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GONNECTED with this establishment is an exten-eiveNEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment u the laterior of the State, for which the patron-age of the public is respectfully solicited.

## Professional.

### W. C. PACKER, Attorney at Law, Sunbury, Pa.

November 9, 1872.-- tf. DR. CHAS. M. MARTIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Sunbury, Penn'a. Office on Front Street, next door to Hans & Pagely.
Office Hours. -- Until 8 a m. From 12 to 1 p m.

From 5 to 6 p m., and after 9 o'clock p m.

At all other hours when not professionally engaged, can be found at Drug Store, on Third st.,

next to Clement House. aug3, 72.-1y S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor S. at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professiona

Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professiona business attended to, in the courts of Northum borland and adjoining counties. Also, in the Gressit and District Courts for the Western District of Tennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptey. Consultation can be had in the German language.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUN BURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Nort humberland and adjoining counties. Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

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Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

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Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining countles prompty sttended to.

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Pa. Oillee in Masonic Hail Building,—
Collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of
legal business attended to carefully and with
dispatch.

§April 8, 1871.—1y. SOLONON MALICH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUN-BURT, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language. July27-1872. L. T. ROHRILAGE. e. W. ZIEGLES.

ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL, Nos. 205, 308 and 310 Race Street, PHILADEL-PHIA. HENRY LEHMAN, Proprietor, [late of Wooster, Ohio] Successor to Wm. Christman.

Terms: 2.25 Per Day.

Market St. Cars connect with West Phila. Passenger Depots, to all parts of the City. Feb. 22, '73,-3 mos.

W. F. KITCKEN, PROPRIETOR. MT. CARMEL, NORTH'D COUNTY, PA. Centrally located in the town, and ample accommodations furnished to the traveling public A conveydnce runs to and from every passenge train free of charge. July 27, 1872.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF VV Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streats, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May28, '70.

A LLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK,
A Proprietor, Nos. S12 and S14 Market Street,
above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, \$2
per day. He respectfully solicits year patron-WALD Property Governor North

WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W. Choice wines and eigars at the bar. The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers. HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT,

LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor, Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A. Having just refitted the above Saloon for the accomposation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt

BYERLY'S HOTEL, J OSIAH BYERLY, Proprietor, Lower Maha-noy township, Northumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Georgetown to Uniontown, Smith Inn. Trevorton Pottsville, &c.
The choicest Liquors and Segars at the bar. The tables are provided with the best of the season. Stabling large and well suited for drovers,

Every attention paid to make guests comforta-Nov. 11, 1871.-1y.

# Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS W. S. RHOADS & CO.,

ustom respectfully solicited.

RETAIL DEALERS OF ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A. OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & CO., Orders left at Sensholtz & Bro's., office Market

treet, will receive prompt attention. Country

Feb. 4, 1871 .- tf. ANTHRACITE COAL! TALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of
ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF,
SUNBURY, PENN'A.
Alt kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal.
Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third Street, will recieve prompt attention, and money seceipted for, the same as at the office.

NEW COAL YARD. THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN prepared to supply families with the

VERY BEST OF COAL, CHEAP FOR CASH. Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal. J. M. CADWALLADER. Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.-tf.

DENTISTRY. GEORGE M. RENN, In Sumpson's Building, Market Square

SUNBURY, PA., I prepared to de all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dentai material, from which he will be able to select, and mees ane wants of his customers.

All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.

the money refunded.

The very best Month Wash and Tooth-Powders His references are the numerous patrons for hom he has worked for the last twelve years. Suchasy, April 21, 1872.

ED PRICES. Chestnut St.



# SUNBURY AMERICAN

Established in 1840. PRICE 81 50 IN ADVANCE. SUNBURY, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1873.

## Dem Adberfisements.

COALI COALI COALI-GRANT BROS. Shippers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WHITE AND RED ASH GOAL, SUNBURY, PA. (LOWER WHARF.) Bole Agents, westward, at the celebrated Henry Clay Coal. jan 19-64

FINE MILLINERY. The Fall and Winter stock of Goods at Miss L. Weiser's Store,

Market Street, Sunbury, TAKES THE LEAD. Every article in the line of Millinery Goods can be purchased at her establisment, comprising of

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, CRAPES, RIBBONS, LACES, TURQUOISE, and all the leading styles of ladies' Millinery NOTIONS, a general Variety. HANDKER-

CHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. The ladies of Sunbury and vicinity are invited to call and examine the gem goods now in my

MISS L. WEISER. November 16, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from the cities an entire new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of BONNETS AND HATS.

