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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of Intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

AGRICULTURAL

HAVE YOU A PLAN?

We mean for the next year's operations on the farm. If not you have the long winter, with its many hours of leisure, to study and mature one. Take an honest view of the last ten years of your farming, and answer fairly to yourself, at least, if the result thereof would not have been more profitable, had you chosen a different course. Have you any more system now than ten years ago; or do you grow crops haphazard, such as you think will best hit the market? Is your land richer; the average product greater; is it less weedy; smoother on the surface; better fenced, and supplied with more ample and convenient buildings? If not, your system of farming is unprofitable.

Perhaps you have made a great deal of money, and have it invested in bank stock, oil stock, or United States bonds; and you think this accumulation an evidence of prosperity. But deduct a fair compensation for your labor, and has not the remainder been taken from the intrinsic value of your land? If you sell the products of the farm now for the same prices they brought ten years ago, and incur the same expenses you did then, will your income be as large? If the conclusion is forced upon you that the farm will not produce as abundantly as in former times, then you must own that the land has been robbed of this surplus money, and that it is not legitimate profit.

Suppose that each year for the past ten, you had built fifty rods of durable fence—such as will last a lifetime; and each year had constructed one hundred rods of underdrains; and instead of allowing thistles and other weeds to increase had annually diminished them ten per cent. Suppose you had pursued a systematic rotation, sowing each year the same number of acres, and planting, mowing, and pasturing an equal breadth annually, feeding all coarse grain, fodder, and turning off increasing quantities of meat and wool, as your high fed land yielded more, would not your purse be as full as at present? And more than all, would not your farm bear a nearer resemblance to that ideal your fancy creates, when it pictures the homestead you desire should shelter and comfort you in old age, and which would be a proud monument of your skill as an Agriculturist?

It is plain what results would have been reached, if during the last ten years you had worked with a wise and well matured system. Waste no more time. Let the success of the Future atone for the shortcomings of the Past.

LOOK TO YOUR STABLES.

It is time now to look to your stables. Are they sufficiently warm? Is there a chance for the air to draw under the floors, or through cracks and holes in the siding? If so, bank up with earth on the outside and nail boards over the air passages. Also make up your mind to construct more permanent ones another season. Stock confined in stalls, where they have no chance to exercise, often suffer intensely from cold draughts of air. Many diseases are likewise contracted. Still, cold air is far less injurious, and likewise less uncomfortable, than that of a warmer temperature when the latter is put in motion.

See that your stables are dry—have a thorough drainage—and so arranged that no water can flow into them from the outside. Dampness is likewise a source of much mischief to the health and thrift of stock. Basement stables are most liable to excessive dampness, though when properly constructed they are healthy as any.

Light your stables well. They are thus more cheerful for both man and beast. A small window costs but little, and saves yourself much discomfort, to say nothing of the good effect plenty of light has on the stock. A little time and labor spent in the outset of winter in making stock comfortable will be abundantly repaid. Don't forget, in the meantime, to give cattle and sheep that are to be wintered at stacks in open fields, suitable shelter. Rail sheds roofed with straw are better than snow banks.

SCARCITY OF COWS.

A FEW days since we were conversing with an experienced and extensive cattle feeder and drover, and he remarked incidentally, that it seemed to him the most profitable stock to handle at present, and through the coming winter, would be that class which men of his stamp had hitherto neglected, namely, cows. Let a man take good milch cows to the New York market, and he has but to name his price and they are sold. A fair, average animal is worth one hundred dollars. They are sold as high as one hundred and seventy-five dollars. For the week ending Nov. 17th, they are quoted from ninety to one hundred and thirty dollars each.

Several causes combine to produce these high prices. Keeping cows for butter and cheese is profitable beyond most other farming operations, and likely to continue so for years to come. Farmers, too, should be loth to part with this kind of stock, for it cripples their means of increasing the herds with the rapidity, and to the extent, that will be desirable. The high price of beef has caused many cows to be fattened and sent to the butcher, that should have been kept years longer for breeders and for milk. There has been a feverish apprehension, during the past two years, that prices were liable to drop suddenly to the old standard, and if a farmer could spare a cow or two from his dairy herd, the butchers would tempt him to do it. Especially has this been the case in grain districts, where the production of butter and cheese is an incidental and not a leading branch of farming. At all events there is a diminished stock of cows, and as it cannot be increased to a full supply in a year, like grain, we may look for these high prices to continue for some time to come.

A writer in the New York Tribune from the West says:—"Butter sells at an average of 45 cents, in many places 60 cents. In the great stock region of Illinois it is from forty to fifty cents, and deficient in supply. In Kansas it has been forty to sixty cents all summer, while there was grass enough to cover out of sight all the cows in the country."

Farmers keep your cows; they are a source of great fertility to the land, and their products will unquestionably be profitable.

INCREASING HOG PEN MANURE.

A CORRESPONDENT observes that the manure of the hog pen always seems to him small in proportion to the amount of rich food consumed, and that in a manorial point of view it is more profitable to feed cattle and sheep than hogs.

We agree with our correspondent that, in the main, these statements are correct. Not necessarily so, however. More manure is wasted in the hog pen than in the barn-yard or stable. In these latter places the droppings of the animals are composted with straw, litter—the refuse of the fodder—and all saved. Much of the urine is also absorbed by these substances, and saved, and the whole mass is turned into rich manure.

In the hog pen the urine is mostly wasted—there being no absorbents. Generally it flows under the floor and saturates the earth beneath, raising vapors that are unhealthy for the hogs. If there is an outside pen it is too often floored with nothing but earth, and has perhaps a ditch to lead off the water that settles in it.

Much disease among hogs comes from the uncleanliness and dampness of their pens. The floor of the pen where the hogs eat and sleep should be made of brick, laid in water proof cement. Proper drainage underneath should be provided, before the floor is laid. Thus the earth cannot become saturated with manure water and throw off noxious vapors. In cold

weather hogs should have a plentiful supply of clean straw in their beds. They will use a good deal, and it should be renewed often. If they are allowed to run in a yard, or outside pen, a very liberal and frequent supply of straw, leaves, potato vines, weeds,—something that will absorb the moisture, mix with and increase the manure, and keep the hogs dry and clean,—should be thrown in. It is by neglecting this point, we think, that our correspondent has reason to complain of a lack of manure from the hog pen. This outside pen for fattening hogs is an admirable place for composting. The extreme richness of the pure hog manure will admit of large admixture of straw, &c., before the mass will be reduced to the average of barn yard manure. The cleanings of the feeding pen are thrown into it, and the whole mass is trampled on and turned up by the hogs, and formed into a rich heap of compost. It is an admirable plan to scatter a half bushel of plaster occasionally on the mass, and, if one can obtain it, some charcoal dust. Some feeders are in the habit of giving charcoal to their hogs to eat, thinking it tends to keep them healthy. They devour it with great relish.

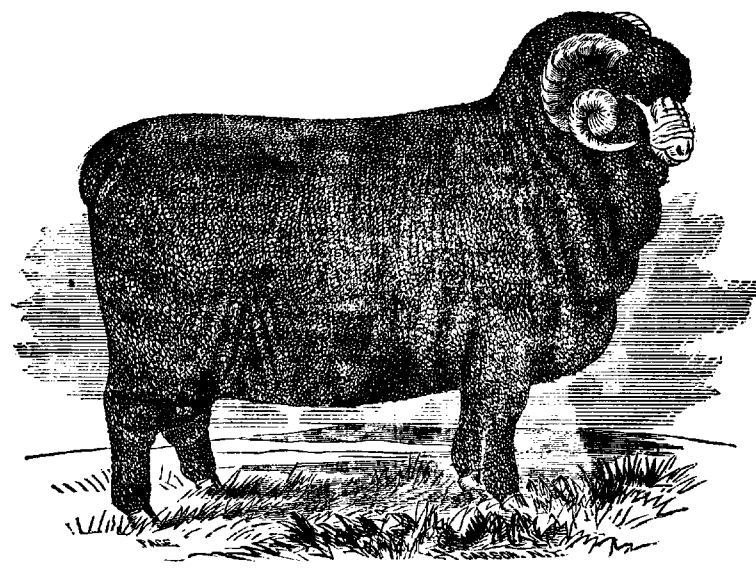
If plenty of litter and absorbents are used, you will find the hog pen will furnish a pretty satisfactory supply of manure. And in addition one will get rid of that intolerable smell which comes from an unclean, damp hog pen, and which no good farmer should tolerate on his premises. Try it; get leaves from the woods, straw from the stack, saw dust, something that will keep your hogs dry, clean, and comfortable, and see if they do not look enough sleeker, and thrive enough faster, to pay for the trouble, and leave the manure for profit.

HOPS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—II.

In England they have had for thirty years the same enemies to the hop crop to contend with that we have had the last three years, and others that have not yet visited our crop, to wit, the vermin or aphid louse, the mould, and the blight. Hop growers in this country have become familiar with vermin, or hop louse, pretty generally for three years past. Mould, as it appears in the English yards, I have not seen in this country. It is a fungus that grows in the branches and stems of the fruit, and even on the hop, or thickening of the parts; the germ of hop or burs becomes hard and does not develop into hops. This disease in England is treated with an application of the flour of sulphur, thrown on to the vines and leaves by means of a machine called a sulphurator; the fine flour of sulphur is blown by a fanning mill among the leaves of the plant while damp, so as to come in contact with every part of it. This machine is drawn on wheels through the alleys of every part of the garden, and large quantities of sulphur are used in doing it; but it is said that the louse flourishes the better under this treatment for the mould, as the sulphur destroys the enemies of the louse as well as checks the mould, but does not hurt the louse, which increases rapidly after an application of sulphur.

There are other expedients resorted to to destroy the louse. Large tanks of soap suds, a little salt in it, with other ingredients, is prepared and applied by means of a force pump, with hose fixed so as to throw the liquor in a spray, or fine jets, over every part of the hops. This application is successful in England. The machine used is costly—more than \$100 each. In this country the application has been made with a syringe or squirt-gun in a very few cases, but, in some yards where the hops have been carefully trained on tarred twine, supported by stakes dipped in coal tar, or gas tar, the horizontal process, no lice have appeared; the vines are so exposed to the sun and the air, especially when they are kept on the cords and not allowed to get into masses. A free exposure to sun, and a circulation of air, is what is needed to make fine hops. If allowed to become lousy and in large masses, the fruit will not be solid, plump, and ripe. The lower the vine is trained the better will be the quality and color of the hop and the earlier it will ripen, as the air is warmer near the earth. The experience of Mr. A. C. WETMORE, of this city, the past two years, will convince any one of the value of this discovery. He says he could sell the hops from his twined yard for ten cents per pound more than those from any of his poles, and he gets more pounds per acre at less expense in labor, and the roots are preserved, by not cutting and bleeding at picking, as is necessary always while long poles are used and the vines cut.

