The Long Bond Bill.

The following is the full text of Senator Wallace's Long Bond Bill, as passed by the Senate yesterday, and which is likely to become a law:

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of that amount of four per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars coupon bonds of the United States, of denominations of twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred dollars, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in place of which they are to be issued.

SEC. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefore, and the name of such person, or his or her assignee, or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence, shall be registered as the owner of such bond in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such coupon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment, duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of a Clerk of a State Court of Record, or Federal Court, or United States Commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment may also be made, leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank, and executed as hereinbefore provided, said coupon bond shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to bearer.

SEC. 3. That the coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal-tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-Treasuries or money depositories of the United States, or at any National Bank, and it is hereby made the duty af each of said National Banks to pay said coupons upon presentation, without charge, and remit the same to the Treasury for redemption, but said National Banks shall only be required to do so upon the production of the proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary shall keep said bonds for sale at the different sub-Treasuries, National Banks, and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal-tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal-tender notes shall be reissued, and their proceeds and coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States, which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of sections 3,704 and 3,705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the issue of another bond in the room of any registered bond lost or destroyed are hereby made applicable to the bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before the execution of the assignment in blank thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may become necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—At 2:30 o'clock this A. M. the Anchor Line steamer City of Chester was totally destroyed by fire at the elevator. The boat arrived from St. Louis about midnight, and Captain Zeigler, who was unwell, retired after putting the mate in charge. A number of servants were at work in the cabin when the fire was discovered, and the first intimation they had of the danger was seeing the flames bursting through the cabin. The alarm was sounded and every effort made to arrest the flames, but within three minutes the whole forward portion of the boat was on fire, and the elevator was threatened with destruction. Captain Zeigler, who had escaped to the elevator by running through the flames with his clothes over his face to protect it, ordered the boat to be cut loose in order to save the elevator, all who had remained on board being at the stern and unable to get to the elevator. As soon as the lines were cut the boat floated out into the stream, and many of those on board plunged into the river and were picked up by persons on skiffs. The tug-boat Oriole and transfer boat Pierson had in the meantime taken off many of those who remained. The tug then towed the wreck to a point opposite Fort Pickering and beached it on a sand bar. Only two persons are known to have been lost—John Kernan, the mail agent, and the colored barber. A. N. Simpson, the second clerk, and one of the pilots saved themselves by leaping from the hurricane roof into the river and were picked up. The boat had a cargo of some three hundred tons of general merchandise and a large number of mules and hogs, all of which were lost. About four o'clock the boilers exploded, jarring the whole city. The boat was owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, and was valued at $40,000.

The Heart.

Throb, throb, throb! Never sleeping, but often tired, bleeding with wounds, often afflicted by those who do not understand it, or burdened with affection, it must beat on for a lifetime. Nothing finds a lodgement in its chambers that does not add to its labors. Every thought that the mind generates steps upon the heart before it wings its way into the outer world. The memories of dead loved ones are mountains of weight upon its sensitiveness; the sensitiveness, the anxieties of the soul stream to the heart and bank themselves upon it as the early snow-drift covers the tender plant; love, if it loves, will fire it with feverish warmth, and make it the more sensitive; hate, if it hates, beats it to desperation and fills it with conflicts. Still it works on. When slumber closes the eye-lids, the heart is beating beneath all its burdens; it works while we sleep; it aches while we laugh. Do not unnecessarily wound it; do not add to its burdens. Speak a kind word to cheer it; warm it when it is cold; encourage it when it despairs.

The greatest luxury of riches is that they enable you to escape so much good advice. The rich are always advising the poor; but the poor seldom venture to return the compliment.

Our Tame Rat.

