu-

mulation of coal-cinders in the yard. It

is in a locality where our bituminous coal

is delivered at four cents a bushel, where

three, even four hundred bushels per an-

num will be burned in one room, giving

about fifty bushels of cinders for every

bushel of coal. So, the stock of cinders

was an important deposit, and it became a

serious matter to get rid of them. Belong-

ing to the premises was a "potato patch"

sixty by a hundred feet. This was exhaus-

ted, worked out, and to this mother had

her coal cinders removed. They covered

it over in a thick layer, and folks predicted

nothing would grow in that ash heap. She

had it plowed very deep to get rid of as

many as possible from the surface. The

first year, it brought a reasonable crop of

potatoes, the next a better one, and the

third a better still, and as we made cinders

year by year, they were put on the potato

patch. We should, now, be afraid to tell

the yield of potatoes, the quantity and

quality which came of that patch year af-

ter year. We only weighed a single pota-

to from it, or rather a cluster grown togeth-

er, which weighed four pounds and ten

ounces, and the yield was always a qual-

ity scarcely inferior to the Irish potato,

while those grown across the fence were

watery and bad. Well, so far as we know

there have been potatoes raised on that

patch from that day even up to now—what

ever cinders are made at the house, go to

that spot, with very little animal ma-

ture, and there never has been any rot.

On both sides, where the ground

does not differ in position, and is only sep-

arated by a fence, the potatoes rotted.

What there was a general potato rot all

over the neighborhood, and our people and

other large farmers had potatoes upon the

hill and down in the valley, in new ground

and did to try which would do best and all

did worse. —Sal. Visiter (Pittsburg).

FARMER'S COLUMN.

New Method of Planting Potatoes.

Mr. Editor:—The opinion has generally prevailed, that the potato cannot be suc-
 cessfully grown without the assistance of large applications of energetic and strong manure. My experience, however, with this crop, since the prevalence of the "rot," has induced me to adopt a different opinion.

Finding that every instance where green, unfermented manure was applied, and even where gypsum was used as a substitute for oil and lime and those recently bro-
 ken up, the rot, or "murrain" as it is de-
 scribed in Europe, prevailed to a most

fearful extent, I have, for the last two years, planted my crop on green, unfermented manure, and even where gypsum was used as a substitute for oil and lime and those recently bro-
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