F. W. COLLINS.



INFANTADO RAM "GOLD MINE."

BRED by E. HAMMOND, Middlebury, Vt., and got by his ram "Sweepstakes." "Gold Mine" is now the property of D. W. PERCY and LOAN J. BURGESS of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He received the first prize on grown rams at the Fair of the New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association in 1865.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—MR. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

"WASHED OR UNWASHED WOOL."

ARTICLE TWO.

THERE is some greasy, unwashed Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee medium wool which will lose only 40 per cent., and we would here call especial attention to the investigation by a Committee on cleansing the fleeces of five rams and nine ewes of the Merino breed; also one fat ewe of the Cotswold breed. The result of the investigation (a very full and able one) was first published in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and re-published in the Ohio Farmer of Aug. 12, 1865, at Cleveland. From it we quote the following:

	Unwashed.	Scoured.
Three rams about one year old, rendered		
Three fleeces.....	45 12-100	15 41-100 lbs.
One ram two years old.....	10 81-100	4 47-100 lbs.
One ram four years old.....	20 69-100	6 56-100 "
Rendered two fleeces.....	30 90-100	11 63-100 "
Recapitulation—Ag. five fleeces.....	76 02	26 44
Average each.....	15 20-100	5 23-100 lbs.
Five ewes about two years old rendered		
Five fleeces.....	60 68-100	22 10-100 lbs.
Four ewes about one year old rendered		
Four fleeces.....	38 98-100	16 02-100 "
Nine ewes Ag. nine fleeces.....	99 61-100	38 12 100 "
Average each.....	11 07-100	4 23 1/4-100 "

The Cotswold fleece was of a fat ewe and cannot be of much interest, as it is well known that wool on fattened sheep will grow long and be lighter in the grease than commonly well-kept sheep. There is but little wool of fat sheep in the regular trade. However, it may be well to state that the fleece weighed as shorn 8 90-100 pounds, and cleansed 7 31-100 lbs., when Cotswold sheep will average only about 5 lbs. washed on the sheeps' back, generally. But considering that the sheep sent to the Syracuse Woolen Mills to compete for a premium offered by the Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, had been carefully selected and fed for that one year's growth of their fleeces for this occasion, we cannot look upon it as a test for an average quantity, which would be considerably less. Nevertheless, it may be well to state in round figures that the fleece of a ram four years old weighed (unwashed) 20 pounds—clean, 6 1/2 lbs.; and the fleeces of three rams one year old weighed (unwashed) 45 pounds—clean, 15 pounds, or an average each of 15 pounds unwashed, and 5 pounds clean. The fleeces of five ewes three years old averaged (unwashed) 12.13 lbs.; clean, 4.4 lbs. each. The fleeces of four one year old averaged (unwashed) 9.73 pounds; clean, 4 pounds each.

As every wool grower, manufacturer and wool dealer is perfectly aware of the weight of unwashed wool as they are in trade, they can plainly perceive the great care that must have been taken with those brought to the test refer-

red to. It shows, indeed, what great advantages a farmer will derive from the care he takes of his sheep, as the cleansed wool is by one-third more at least than the usual average.

Let us now ascertain the approximate difference between unwashed wool and that washed on sheep's backs, as we know it to have been for years. First, we will take the selected sheep and we find five rams average (unwashed) 15.20 lbs., and clean, 5.29 lbs.; or 15.20 lbs., 5.29 lbs. or 100—34 4-5. Nine ewes average (unwashed) 11.07 lbs., and clean, 4.23 lbs., or 11.07 lbs., 4.23 lbs., or 100—38 1/2.

It can thus be seen that the difference of shrinkage between ram and ewe fleeces is not great enough, and indicates the particular care taken. But suppose we consider it correct and call fleece wool of entire flocks in an unwashed state, equal to a shrinkage of 62 1/2 per cent. or 100 lbs. unwashed wool even to 37 1/2 pounds of scoured, and place against it washed fleeces of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, average shrinkage 45 per cent., or 100 lbs. render 54 1/2 lbs. clean, we find 144 per cent. of unwashed wool would render 54 1/2 lbs. clean, and we would also find that 100 lbs. of our washed fleece are equal in value to 144 per cent. unwashed, which proportions may also serve in the way of freight, etc.

But we have also to look into the advantages and disadvantages, as far as manufacturers are concerned, about the wool in either an unwashed state or washed on the sheeps' back. We will not even allude to the importance of washing sheep in pure soft water, free of substances injurious to the cleansing or drying of the wool, but will take it washed in the best water, and then we can plainly discover the changes that will take place by keeping the wool. The older it becomes the harder it will be in the fiber, and losing more and more of its elasticity—it will not work as well, and lose always more in working by flying. It is also more subject to damage by moths than unwashed wool.

We know of an experiment made in Europe by large manufacturers with unwashed wool, which was kept for 2, 3, and 5 years, and found so uniform in scouring, carding and spinning, and with less flying, &c., than old washed wool of the same kind, that they expressed the wish that all wool should be shorn in an unwashed state, it being in every respect preferable and more profitable, referring to the better cleansing, the better spinning, carding and working, and also that it took better or livelier colors, saving, of course, labor and dye stuffs, too.

The advantage is decidedly on the side of the unwashed wool, as well for producers as for consumers. Should, however, the present system be considered proper to be continued for a number of years, the time will come when the dishonest farmer who has taken illicit advantages, as alluded to before, will have to wash his sheep well, shear them when dry, clean them of impurities and pack the unwashed and dead wool by itself, tie the fleeces with very smooth, thin thread, and then compete with all the honest wool growers—else the buyers will all be instructed not to buy any wool dishonestly got up, or with an allowance fully proportioned to its deficiencies. This time will come surely,

either sooner or later, and be a deserved lesson to those farmers who have committed the wrong for so many years.

Perceiving that many of our wool growers are unacquainted with the wool trade of the world, it is perhaps proper to inform them that more unwashed fine wool is coming into the London market alone, than all our domestic clip. The principal countries sending most of their wool in an unwashed condition, are Australia, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Morocco and neighboring States, with some also of less importance.

The wool from Australia, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land and the Cape of Good Hope is not tied with twine or strings, but put in the sacks after being skirted—that is, after the bellies, breeches and head wool, and the impurities have been taken out (to be packed by themselves) and the lower qualities of fleeces rejected, to be packed separately.

The shrinkage is safer to be estimated than with our domestic washed wool in its mixed and uncertain condition. The loss is perfectly understood by both buyers and sellers, including the wool growers, and there is no cheating this way, and none intended. Some of the Australian and Cape wool renders 40 lbs. clean of 100 lbs. unwashed; but there are other sections easily to be found that yield only 30, others 35 to 37 lbs. of 100 lbs. in grease.

The Buenos Ayres wool is also skirted and bellies packed separately. The fleeces are rolled up single and tied by a smooth, thin twine crosswise only.

Sometimes the wool is sent off in the unclassified state, but it is mostly carefully packed, according to the various qualities, and it is for this reason the better liked by the manufacturers, facilitating, as it does, the assorting in the mills, &c.

The loss of weight by scouring or cleaning, is easily estimated and with greater certainty than with our washed mixed domestic wool. In general, 100 lbs. render 37 to 30 lbs. clean, from the light to the heaviest.

Considering the freight, we would say that unwashed wool is mostly taken at half the price that the washed is paying. But we will not claim this difference for our domestic, as we have seen that 144½ lbs. of unwashed is equal to 100 lbs. washed, both quantities yielding each 54½ lbs., or the same quantity clean wool. A reduction of one-third of the present freight rates would cover all and do justice to each party.

REMARKS.

We have already mentioned that the two articles on the above subject were written by H. D. TELLEKAMPF, Esq., of the firm of TELLEKAMPF & KITCHING, New York City, and consequently by one of the foremost wool merchants of the United States. The reasons assigned by him for bringing wool to market "in the grease," instead of washed, are unanswerable. A spirit of fairness and candor pervades all his views, but he is misinformed as to one fact, and has not been informed in regard to another,—both of which are of considerable importance in this discussion.

He is utterly mistaken in supposing that the sheep sheared at Canandaigua, for the Moore Prize, "had been carefully selected and fed for that one year's growth of the fleeces, for this occasion." If Mr. TELLEKAMPF means that they had been fed through the year for that occasion, we will inform him that the Moore Prize was neither offered nor contemplated, but a few weeks before the Fair was held, so that special preparations of any kind calculated to affect the result to any appreciable extent (except that in a particular presently to be adverted to) were out of the question. The Cotswold ewe is stated in the official record of the shearing to have been "fat," and she was in very fine store order for a yearling sheep—but she was not FAT in the technical sense in which Mr. TELLEKAMPF understands the word, i. e., she had not been fatted for the butcher or for the occasion, and was not above the condition of any well kept Cotswold bred in the flocks of breeders. We know the precise facts in the premises, for we stood looking on as her fleece was sheared and weighed, and we directed that she should be entered as "fat" on the record. This was a matter of justice to her owner, because the prize was given for the greatest proportion of wool to weight of carcass, and some of the sheep shorn were not in as high condition.*

The fact of which our correspondent is uninformed, is the condition, as respects comparative cleanliness, of the fleeces shorn at Canandaigua. They were not only unwashed, but most of the sheep bearing them had been housed in summer as well as winter, so that neither rain nor snow had fallen on them. Consequently, (bating the effects of evaporation,) all the "grease," as it is technically termed in commerce, was preserved in the wool; and in the improved American Merino of the present day, in which the secretion of that substance has been rendered vastly greater than in the original Spanish sheep or any of its other offshoots, the difference between the weight of the fleece of a summer and winter housed sheep, and that of the same sheep treated in the ordinary way, is on the average at least two pounds on the ram and one pound on the ewe. We gave these figures as the supposed extreme ones only a little over two years ago in the Practical Shepherd. "Grease" has so thriven since, under the bounties practically paid for it by the manufacturer, and under certain other stimulants presently to be alluded to, that we are morally certain that we saw rams at the State Sheep Fair at Canandaigua which literally lugged round five pounds more yolk, or "grease," than they would have done treated in the ordinary way!