During the Winter evenings, when the children were engaged with their lessons, our tame rat, Billy, was usually to be found on the table rummaging among their books and catching at their pens; which latter amusement he enjoyed very much after the manner of a kitten running after a knittingneedle drawn quickly up and down the table; but as these amusements rather interfered with the studies, Rilly would occasionally be dismissed to the kitchen, to which he had a great dislike. He never stayed there longer than he could help, but on the first chance would rush up the stairs and scratch, or rather I should say gnaw for admittance. Speaking of this gnawing leads me to observe that one objection I had to receiving him was the fear that he would be very mischievous; but fortunately I never found him so. He had free access to a pantry where a variety of eatables, usually considered dear to a rat's heart, were to be found; but I never knew him to injure anything or even to cut the paper covering of any parcel, no matter what it contained. No doubt it was partly owing to his being so well fed that he was not driven to theft by hunger. I generally scattered for him on the shelves some grains of rice or pickles or starch, and to these he helped himself when inclined. From soap or candles he would turn away in disgust, being far too well-bred a rat to indulge in such low tastes; but he dearly loved a bit of plum-cake; and, I shall confess it, he was by no means a teetotaler. If ale was used at dinner, he would rush eagerly about the glasses until he was supplied with some in a spoon. I believe, before he came to us, he had been accustomed to even stronger potations, in which, however, we did not indulge him. I have said he was not mischievous, neither was he, as mischief among rats is generally understood; but there is no rule without exception, and Billy had a decided penchant for kid-gloves. If any were left carelessly about, he was sure to get hold of them and have the fingers eaten off in a few minutes.

I cannot tell how many gloves he destroyed, until repeated lessons of this sort enforced more tidy habits. I must not omit to mention his love of music; when he heard the piano he would rush to the drawing-room and spring to the performer's knee, where he would remain perfectly quiet, evidently listening with much pleasure. When he first came he was very restless, seeming to live in a state of perpetual motion; but he soon learned to come upon the knee to be caressed and have his head rubbed, which operation afforded him intense enjoyment. He would have lain in a state of supreme delight for an hour if any one would have rubbed his head for so long.—*Chamber's Journal.*

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered, in perfect silence, a cortage drawing a dog sled, in which was seated the high priest of the tribe, and a more villainous looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist, and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese joss. On his head was a tiara of bears' claws, surmounted with an enormous bear's head. On his shoulders were placed erect on two large walrus tusks, fancifully decorated with strips of red flannel, which had been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor washed ashore. The lower part of the body was covered with other skins, over which was spread a number of young seals; all alive and barking. In the right hand he held a spear, which he waved aloft in a theatrical manner; while with his left he motioned to the bride and groom to approach him.

The whole concourse arose, and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, commanded silence. The groom was now directed to prostrate himself upon the earth on his back, and the bride directed to place her right foot upon his throat, which she evidently did with reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate, trodden under foot by men, should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to rise, and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him it would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was next directed to his father, who, producing a fishing line, informed him that he would choke to death his offspring should he prove unfaithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who, brandishing their spears, yelled at the top of their voices vengeance on him in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, apparently overcome with emotion, dropped on the ground, and bowing his head to the earth, cried, until raised to his feet by the bride:—

"I will be true."

His Only Terms.

The old saying that some men would want more if they had a billion was exemplified yesterday when a Windsorite and a Detroiter got into a dispute at the ferry dock. Said the Canadian, "you ought to be well pounded, and I'm the man that can do it! However, I don't understand the laws over here, and don't want to be locked up. If you'll come over to Canada I'll pay your fare both ways on the boat, buy your dinner, treat you to cigars, lick you till you can't squeal, and send you home with beef on your eyes."

The American thought of the proposition awhile and then asked:

"If I go over will you buy me a new overcoat?"

"I—I—yes, by thunder! I will!" replied the mad Windsorite.

"And a new suit of clothes?"

"No, I won't! That's asking too much!"

"Well, those are the only terms I was ever licked on," calmly replied the other, "and your rejection of them shows that you are all blow and no fight."

They took it out in jawing.

The Dunce Block.

