THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95x@94.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE new State Treasurer entered upon his official duties yesterday. It is to be hoped that this officer will take particular care so to administer the trust, which is now a second time committed to his hands, that he will not have reasons for again declining to be investigated by a Legislative Committee.

THE Treasury report for April is very satisfactory. The public debt was reduced by more than eleven and a half millions during the month, while the balance of cash on hand includes $82,000,000 of free gold, nearly $34,000,000 in certificates and about $7,000,000 of currency. This shows, for the month, a reduction of five millions in the certificates, and an increase of nearly eighteen millions in the actual coin assets. At this writing, we have not seen the exhibit in detail, but these leading figures afford satisfactory evidence that the Treasury is really stronger, and therefore better prepared for any contingencies likely to grow out of pending legislation, than at any previous period under the present administration.

CONSIDERING that it is about as near as the Pittsburgh *Commercial* is capable of approaching, to an honest and manly acknowledgement, of the errors of its comrades of the "honesty and reform" ring, the subjoined paragraph from its issue of May 2d does pretty well. But, as usual, we don't know which most to admire, the serene complacency with which our neighbor can aver that it sees something which has no actual existence, or the charming naïvete with which it suggests a "question" about the plainest facts in the world. For example:

> Precisely what some other portions of the two laws passed last winter concerning the duties of the Treasurer and the management of the public moneys mean, is not so clear to many minds after patient study. These laws were passed within a few days of each other, and it is a question whether or not they repeal each other's provisions. No doubt the Legislature intended to feed the case squarely and apply a corrective to the long existing abuses in this branch of the State Government, but it is not clear that it did not in some essential respects make a bad job of it.

REVENUE REFORM.

If we must have an amended tariff, and if the friends of protection in Congress are not strong enough to save the iron interest from the assault, of the free-traders we should decidedly prefer the JUDD bill to the mangled remains of the more elaborate measure of the committee, over which the House is still wrangling. The new proposition has the merit of brevity and great clearness. It is apparently intended as a compromise plan. It concedes a $6 rate on pig iron, which is a medium between the committee's rate and the figure last adopted by the House. The same policy governs Mr. Judd's proposition upon the manufactured forms of the metal. It offers that reduction of imposts upon articles of prime necessity, tea, coffee and sugar, which the people will insist upon before any other. It repeals those special taxes, in the internal revenue system, which, we are free to say, ought to be abolished. And it adopts the free-list of the Committee, adding only coal and hides, these being additional concessions to the manufacturing interests of the Eastern States. The iron interest was known, last fall, to contemplate the throwing overboard of the coal duty, to save itself. The result of the experiment has not apparently thus far met their expectations. The entire amount of revenue to be abated by the Judd bill, if adopted, must be fully $25,000,000. We doubt if the friends of protection shall need to show any favor to this proposition. We hope they will accept no compromises, but stand or fall by the regular bill before the House. We have no fear of disaster; the situation is only embarrassing because, under the rules, it may be protracted until patience is worn out, but our friends have only to remember that it is they who hold the key of the position, and that in its possession, under the law as it stands, it is their true policy to indicate, precisely as they have, just how much they ask and how much they can concede, and stand by it.

In the debate of Friday, Gen. SCHENCK has abundantly vindicated his faithful and able devotion to his trust, in charge of the Committee's bill. He has earned the hearty thanks of every friend of home industry.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

The proposition to confer citizenship, under a territorial government, upon the half civilized Indian tribes of the Southwest meets with marked favor in Congressional circles. The Standing Committee in each House approves it, and public opinion is steadily crystalizing in its support. Yet it may be too much to expect the adoption of the policy at the present session. It proposes a long step in advance of our previous experience, and may very wisely be submitted to that careful consideration which is certain to result in recommending this solution for many difficult points in the Indian question.