FLOWERS, WREATHS, Feathers, Frames, Laces, Ribbons,
Turquoise,
and all the leading styles of fine Millinery.
I have spared neither pains nor expense to
make my Fall Stock one of the most attractive ever offered to the citizens of Sunbury and vicin-

All are invited to call and examine my stock.

M. L. GOSSLER.

45 South Fourth Street, below the S. V. R. R., Nov. 2, 1872.

LADIES' FANCY GOODS FALL STYLES AT Miss Kate Black, Market Square Sunbury, Pa., BLACK DRESS SILKS, Pinid and Pinin Poplins, Worsted and Embrot-eries, Worsterd Sacks and Shawls for Ladies and Children. All

kinds of LADIES' WOOLEN GOODS. A general assortment of White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, &c. A general variety of Gioves, Handkerchlefs, Hose for ladies and gen-

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY. Everybody is invited to call and see them and



KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Discase and has cured every case of Bright's Discase and has cured every case of Bright's Discase and has cured every case of Disbetes in
which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck
of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Eliceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prestate Gland,
Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit,
and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes,
attended with the following symptoms: Loss
of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the
Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face,
Vased by persons in the decline or change of
the; after confinement or labor pains, bed-we,
ting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladles, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—
As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfainess or Suppression of Customary Evacuations,
Ulcersted or Schirms state of the Ucrus, Lencorrhora or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints includent to the sex. It is prescribed
extensively by the most eminent Physicians and
Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

\*\*EARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCKLY.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Cures Diseases Arising from Impredences, Hobits of Disease thee, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a froquent desire, and gives except to urbate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Caring Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEAHNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1.00 per bottle or elx bottles for \$5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by KEARNEY & CO., 104 Danne St., N. Y. to whom all letters for information should be addressed.

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTERS. AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTERS.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, Gradunte of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study), either in make or femnie, no matter from what cause originating, or of how long standing. A practice of 39 years enables him to treat diseases with encess. Curse guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms, and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the Guida to Health. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duans St., New York.

February 8, 1873 .- 1y.

G. W. BEEFER. C. W. BASSLER. New Goods!

Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Oil Cloths, Glass and Nails

of every variety, at one low price, Keefer & Bassler's Store, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, SUNBURY, PA.

All kinds of Grain taken in exchange same as Call and see us.

KEEFER & BASSLEB. Sunbury, Feb. 1, 1873.

J.E.CALDWELL & CO. 902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA Have now ready their magnificent stock of HOLIDAY GOODS.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, FAN-CY GOODS, EUROPEAN NOVELTIES, ATTRACTVIE GOODS AT MODERATE FIX-

# BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

DR. JOHNSTON,

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures,
Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low
Spirita, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of
the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness
of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head,
Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs,
Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders
arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those
secret and solitary practices more fatal to their secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impos-

especially, who have become the victims of Solltary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit
which annually sweeps to an untimely grave
thousands of young men of the most exalted
talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entraneed listening Senates with the
thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the
living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating
marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss
of Procreative Power-Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervons Debility, or any other Disqualification,

citability, Capitation, Organic Weakness, Ner-vons Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle-man, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Phy-

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored. This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power are the properties in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands in the subject will pretend to deny that the power stands are subject will pretend to deny that the power subject will pretend to deny the subject will be subject will the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sconer by those failing into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervons Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned preten-

Persons ruined in health by unlearned preten-ders who keep them trilling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. DR. JOHNSTON,

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose ife has been speat in the hospitals of London, Pris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and cars when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cared immediately.

Immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary babits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or mar-

riage.
TRESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Palns in the Back and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loes of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-MENTALLY-The fearful effects on the mind

fusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Seif-Distrust, Love of Selitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now

ludge what is the cause of their declining health. sing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consump-

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice insulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should

apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and bedy are the most necessary requisites to promote connubiat happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect bourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despuir and filled with the melan-choly reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own

becomes blighted with our own.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as nicerated sore throat, diseased nose, noctural pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the painte of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall n, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of Ignorant or unskillful PRE-TENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with rulned Health to sigh over

pair leave him with runed Health to sigh over his galling disappointment. To such, therefore, Dr. Journston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence. DR. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET. BALTIMORE, M. D. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name

No letters received unless postpaid and

containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Per-sons writing should state age, and send a portion of advirtisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Imposters advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the Lealth of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say es-pecially to those unacquainted with his reputa-tion that his Credentials or Diplomas siways

hang in his office. ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantes to the afflicted. Shiu diseases speedily cured.