A schoolmaster tells the following story:

I was teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of my session I had leisure to survey my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three legged stool.

"Is this the dunce block?" I asked a little girl.

The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips replied out—

"I suppose so; the teacher always sits on it."

The stool was unoccupied the rest of that term.

The Queens Engagement and How It Came About.

An inquisitive contributor to the *Figaro* (says a London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*), who writes under the name of "Ignatus," has apparently been diving into the secrets of Balmoral and Windsor. Some of his discoveries would considerably surprise her Majesty, I fancy; but on the whole, the revelations of "Ignatus" are sufficiently sober, and, if unreliable, at least charmingly recorded. The following extract, in which he tells the story of royal courtship, is, I think, as dainty a bit of writing as any I have seen in a paper this many a day:

Certainly, the young Queen thought less of England than of marriage. The Ministers would fain have made her marriage a sort of international treaty. Beyond all doubt, Victoria was the finest match in the world. The Queen, however, was full of a host of little projects, ever shifting and changing, like the little heaps of sand the children raise in the Garden of the Luxembourg. She told her mother that she would wed to no one whom she did not love. The Duchess of Kent reported the speech to the Ministers, who thought it revolutionary in the extreme. Coronation-day came, and next day the ball at Windsor. Among the dancers was a tall, handsome, slender student, from the University of Bonn—her cousin—a Cobourg, like herself. The Queen noticed him, and Prince Albert did not return to Bonn. Even had he not loved he would have stayed; and he loved. But his cousin was the Queen! Here the woman had to make the advance. Victoria, deeply touched as she was by this love (which was never more to leave her) could not easily conquer the maidenly timidity due to her severe education. Nevertheless, a morning came. I assure you I indeed nothing. Although the Queen has not consented to relate these belightful incedents, Prince Albert was told them to his friends.

Nevertheless, then, a morning came. They were riding together, he and she, down the great avenue of oaks at Windsor. Those oaks were younger then, but old enough already. After a gallop they found themselves alone. We know how dangerous it is for a man and woman to ride together. Suddenly the Queen took a sprig of honeysuckle from her boson, and, stooping, offered it to Prince Albert. Bending to reach it, his lips touched his cousin's gloves. Perhaps 'twas the fault of the horses. The woods of England and France well know how many loves the noble brutes have been the cause of. A silence followed more sweet than anything ever sung to the heart by Mozart.

Next morning Prince Albert still wore the honeysuckle in his buttonhole. He kept it even when it had faded. A fortnight after that ride the plenipotentiary minister handed King Leopold of Belgium a tiny letter, closed by a mighty seal, as though it hid a mighty secret of state. It began "My Dear Uncle," and was signed, "Victoria."

A month later, the Queen mentioned her intention to marry Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Goth to her Ministers. She asked their counsel, but with a pretty air of decision which caused them to reply with a unanimous "Yes." The wedding took place on the 10th of February, 1840. The Queen of England had married for love—like a bourgeoise, I was going to say, but the bourgeoises marry but little for love now. Lord Melborne was right when he told England that the Queen's marriage was the Queen's romance."

An Arkansas Cow.

The yield of milk from northern dairy cows is incredible to people in regions where cattle are raised mostly for beef and hides.

Judge Grant was in Little Rock, Arkansas, in attendance at the United States Court. One morning he saw a farmer with a slouch hat, and a genuine butternut suit, trying to sell a cow in there. It was a large, long-horned animal, and the planter was informing a man that the cow would give four quarts of milk a day, if fed well.

Up stepped the judge, "What do you ask for the cow?"

"About thirty dollars. She'll give five quarts of milk if you feed her well," replied the planter, and he proceeded to describe her good qualities.

Said the judge: "I have cows on my farm, not much more than half as big as your cow, which give twenty to twenty-five quarts of milk in a day."

The planter eyed the judge sharply for a moment, as if trying to remember whether he had ever seen him before or not, and then asked: "Stranger, where do you live?"

"My home is in Iowa."