It must be admitted that the Choctaws, Cherokees and the small remnant of Creeks have attained a degree of civilization which has, for twenty years, mainly exempted them from any troublesome interest in that question. We hear as little of those tribes, except in the way of general intelligence, as we do of the French Canadians in the New Dominion. They have a local government, laws of their own, fixed habitations, a division of landed property, a school system. They have progressed from the nomadic into the agricultural stage. As tillers of the soil, as a law-abiding and peaceful people, they will compare most favorably in intelligence, in thrift and in every other social recommendation, with the population of the border provinces of Mexico, or of fully one-half of the "civilized" State of Texas. Life and property are safer to-day in the "Choctaw Nation" than in many of the average white communities of the extreme Southwest.

Since it has been seriously proposed to confer the same territorial citizenship upon the inhabitants of San Domingo, no friend of West Indian annexation can reasonably object to this absorption of our much more highly civilized Indian tribes. The territory of Oklahoma would include a population in all respects more eligible to enjoy civil rights, under the republic, than were the Mexicans of California and Santa Fe, whom we naturalized *en masse*, by treaty and act of Congress, twenty years ago. We can think of no political or ethnological objection to a similar incorporation of these tribes into the great body of the American people, which has not been already refuted in one or more instances within the national experience.

The new territory should be expanded, in its limits, so as to receive under its jurisdiction such other tribes as may, in time, be qualified for the same induction to civil rights. The Osages, Delawares and Pawnees, for example, are already nearly, if not quite, up to the mark. In Kansas and Missouri, these tribes suffer more than they improve from the actual contact with the white settlements now pressing upon them. And they are themselves in the way of our pioneers. These States are right in the path of the westward movement of our own race. We need the ground to be cleared of its aboriginal occupants, for the mutual benefit of each race. These tribes should be colonized into or upon the borders of the new Indian Territory, to be admitted as soon as may be to all its civic advantages. So, throughout the vast regions over which the white frontier advances towards the Pacific, from the Arkansas even to the line of the British possessions, are to be found other tribes, or isolated bands, which have been preserved, in a remarkable degree, from the extreme demoralizations too often attending contact with the superior race. These better elements should be eliminated from the mass, and removed to the farthest South-west, to enjoy the protection and to emulate the example of the still more advanced tribes.

The question is in effect, simply one of absorption or of extermination. The action now proposed at Washington puts the first alternative to a simple, reasonable and effectual test. It is sustained by every consideration alike of statesmanship or of humanity. It is the only practical shape in which that alternative has yet been presented. It would be as difficult to devise a more plausible scheme, as it would be to find a more appropriate application than is now invited by the Choctaws and their affiliated tribes. A quarter of a century ago we dreamed that we had forever disposed of the Indian question, by removing beyond the Mississippi all the tribes then remaining on this side of the great river. Again we have overtaken and stand face to face with a difficulty which is more embarrassing than ever before. It is painful, horrible to contemplate that continuance of the current policy which would mean perpetuity if it did not ensure, sooner or later, an extermination. Constant wars, an annual devastation of the frontier, an exacting and steady drain upon the Treasury, and a flagrant contempt for the censure of enlightened humanity all over the world—these make the steady harvest of costly shame which we reap each year from a policy which is no policy, except of indifference and cruelty. Let us end it, either by extermination, or by some statesmanlike and humane system for the redemption and elevation of these wretched dependents upon our mercy.

THE TALE OF AN ENVELOPE.

We copy, from a Philadelphia paper, the interesting story of a remarkable transaction in which two shriekers for "honesty and reform," chosen by Republicans votes from Western Pennsylvania, last October, to the Senate and House respectively, are reported to have figured, to the great scandal of their constituents, and to the reproach of the Commonwealth. The names, which we omit, may be ascertained by any sincere enquirer after the alleged facts. The story treats of the great contest over a Senatorial seat. Its result, and who profited by it, and how much, are they not written by our Philadelphia cotemporary, thus:

ARRANGING THE PRELIMINARIES—BIG FIGURES.

The contest lasted long and weary weeks. In the beginning of it the friends of Watt seemed to think that Senator **** was getting weak in their cause, and by some legerdemain he was approached to know "what was the matter." Long and confidential conferences were held, and it was proposed to give the virtuous Senator a "divvy" of $5,000, to "keep him straight" and faithful to his party. The unsophisticated must not suppose that contested cases are *always* decided upon their merits—for this is not so. The party which can "come down" the heaviest, generally carries the day, as Napoleon said of heavy artillery in war.