March 1, 1878.—1y

## Miscellaneons. LOCAL OPTION.

THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL .- - OPINION OF A MAJORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAINING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW—DISSENTING OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE READ AND JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC-CHIEF JUS-TICE READ, AND JUDGE AGNEW, SHARSWOOD AND WILLIAMS.

the opinion of the antiority of the court in the Local Option cases. The opinion was very long, but the following is a substantial statement of the points in the decision : The Judge said it was an admitted cardinal principal of government that the Legislature, which is the agent of the people, cannot delegate its legislative power to any other person. But what did the Legislature in this instance do? It passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Twenty second ward, and provided penalties for breach of its requirements. Thus it was a perfect law when it left the Governor's bands; the vote of the people did not make the law, did not give orce to any prohibition, did not create a

in regard to it. Such a vote might be very useful in ascertaining the utility or advisability of a particular law, and when the Legislature simply calls to its aid the vote of the people to ascertain their views, it acts strictly within its proper sphere. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Parker did not decide this question, for there the law was imperf.ct, in that it was not manditory until after the popular decision, but the present law was perfect when it left the legislative hands. The law did not spring from the

penalty, but simply expressed an opinion

upon the law, their sentiments and wishes

vote, but the vote sprang from the law. well for the best interests of the people. Though the Legislature cannot delegate the power to make a law, yet it can make a law and delegate the power to ascertain s me particular point upon which the ac-tion of the law itself is to depend. The mayor and councils have delegated to them the power of making laws and ordinances; but this was simply the power to determine what is best for the city, and the charter of the city was the law which breathed life and force into the result of this State since Par-

of the court below. DISSENTING OPINION. Chief Justice Read and Judge Sharswood dissented from the majority opinion, and the Chief Justice read an opinion, maintaining that the power of making laws was given to the Legislature, and by express words confined to that body; the correction of hasty and unwise legislation being provided for by the vetoing power, vested in the Governor; and the legislature could no more delegate its functions than the judici-This law, the Chief Justice thought, had no force or vitality until voted upon; it was enacted, not by the voters. This inflict upon another portion uncalled for market-wagon. punishment and unwanted penalties. The popu ation of the city, already large and rapidly growing, is sufficient to show that prohibitory law cannot be enforced here. For these reasons the act was deemed un-

constitutional. If this were constitution why could not the Legislature devolve this power upon a minority? If they could delegate it to a majority they could delegate it to a minor-

In referring to the prohibitory law of Massachusetts, the Chief Justice said it was notorious that fiquor could be had in every hotel, restaurant, and oyster saloon in Boston. The law is in fact a dead letter there, the evil being to encourage deception, falsehood, and fraud, and to accastom citizens to a daily violation of law. Messrs. Reuter & Alley, of Boston, are the most extensive browers in the United States, producing 118,000 barrels of ale per In Massachusetts the people annum. were spending two pound sterling per of vigor from the modern young lady's head per anoum on strong drinks, in face of the Maine liquor law. "We are all for the Maine law," said a man to Mr. M'Rea, "but we are agin its enforcement."

The brewers in Philadelphia produce

600 000 barrels of malt liquor annually, giving employment to nearly one hundred thousand men, and consuming in the manufacture a million and a half bushels of barley of the value of \$1 10 per bushel. Ale is a healthy liquor, and lager beer is a favorite beverage, particularly of our large German population. The question of license or no license is to be submitted to the citizens of Philadelphia at the next general election, and if the vote is against icense, then the city will be under a prohibitory liquor law during the whole centennial celebration, to which we have invited the whole country. On the 4th of July, 1776, every patriot drank to the in-dependance of the thirteen States. Shall it be that on the fourth day of July, 1876. all we can lawfully offer to our guests on this great anniversary will be a glass of Schuylkill water seasoned with a lump of Knickerbocker ice?

I am a strong believer in temperance : for twenty-five years of my life I drank nothing but water, but a dangerous illness made a strong stimulant an absolute necessity, and by the advice of my physician I am obliged occasionally to resort to it. Some of my friends older than myself have drank wine all their lives, and are temperate men. I believe in moral suasion as the true means of advancing the temperance cause, but I do not believe in prohibi tory law, which would reduce us to the condition of Boston.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S DISSENT.