"Yes, stranger, I don't dispute it. There was heaps of sogers from Iowa down here during the war, and, stranger, and they was the all-fired-est liars in the whole Yankee army. Mebbe you mount be an officer in some of them rigiments?"

The judge slid for the court house.

Wild Men.

In the island of Rio there are wild men, who live in trees, and have no language but cries; and in Sumatra, the residents of Palembang said there were men who lived in the forest, with whom not only the Europeans, but the Malays, could have no intercourse. He himself had never seen one. Yet, strange to say, they have a good trafic with the outer world, yet not through the medium of speech. They live in the woods and subsist by the chase. They hunt tigers, not with the gun, but with arrows, which they blow out of a tube with such force, and which are so keen of point, and touched with such deadly poison, that a wound is almost immediately fatal.

These tiger skins and elephant tusks they bring for barter—not for sale—for they never sell anything, for money is about the most useless thing they can have. They cannot eat or drink it or wear it. But as they have wants they exchange; yet they themselves are never seen. They bring what they have to the edge of the forest, and leave it there, and the Malays come and place what they have to dispose of and retire. If the offer is satisfactory, when they return again they find what they brought gone, and take what is left and depart. If not, they add a few trifles more to tempt the eyes of these wild men of the woods, and so, at last, the exchange is effected, yet all the while the sellers keep themselves invisible.

The marriage of Jonas H. Lamb to Miss Mary A. Brown is announced in an exchange. A year or two hence the favorite lullaby in the family will be 'Mary had a little Lamb.'

AGRICULTURAL.

A New Method With Milk.

The managers of a few creameries in New York have adopted a new method in the management of their milk. As the new milk is received night and morning at the creamery, it is run into large vats, like makevats, and at once heated to 140 degrees or above, by driving steam in the milk. This drives the odors out and enables them to keep the milk twelve or twenty-four hours longer than it would without heating. As soon as the heating is done, cold water is run around the milk and through it, by a series of horizontal tubes in the middle of the milk, the top tube being just below the cream, to be out of the way of skimming. Thus by cooling the milk at the outside and the middle, it is rapidly done and the cream hurried to the surface.

When it has cooled to the temperature of the air, an air-tight cover is let down upon the vat, shutting the milk entirely away from all atmospheric influence—a circumstance of considerable importance, as the air in cheese factories is seldom just what would be most desirable. In this condition it stands from twelve to sixty hours, till the cream is all up, or so much of it as the operator wishes to remove, and it is then sweet and makes better skim cheese than when not heated.

The cream raised in this manner is most delicious. It is the finest flavored of any I have met with in any factory, being entirely free from the stale or bitter taste which is developed in cream raised on unscalded milk in the open air, and the butter is all that could be desired. It is strictly "guilt-edge," and unsurpassed. This combines all the best features of the different systems of heating, cooling and exclusion from air, without any of the disadvantages which occur when either system is employed alone.

This process of butter making, and the apparatus used are without patents, so far as I know, and I have no doubt will continue so. But its use has not yet been wide enough to determine the question of profit. It costs a little more than the old methods, and requires facilities for cooling which will be in the way of general adoption. But it has something of value by way of pointing to bottom facts in butter making, which seems to be useful in an art so empyrical as dairying.

Watering Plants.

M. Willermoz has pointed out the utility of watering certain plants with hot water when out of health. Such waterings render repotting in fresh earth needless, when the flagging of the plants is caused by acid substances, which, contained in the soil and absorbed by the roots, act on living vegetables like vertible poisons. The small roots are withered and cease their action, consequently the upper and younger shoots of the plant turn yellow and the spots with which the leaves are covered indicate their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transfer the invalids into fresh soil, clean the pots carefully, secure good drainage, and so on, often with the best results. But the experience of several years has proved the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145 degrees Fahrenheit, after stirring well the earth in which the plants are growing until the water runs well through the pots. At its first experimental application, the water came out clear; afterward it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm close to a stove or a *calorifere*. Next day the leaves of two *Ficus elastica* so treated ceased to droop, and the spread of black spots on their leaves was arrested, and three days afterward, instead of dying, the plants had recovered their normal look of health. Very soon they made new roots, immediately followed by a vigorous growth. In large towns especially this course of treatment is easier to carry out than a general repotting. Perhaph the extra warmth may be as efficacious as the extra water.