The matter was broached to the honorable Senator, and to the intense surprise of the party concerned in the negotiations, it was discovered that he *could get ten thousand dollars from the Democrats!* to go for Diamond, but if his Republican friends wanted to "hold him"—why—they must "go two thousand better!"

TWELVE THOUSAND AGREED UPON.

After some parleying, this sum was agreed upon, as the "consideration" for the Senator sticking to his party.

The honorable Senator named Mr. * * * * *, a Republican Representative as his "friend." (These "little matters" are always "fixed" through "mutual friends" in the confidence of both the contracting parties, so as not to compromise their principals.) A meeting was arranged in a private room of one of the Harrisburg hotels.

BUNN APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

It appears that Representative Wm. M. Bunn, of the Eleventh Legislative District (one of the shrewdest, sharpest and 'cutest little fellows ever sent to the Legislature from Philadelphia), was selected to conduct the negotiations on the part of the "party of the first part," who were to furnish the money to buy the Senator's vote.

WHAT OUR CLAIRVOYANT SAW.

The two gentlemen met. As it would not be honorable to betray confidence, we can assert decidedly that neither one ever "blowed" on the other, and, as it would be impossible to tell the story correctly without describing what transpired in that room, we had recourse to a clairvoyant, who detailed, with great minuteness, the "doings" inside, thusly:

First, the door was locked, and after a short chat, "without any reserve" Bunn produced a large official envelope, containing twelve $1,000 greenbacks. These were duly counted, to see that "everything was right." The report was, telegraphically, "O. K."

"That's pretty good rake," observed *** *** "I think I ought to have a divvy in that—don't you think so?" he remarked to Bunn.

"Just as you please," replied Bunn. "I have performed my part in the transaction, to deliver it to you, and I have nothing to say as to what disposition you shall make of it."

After some "chaffering," the disinterested ****** believing that a "slice of a cut loaf would not be missed," took one $1,000 bill from the package, and our clairvoyant alleges retained it for his services.

The envelope was then duly sealed—with red sealing wax, with a signet ring bearing the initials "W. B. M." and the handsome young Bunn was in the act of delivering it to ****** when—

Rap! rap! rap!—echoed from the locked door. Instantly the careful Bunn slipped the envelope into his breast pocket, and going to the door, unlocked it, and admitted a new comer, who poked his head in, and remarked, Paul-Pry like—

"Ah! beg pardon, gentlemen. Hope I don't intrude or interrupt any private business?—eh!"

"Oh! no—not at all," ejaculated Bunn and ****** in the same breath. "Sit down."

"No, no, I won't stay. I see you're engaged, but I hope you will pardon me for the intrusion."

"Certainly—certainly," quoth Bunn and his companion simultaneously.

The intruder departed, when Bunn took from his pocket *an* envelope, with a big seal on it, and handed it to the innocent and unsuspecting ******, who received it in joyful anticipation of another "divvy" out of the contents—perhaps. The understanding was that it was to be deposited in a bank in Harrisburg, subject to the order of Senator **** *this friend* ****** and it was stipulated that it was not to be opened till the Senator's vote was given for Watt.

"This condition," dryly remarked the careful Bunn, "is hardly necessary—but *you know, my dear Mr. ******, these things are never paid for till the work is done!*" Sagacious Bunn!

The parting scene between the two friends was truly affecting. It deserves to be immortalized on canvas, by the pencil of a Rothermel, or preserved in imperishable marble, in a group by Rogers. The outstretched hands—the cordial grasp—were almost too much for "Bunny." He nearly wept, as choking with emotion, he said to ******:

"Take it. It's all I could get! I wish it were twice as much"—(aside, the package was not worth *two cents!*) But we draw the curtain upon the scene. They ordered up a bottle of Dry Verzenay, and tossing up a bumper, separated.

THE SCENE CHANGES.

Faithful to the bargain, the envelope with the big seal was duly deposited in a highly respectable banking house in Harrisburg, to await the issue of the contest—one of the conditions of the contract being that the package was to be retained by the party of the first part, in the event of the Senator "going back" on them.