After the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Read, Judge Sharswood made the following remarks from the bench : I concur in the opinion that has just been read, and I do not know that I have anything to add. The result of all the authorities on this subject, which I don't under-stand to be denied, is that it is not compe-

making power. The point of discussion seems to turn upon what is a law. It is clear there are a great many things which the Legislature can do. and which it is in the habit of doing, and which constitute acts of the Legislature, which in the sense of Parker vs. the Commonwealth are not laws. There are a good many acts of executive administration which they can delegate to the courts, or to the municipal

supreme power of the State, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is

wrong. Now I think no one would doubt if the Legislature were to submit to the people of a county or township, or ward, the question whether murder should be punished with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted and little received; whereas much a small stream that were easily filled. by imprisonment only, and let the people vote "capital punishment" or "no capital punishment," that would be a law, and the Legislature would not delegate it to the people. Does a law such as the one before us differ from this? Is it any less a rule of civil conduct than that would be? It seems to me that the question of whether there shall be license or no license is a rule of civil conduct, commanding what is right This morning Judge Agnew delivered and prohibiting what is wrong. It leaves to the people to decide what is right or

wrong. The cases that are cited as overruling Parker vs. the Commonwealth are not of the character to which I have referred; they are mere acts of executive administration. It was left to the people to determine by vote where the county seat should be. That could have been left to the county commissioner to determine, or to the courts, or the people. So the question of subcriptions to rad-

road stock. It is not a law. So whether part of the surrounding country shall be consolidated into the city, so with the location of public buildings. So the school tax might have been left to the school tax might have been left to the school fully jointed, so that when those drained directors. These are all acts of executive are filled in no dirt can find its way into administration, and therefore not law, in the sense in which the term is used in row hemlock boards, nailed together in the Parker vs. The Commonwealth, and in the shape of the letter A. These, laid on sense in which it was decided that the Legislature has no power to delegate its authority, as I think is done in this case.

### A Young Lady Farmer.

The Prairie Farmer says: We lately had the pleasure of "interviewing" a Miss A., of Illinois, who for some years past has been engaged in carrying on a farm of 120 acres; and, deeming her example worthy To say that a law resting on a feture contingency is invalid would be to rob the made a few notes for the benefit of our "In loosening the soil in this way, turn

of her commencing farming was a student in a leading young ladies' seminary of the country. Her father died, leaving a widow, and, we believe two daughters and a boy, of whom Miss A. was the eldest, and the open tremches nine inches deep, ten or boy a lad of ten or a dozen years of age. The farm was, we believe, encumbered garden culture set the asparagus roots with a considerable amount of debt. She eighteen inches apart in these trenches. found the health of her mother, who was Every root should be drawn out to its full endeavoring to manage the farm with hired | length, and at nearly right angles with the ker vs. The Commonwealth ruled the case. After citing numerous authorities, the opinion closed by affirming the judgment that she would rather keep her mothers these roots with five or six inches of the best surface soil, pressing this soil firmly seminary in 1868 and commenced farming.

The farm at that time consisted of eighty acres of home farm, about half of which two or three inches above the level of the was in cultivation, and most of which was adjoining surface, so that when the freshlybottom land, rich, but was more or less disturbed soil will settle around the roots subject to overflow, and at a little distance were forty acres more, all in cultivation. The home farm had a pretty good house, but the barn had recently been burned, and cause, especially when set out in the fall, the fences were not good. Twelve acres It makes but little differ nee whether a bed had been planted to apples of good variety. is made in spring or autumn; a great deal full of butter, one of white sugar, flour she had one horse, and got the loan of more depends upon the preparation of the enough to make the dough of the consisanother from a friend, who also aids and is soil than the time of planting. -One thing, tency of biscuit. After the sponge of milksided in turn by lending implements, &c. however, should be borne in mind, and yeast and flour is light, add the other inwas permitting a porti n of the citizens to ling, besides a horse that does duty in the away to plant out roots more than two into small round cakes; put in buttered

her mother and sister, who also took charge | under giass. wheat. She bound and shocked wheat, and can drive team well. She can use the axe pretty well; formerly she could chop better than her brother, but now he chops as well as she can berself, and she does less of it. She wears a gymnastic suit-when at home, and at work, a broad brimmed hat, gioves, and boots made to order. wishes to look as well as other girls, and thus protects herself from the exposure resulting from out-door labor. She likes the open air life and the out-door work. and is healthy and strong-quite a maricle

standpoint. Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn though she has 8 acres in grass and 12 in orchard. She raised 23 acres of win-ter wheat in 1872. It was a fine crop, but she lost from 3 to 5 acres from the failure of the man she had engaged to cut it in time. Even then, with scarce and ineffi-cient labor by that feble class of men that are always willing to take advantage of those who cannot help themselves, it cost her \$80 to harvest and thresh the wheat. do. Sit down and count the cost. Do not