Poultry.

There is one point in poultry management to which we wish to call especial attention, as but few persons who rear poultry for profit ever attach much importance, notwithstanding that it has a great influence upon the profit. It is to keep your birds tame, whether they are kept in suitable enclosure during the entire year, or permitted to have unlimited range; for it pays you to do so in many ways. If you keep your birds tame, so they will come to you quickly at the call and eat out of your hand without any sign of fear or distrust, they will always be quiet and content, and will fatten and thrive much better. This matter is well understood by breeders of the larger kinds of stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep and swine, while there are a sensible few, who apply the same principle to poultry. Many a fine neat of eggs has been destroyed by a wild and frightened hen, a hen which had early learned to fear her master or owner. If uniform kindness and gentleness had been resorted to, the hen would suffer herself to be handled while on the nest, and never once think of leaving it in such a hurry as to endanger the eggs. If the poultry on the farm is kept tame, it is not a very difficult matter to catch one or more when wanted for table or other uses.

Walking Horses.

What use are fast horses to farmers? asks the Germantown *Telegraph*. Can they put them to work in the plow, harrow, cultivator, roller, reaping machine, cart or wagon? No. A storm might arise and the whole crop of hay be ruined, if they had to depend on 2:40 horses to haul it in. There is but one use that we can see that a farmer might put them to—sending for a doctor; but as farmers have very little occasion for this professional gentleman, and never get very sick, a slower and surer horse will answer better. Why then parade these horses at the head of the lists at agricultural fairs, and give them the biggest premiums? No wonder our practical farmers complain of this, while there is no premium at all for walking horses, which are a thousand times more useful—we mean to the farmer and for general agricultural and industrial purposes. Thoroughbred horses have their uses, and we do not desire to utter a word against them, but many good words in their favor. They, however, must fill their own places and the work horses theirs; and neither should be advocated to the exclusion of the other. Both should be recognized according to their value.

AGRICULTURAL.

To Tell the Age of Fowls.

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs are rough she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be, the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft and the comb thin and smooth.

An old turkey has rough scales on the legs, collosities on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young hen, but a sprouting one, and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, beside the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic snoot upon the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill and fineness of the feathers, and when plucked by the leg, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is the difference that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of the head than the old duck's.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the long, yellow down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use as a squab.

Does Rich Feed make Rich Milk?

This question has so long been answered in the affirmative that it would seem hardly worth while to discuss it. In fact there are so many arguments in favor of such a belief that the doubter must produce some new facts to shake them. Yet a writer in the *Rural World* sets his experience against this wide spread belief. Experience is better than theory unsupported, if the conditions have been carefully observed and noted. He says: "Experience has taught me that a cow can be made to produce more milk, but not any better, by the addition of corn meal, carrots, oil-cake, shipstuff, etc. Take, for instance, a Jersey cow (the Jersey is acknowledged by the majority of intelligent dairymen to be the richest milk-producing stock in existence); feed her on straw and her milk will be just as rich as if fed on corn-meal, oil-cake or anything else. But the quantity will be very deficient. In the same stable place an Ayrshire or any other cow that produces more in quantity than quality; give her the richest food, and her milk will be the same in point of quality, but the contents of the pail will be swelled considerably. A cow can be made to produce more by an addition of rich food with plenty of it, but not better, and it pays largely. Those who are not prejudiced will find an experiment well worth a trial."

Hints for Fruit Growers.