THE DISCOVERY.

Our readers are aware that good faith was kept—that **** "voted right," and that Watt was admitted—but they will be astonished when they are told that, on the package being delivered to and opened by a confidential friend of the Senator, it was found to be filled *with brown wrapping paper!*

SOLD! SOLD! SOLD!

There was a precious row when this discovery was made. The virtuous Senator charged his friend ****** with "going back" on him, and substituting the pieces of brown paper for the thousand dollar greenbacks which were found in the envelope. In vain did ****** protest his innocence! He was willing to swear by everything that was good, that *he saw* the money put in the package, and declared it was not out of his sight after the notes were put in till it was placed in his hands by the worthy Bunn. There must be *some* devilish trick about it—but he couldn't tell *how* it was—Signor Blitz or Professor Wyman *must* have spirited away the notes—or—happy thought!—perhaps some one in the bank had tampered with the envelope, abstracted the notes, and filled the vacuum with brown paper.

HERE'S WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

Our shrewd Representative returned the balance of the "spondulicks" to the rightful owners in less than hour. *Somebody* was minus $1000, which the "friend" so kindly took from the package, but the joke was such a good one that the deficit was promptly made up by those in the secret.

After reading this, will anybody deny that the members of our Legislature could beat the New Yorkers out of their boots? If they desire an investigating committee next winter, we shall be glad to give them all the particulars of this, and more of the same sort.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt's* leading article yesterday is called "The Cleverest Colored Man," and has Fred. Douglass for its subject, whom it praises at the expense of Senator Revels, "whose most noticeable excellence is the color of his skin." The reason of this unwonted praise the *Volksblatt* declares to be Douglass' recent declaration in favor of the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. This Bible question is the text of nearly half a dozen articles in the *Volksblatt*, which seems to be doing its best to get its readers excited about it.

Douglass' speech has also attracted the attention of the *Freiheit's Freund*, which hails his views on religious freedom as of the greatest importance, and likely to "influence the colored race far more than all the Puritans taken together." The *Freund* thinks that, after the first rapture wears off, the colored people will not allow themselves to be handled as one compact phalanx by the fanatics who now claim them. Although showing less heat, this journal is as strongly opposed to the Bible in the public schools as its neighbor, the *Volksblatt*. The *Freund* also calls upon the press of the country to demonstrate against the extravagant waste by Congress, of the public lands, and endorses heartily the speech upon this subject made recently by Representative Hollman:

The *Republikaner* has some able selections in lieu of editorials.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

AMATEUR FARMING

Is perhaps one of the most effectual and certain ways of spending and wasting money that anyone who has it to waste can hit on. And yet there is hardly a merchant or business man of any kind, to be met with, that has never tried it, but imagines, and often talks sentimentally upon the the pleasures *and profits* of farming—of a farm near town with a *good* tenant on it, to which they could drive out as often as they please, and get their supplies of good fresh *eggs*, butter, vegetables, &c., &c., "they will be so nice, and it will be such a saving, to have them always just when you want them, and nothing to pay," &c., &c. Yes indeed, this is a sweet delusion; and how many have tried it, and how many have found it what they fondly anticipated? We will venture the opinion that not one business man in one hundred, who runs a fancy farm by a tenant, and only looks after him occasionally, as circumstances will permit, but will lose money, from year to year, and often much larger amounts than would seem possible.

Not more than one man in ten, who has been bred and used to other business, but what will make a failure and loss in farming, when he undertakes it, and gives it his whole attention, and mainly for the reason he over-estimates its profit, and allows all he does to cost him by far too much. The odds and ends and out-goes of farming, the only one crop a year, is different from a merchant's or manufacturer's business, which, perchance, he turns over every month a profit; it pays less, and will not support so much expense, or may be extravagance, as merchandising or speculation. Yes, farming is a business over all others, that must cut its corners close, "loop off all needless outgoes, make everything count, and keep on with a steady hand, from year to year. The profits of the farm usually consist in the rise of his land per acre; and in the increased value of stock, tools, &c.; and occasionally of money at interest. The beginner in a new country, upon low-priced land, who has the tact and thrift to keep out of debt, must in the course of years, or a life time at least, become rich in a snug way, and withal give himself and family a good living as they go. But amateur farming at arms' length, by town gentlemen and ladies, who occasionally go out for a pleasure ride to see to it, never did nor ever will pay, except upon the wrong side of the ledger. As usually managed, every dozen eggs, and pound of butter, will cost one dollar, and everything else in proportion. Still, if wealthy people prefer spending money in this way, to spending it in traveling; or visiting watering places, there can be no particular objection to it. All that we would hope is to correct the notion that such farming can be made to pay a profit, in money; the old adage is against it: he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