Let us understand terms. What is the "ordinary way" of treating Merino sheep in respect to tanning? It is (in the Eastern and Middle States) to turn them into the pastures between the 1st and the 15th of May, according to the weather, and not thenceforth give them a particle of artificial shelter until they are "taken up" in the fall—say, in this climate, from the middle to the 25th of November. In winter they

* Every one will understand that under such a test a person might keep a sheep in good condition throughout most of the year to promote the growth of wool, and then by suddenly and rapidly reducing its condition for a couple of weeks or more before the Fair, make the weight of carcass greatly below its legitimate proportion to the weight of wool, and thus give a fraudulent advantage to the competitor who resorted to such a trick to obtain the prize. Had the Executive Board of the Association found evidences of such trick, or even found any very poor sheep competing for the prize, they would have taken the responsibility of ruling it out. And a record of condition was kept to show what the facts actually were in that respect, in each particular case.

have a good shelter, but they have at the same time free egress from it, at least in the day time, so that they can, and frequently do, expose themselves to falling snow. As shearing in Merino flocks does not, in the "ordinary way," occur until the middle of June, the accumulated "grease" of the winter is again washed out of the wool by the spring rains before shearing. This would not so readily take place were the substance in question literally "grease" according to its commercial and vulgar misnomer, but being almost a soap, a large portion of it disappears with remarkable celerity under a pelting rain. Let such a rain occur after the wool has been previously wetted for a few hours, and many a "fancy" ram, thus exposed, would not be recognized by a person who had carefully examined him but a few hours before. Some of our readers will remember the plight of a portion of the Merinos (and some of the best ones on the ground!) on the second day of exhibition at the last State Fair at Utica, owing to a rain which fell the preceding night. The rain made its way through or under the roofs of the pens, and where it struck the summer housed sheep, they were not so much discolored as uncolored, if we may coin a word! On some the rain had dripped through holes in spots, and they were left spotted; on others it had trickled through cracks in streaks, and they were left streaked! Wherever the water had fallen on the fleeces to any extent, a dirty lead color or yellowish brown had succeeded to the splendid contraband hue—the glossy black—which is so diligently sought after by buyers of Merinos, and which is therefore so diligently manufactured by breeders. We suppose we need not tell our manufacturing friends that inspissated yolk ("grease") retained on the outer extremity of the wool, becomes of a color more or less approaching to black, and that if it is washed off by rain, the fleece, externally, takes a lead colored brown, or yellowish brown hue.

Under these circumstances, Mr. TELLEKAMPF cannot of course deduce a rule of shrinkage from the shrinkage of the fleeces entered for the Moore Prize, which would apply justly and equally to the unwashed wool of sheep kept "in the ordinary way." If then, as we understand him to propose, unwashed domestic wools shall be as freely purchased in our markets hereafter as washed ones—may, receive the preference—but at the same time submit to the present one-third shrinkage rule on the weight, what will be the practical result? The manufacturer will have ceased to pay a bonus on frauds in washing, but he will commence paying a bonus more onerous (to himself) on the propagation and preservation of "grease!" Gen. TAYLOR's directions to BRAGA at Buena Vista—"give them a little more grape, Captain"—will be promptly obeyed by our wide-awake wool growers, but with a difference. They will give the manufacturers a good deal more "grease!"

The genuine greasy sheep at Canandaigua were not entered for the Moore Prize. Their owners knew better than to expose them to such a test. Of two of them the wool was so matted together in clots or gobs by viscid, waxy yolk, that it seemed as if a handful of it thrown against a wall would have stuck! One person with humorous exaggeration declared that it reminded him of rough coat plaster—considerable mortar and a few hairs. Another said a piece of it looked like a piece of beeswax candle which somebody had stepped on and smashed, so that the wick showed! One ram there exhibited we have carefully examined since, and we vouch, in all seriousness, for the following fact. On opening the wool on his rump and pressing down with the fingers on each side of the opening, liquid yolk, looking like oil, will rise up through the wool and run, as water would rise up and run, under like circumstances, from a saturated sponge. These sheep are supposed to have a useful place in breeding—to counteract the opposite defect of dryness—but that is not the point now in question. The point is, do the American manufacturers wish to adopt a rule which will convert all the Merino sheep of our country into such sheep? If they do, they can be readily and rapidly accommodated. Two successive crosses with such rams will do much towards it, and one or two more will give them, on the average, more than 75 per cent. of soap ("grease") in every pound of Merino wool which they purchase.

In the name of the legitimate wool growers of the United States we utterly protest against the continuance of the one-third shrinkage rule. We ask the manufacturer to buy our wool unwashed as readily as in any other situation, if our convenience requires us to offer it for sale in that state—but we ask him to buy it as the buyers of all other commodities buy dirty, damaged, or impure articles, viz., by a rate of deduction or shrinkage proportioned to the actual condition of each separate parcel. Does the butter buyer, if offered a lot of butter out of condition, require a fixed rate of deduction from the market price—a third, or a quarter off—wholly irrespective of the fact whether the butter is much or little out of condition? Does the wheat buyer if he finds two parcels of equal quality, one containing a pint and the other a peck of foul seed to the bushel, arbitrarily compel the owner of the former to take the same price with the owner of the latter? This is monstrous, and it is purely gratuitous injustice, for under the fraudulent and unequal washing now practiced, and encouraged by the one-third shrinkage rule, it is as difficult to decide on the relative condition and value of so-called washed, as unwashed wool. In other words, washed wool varies as much in its proportion of grease, as unwashed. And unwashed wool taken from the greatest flocks of Merinos which are housed in summer, contains more than fifty per cent. more yolk than that taken from the ordinary Merinos of the country which are not housed in the summer.

* VAUQUELIN's analyses of the yolk ("grease") in wool may not be familiar to all our readers. He found it, 1, a soapy matter with a basis of potash, which formed a greater part of it; 2, a small quantity of carbonate of potash; 3, a perceptible quantity of acetate of potash; 4, lime, whose state of combination he was unacquainted with; 5, an atom of the muriate of potash; 6, an animal oil to which he attributed the peculiar odor of yolk.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

LETTING SHEEP.—Our correspondent from Hamlet, Chautauque Co., N. Y., is informed that we do not know of any sheep proprietor who wishes to let them on shares.

SCAB.—"Subscriber," La Crosse, Wis., describes symptoms which more resemble those of scab than any others. If the disease is scab, it has by this time progressed much further, and made its indications unmistakable.

PARTURIENT FEVER.—R. H. PATTERSON, Blenden, Franklin Co., Ohio. Your communication has been mislaid. The disease described by you we take to be parturient fever, though it took a lower and less inflammatory type than the cases described by Messrs. SHAMAN and THORNE in the Practical Shepherd. What was the result, and the extent of the mortality?

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Sugar Preventing Generation.

MR. HENRY TANNER, Professor of Rural Economy in Queens College, Birmingham says:—"I have every reason to believe that the action of sugar, in its various forms, is most important in its influence on the generative system; and I think there is just cause for considering that any animal may by its use be rendered incompetent for propagating its species. Since my attention has been drawn to this fact, numerous instances have come under my observation, tending to confirm this opinion. From among the cases which I could mention it will probably be sufficient for me to state that of a breeder of some eminence, who, with a view to an improvement in the condition of his herd, added molasses to the dry food he gave to his stock. It certainly produced the result he anticipated, for their appearance and general condition was most satisfactory; but this was accompanied by an influence he had never expected; for his stock, which had always realized high prices as breeding stock, now, with very few exceptions, proved to be valueless for that object, male and female being alike sterile. As soon as this was discovered the supply of molasses was stopped. But whilst the animals which had been under its influence maintained the original character of the herd, as being good breeding stock, it is very doubtful if any of the stock which had been fed for any length of time upon food mixed with molasses ever regained their breeding powers. It is more than probable that a fatty degeneration of the ovaries took place, from which they would but slowly recover under any ordinary treatment.

In another case where molasses had been used for some heifers which were fattening, it had the effect of suppressing those periodical returns of restlessness which prevent heifers feeding as well as steers; and it kept them steadily progressing during the whole period of their fattening, and the result was highly satisfactory. If, therefore, upon further trial we find sugar influential in checking the reproductive functions, we can at any rate exercise a proper discretion in its use; and whilst avoiding it for breeding animals, we may encourage its employment when cows or heifers have to be fattened.

Smoking Hams.

In the first place, hams should be placed so far from the fire that the smoke will be absolutely cool before it reaches them. Then they should be hung in a room open to the atmosphere, not tight like a barrel, and should not be smoked rapidly as they would be in a barrel, until nearly black on the outside. A moderate smoke made twice as many days as a ham weighs pounds, will make good, sweet smoked meat. Never commence smoking until your hams have hung long enough after taking out of the pickle to be thoroughly dried. The English dry their hams and use them without smoking. They are far preferable that way to hams smoked as those recommended above, in a barrel or any similar contrivance.

Many persons have spare rooms about their buildings, sometimes in the garret of a dwelling, in which hams can be smoked, by making a fire out-doors, or in a stove, and conducting the smoke through a long pipe. We have seen a very nice smoke house where the fire was built 50 or 60 feet from the building, in a little oven dug in the ground, the smoke being conducted through a covered trench up a hill-side to the base of the building, and then through a wooden pipe to the garret, where the meat was hung upon the rafters. During the smoking operation a window was kept open in each end of the room.

Remember, as a rule, the slower you smoke the meat the better. The best wood is green hickory, then maple, beech, ash, apple tree. Never use locust; the bark imparts an unpleasant flavor to the meat. Several other kinds of wood do the same. Corn cobs make very sweet bacon. Never use any wood that makes a black smoke. Never use rotten wood, nor saw-dust. The last day of smoking it is a good plan to burn a few pepper pods.—Solon Robinson.

Fresh Eggs in Winter.

A WRITER in the New England Farmer thus describes his treatment of hens, which results in his obtaining from one dozen fowls an average of two dozen eggs per week, through the winter. He feeds them one quart and a half of shelled corn daily, washed down with a dish of sour milk, with occasionally crumbs from the master's table. They have been moreover confined in a snug hen house, well lighted by one large window on the south side, and provided with a box of air-slaked lime for them to pick materials from for their egg shells, another box of gravel, and another of wood ashes for them to wallow in at pleasure. Now and then a bone has been thrown in for them to pick, and a chunk of refuse meat, besides all the egg shells from the kitchen. The time spent in their service has averaged fifteen minutes daily. Besides the fresh eggs, their other droppings have already amounted to two barrels of manure equivalent to guano, with an unfailing supply in prospect.

Grease for Leather.