Michigan has become a great fruit-producing State. The crop of apples for 1877 is estimated as worth $2,000,000; peaches, $1,000,000. The ice and cold water of Lake Michigan, keep back the blossoms in the spring till all danger of harm from late frosts is past. Lakes Ontario and Erie do the same for Western New York, Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio. Apple and peach orchards planted on the north side of high, steep hills, knobs and mountains in this State, come into bloom some weeks later than trees growing on the south side, or on plains in the same latitude. Nine tenths of all the apples and peaches grown in Middle Tennessee had the benefit of this low temperature last spring.

Apple and peach trees growing on the north side of a hill or ridge are more subject to injury from moss growing on their limbs and trunks than they would be if they had more sunshine and less damp shade. Without the best attention, fruit trees are short-lived where the air is humid, for the reason that parasites destroy them. They need more prunning to let in the sun, and to dry the atmosphere. Scraping off the moss and washing trees with the lye of wood ashes, or giving them a coat of lime whitewash to kill all enemies, are proper remedies.

Bees in Spring.

As soon as Spring opens, our bees should all be examined by lifting the frames of each hive, and if the stocks are weak, the bees are shut to one side of the hive by means of a division board, so as to keep up the necessary heat for brood-rearing on as many combs as they can cover. As soon as the queen has filled these combs with eggs we spread them apart, inserting an empty comb between those occupied with brood, and in a few days' time the queen will fill this one also; and so we keep on until every available cell is occupied with brood. Thus it will be seen that instead of the queen laying her eggs on the outside of the cluster, she lays them in the centre of brood-nest where they should be. After the hive is full of brood and bees, it does not make so much difference, as the weather is warm and bees are plenty, so that the queen can deposit her eggs anywhere in the hive. As soon as the strongest stocks are full, take a frame of brood just gnawing out, and place it in the weaker ones, giving the strong one an empty comb for the queen to fill again, and so keep on until all are full.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees should be pruned when the trees are dormant. However, during the mild days of winter, orchards may be pruned, while little else can be done, but good judgment should be exercised in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is ruinous to an orchard to cut and slash away one-third to one-half the limbs. All that should be done is to give the trees a good shape, and only cut away such limbs as are clearly in excess of the natural acquirements of the tree to conform to the extent of its roots. If we take away too much of the top of a tree it is just like taking blood from a man—the more that is taken the less vitality remains in him; therefore, in pruning, only the few unsightly branches and those improperly situated should be cut away. When trees are pruned, especially in winter, it is best to cover the wounds with a hot mixture of tar and fine sand, or pulverized brick dust. A solution of shelac in alcohol as thick as can be applied with a brush is also a good preparation.

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Ornamental Machine and Stand, Black Walnut Table, two Drawers, Patent Box Cover, which attaches to side of the Table, forming a convenient work box or an extension top at will.

PRICE	$45 00
No. 1	$35 00
No. 1 1-2	$40 00
No. 3	$55 00
No. 3 1-2	$65 00

Makes the Lock Stiten.

Beautiful in Design. Perfect in Construction.

Equally good on the lightest or heaviest Goods.

Its Points of Peculiarity,

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE

It makes no difference whether the Machine is run **backward** or **forward**; the work will always run from you, and there is no loss or change of stitch.

It has a close shuttle in one piece, with no thread hole through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 yards of thread.

It winds the bobbin without running the machine; so that there is no necessity for unthreading the machine, or removing the work when the bobbin needs to be wound.

Its tensions are simple, perfect, and can be adjusted both under and upper, without removing the work.

Each Machine is furnished with the ordinary attachments.

Its Furniture is novel, peculiar and desirable.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED

It takes well and gives complete satisfaction. Twenty-five of these Machines have already been sold in this county.

I also sell the well known Family Favorite or Wood Machines at about half the old price, and also repair the various kinds of sewing machines promptly and satisfactorily—And all kinds of attachments procured to order.

Address C. F. WALKER,
Somerset, Pa.