CULTIVATION OF THE RASPBERRY AND CURRANT.

Raspberries require a strong, rich and rather moist soil to succeed best, and should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, and three feet in row—either in early spring or in the fall will do to plant them out. Give the ground you may prepare for the roots a moderate dressing of well rotted manure and ashes, say seven parts of the former to one of the latter, or a compost of equal parts of woods mould and well rotted dung, or one formed of one part stable dung, two parts marsh mud and one part ashes. An open exposure is best for the plants. In planting, choose suckers of a previous year's growth, the most fibrous and having indications of buds; avoid as far as possible, in taking up the plants, any mutilation of them. Trim the roots and cut away any old, hard, woody stumps. After manuring the ground it should be carefully dug, then dig a hole sufficiently large to admit the roots without cramping them, and to let the plants stand as deep as they were before being removed; spread the roots out regularly, and fill up with mould, pressing it down with the foot; then tie up the vine to a stake or to the fence, as the case may be, and cut away about one-fourth or one-half of the top, so as to prevent their bearing the first year. Late in the fall bend the tops over to the ground and cover with soil taken from between the rows to protect them from being winter killed. In the spring following uncover the canes; those that are weak discard, so as to have only as many as the roots can support vigorously, otherwise the fruit will be poorer and the plant weaker. The ground should then be forked over and kept level, and if convenient, mulched, for which purpose the fresh which may be taken off of the strawberry beds will do. Raspberries are subject to be materially affected by the drought, and mulching often saves the crop. The bushes, if cared for, will bear a number of years.

The *Currant* is also another general favorite, as it can be used in many ways; it is extremely valuable for making wine. We have some of our own vintage now in its second year, and it will require quite a connoisseur to distinguish it from some of the light imported wines. To grow currants in perfection, the soil must be new and well cultivated, and a portion of the old wood cut out every year. It is easily cultivated, and the bushes will bear a number of years. They are subject to insects, which can be guarded against by dusting the leaves when wet with white hellebore powdered, or by syringing with carbolic acid soapsuds. It is not advisable to subject all varieties of the currant to the same system of pruning. The common red and white currants produce their fruit mainly on small spurs, growing on wood of two or more years old, while on the black currants (*Ribes nigra*,) the fruit is borne mainly on the wood of the preceding year. In the first named varieties, shortening the young wood, if very long, aids in the production of fruit spurs, while in the latter it would lessen the number of fruit, although it might increase the size.

The black currants require but little pruning, except in the way of thinning out superfluous branches and the occasional shortening of very luxuriant shoots. The other sorts should not only be pruned for the purpose of keeping up a supply of young, healthy shoots, of two or three years old, but a careful thinning out of old and decaying stems. After a branch has borne two or three crops, it should be removed and a younger one allowed to take its place.

CULTIVATION OF SWEET POTATOES.

The soil suitable for this crop is a deep rich sand, with a good exposure to the sun. Plow the ground deeply; thoroughly harrow it and then roll. Let it then be laid out in squares four feet apart. At the angle of every square dig a hole twenty inches deep, eighteen inches in diameter, into which put four inches of the compost which we shall designate; then throw thereon four inches of the excavated earth, mix the compost and earth well together, after which draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture so as to form a hill about twelve inches on the top, which should be flat. Into each of these two hills plant two sets, cover them one or two inches deep; as the plants advance in growth the hills should be enlarged in size, by drawing the earth up around them with a hoe, or by cross-plowing the ground, harrowing with a very narrow harrow, and finishing and rounding the hills with a broad hoe. Keep the vines free from weeds; the frequent enlargement of the hills will encourage the growth and increase the number of roots. After the hills are formed and the potatoes planted the hills should be freely dusted with a mixture composed of five parts of ashes and one of plaster. The time of planting is the early part of May.