In smearing leather with oil, we aim not only at making the leather pliant, but also at making it water proof. Train oil is often used for this purpose, but no fat is suited to render leather permanently water-proof, train oil possesses this characteristic, that after a while it dries up, and then the leather becomes brittle. Hogs lard is admirably adapted to secure both objects—pliability and impermeability to water. It renders the leather perfectly pliant, and no water can penetrate it. It is especially suitable for greasing boots and shoes; but, in the summer

season, an eighth part of tallow should be melted with it. It should be laid on in a melted condition, but no warmer than one's finger dipped in the mass can bear.

When it is first applied to a boot or shoe, the leather should be previously soaked in water, that it may swell up, so that the pores can open well and thoroughly absorb the lard. The liquid lard should be smeared over the article to be water-proofed at least three or four times, and sole leather oftener still. Afterwards, the lard remaining visible on the outside, should be wiped off with a rag. By this means, you may have a water-proof boot or shoe, without the annoyance caused by most stuffs penetrating the leather and greasing the stockings. An occasional coating of hog's lard is also to be recommended for patent leather boots and shoes, as it prevents the leather from cracking, and if it be not rubbed in too strongly the leather will shine just as well after the grease has been applied.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

How Many Cabbages Per Acre.

THE great cabbage growers about New York City generally calculate upon 10,000 heads per acre, allowing four superficial feet to each plant, which gives a surplus of 3,560 feet for missing plants. We suppose the crop may average five cents a head, giving \$500 an acre, which considering it is a second or third crop of the season, affords a pretty good return. Cabbages often follow peas, with which radishes or lettuce has been grown; and ground from which an early crop of potatoes has been taken is often planted with late cabbages. The soil for this crop must be rich and manure used unsparingly. Hog manure is not approved in this vicinity; it is said that it produces "club footed cabbages." The gardeners prefer rotation for this crop, though we have known good cabbages grown upon the same spot a dozen years in succession. Near a city there is no doubt about the profitability of the crop; and we believe it a valuable one for food for cattle and sheep. It increases the flow of milk, but it does not improve the quality. Irrigation is valuable where cabbages are grown, as they require a vast quantity of water as well as manure, with deep tillage and thorough cultivation.—Tribune.

Effect of Chloroform on Bees.

A FEW days since Mr. Annan, builder, Downfield, wishing to have the honey taken from a hive without resorting to the common practice of smoking the bees with brimstone, and thereby killing them—and having before heard of chloroform being used—felt anxious to try the experiment, which was done by Mr. Laird, druggist. Mr. Laird first closed the doorway, then covered the hive with a cloth to shut out the light as much as possible, after which he commenced to blow chloroform amongst the bees, immediately upon which they began to make a humming noise; but, as the chloroform was continued to be blown in amongst them, the storm speedily changed into a calm, when it was soon discovered that the bees had fallen asleep, so that they were easily removed to another hive without harm to any one; and next morning they were all awake and in a lively state, humming around their hive—no doubt wondering what had happened. This being a successful and useful experiment in keeping the bees alive, we think it right to make it known for the benefit of others.—Foreign Paper.

Stall-Feeding.

THE cattle intended for stall-feeding, if not put up last month, should be housed without delay, the nights now getting long and cold; for if kept out they would lose condition. When first housed give plenty of air to prevent undue perspiration, and feed sparingly, lest they get surfeited, hoven, or purged, any of which would tend to loss of condition. Feed regularly three times a day, viz.:—Eight in the morning, at noon, and five in the evening, and let those hours be rigidly attended to, when once established. The softer and worst keeping varieties of turnips should be fed off first, keeping the swedes till those are all used up, and retaining the mangels for finishing. Increase the daily rations gradually, giving each beast as much only as it can cleanly consume, removing the surplus when the animal seems satisfied, and supply each with a small quantity of hay, closing up the house, and leaving them to rest till the next hour for feeding comes on. The refuse food will serve the young and store stock, which will eat it up greedily.—Irish Farm, Gaz.

How Much Pork from a Bushel of Corn.

A SERIES of carefully conducted experiments have established the following rule upon this subject. A bushel of good, raw, unground corn, fed to a middling good breed, in comfortable quarters without much sun, and not allowed to root, and before cold weather, will produce ten pounds of pork, and if the breed is very good, fifteen. The same amount of fomented corn meal, one-half more, and if cooked also, about three-fourths more than the first named, hence it is easy to find how much pork should bring to correspond with the price of corn. Take, for instance, raw corn, the most common way it is fed: pork at five cents per pound is equal to corn at fifty cents per bushel, and so on, above or below, in the same ratio. So says a correspondent in the Prairie Farmer.

TO PRESERVE PUMPKINS.—Select the ripest and largest in the field, pare and stew them dry, then spread it on sheets and dry it in the oven with a slow fire until all the moisture is extracted, when it will be a dry, hard, thin layer, which may be packed away in a dry place until required for use. Be careful to dry, not to cook or bake it while in the stove even. When required for use soak it over night in sweet milk. By following these directions you may have pumpkin pies all the year round.—Ez.

Rural Notes and Items.

ABOUT FREE ADVERTISING.—Every editor who controls a paper of large circulation is daily liable to have Artisan wells bored in his ears by those who wish to secure the attention of the public to their wares, inventions, etc., without charge. An innocent, unsuspecting person, on listening to the plausible arguments and appeals of these gentry, would suppose them the most benevolent people in the world—that the great idea of their lives was to benefit mankind and the country, at any reasonable sacrifice—and that they only wished the aid of the Press to further philanthropic objects. One wants a commendatory notice of what perhaps the editor never saw; another only wishes the insertion of a communication speaking in "proper terms" of an unparalleled invention; and so on and so forth. Each generally affirms that he "takes the paper," and of course should control it—or, perhaps, "will obtain many new subscribers for the paper, and thus greatly enlarge its usefulness." If the editor will only give from five to fifty dollars' worth of advertising! We are disgusted with this whole tribe of bores—personal and by letter—and are often constrained to express, verbally, our opinion of individual specimens, in language more emphatic than courteous. And we again give notice that the editorial departments of the RURAL NEW-YORKER are neither intended nor used for the benefit of patentees, manufacturers, or others who wish something for nothing. The Agricultural Press has long suffered from this nuisance, as we have plainly characterized it before, and we are bound to do our share toward its abatement.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.—The Weather of the past week has been unusually mild for the season. As we write (Dec. 4) the temperature is more like May than December, people having out-door work are pleasant and busy, and heavily freighted canal boats are making rapid progress to and from tide-water.

The N. H. Agricultural College is not yet located, and those in authority seem inclined to unite it with Dartmouth College, as the proceeds from land scrip will not be sufficient to sustain a distinct institution.

Illinois Industrial University.—A convention of agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers will meet at Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 14th, to discuss the mode of locating the Industrial University of that State.

The Corn Crop of 1865 is generally admitted to be the largest and best ever grown in this country. It will prove a great blessing, as corn is justly considered the most important of all the cereals.

An Oration Fair, lately held at Birmingham, Eng., was attended by 40,000 people, and many were so overcome by the magnificence of the "silver skins" that they shed tears copiously!

Our Next Volume.—Tell your friends who don't take the RURAL NEW-YORKER, that its seventeenth volume commences next month; and we trust you will advise them to subscribe.

Grain Destroyed by Locusts.—In the province of Samaria, Russia, the grain has this year been completely destroyed by locusts. They visited the same province in 1863.

Sorgho Seed from China.—It is said that a portion of the sorgho seed purchased in China, by an agent of the Department of Agriculture, has been received.

Hens' Nests made of Sycamore leaves instead of hay or straw, protect fowls from lice, and, with whitewashing, banish vermin from the building.

Death from Glanders.—The papers report that a negro in Maryland lately died of glanders, the disease being contracted from a glandered mule.

The Western Rural is now published simultaneously at Detroit and Chicago—which we don't believe the publisher will find profitable.

Fast Shearing.—Two men in Ireland are said to have shorn, in fifteen hours, 225 sheep that averaged 7 lbs. to the fleece.

Our Factory System of Cheese-Making is being urged upon English farmers by their agricultural journals.

The Apple Crop of Great Britain is a failure, says the Scottish Farmer.

The Hop Crop of Wisconsin is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

OUR SOUTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.—Now that the mails are being largely restored at the South, we give notice to those persons in the different Southern States who were subscribers to the RURAL when the war broke out, that we are ready to fill out the unexpired subscriptions for which they had paid. If such persons will send us their present addresses, (specifying their former post-offices,) the paper will be forwarded.

VALUABLE SHEEP FOR LIVINGSTON CO.—We learn that JOHN SHELDON of Moscow, N. Y., has purchased of that most successful breeder of pure Atwood stock, Mr. STOWELL of Cornwall, Vt., his pure Infantado ram "Dew-Drop" for \$5,000. Also five ewes at \$250 each—all pure Atwood blood. We think this places old Livingston in the front rank for valuable sheep.

TRANSACTIONS N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.—Can you inform me through the RURAL, how I may obtain a copy of the Transactions of the New York State Ag. Society? If you can you will greatly oblige me, and I think there are many farmers in the State who would like to procure copies, but who, like me, do not know how to obtain them.—JACOB D. JOHNSON, Minerva, N. Y.

The best way to procure the Transactions is to apply to the Assemblyman or Senator from your district, as each member has a certain number of copies for distribution. Next to that, apply to the Secretary of the Society, Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Albany.

WHITE CLOVER SEED.—I wish to inquire through the RURAL where I can procure the seed of the small White Clover, its probable cost, and the best time of year to sow it.—J. STROMS, Lima, Mich., Nov., 1865.

You can procure white clover seed of any large wholesale dealer in seeds. Messrs. BRIGGS & BRO., of this city, sell it. It costs here by the quantity 75 cts. per pound; retail, \$1.25. It is imported from England and raised in Germany. It is sown in lawns, yards, and in fields to raise food for bees. The seed is very heavy. Spring is doubtless the best season to sow it.

TANNING AND PREPARING FURS.—Will you, or some one of the many RURAL readers, oblige me by telling some good way to remove the unpleasant odor from the fur of the fox, coon, muskrat and skunk, so that they may be used for making robes, caps, gloves, or anything that they can be profitably used for?—YOUNG FARMER, Victor, N. Y.

We have received several inquiries about furs—how to dress, tan and keep them. Will some one who has had experience, and "knows whereof he affirms," oblige us with the required information?

BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.—Who has Black Spanish Fowls to sell? Will some one advertise through the columns of the RURAL? and oblige—ELMER L. SNYDER, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE ANTIRRHINUM.

