



Boys and Farming.

The time was when boys were considered of but trifling account upon the farm. They answered to run of errands and to do the light "chores" about the house and barn. To keep them out of mischief, when not attending school, they possibly did some service outside the horse to mark out the corn ground, and cultivate the corn and potatoes. But if ambitious to join the men in the field or elsewhere the they equipped with the most worthless cast iron tools, such as rusty hoes, dull worn out scythes, old fashioned forks, used up shovels, dull axes, battered hammers, unfixed saws, and so on through the whole catalogue of farm implements. They grow weary using them and so would men have done accomplishing only the same amount of labor. It would not be strange if such treatment first planted dissatisfaction in the heart of many farmer's boy, which finally ripened into utter disgust, the seeking of employment behind the counter of the village store, or perhaps, in something less honorable, which in the end resulted in iniquity or ruin.

But now, boys upon farms are equal to men of those days. By the aid of the new class of implements they are equivalent to several men with the best of the old implements. Boys have indeed wonderfully increased in importance in these last few years, and nothing is too good for the brave, willing, ambitious little fellows. And they most richly deserve their newly gained importance. Two and one half millions of men taken from the industrial pursuits of life for the purpose of war—more than one half these direct from the farming population, and an increased number of acres in cultivation, and an increased yield in agricultural productions save where the vicissitudes of seasons or the ravages of insects have interfered.—How could this have been accomplished without the aid of the noble boys of this day and generation. The nation owes them its sincere gratitude. They are deserving of all the benefits that shall result from the industrial schools that are about being established. Their early life is a preparatory school that will teach them to appreciate the benefits and blessings that the agricultural colleges are intended to dispense. Honor, encourage, and care for the boys of the farm.

We have faith in the farm boys of this day and generation. The nation owes them its sincere gratitude. They are deserving of all the benefits that shall result from the industrial schools that are about being established. Their early life is a preparatory school that will teach them to appreciate the benefits and blessings that the agricultural colleges are intended to dispense. Honor, encourage, and care for the boys of the farm.

Some Rules for Pruning. Whenever any part of a tree does not grow freely, pruning of such weak growth will generally induce it to push more freely next year. All scars made by the pruning of large branches should be painted or tarred over, to keep out rain. Many fruit trees become hollow or fall into premature decay from the rain penetrating through old saw cuts made in pruning.—Also, the branches should be cut close to the trunk, so that no dead stumps shall be produced on the tree, and the bark will readily grow over. Many persons cut off branches of trees in mid-summer, in order that the returning sap may speedily clothe any wound with bark, but the loss of much foliage in summer injures the tree, and besides, painting the scar removes all danger of rotting at the wound.

Some judgement is required in pruning flowering shrubs, roses, etc., although it is usual to act as if it were one of the most common place operations. One of the most clumsy of the hands is commonly sent with the shears, and he goes through the whole place clipping off everything indiscriminately. Distinction should be made between those flowering shrubs that make a vigorous growth, and those which grow weakly; and between those which flower on the old wood of last year and those which flower on the new growth of the next season, as the effect of pruning force a strong and vigorous growth.—Those specimens that already grow too strong to flower well should only be lightly pruned; and in the same manner, the weakest shoots should be cut in more severely than the stronger ones. Some things, flower on the wood of last year—to prune these much now, therefore, destroys the flowering; while such as altheas, which flower on the young wood, cannot be too severely cut in, looking to that operation alone.

An Experiment with Potatoes. Isaac Hicks, Long Island, writes as follows: "A neighbor last spring cut all the eyes but the strongest one, and planted the potatoes in a row, giving them the same chance as others planted in the usual way. When dug, these potatoes, Peach Blows, yield a weight double the quantity of the same variety growing adjoining them. They were also of larger size. His theory is that one good shoot, taking its support from a large potato when it begins to grow, will produce much more than when the substance, on food, is divided among several shoots, or even one shoot with but a small piece of potato to commence its growth with. As this was the fact, will it not be a good plan for others to try the experiment?"

DR. E. W. WELLS

AMERICAN COMPOUND FOR THE

BLOOD.

THIS old established, thoroughly tried

Remedy, recommended by some of the most eminent Physicians, has attained a celebrity in most parts of the country, in curing

SCROFULA OR KINGS EVIL

Scrofula Sore, Rasc or Erysipelas, Scalded Head and Ring Worm, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Gout or Swell Neck, (so common with our American Females), curable Cancers and Cancerous Sores, Blains or Boils, Chronic Ulcerated Sores,

EARS, EYES,

Throat, Mouth and Throat, Syphilis in all its forms, Syphilis or mercurial Sore Mouth, and throat, chronic pleurisy of the Lungs, Stomach and Kidneys, Pimples, Pustules, and Blotches, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, (arising from internal ulceration) Dropsy, General Debility, Emaciation and all diseases of the

BLOOD;

In cases of Costiveness or Constipation it

NEVER FAILS.

Wild Cherry, Mandrake and Dandelion—

prepared in a scientific manner—it works wonderfully in cases of chronic affections

LUNGS

Liver

&

BOWELS.