62 pounds to the bushel. summer apples, and has 150 bushels of apples now in the cellar. She took most of the apples to market berself, selling some of them as low as 75 ceuts per barrel, and some as high as \$1.

MR. JNO. HOPLINS, a millionaire of Baltimore, some time since deeded to trustees thirteen acres of land bounded by Wolf, Monument, Broadway, and Jefferson streets, in that city, for the erection of a hospital for the indigent sick, and orphans. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Hopkins notified a meeting of the trustees that he had further dedicated \$2,000,000 worth of property for the maintenance of the institu--The hospital buildings will be commenced in the spring of next year, and are to be "on a magnificent scale,"

SHORT ROAD TO MISERY .- Begin by fancying that no one cares for you, that you are not of use to anybody-a sort of nonentity in the household, where your place would not be missed, but easily supplied. Reflect on your want of beauty, and lead yourself to believe that no one can love a plain face, or think you agreeable because agine that every word said in jest is only meant to cover a deeper and more painful tent for the Legislature to delegate the law meaning-that every article of wearing apparel you don is criticized and ridiculed. Do all this, and your tendency to morbidity of feeling will so increase that in a very short time you will become one of the most miserable of human beings

THE following is a gentile dialogue which occurred recently in one of the pub-lic schools of London: Teacher to scholar: corporations, or to the people of the different districts. But a "law," properly speaking, is a rule of conduct prescribed by the masculine gender?" Scholar: "Rats."

16 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a Square 1 Sq 2 Sq 2 Sq 1 4 Sq 1/col 1/col 1 col
One week 1.00 2.00 2.50 3.00 5.60 8.00 15:00
Two weeks 1.50 3.00 2.50 4.00 8.00 11:00 18:00
Three " 2.00 3.50 4.50 5.00 9.00 18:00 6.00
Four " 2.50 4.50 5.50 6.00 10.00 15:00 22.60
Yive " 2.75 5.00 6.50 7.00 13:00 17:00 25:00
Six " 3.00 6.75 7.50 8.00 13:00 18:00 27.50 Tro mo'a 3.25 7.50 8.50 9.00 15.00 20.00 0.00 Three 3.50 8.00 9.50 10.00 20.00 5.00 40.00 Six 5.00 0.00 11.00 2.00 28.00 35.00 50.00 New Series, Vol. 4, No. 52-Old Series, Vol. 33, No. 17. Six 44 Nine 44

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

you attend to the matter before the water soaks into the ground.

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knowledge gently." Plato, one of the wisest men of ancient Greece, observed that the minds of children were like bottles Irrigating Grass Land at this season is a capital thing provided the land rests on a dry, porous subsoil, or is underdrained. But irrigating low, wet land will do no Better get off all the water you can, good. instead of getting more on to it.

with a small stream they were easily filled. instead of getting more on to it.

Drain first and then Irregate.—This will double or treble your grass crop and not injure the quality. There are many streams that might be easily dammed up and the water diverted over acres of grass-land at a Those who would make young children prodigies act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a pint measure. small cost. It is a great mistake to suppose that irrigation is only necessary in dry weather. It does great good on grass-land early in the spring. Try it. Sow grass and cloverseed on wheat early in

the spring, unless you propose to harrow the wheat. It is seldom that the seed is injured by the frost. Do not spare the seed, and be careful not to miss any land. Plaster may be sown at any time when most convenient; from one to two bushels

per acre is enough. It will do no good on low, wet land.

Repair the Pences.—This can be done at times when other work is not pressing-say after a rain, when the ground is too wet to

Piling Manure should be done, if done at all, early in the spring. Many farmers prefer to draw their manure out of the yards directly on the land. We will not argue the question here. All we say is, do something with the manure. Either use it now or keep for future use, but do not keep it spread over the premises.