ONE of the most showy and beautiful of our border flowers is the Antirrhinum, or Grass Dragon, as it is commonly called in many places.

We are indebted to JAMES VICK, the seedman of this city, for the accompanying engraving, prepared for his forthcoming Catalogue of Seeds.

The Antirrhinum is a perennial plant, but always flowering well the first year. Seeds may be sown either in the hot-bed in the spring, or in the open ground. It comes up well, and plants can be transplanted with ease and safety.

- BRILLIANT, scarlet and yellow, with a white neck, very large, showy and striking.
FIREFLY, orange and scarlet, with a white neck.
GALATHE, crimson, white neck, very large flowers.
PURPLE and WHITE, a dark variety, with large flowers and fine spike.
DELILA, carmine, white neck.
PAPILLONACEUM, blood red, neck pure white, new and fine.
CARTOPHYLLOIDES, white, red and yellow stripes, very showy.

ROGERS' HYBRID GRAPES.

ED'S RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Dear Sir: We are desirous of obtaining some information through the columns of your valuable journal. We have heard a great deal about ROGERS' Hybrid Grapes being natives and hybridized.

ROGERS' Hybrid Grapes were originated by Mr. E. S. ROGERS of Salem, Mass., some eight or ten years ago, we think. They are claimed by Mr. ROGERS to be hybrids between a native Fox grape as the mother parent, and the pollen of the Black Hamburg and White Chasselas, foreign grapes.

We have found Nos. 4, 19, 33, 36, 41, 43 and 44 all large, handsome black grapes, rather coarse and foxy, but sweet, and to some tastes, good. All very much alike, but we have thought 44 rather the best. No. 4 perhaps a trifle the earliest.

The Black varieties are claimed to be the product of Black Hamburg pollen, and the Reds of the White Chasselas. Mr. ROGERS has advertised his grapes in all the Horticultural journals, we think, and so have most of the leading nurserymen and grape growers, from whom you can obtain them.

Will those of the readers of the RURAL who have tasted these grapes, be kind enough to communicate the result for the benefit of those who are seeking information?

SALT ON A GRAPE VINE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A correspondent of yours asks if it would injure his grape vine to put salt enough on the ground above the roots to keep down grass and weeds.

Salt is a very powerful agent. Small quantities of it applied to fruit trees, or to grains and grasses, is often highly beneficial. Too much will destroy the life of vegetation.

LEAVES are the lungs of plants. Probably more than half the food of plants enters the leaves in the form of an invisible gas.



THE ANTIRRHINUM.

In the case referred to by your correspondent it would be dangerous to apply enough to effect his object. One dressing sufficient to kill the weeds and grass during one year, would probably not injure the vine, protected as it is by stone and gravel; but a yearly application would be necessary to keep down the green stuff, and the salt would penetrate soon to the roots of the vine, in quantities sufficient to destroy its life.

RAVAGES OF MEADOW MICE.

A GENTLEMAN who owns a farm in Henrietta, in this county, recently called on us to state that during a late visit to his apple orchard, he found that the meadow mice had begun to depredate on his trees.

He thought a fall of snow would mostly prevent further injury, as it would render the migrations of animals more difficult; and he would advise farmers generally to examine into the condition of their trees. In this section the autumn has been warm, with but little snow, which are favorable conditions for the mice to work under.

FLAVOR OF FRUIT.

THERE is quite a marked difference in flavor of the same fruit from different localities. An orange grown in a hot house has a very different flavor from one grown in Cuba. A Baldwin apple from the western prairies is far from being the crispy tasting fruit as everywhere found in Maine.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I noticed an inquiry about knitting moccasins or overshoes, for wearing in slippery or snowy weather. In answer I send my method.

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Horticultural Notes and Queries.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its tenth annual winter meeting at the State Normal University, near Bloomington, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, 1885.

GRAPE FRUIT.—Mr. F. K. Phoenix of Bloomington, Illinois, wishes to have more plans devised to use grape fruit. Mr. Phoenix is one of the most enterprising nurserymen of the West, and we suggest that he first devise some plan to give New-Yorkers at least grapes enough to eat.

DEATH OF THE BOTANIST LINDLEY.—Dr. John Lindley, the celebrated botanist, died in England last month, at the age of sixty-six years.

CAULIFLOWERS FRIED.—Cut the vegetable up into small heads; put into boiling water, with a little salt, boil about seven minutes; take off and put into a strainer, where it is left while the batter is being prepared.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO KNIT MOCCASINS.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I noticed an inquiry about knitting moccasins or overshoes, for wearing in slippery or snowy weather. In answer I send my method.

one on another if you like, and it is ready for the rubber or leather sole. This method makes very nice warm overshoes. HATTIE. Poplar Ridge, N. Y., Nov., 1885.

TIMELY RECIPES.

TOILET POWDER.—One pound powdered white starch, and four ounces of oxide of bismuth. Mix well.

ARROWROOT CUSTARDS.—Four eggs, one dessert-spoonful arrowroot, one pint of milk. Sweeten and flavor to your taste.

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—One quart bay rum, one pint alcohol, one ounce castor oil, one ounce tincture captharides, one pint sweet oil. To be well mixed.

TO MAKE BOOTS WATER-PROOF.—Yellow bees-wax, Burgundy pitch and turpentine of each two ounces; boiled linseed oil one pint. Apply to the boots with the hand before the fire, till well saturated.

AGNE'S CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, peel of two lemons cut small, yolks of two eggs. To be rolled into thin cakes and put into the oven. Bake according to pleasure.

GOOD HAIR OIL.—Oil of sweet almonds one gill; spermaceti, quarter of an ounce; melt them together over the fire, first breaking the spermaceti into small pieces. When cold, stir in a few drops of the oil of bergamot.

CRYSTALLIZING FLOWERS.—It is done by suspending or repeatedly dipping them in water saturated with alum. This, however, can be done only with dried specimens.

BEEF TEA.—Beef tea is made best by cutting up tender, juicy beef in bits about an inch square, and put into a strong bottle, cork it tightly, and set in a kettle of cold water. Boil it about two hours.

CELERY STEWED.—Take one bunch of celery; cut in small pieces; wash and drain; put into a pan and entirely cover with warm water; let it cook three quarters of an hour; mix together one teaspoonful of flour and one of butter; turn the water in which the cauliflowers have been boiled over it, let it boil up once and then pour it over the prepared celery, with a little chopped parsley on the top.

POTATO DUMPLINGS.—Peel some potatoes and grate them into a basin of water; let the pulp remain in the water for a couple of hours, drain it off, and mix with it half its weight of flour; season with pepper, salt, chopped onions, and sweet herbs.

BEST METHOD OF KEEPING BEEF.—Cut up the meat in pieces as large as you desire. Pack it in a barrel or cask. Then make a brine as follows:—1 1/2 lbs. salt to 1 gallon of water, 1 oz. saltpetre to 100 lbs. of beef, 1 tablespoonful of ground pepper to 100 pounds of beef.

CAULIFLOWERS FRIED.—Cut the vegetable up into small heads; put into boiling water, with a little salt, boil about seven minutes; take off and put into a strainer, where it is left while the batter is being prepared.

New Advertisements

FORTY ACRES OF SMALL FRUITS.—Persons desiring to plant largely or desirably will, perhaps, find it to their advantage to send for my Wholesale Price List.

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.—Every Farmer needs a copy of Robertson's First Premium Excelsior Vegetable Catalogue.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF a great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situating in the town of Harrisburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 6 miles north of Schenectady.

CLUB AGENTS SHOULD SEND 25 Cents for a Specimen Copy of Beadle's Monthly.

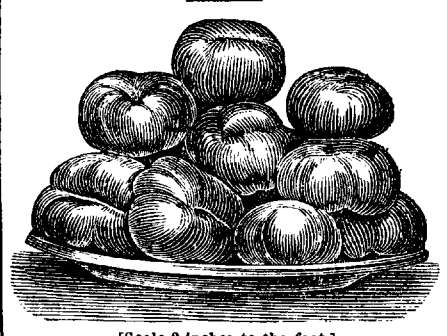
WESTERN NEW YORK PATENT Agency, J. R. FISHER & CO., secure patents in this and Foreign Countries. Offices in Rochester & Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. PECK, COMMISSION DEALER, In Live and Dressed Stock, Poultry and Country Produce Generally, 215 & 216 West Washington Market, New York.

CHEESE VATS! ROE'S PATENT WITH COOPER'S IMPROVEMENTS. There is now in use over four thousand of these Vats. Some in every cheese district in the United States.

TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. GULLID offers to the public her recipe for Chart for CUTTING DRESSES, which is conceded by competent judges to surpass any invention of the kind ever before offered to the American public.

TILDEN'S SEEDLING TOMATO. The Most Perfect Tomato Grow, Is a Distinct Variety, and Highly recommended by the Best Authorities in the Country.



[Scale 2 inches to the foot.]

This Tomato was originated by Henry Tilden, of Daventon, Iowa, and has been largely grown by him for market, almost wholly monopolizing the trade of that city.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th month, 1885. To Henry Tilden:—I have grown the past season tomatoes from the seed obtained from thee in the spring under the name of the Tilden Tomato.

The American Agriculturist says:—"This comparatively new tomato is held in high estimation by the cultivators about Philadelphia. It is said to be of superior flavor, a great bearer, and so firm when ripe as to be very good for market."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED. The publishers of The Prairie Farmer have purchased from Mr. Tilden the entire lot of this seed at a very large price to distribute to the subscribers to THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER. The distribution will be as follows:—One package to every present subscriber who has renewed or does renew for 1886, and sends 5 cents to pay for postage and handling.

ADDITIONAL PACKAGES will be sent to any address, post-paid, on the receipt of 50 cents. Sample copies of The Prairie Farmer sent free to any one who desires them.

20,000 EXTRA STRONG ANGER S 2000 very fine bearing Apple Seedlings, \$15 00. 30 bushels Peach Pits for sale by NOAH P. HUSTED, Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. WILLIAM HACKER, Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Importer and Grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. Country Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the lowest rates.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
"PRECIOUS."

BY "ROSE."