P. S.—Sample Machines to be seen at D. Flick's or at Casebeer & Co's Store.

Jan. 23

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned Assignee of W. C. Hicks, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, March 16, 1878.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

No. 2. A certain lot of ground situate as aforesaid, located on northeast corner of Broadway and Grant streets, 55½ feet front, and extending 120 feet back to Water street, known on town plot as lot No 120, with a good two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected.

One-third in hand on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from this date (Oct. 2, 1877) with interest on deferred payments from day of sale.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

JOHN M. OLINGER,
Feb. 20 Assignee.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and positively cured. Patches; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARTER, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS 37 newest and most popular songs, with writings or instruction and amusement; also a list of all the battles when and where fought, during the war, for 3c. stamp. Address, **Desmond & Co.**, 915 Race St., Phila.
Feb 20

JOHN F. BLYMYER
DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints
OILS, &C., &C.

The following is a partial list of goods in Stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting, Paints in oil, all colors, Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains, &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprise, very elegant styles. Ditston's Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kinds

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES.

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Sneaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Loocking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meal Sieves, Door Mats, Baskets, Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Twine, Rope all sizes, Hay Pulleys, Butter Prints, Mop Sticks, Traps, Steelyards, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Traces, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Shoe, Dust and Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Latches and everything in the Builders' line. Caps, Lead, Shot, Powder and Safety Fuse, &c., &c.,

The fact is, I keep everything that belongs to the Hardware trade. I deal exclusively in this kind of goods and give my whole attention to it. Persons who are building, or any one in need of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will always give a reasonable credit to responsible persons. I thank my old customers for their patronage, and hope this season to make many new ones. Don't forget the place

No, 3, "BAER'S BLOCK."

April 8 '74. JOHN F. BLYMYER.

TENNANT, PORTER, BOYTS & CO.
Successors to ouffer, Porter & Co.
FOUNDRY,
Machine & Forge Works,
Water Street, Opposite B. & O. R. R. Depot, Connellsville, Pa

Manufacturers of Railroad and Machine Castings, R. R. Frogs, Switch Stands and Bridles, Trucks, Pit Wagons, Larries, Iron Wheel Barrows, Stone Picks, Hammers and Chisels, Bridge Trusses and Bolts, Plows, Plow Castings,

Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves, Grates & Fire Fronts, Fenders, Hollow Ware.

Miscellaneous Castings Made to Order.

Machinery of all kinds built and repaired, at Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.

Also on hand all kinds of Material used about Steam Engines.

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fittings, Brass Valves, Brass Wire, Gum Hose, Gum and Fibrous Packing, Leather and Rubber Belting, Couplings, Spiral Car Springs, Rivets,

April 11. BOLTS ETC.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

ACENTS WANTED. } **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

New Firm.

SHOE STORE,

SOLOMON UHL,

Having purchased the Shoe

Store lately owned by

H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expec keep constantly on hand as complete an ment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture

as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of

SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO

CALF SKINS,

KIPS,

AND LINING SKINS

Of all kinds, with a full line of

Shoe Findings.

The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of

N. B. Snyder, Esq.

Whose reputation for making

Good Work and Good Fits

is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.

SOLOMON UHL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Zorn, late of Berlin borough, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1877, at his late residence.

NELSON GAREY,
EDWARD ZORN,
Feb. 6 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Barbara Krissinger, late of Berlin Bor. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay.

L. C. COLBORN,
Feb. 13 Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned duly appointed to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of Franklin Hay, Administrator of the estate John Bowers, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Somerset, Pa., Thursday, the 21st day of March 1878, when and where all parties interested can attend.

H. L. BAER,
Feb 27 Auditor.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitants thereof, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure White and Healthy! It Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and purifying; removes Dandruff, Tetter, Chafing, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Roughness and redness of the skin; relieves Itching, burning and stinging of the Skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve ITCHING PILES where nothing else will have any effect; is FREE FROM ALL OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as