SWEET POTATO VINES FOR STOCK .-A Mississippi correspondent of Our Home Journal says: "As the general opinion in regard to the curing of the sweet potato vine for hay, or feed for stock, is that they bave to be dried on a fence or rack, and not on the ground, please permit me to give my mode of curing the vines.—After good frost, or at the proper digging time, I go over the field with a sharp hoe and cut the vines loose on the top of each row; put a good, stout horse or mule to a turnplow, and let him walk in the farrow, gathering all the vines I can on the plow; drive to the end of the row, empty my load, and return to the same farrow until I have obtained all the vines, and so on until the field is gone over. Shake out the vines, and spread them evenly on the ground; turn them over once a day, and if you have good sun you can take them in on the third day, or they may remain out until the fourth day, then house them. Milch cows will give more and richer milk fed upon well cured potato vines than they will fed upon the same bulk of the best crab-grass say. I have cured vines in this way, and my cows did eat them as well, if not better, than they did the best farm-grass hay. Let some of your readers try it, and I do not think they will plow in the vines to rot again. If the vines are cut from the potatos before the frost descends to the tubers, there is but little danger from the frost (the vine being cut even with the ground, or

#### still better, below the surface." DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

RUSKS .- One pint of warm milk, one teacup of yeast or one yeast cake, half a cup-

COUNTRY PUDDING. - Mix the yolks of of the housekeeping. They hired but little labor, and as far as possible, did their own work. She learned to do nearly all kinds dressing of common salt every other spring, with new milk till it is of the consistency of work. She does not plow much but she or once a year if the salt can be bought at of cream; whish the white of the eggs sepcan do it. She took out 50 to 100 stumps a moderate price. Cutting is one of the arately, alir them into the batter, and boil in one year with spade and axe, at the same nice jobs. A careless hand will often de- the pudding in a floured cloth or basin for time assisting her brother who was drilling stroy a third to a half of the entire crop, and hour. Before it is served, cut the top quickly in cross bars, pour over it a lar to select the proper person for this work. | small pot of raspberry or strawberry jelly

> CHICKEN AND HAM PIE.-Cut two wide, rounded at the point. The knife is chickens into joints, season them with run down almost perpendicular alongside salt, black and Cayenne pepper, a little the spear, cutting it two inches below the powdered mace and a tablespoonfull of chopped mushrooms. Then make balls of force-meat and the bard-boiled yolks of above the surface. When cut the aspara- eggs, and lay them in the dish between the gus may be thrown on a cellar floor, where joints of the chickens, with a few slices of lean ham in between, and add a little water with a mushroom belled in it; cover it with pull paste, bake.

GINGER BEER .- Take three pounds of crushed sugar, two ounces of bruised ginger, one ounce of cream of tarter, one-half pint of yeast and four lemons sliced. Add four gallons of boiling water to the above, let it stand four days, and then bottle, taking care to have good corks and securely

gar, four ounces of essence of spruce, eight ounces of yeast, and ten gallous of water, mix thoroughly and bottle it immediate

CEMENT FOR CHINA, ETC .- One of the cheapest and most durable of cements can be made by taking a small quantity of curd of milk and grating into it a sufficient quantity of quicklime to give it pasty consistency. Use while it is warm. VEAL CUILLETS.—Cut them half an inch

thick from the fillet, or large part of the thigh. If not tender, beat slightly with a wooden meat-mallet; flour them, or dip them in egg, and roll in fine bread-crumbs, and fry them in hot lard. For gravy, pour off the fat, put in a tablespoonful of b say is, do not get behind hand with your in the pan, stir in a heaped tablespoonful of flour until it browns, add half a tumbler of boiling water. Season with catsup, and pour over the cutlet. Serve on a hot dish.
A Physician's Receift for Beef Tea FOR INVALIDS .- Have the beef washed and chopped tine. Let it stand in cold water for half an hour, then put it on the fire, and as it heats the water will finish absorbing the strength of the beef. It must not

boil, as the most nourishing portion evil-

porates. Strain and use it. Another way is to cut the beef line and put it in a bottle

without water. Cork it tight and put it in a sancepan of water, which let boil until the bottle contains the juice from the beef. FRIED OYSTERS .- Scald them well in their own liquor; wipe them dry; make a thin batter, and drop the oysters Spread the manure as early as possible in take up each oyster in a spoonful of batter, he spring, and if you have a Thomas har- and fry in boiling lard; when of a light brown color they are done. Lay a soft napkin in a flat dish, and serve the oysters upon this, otherwise they will be too

greasy. WINE JELDY .- To two ounces of gelame.
Let off Surface Water.—This is always and a quarter of sugar, one ounce of stick

leave in a cold place till stiff. an the sun, at this season, can evaporate a month.