Precious to thee! O my Beloved,
Can Time e'er teach me to forget
The wondrous music of those words
That strangely thrill my spirit yet?
Am I so blest?
And can I be,
Precious to thee, and only thee?
Like manna to a famished soul,
Like waters from a cooling spring,
So to my longing, feverish heart,
The blessing that thy love doth bring.
Hope, joy and peace,
Have come to me
In this sweet thought—"Precious to thee."
Precious to thee! What dearest wish
Have I in all the world beside?
To be thy comfort and thy rest;
To lean on thee, my strength, my guide!
My best Beloved,
'Tis heaven to be,
Precious to thee, and only thee.
Precious to thee! As future years,
With their sad changes, come and go,
We will not fear their blighting power;
Thy heart and mine no change can know.
Daily thou'lt be,
More dear to me,
And I more precious unto thee.
Riverside, Nov. 10, 1885.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

It is quite natural that at the close of such a war as has just swept over our land, social reform should be the paramount question of the hour. A reaction is sure to take place; and having been for a time so much worse than we ought to have been, or ever were before, we straightway attempt to become a great deal better than we know we can possibly be. We are not satisfied with crushing out the vices which always follow in the train of revolutions, and bringing matters back to their old relations, but we propose to re-adjust the constituent elements of society in accordance with the most progressive views, and inaugurate a state of things in which every one will be comfortable, "virtuous and happy."

Few of us, then, were much surprised, when we witnessed renewed agitation upon the question of "Woman's-Rights;" but many of us, no doubt, have been both surprised and pleased by the practical character which this reform is assuming, and by the good sense and moderation displayed in the published views of some of its advocates. We hear less now about the right of women to vote &c., but a great deal more about her rights and duties in the matter of work and occupation. Few sensible men will dissent from the propositions laid down in a late contribution of Mrs. Stowe's to the "Atlantic Monthly," viz.:—"1. The right of every woman to hold independent property; 2. The right of every woman to receive equal pay with man for work which she does equally well; 3. The right of any woman to do any work for which, by her natural organization and talent, she is peculiarly adapted."

There are two classes of agitators upon this question of "Woman's-Rights." The one class would have us believe that there is an infinite number of spinsters, at present condemned by the tyranny of man to sit with folded hands, who are thoroughly competent to perform not only all the kinds of labor that by universal custom are assigned to woman, but also to sustain upon their delicate shoulders the accumulated responsibilities of the multifarious professions and occupations now monopolized by "the lords of creation." There is another class—to which Mrs. Stowe belongs—who teach that reform should commence with the promulgation of a higher conception of womanhood; who are seeking not only to elevate the character and widen the circle of feminine pursuits, but also to enforce a juster estimate of the value and importance of those duties and labors, which, as matters stand at present, devolve exclusively upon woman. In other words, they are trying to make woman better and more useful in the sphere which, in all civilized countries, is with one consent accorded her. Unquestionably, most of those who engage in this good work complain not a little of the narrow limits of that sphere, and think it ought to be widened so as to include pretty much all of the masculine activities; but nevertheless I think that such agitation is on the whole useful. No one can deny, I imagine, woman's right to engage in many pursuits which are now apparently closed to her; and consequently more respect should be paid to that class of "agitators" who are urging her to greater skill and excellence in those departments which are exclusively hers. Instead of teaching woman to despise domestic and household duties, we should so educate her that she might perform them with still greater intelligence and fidelity.

There should be no general objection to women engaging—as so many of them do with great credit—"in the professions requiring natural genius,—authorship, painting, sculpture, with the subordinate arts of photography, coloring and finishing;" or in the higher branches of teaching, architecture, landscape-gardening, the medical profession," or even in "the great world of business;" but I believe that the chief difficulty in the way of finding employment for women lies in the fact that so few of them are taught now a days to discharge well those duties and labors, in the performance of which they do not come into competition with men.

Upon this point the reader would expect no

less than the following admission from so excellent an authority as Mrs. Stowe:

"Let people individually look around their own little sphere and ask themselves if they know any woman really excelling in any valuable calling or accomplishment who is suffering for want of work. All of us know seamstresses, dress-makers, nurses, and laundresses, who have made themselves such a reputation, and are so beset and over-crowded with work, that the whole neighborhood is constantly on its knees to them with uplifted hands. The fine seamstress, who can cut and make trousseaus and layettes in elegant perfection, is always engaged six months in advance; the pet dress-maker of a neighborhood must be engaged in May for September, and in September for May; a laundress who sends your clothes home in nice order always has all the work that she can do. Good work in any department is the rarest possible thing in our American life; and it is the fact that the great majority of workers, both in the family and out, do only tolerably well,—not so badly that it actually cannot be borne, yet not so well as to be a source of real, thorough satisfaction. The exceptional worker in every neighborhood, who does things really well, can always set her own price, and is always having more offering than she can possibly do."

The same facts will be found to obtain in respect of the higher kinds of labor. The young of both sexes need to be impressed with a thorough conviction of the necessity of knowing how to do something which the world wants done.

Here is Mrs. Stowe's statement of the main difficulty in finding employment for women:—"The trouble then in finding employment for women lies deeper than the purses or consciences of the employers; it lies in the want of education in women: the want of education I say,—meaning by education that which fits a woman for practical and profitable employment in life, and not mere common school learning."

Those who really think that it is necessary for women to invade the domain of masculine labor, in order to find remunerative employment, should ponder on the grave assertion of Mrs. Stowe, that "good work in any department is the rarest possible thing in our American life," and also upon the equally important fact that in a new country the demand for skilled labor is always greater than the supply. FAUSTA.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

DR. ROBERT VAUGHAN, late editor of the British Quarterly Review, in an article recently contributed to that magazine, entitled "Notes on the United States Since the War," speaks as follows of American women:

"But the real American woman, after all, is a high-souled, noble creature, fit to battle through life at the side of her country, too, if needs be, to the utmost extent possible. She is as domestic as the English woman, but she has more public spirit, and generally she is more skilled in rendering a reason when you take exception to the strength of her feelings. Democratic institutions which send politics to every fireside, are sufficient to account for this difference. In the upper class of American society nearly all that is distinctive of it elsewhere passes away. The houses of these persons are models of convenience and good taste. As if to compensate for the absence of such appearances in some other connections, the signs of culture and refinement are made to present themselves everywhere. Nothing can be more agreeable than these homes of our cousins over the way, and their hospitality is most cordial and generous. I thank some of them from my heart of hearts, for the many kind offices which their love of Old England promoted them to render to me."

FEMININE TOPICS.

IN Prague, some enthusiastic singers serenaded Miss Gallemeier, an actress. The lady appeared at the window and made the following speech:—"Gentlemen, I thank you. But may I ask another favor from you?" "Our lives!" was the enthusiastic reply. "Well, then, go home and let me sleep."

A HEARTLESS old fellow, writing for a magazine, says:—"I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride for fear of the horses running away; afraid to sail for fear the boat would upset; and afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall upon them; but I never saw one that was afraid to get married."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 29th says:—"Application for a pension was made in behalf of a woman living in Ohio, to-day, wherein it appears she had eight sons in the Union army, three of whom were killed in battle. It stated that many cases have come under the supervision of the Pension Office, but none so remarkable as the above."

A MAIDEN lady, not remarkable for either beauty, youth, or good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold as to how she could get rid of a troublesome suitor. "O, Mary! marry him!" was the advice. "Nay, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you, and I assure you it will not be long before he hangs himself."

GOING from market one day, we observed a very small boy, who gave no special indication, by dress or face, of other than ordinary training in life, carrying a basket that was so heavy as nearly to bear him down beneath it. We observed, "My boy, you have a heavy load." "Yes," said he, "but I'd rather carry it than that my mother should." The remark was one of a nature we love to hear; but we do not know that we should have thought enough of it to have chronicled it, had we not seen across the street a highly accomplished young lady playing the piano, while mother was washing the windows.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
A DREAM.

BY JOHN MCINTOSH.

I DREAMED last night I had a daughter—
Some angel must have sent the sprite—
Ah! how I blessed the one that brought her
Seraph-face to bless my sight.

She looked as if her second summer
Had o'er her dust'ring tresses flown;
Strange, while I watch'd the graceful comer
I marvel'd not where she had grown!

How could I, while my heart was burning
With the new-born sense of bliss;
Throbbing, panting, wildly yearning
For a father's holy kiss?

I gently turned aside a cluster
Of her glancing golden hair,
And bathed my spirit in the lustre
Of her face so heavenly fair;

And her eyes my being flooded
With a 'widering sense of pride,
As with artless grace unstudied,
Stood she smiling by my side.

My lips touch'd hers, O blest communion!
My gray hairs mingled with her curls;
Alas! in *Dreamland*—vague dominion!
Alone must dwell my little girls.

Wyoming, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
A SEA VOYAGE.

No subject is more interesting than the sea. We listen with eagerness to the twice-told tales of its excitements and monotonies, its hardships and pleasures, its uncertainty and danger, and above all to the vast variety of scenery and life it presents to those who travel and meditate over its unsounded depths. There is a native passion, as it were, in the human heart for the sea, a passion which education and experience do not create, but only develop. The boy turns with natural eagerness to the perusal of "Robinson Crusoe," "Masterman Ready," "The Swiss Family Robinson," and the sea stories of COOPER; and when he becomes a man, he makes real his boyish dreams, and relinquishes the pleasures of family and society and the quiet comforts of home, and meets with delight the boundless dangers of the boundless sea.

But my object is not to write an essay on the ocean, but to describe some incidents, and sketch the characteristics of a voyage on the Atlantic. We will start, if you please, from the port of the most magnificently situated, first-class city in the world—New York.

I would rather cross to the Old World in a sailing vessel, but I prefer returning in a steamer. I am willing to loiter, and wait the bidding of the elements on my course, to have time to meditate on what I have left and to anticipate what is before me, when I set forth to wander from my native land. But when I return, let me be borne on the wings of steam; let neither storm nor calm delay me, but day and night swiftly, steadily, onward let me go till I behold the western sun sinking at eve behind the blue highlands that sentinel the noblest gateway to the New World. But to our voyage.

It is quite likely that your vessel is advertised to sail on Friday, and by noon you are comfortably situated in your state-room, expecting the upheaval of the anchor. But you will be disappointed, the vessel will lie by her anchor all night; for superstition has yet too strong a hold on the minds of sailors to permit them to quit port on the unlucky Friday. Saturday forenoon a little steam-tug, with her bulwarks hardly out of the water, comes snorting up to your big ship, takes hold of a rope, and you move down the bay. The voyage down occupies several hours, for the channel is sinuous, and the steam-tug drags the huge ship but slowly along. In the meantime two o'clock arrives, and the cook summons you from the beautiful scenery to the admiration of his roast-beef and plum-pudding, whereof you partake largely. Alas! for the mutability of human affairs, and especially for the plum-pudding and roast-beef; consider that Sandy Hook is close at hand, and that beyond are the dominions of Neptune, to whom you must deliver tribute.