The compost which we would recommend, as above alluded to, for the hills, consists, for an acre, of five double horse loads of well rotted dung and five do. of wood or other mould; or fifteen double horse loads of wood or other mould mixed with one hundred and fifty pounds of Peruvian guano and half a bushel plaster mixed well together and applied as above directed.

HOW TO BIT A COLT.

All you can possibly accomplish with the old-fashioned bitting bridle, that is to teach the horse to hold down his head, hold up his head, and to the right and to the left at the touch of the rein, can be accomplished with the bridle described below in forty minutes. If nature has not designated the horse to have a high, stylish head and carriage, no art of man can alter it, and the old-fashioned practice of straining up the neck in an unnatural position, and leaving it there for hours, nine times out of ten results in a heavy-headed lugger on the bits!

Take a cord and fix a loop upon the end, just like one used to go over the jaw, only big enough to go over his neck and fit down rather tight where the collar is worn; now bring your cord forward, put through the mouth from the off side and bring back on the near side, and put through the loop around the neck; now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast. You are now prepared to bit. Simply pull open the cord a little, and as soon as he curbs his head well, relieve him—that teaches him it is there you want it.

When you want to raise his head, lift quickly on the cord and you elevate his head finely. You should not bit over five minutes at a time, and then put it away, and after a little rest resume it; and in forty minutes' time, dividing each bitting into five minutes each, you can bit your colt well.—*London Horse Book.*

REMEDY FOR THE BORER IN APPLE TREES.

A correspondent writes to the Detroit *Free Press*, giving the best remedy which he has ever seen tried for the borer in and fire on apple trees. It is as follows: For tree six inches in diameter take a good brace and bit—the bit say half inch—and bore three holes to the heart, commencing about six inches from the ground, and varying each hole about six inches up and one-third around the tree. Then fill each hole with sulphur. Plug the holes up with a soft piece of wood, cut off smoothly and the work is done. The spring is the best time to do the work, when the sap first starts in the tree. This sulphuric purgation will give the customers particular fits.

DESTROYING STUMPS.

Bore with a two inch auger to the heart of the stump, fill the cavity thus made with sulphuric acid, or with crude oil or petroleum. In the first case, the acid becomes the destructive agent within a few months; in the latter, when the stump becomes saturated with the oil it is fired, and will then burn out to the last particle, like a candle.

CULTURE OF CELLERY.

Sow the seeds in a warm situation on the last part of April. In the latter part of June the plants must be set out. Let the ground be prepared as follows: Dig a trench 10 inches deep; the width of the spade is sufficient for this trench put 4 inches of well rotted manure and rich dirt, into which set the plants 6 inches apart. As the plants grow, gradually fill up the trench, and continue to earth up every two weeks till fall, taking care not to cover the top bud. By thus earthing up, a ridge of some two feet will be raised at the end of the season. About the time of securing cabbages, after clearing away the earth, dig up the plant carefully by the roots with as much dirt as will adhere to them; then pack them away in the cellar, placing them in a standing position, with the roots compactly pressed together. Here they will keep without any further trouble through the winter.

EARLY AND LATE PLANTING.

Peas may be sown very early, even if the soil is quite cold, as considerable frost and cool nights will not injure them. Beans will rot if the soil is cold and wet—therefore wait until it is warm. Wheat, oats and barley will do well if sown early, but keep the corn out of cold, wet soil, or it will either rot or grow feebly. Onions, beets, salsify and parsnips should be sown early; carrots later; melons and cucumbers still later. Plant all kinds of hardy trees and shrubs just as early as the soil is suitable, and the earth will become settled about the roots by the time the warm weather commences. A little haste in spring will usually prove of great advantage before the close of the season, but be sure that it is properly applied.

TO PRODUCE LARGE STRAWBERRIES.