APPLETTE.

Dr. E. W. Wells,

Practical Physician

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

OFFICE—over L. C. Pains Store,

MARKET STREET.

For Sale by all Druggists throughout

the country.

P. S.—Every agent is authorized to refund the money

where the compound fails to relieve. Full Directions

accompany each bottle in English, French and Ger-

man.

N. B.—No Cathartic medicine is re-

quired. In treating five thousand cases,

I have never known a case to require

Physio, or have I ever known it to fail in

thoroughly removing the diseases. As I

devote all my time at the study and treat-

ment of Diseases OF THE BLOOD—I

am prepared to give advice (gratis) by ap-

plying to my office or by letter, accom-

panied by a Stamp.

E. W. WELLS,

M. D.

PILLS.

FOR

Sick

HEADACHE.

ITS SYMPTOMS, CAUSE AND CURE.

THIS has received its name from a con-

stant nausea or sickness at the stomach, which

attends the pain in the head. This headache is apt

to begin in the morning on waking from a deep sleep,

and when some irregularity of diet, has been com-

mitted, or a day before, or sometimes for several days

previous. At first there is a distressingly oppressive

feeling in the head, which gradually merges into a se-

vere heavy pain in the temples, frequently attend-

ed by a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, and

extending across the forehead. There is a clammy,

unpleasant taste in the mouth, an offensive breath, and

the tongue covered with a yellowish white fur. The

sufferer desires to be alone in a dark room. As soon

as the patient feels the fullness in the head and pain

in the temples, take a large dose of Schenk's mandrake

Pills, and in an hour or two they will feel as well as

ever. This has been tried by thousands, and is always

sure to cure, and instead of the sick headache coming

on every week or ten days, they will not be troubled

with it once in three months

Schenk's Mandrake Pills are composed of a number

of root besides Podophyllum, or concentrated Mandrake

all of which tend to relax the secretions of the liver

and act more prompt than blue pills or mercury, and

without leaving any dangerous effects. In a bilious

person they will show themselves by the stools. They

will expel worms, mucus, bile and all morbid matter

from the system. In sick headache, if they are taken

as directed above, (a full dose as soon as they feel the

first symptoms of Dr. Schenk's will and has directed

his agents to return the money if they do not give per-

fect satisfaction.

If a person has been compelled to stay out late at

night, or drink too much wine, by taking a dose of

pills on going to bed, next morning he will feel as tho'

he had not drunk a drop, unless he forgets to go to

bed at all.

They only cost 25 cents a box.

Whoever takes them will never use any other. They

are worth a dollar to a sick man for every cent he cost.

Don't forget the name—SCHENK'S MANDRAKE

PILLS.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Schenk's Principals

Office, No. 15, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, and by

Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

Price for Pulmonic Syrup, Sarsaparilla, each \$1.50

per bottle. \$7.50 the half dozen, or two bottles of Syrup

and one of Tonic, for \$7.75.

Dr. Schenk will be at his office, No. 15 North St.

Philadelphia, every Saturday to see patients. He

makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough exam-

ination of the lungs with his Respirometer, he charges

three dollars.

March 19, 1855.

KEEP YOUR EYE

ON

THE PLACE

OF NEW GOODS.

J. J. BROWER

HAS enlarged and greatly improved his Store Room

and stocked it with a large and superior Stock of

Balls and Winter Goods, which will be sold as

cheap as at any other establishment in the country.

Catalogs at 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents,

Muslins, Linen and Cotton at 25, 28,

up to 45 cents.

DRESS GOODS, of every shade, quality

and price; a full line of Domestic Goods,

Vests, Checks, Stripes, Ticks, Linen and Cotton

Table Linen, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. A

good supply of Ladies Shoes and Gaiters

New stock of

All Wool Ingrain and Cottage Carpets,

a splendid article just opened and for sale.

A fresh supply of

Groceries and Spices,

a new lot of

CADAR and WILLOW WARE,

MACRERAL by the quarter, half and whole barrel

No. 1 and 2, and many other articles, a large and

splendid assortment of

GLASS and QUEENSWARE

new designs. Also, a new lot of TRUNKS and

Oil Cloth Satchels.

Having bought these goods before the late rise, I am

prepared to sell them at a low price, and for cash or

country produce.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

Bloomington, Jan. 7, 1855.

Redding Rail-road.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

November 7th, 1854.

Grant Truck Line from the North and

North West for Philadelphia, New York, Balti-

more, Potomac, Annapolis, Alexandria, Wash-

ington, and other places. The line is open all

the year, and the following are the rates of

freight: From Philadelphia to New York, \$1.00

per ton; from New York to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Alexandria, \$1.00

per ton; from Alexandria to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Potomac, \$1.00

per ton; from Potomac to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore, \$1.00

per ton; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Annapolis, \$1.00

per ton; from Annapolis to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Washington, \$1.00

per ton; from Washington to Philadelphia, \$1.00

per ton; from Philadelphia to Baltimore