Sandy Hook is a long, low, hook-shaped strip of barren sand, stretching out from the shores of New Jersey, and opposing a barrier to the waves that roll in from the south-east. Here the steam-tug is cast off, the pilot steps into his small boat to return, and the captain assumes the command of the vessel. Rapid orders are given, and the sailors scramble quickly to the rigging. Sail after sail is dropped from the tapering yards, and as they catch the wind and "fall asleep," as the sailors say, the ship heels to the larboard and glides gaily on her pathless way to the Old World. But O novice in the art of voyaging! how does your dinner feel? Don't you realize that you have a stomach, and that something is the matter with it. The moment the ships bows are outside of Sandy Hook, they meet that "ground swell," which I believe is never absent from the Northern Atlantic, and as the ship rocks under its influence, sea-sickness lays its remorseless hand upon you, and leaning over the bulwarks, you pay your respects most reverently to Father Neptune.

When leaving port you have plenty of company. Off the entrance of New York harbor you may count twenty sail, half of them outward bound. But the courses they hold are diverging, and if the wind keeps fair during the night, when daylight comes there may not be a ship in sight. One would naturally think, when he considers the multitude of ships passing between Europe and America, that no vessel, keeping the usual track, would ever find itself alone; and nothing brings more forcibly to mind the immensity of the ocean, than to sail

for days in the great highway of nations, and not even catch a glimpse of the topmasts of a ship on the far horizon.

But you are not lonesome, for there is plenty of thinking and observation to be done. You love to look on the glad face of ocean, when a ten-knot breeze is blowing, and watch the sparkling waves as they toss their foam-crested heads gaily in the sunshine. How glad and gay it seems. Every thing is in motion. The ship goes like a thing of life. The waves dash against its sides, and as they part the salt foam leaps to the decks, and you may see all the rainbow colors in the glittering shower. Dolphins and sharks swim and play about the ship—perhaps you may see the whale spouting and tumbling in the distance. Icebergs hold their steady way southwards, sailing solemnly from the Arctic Regions. Sometimes you will discover pieces of a wreck, and perchance you may come across several of the deserted lumber-hulks which, lighter than the water drift about, till stranded on some beach. The air, too, has its inhabitants. Sea-gulls venture boldly to the middle of the ocean; sometimes a land-bird, blown off to sea by a tempest, lights on the rigging to rest its tired wings, and Mother Carey's chickens, the snow-birds of the ocean, twitter and sport around, and suffer not even the crumbs of the table to waste in the briny depths.

But the discomforts of ocean-sailing are great and many. I think the majority of those who cross, suffer from sea-sickness more or less during the whole of the first voyage. There is constantly a sickening sensation in the stomach, which prevents the enjoyment of the luxuries of the table, and one's life on the ocean may be a life of fasting, if not of prayer. This discomfort, however, is atoned for by the huge appetite that comes on going ashore. One of the greatest discomforts arises from the constant motion, for you must remember that the ship never is still. Imagine the room in which you are at present sitting, dear reader, to be the saloon of a vessel at sea. Now when the ship rolls from side to side, one side of the room rises several feet, and the other falls. Then as the bows rise and fall on the waves, the ends of the room have a like motion. The furniture is all securely lashed, and when you stand or sit down you are never entirely at ease, but must put forth efforts to maintain your balance. Your berth is the most comfortable place, but there you are rolled from side to side, and pitched on your head and feet, till you ardently but vainly long for one hour of quiet. When the ship is sailing with any wind but one directly aft, she runs constantly on her lee side. If your berth runs crosswise of the ship, you go to sleep with your head to the windward, which is the highest side. But while you sleep the wind may change, and the ship be put on another tack, so that your head will be much lower than your feet, and after having had horrid dreams, you will awake not a little bewildered as to the cause of the change of situation.

I have remarked that one's life on the ocean, if the person be afflicted with sea-sickness, is a life of fasting. If, however, he escape that disease, it may be a life of feasting, for the table of a steamer is most profusely supplied with luxuries for the appetite. The fare on a sailing vessel is not so profuse. It is sufficient, however, and resembles the style of a private family, not having so much of the *hotel air* as the steamer.

The sublimity of the ocean is best seen in a storm; and you are not fortunate if you cross without having experienced one great blow. The decks are then drenched and swept incessantly by the waves. You cannot walk, without holding on to some support; even the captain and his officers must have a rope across the deck to aid them. The huge timbers creak and groan as the vessel labors in the seas, and the mad waves, thundering against the sides, make her quiver like a leaf in the wind.

BYRON'S grand verse, the best in the English language on the ocean, is most fully understood in the storm, and it may appropriately form the close to this wandering article:

"Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests: in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Ice, the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark-heaving; boundless, endless, and sublime—
The image of Eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible; even from out thy shrine
The monsters of the deep are made, each tone
Obeys thee, thou great lord, dread, fathomless,
alone." VOYAGEUR.

CHANGE CHIPS.

If you would render your children helpless all their lives, never compel or permit them to help themselves.

THE Jews are a piece of stubborn antiquity, compared with which Stonehenge is in its nonage. They date beyond the pyramids.

AN open mouth is a sign of an empty heart, as a chest open is a sign there is nothing in it. When money and jewels are within it is kept locked.

WE are told that "like cures like." We wish our clever homeopaths would invent a much more valuable system to society by which "dislike should cure dislikes."—*Punch*.

SOLITARY thought corrodes the mind, if it be not blended with social activity; and social activity produces a restless craving for excitement, if it be not blended with solitary thought.

DICKENS thus explains the origin of the saying, "May your shadow never be less."—"What do you mean," said I to an ambassador, who had passed a long time in Europe, "by the salutation, 'May your shadow never be less?'" "We live," answered the khan, pleasantly, "under a very hot sun in Persia, and we retire to the shadow for repose and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquility to a great many, for no one dares to injure or molest those whom he protects. So we call that his shadow, and hope, for our own sakes as well as his, that it may never diminish."

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
THE CHRISTIAN'S WARFARE.

BY ROSETTE ANNIE ROSE.

STAND on guard, O Christian soldier!
Stand on guard, ne'er leave your post;
For the ranks of sin are marshaled
In a strong and mighty host.

Think of Him who suffered for thee,
Think of Him who bore the cross;
Feeble heart, arise, take courage,
Count as gain all earthly loss.

O be brave, be strong and valiant!
Arm yourself with truth and love;
Forward press to conquer evil—
Strength shall nerve you from above.

And if e'er your soul grows weary,
And your heart begins to fail,
Look above and pray for courage,
And you surely shall prevail.

And ere long will come the summons,
When your waiting soul shall fly
To its Father's blissful mansions,
To its home beyond the sky.

Then, from earthly sin and sorrow
Shall your soul be ever free,
In the glorious light of Heaven's
Blessed immortality.

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.
GOD IN NATURE.

To the eye of the casual observer, Nature is a sealed book; while to him who is desirous of searching out truth, Nature discloses in all her varied aspects the power and beneficence of the Creator. Upon every page of her out-stretched volume he discovers the evidences of the Divine mind, not only in the perfect adaptability of all God's works to the wants of his creatures, but also in the transcendent loveliness and majesty of natural objects. He beholds how the Divine purpose permeates all things, giving a delicate grace and beauty to some, and sublimity and splendor to others. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth his handiwork." "When I behold they heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and stars which thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that thou visitest him."

In this language, DAVID clearly shows that God is over all, and that he takes cognizance of all his works. Nothing is so small, so inferior or so delicate, that He does stoop to notice it, although it may seem insignificant to short-sighted man. "Consider the lilies of the field, they toil not neither do they spin; yet SOLOMON in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

It is not necessary that we should understand all the secret processes of Nature, in order to give the glory thereof to God. We see the grass, under the influence of refreshing showers and the genial rays of the summer's sun, spring up and come to maturity, yet we fail to know why it grows in such a peculiar form,—why it is green instead of red, or why it grows upright instead of running on the ground like a vine. The seed is buried beneath the soil, it germinates, sends forth a tiny shoot, which bears its precious burden of buds and blossoms, fades, droops and dies; and that which but a short time since was pleasing to the eye, now lies withered and blasted upon the bosom of the earth.

Thus everything brings forth its fruit in its season, praising in a still, inaudible voice the great Architect of Heaven and earth. The change of the seasons, in their silent ever onward course; earth yielding her fruits, each at its accustomed period; summer's heat and winter's cold, all proclaim the existence of a great First Cause. The secret caves of the earth, the mountains that rear their lofty peaks toward heaven, their snow-crowned summits glistening like diamonds beneath the rays of a tropical sun; the broad majestic rivers and the laughing brooklet wandering amid fertile meads, old ocean, sublime and awful with its ebb and flow of tide, its foam-crested waves now lashed into fury by the wrath of the storm-king, then sinking to a gentle calm, in obedience to the voice that said, "Thus far shalt thou come, and there thy proud waves shall be stayed;" all these reveal the glory and power of GOD, the Ruler of the Universe. F. M. J. Ulysses, Penn.

GRAVE THOUGHTS FOR SUNDAY.

HOPES never leaves the human heart.

It was a beautiful expression of Burk's upon the death of his son, that his child in this world would be his ancestor in the skies. Elder-born in glory—the junior of the household is the senior in heaven.

It may be that in the great day of the Lord it shall be found that the most useful men in the Church were not always the highest, nor the pulpits most consecrated by souls won for Christ always the most brilliant or attractive.

Do not say you cannot pray because you cannot speak much, or well, or long. Praying is wrestling with God; the heart is the wrestler; holy faith is the strength of it; if by means of this strength thy heart be a good wrestler, though thou art ever so tongue-tied, thou wilt be a prevailer. Rhetoric goes for little in the heavenly court, but sincere groans have a kind of omnipotency.—*Burgess*.

DE QUINCY, speaking of the grandeur and sublimity of the human spirit, says most beautifully that all of our thoughts have not words corresponding to them in our yet imperfectly developed nature, nor can ever express themselves in acts, but must lie appreciable by God only, like the silent melodies in a great musician's heart, never to roll forth from harp or organ.

The Reviewer.

PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH: At Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsborough, and Andersonville, during the years 1864 and 1865. By A. O. ABBOTT, Late Lieutenant First New York Dragoons. With Illustrations. 12mo.—pp. 374. New York: Harper & Brothers.