Remove the soil round each hill to the depth of half an inch or more, without disturbing the roots; then spread evenly over an area of twenty inches in diameter a pound or more of finely pulverized linseed meal or oil meal, and cover it with mellow soil; then spread a mulching of hay or straw two inches deep over the entire surface between the hills. Should the weather be warm and dry, a liberal supply of warm water daily will greatly promote the growth of both vines and berries. Pull up weeds and grass among growing strawberries, rather than cut them up with hoes, as a system of roots is formed near the surface of the ground which should not be injured with a broad hoe.—*Ex.*

MAKING FLOWER SEEDS GROW.

The soil must be made mellow, and be pulverized as fine as possible, if naturally coarse and lumpy; then small seeds should be covered very thinly, not more than one-eighth of an inch, by sifting on fine earth, and pressing it down gently with a board or shingle. The bed must be kept moist, but not very wet, by sprinkling on water gently, toward evening, every day, until the plants begin to come up. The ground should be shaded in some way to prevent the hot sun from shining upon the bed until the plants are up and have acquired a little strength. After that they should enjoy the sunshine more or less. And when about two inches high they should be thinned out by transplanting a part of them, inasmuch that they can grow stalky and strong; in which case the blossoms will be earlier and more perfect. As a general rule sow about the time farmers plant their corn. Still they may be sown earlier, as tomatoes and cabbages are, under glass or in boxes in the kitchen window, and thus be earlier in flowering.

THE points of a good cow are thus pleasantly given: "She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn; she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaw, and full in her chin; she's heavy in her flank, and wide in her loin; she's broad in her rib, and long in her rump; a straight and flat back, with never a bump; she's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes; she's fine in her shoulders, and thip in her thighs; she's light in her neck, and small in her tail; she's wide in her breast, and good at the pail; she's fine in her bone, and silky of skin; she's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within."

FARMERS can make a better year of 1870 by

1st. Spending no more money than is absolutely needful, either on yourself or family, or in tools that you can do another year without.

2d. Do not give up wheat growing; but in addition try something else—several things else, such as your soil is most fitted for.

3d. Especially raise all the stock you can, so that you can have something in the way of colts, or cattle, or hogs, or lambs to sell when the summer ends.

FOR any sore on horse flesh that needs drying up, put on white lead and linseed oil mixed the same as for painting. For cuts and lacerated wound, use common fish oil, the kind that tanners use. In either case too wound should be well cleansed once in forty-eight hours with castile soapsuds.

TO KEEP BUGS FROM VINES.—Take any old vessel that will hold water, and put in cattle droppings (half dried ones are best) enough to make a thin batter, and mix and sprinkle on and among the vines two or three times a week. The vines do not object at all, but the bugs will not stay where there is such an odor as this will give.

HOW TO RAISE PARSNIPS.—Select a rather heavy loam, but clean and rich. Plow it deep and harrow it thoroughly as early as it can be worked; mark it off in rows fifteen inches apart, and drill in the seed or sow by hand. Use plenty of seed, two or three to the inch, and be sure it is fresh. Go through the rows with a pronged hoe or other implements as soon as they can be distinguished. When large enough, thin the plants to stand four or five inches apart, and be sure that they stand singly. Keep the land clean by frequent hoeing. We raised last year 1,000 bushels to the acre where the land was very rich, and not 100 upon land not highly manured.—*Hearth and Home.*

QUINCE GROWING.—An Ohio quince grower has been very successful for two years past with this fruit. His treatment of the tree is very simple. He spades the ground of his orchard every spring, and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree. He finds salt the best manure for the quince, and applies about one quart to the ground under each tree, after the soil has been spaded, and another quart when the quinces are about half grown. Last week he sold three hundred bushels of quinces from his orchard of three-fourths of an acre.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A KEROSENE lamp explosion at Anderson, Texas, recently, killed a German woman outright and fatally burned two men who attempted to rescue her.

FOUND DROWNED,

But was indentified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink,

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN FLAX, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
corner Penn and Sixth (old No. 1) Cluster Sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old fourdoses of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and unseasonable heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

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I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

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The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

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I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

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I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

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The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

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In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

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Soiled French Percales	25c.
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Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

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AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Have just received another invoice of elegant

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TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, JEWELRY, CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c., &c.

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