Muke your walks dry.—Put down planks but it did not seem so trifling to him as to

# Have you not found it so? What then shall we do?-Shall we buy more horses and hire more men? Not if

climate. There have always been wet and cold years and years of great drought. We should be prepared for them. Underdraining on all wet soils is indispensable to real success in farming. A well drained and well worked heavy soil is rarely effected by drought. Every enterprising farmer will do more or less draining every

land dry. Top-dressing Grass Land is a grand means of ameliorating the effect of drought, melts in the spring. You will see many things that need to be done. Make a note

in order. Farmers will let it off wheat, but cinnamon, the juice of three lemons, the very few ever think of letting it off bare rind of one, a plut of cider or wine; let it stubble. If there is no crop to kill they stand an bour, then pour on it one quart of think it can do no harm. A few hours' ju- botting water, strain and put in the mould; dicious labor will often let off more water than the sun, at this season, can evaporate

Agrienitural Matters. CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS .- In answer to an inquiry by a correspondent regarding the cultivation, care and marketing of asparagus, the New York Tribune replied as follows:
"Asparagus can be grown on any character of soil, from a blowing sand to a pure clay, when the ground is properly

DON'T FORCE CHILDREN .- "Pour in

prepared before setting the roots, but other things being equal, a deep sandy loam, free from stones, will produce the largest spears and the largest yield. This is a well estab-lished fact. The method of underlaying a bed with a body of stones is antiquated, and the important step is to thoroughly underdrain the spot selected. The cheapest and most effectual way to do this is by cutting open drains 3; leet deep and 25 feet apart, and using two inch sole tire, carethe pipes. The next best material is narthe water, will last a long time. In raising asparagus, either for home consumption or market, earliness is an important consideration. To insure this select a piece of ground that will get the full benefit of the morning and mid-day sun. From such a spot, protected from the north winds, you can begin to cut asparagus ten or twelve days earlier in spring. Before setting the

plants, loosen and mellow the soil to a

aders.

Miss A. was a teacher, but at the time No fear need be entertained of getting the bed too rich ; the more manure is used the more productive the bed will turn out. When the surface is made level and smooth by raking off the rubbish, stones, &c., then twelve wide, and three feet apart. For around the roots with the feet .- When finished, the line of the row should be raised years old. Strong one-year old roots are tins, and bake half an hour. Beat the So she went to work with the aid of her the best; next best are two-year old roots, volk of an egg in yolk, and rub over the then little brother, and to some extent of and older roots are only good for forcing top of each rusk as soon as baked.

and market gardeners are always particu-The best shaped knife is one with a blade or jam, and send quickly to table. eight inches long and one and a half inch surface with the point of the knife, being careful not to injure any young spears not t may be left for a couple of days without injury before bunching, if when bunched it is put into pure cold water for two or three hours before shipping to market. If the spears are bunched as soon as cut, the bunches may be kept covered in cold water for two or three days, and when taken out the asparagus will look fresh and plump."

HINTS ABOUT WORK.—The American ing cace to Agriculturalist for March contains some tied down. practical and reasonable hints to agriculturists, in which it says:

Make up your mind what you intend to

Yet she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing undertake more than you can perform, It is unwise to commence work that you The young orchard bore a good deal of are not able to finish in due season. Many fruit in 1872, and she sold 100 barrels of a farmer loses more by getting behind hand with his spring work than would buy another team, and pay the wages for a man for a year. This has, at any rate, been true more than once in my own experience.

> we can help it. It would probably be better to plow less land. This is a point each farmer must decide for himself. All we can Almost anything is better than this. The Seasons do not Change .-- We are quite apt to blame the weather. And yet it is a matter of fact that there is no change in our

spring. If he once commences to underdrain, and does the work well, he will not be likely to stop until he has made all his

there are others more charming, that every one who looks upon you makes a mental comparison which militates a mental comparison which militates row, use it freely to break up the manure.

Go over the Farm as soon as the snow You will see many of them and prepare to do them at the right

in a month.

or boards, if necessary; but it is far better her, for he said, with the utmost gravity, to get the water off. You can do this if "Mother were you over a boy "

SPRUCE BEER .- Tak six pounds of au-