To those who wish to inform themselves particularly as to the atrocious barbarities and hardships to which our soldiers were subjected who fell into the hands of the rebels, we commend this book; as it contains detailed statements of those outrages, together with engravings illustrating their results, which although terribly shocking, tell the sad story in an unquestionably truthful manner. We do not know that a work which has to deal with such materials can be said to be "interesting" in the common acceptance of the term, but we can bear witness to the powerful fascination of this pathetic narrative. The author describes only what he saw, and we have here a picture of Southern prison life by one who encountered its perils and happily survived its sufferings. The relief to the story will be found in the evidences furnished of the fraternal feeling cultivated by the prisoners,—their mutual sympathy, their interchange of friendly offices, their patience, their bravery and their fortitude. With other matter of merit, the volume contains several meritorious poems, never before printed, composed by Professor OGDEN of the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, while he was a prisoner. The work is supplemented with a partial list of the prisoners who were confined in the rebel pens. Can be had of STEELE & AVERTY.

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS. A series of Popular Lectures. By J. G. HOLLAND. 12mo.—pp. 335. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

PROBABLY no living American author has so many admirers as Dr. HOLLAND. There is hardly a reading household in our land which does not possess a copy of "TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S Letters," and later works by the same author have had almost as wide a circulation. This unprecedented popularity is due, not to any remarkable talents which the writer possesses, or to any special evidences of great culture in his works,—for many American authors, who have failed to obtain a respectable hearing, have had the advantage of him in both these respects,—but rather to his rare common sense, and his practice of addressing the public upon topics in which they are interested, and in a manner which they can understand and enjoy. Dr. HOLLAND'S readers will expect to find these characteristics in the book before us, and they will not be disappointed. The volume contains the lectures which the author has delivered throughout the country for the past six or seven years. Those who have heard them from the rostrum will be delighted to secure them in a book form, and those to whom that pleasure has been denied, will not fail to find entertainment and profit in them. The work is issued in a style uniform with the author's previous works. For sale by STEELE & AVERTY.

THE CRUISE OF THE FROLIC. A Sea Story. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, Author of "Dick Onslow among the Redskins," "Antony Waymouth," etc. Illustrated. 12mo.—pp. 396. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

ANTONY WAYMOUTH. By the same Author. MR. KINGSTON, an English writer, has given us in these works two very well-written stories of adventures at sea, calculated to interest and amuse the young. The scenes described in "Antony Waymouth" are represented to have occurred in the days of "good Queen Bess," and illustrate well the roving and desperate character of life upon the sea at a time when a stout English captain considered a Spanish galleon lawful prize wherever found. The "Cruise of the Frolic" is a narrative of yachting experiences, served up with a sufficient spice of romance to make the verities thrilling. The works are both excellent of the kind, and may be obtained of the booksellers generally.

THE PRIVATEERSMAN. Adventures by Sea and Land, in Civil and Savage Life, One Hundred Years Ago. By Captain MARRIAT, R. N. With Illustrations. 12mo.—pp. 384. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The tales of Captain MARRIAT are old favorites with youthful readers, and it would be needless to inform them what a treat they have in this volume, for it is revealed in the title-page. This author keeps up the interest of his young friends by a wonderful fertility of invention, and remarkable powers of description. His readers will do well, however, to bear in mind that he aims only to amuse and not to instruct, and that to accomplish his object he purposely transcends the probable, and makes no claim to truthfulness of incident or character. Will be found at STEELE & AVERTY'S.

REMY ST. REMY; Or, The Boy in Blue. By Mrs. C. H. GILBERT. 12mo.—pp. 352. New York: James O'Rand.

NOVELS founded upon incidents in the Rebellion are multiplying with wonderful rapidity. And, truly, no field is better adapted to the purposes of the novelist, although we of to-day have witnessed too many of its awful realities, to appreciate fully its romantic elements. Those who shall come after us, and to whom the mention of the Rebellion will not be associated with personal loss and bereavement, will peruse such tales with a pleasure which we cannot hope to experience. The work before us seems to have been carefully written, and the publisher has spared no pains to present it in a durable and handsome dress. For sale at all bookstores.

MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS ON THE REBELLION. By JOHN P. KENNEDY. 12mo.—pp. 246. Paper. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

THESE letters appeared in the "National Intelligencer," at various intervals between 1863 and 1865. They discuss topics suggested by the principles and incidents of the Rebellion, and were designed at the time they were written, the author says, to bring about a better state of feeling between the South and the North. An attempt is also made in these pages to foreshadow to some extent the policy which must be pursued to secure the prosperity and permanency of the re-established Union. The reader will find in this work matter worthy of thoughtful consideration. For sale by DARROW & BROTHER.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Told in Verse, by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. Illustrated by H. L. STEPHENS. Paper. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1885.

The popular story of the "Children in the Wood" is very excellently told by Mr. STODDARD, and this edition is illustrated with several highly-colored lithographic prints, which will make it altogether acceptable to the little folk. It will make a very attractive holiday present. It can be obtained of E. DARROW & BROS.



GROUP OF BLUE HERONS.

The illustration above furnishes a fine representation of the Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea Herodias*.—Linn.) commonly called the "Blue Crane." It is the largest American species of the family of *Ardeidae*, or wading-birds.

To the genus heron belong the crane, the bittern, the egret, the common heron of Europe, (celebrated in the olden time as the bird which furnished the principle sport in falconry,) the purple heron, the Louisiana heron, the snowy heron of California, and several other varieties. The habits of these several species of heron are pretty much the same, the difference between them consisting principally in size, weight, and color of plumage.

The blue heron is four feet long, with an extent of wings of six feet. The length of the bill is five and a half inches. The color of the plumage above is bluish ash, neck cinnamon brown, head black, with white frontal patch; the plumage below is black variegated, with broad white streaks on the belly. The bill is greenish above, and dusky yellow at the base, the quills black, and the tail a bluish slate.

Blue herons are found throughout the West Indies, and the United States. They belong to a hardy family, and appear to find this country endurable from Florida to Maine, although they specially delight in the low lands along the Atlantic coast. They come north in the spring, to breed, and usually return to the south when "there comes a killing frost." They are very shy, and difficult to approach on account of the acuteness of their hearing and vision. They begin to breed from the beginning of March to the middle of June. During this season they associate in pairs in a very friendly way, the male and female alternately sitting upon the eggs and providing food; but at other times they live apart and in the most solitary manner. Occasionally, however, several pairs will unite and form

a community in a swamp or in the vicinity of a rice field. Their nests, which are constructed of coarse materials, are sometimes built in the lofty cypress tree, but more often upon the ground, where they are hidden from observation by the high grass. The eggs are usually three, but sometimes four in number, and are of a dull bluish-white color. The young are used reared tenderly.

The food of the heron consists of fish, reptiles, birds, small quadrupeds and large insects. He is a most skillful and patient fisherman, and the sportsman might obtain valuable hints in his art, by observing his operations. Wading into the water on his long, still-like legs, he takes a position, with his head thrown well back on his shoulders, keeps a sharp look-out, and stands perfectly motionless until his prey comes within his reach; then he darts out his sharp bill with unerring aim, and impales it, striking it as near the head as possible. He is very voracious, and will repeat this process with great industry during a whole day, and sometimes far into the night, if it is clear.

The full-grown blue heron weighs from six to eight pounds. Its flight is high and long-sustained, and in its course through the air, its long legs trail far behind its body, and appear to be used as a rudder.

There are few of our readers who have not seen a "blue crane," but we hope this picture will be no less interesting to them on that account. Apparently a dull and moping bird, its habits are very peculiar, and form an interesting study. Before "hawking" went out of date in Europe, large colonies of herons were reared to furnish sport for gallant "knights and gentle ladies;" but the barbarous fashion has expired, the "heronries" are no more, and the "solitary bird" has ceased to have special charms except to the student of Natural History.

Various Topics.

PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

AMONG the many properties of charcoal, may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste and color; and as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it be rubbed over putrid meat, the smell will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid taste or flavor will be destroyed, and the water be rendered completely fresh. Sailors are aware of this; for when water is bad at sea, they are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuit into it to purify it. Color is materially influenced by charcoal, and, in a number of instances, in a very irregular way. If you take a dirty black syrup, and filter it through burnt charcoal, the color will be removed. The charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best for this purpose. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colors, by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; in the filtration it will lose a great portion of its coloring and become tawny; repeat the process two or three times, and you have destroyed it altogether.

THE APPETITE OF A FISH.

The labrum is a fish, mentioned by Pliny, and rather vaguely described as a kind of ravenous fish, seeing that every fish is by nature utterly and entirely ravenous. The elegant trout, who flies in the wildest terror if you show the tip of your nose, will eat nearly his own weight of bleak and dace on a hot, still June evening. A

ting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later and rise two hours earlier for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day time.

9. If infants and young children are inclined to be wakeful during the night, or very early in the morning, put them to bed later: and besides arrange that their day-nap shall be in the forenoon.

10. "Order is Heaven's first law," regularity is nature's great rule; hence regularity in eating, sleeping, and exercise, has a large share in securing a long and healthful life.

11. If you are caught in a drenching rain, or fall into the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.

12. To allow the clothes to dry upon you, unless by keeping up a vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.

13. Drop yourself to the ground from the rear of any vehicle when the horses are running away, if you must get out at all.

14. If you are conscious of being in a passion, shut your mouth, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage.

15. It does not require a word to make a villainous lie; whatever is intended to mislead or deceive, that is the falsehood. So it does not require a dagger or a bullet to kill a man; the mean slander, a contemptuous shrug, may blast the reputation and will the heart and life away.

16. If a person "faints," place him on his back and let him; alone he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line than perpendicularly.

17. If you want to get instantly rid of a beastly surfeit, put your finger down your throat until free vomiting, and eat nothing for ten hours.

18. Feel a noble pride in living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last illness.

19. If you would live to purpose, and live long, live industriously, temperately, regularly, all the while maintaining a "conscience void of offence toward God and toward man."—Hall's Journal of Health.

AN OLD STORY.

THE worshippers of Mammon, says a Constantinople correspondent, have discovered that there is another power beside that of gold, and another God who is above the idol of worldly wealth. During the time the cholera lasted, it was pitiable to see the fright of all those who used to boast that they had no religion and no creed save that of Nature. The "young Turkish" school of Moslems, who had many of them thrown off even the semblance of a belief in the Koran, were in a greater fright of death than any men I ever saw. The Christians were bad enough, at least such among them—not a few—who had led lives not exactly in accordance with their creed. The Armenian, Latin, Greek, and other churches were crowded every day with men and women hearing mass and going to confession, who for months perhaps years previously had never put foot inside a sacred edifice. Many of the priests were actually prevented going to administer to the dying, by the importunity of the living for the consolations of religion. Now that all fear of the cholera has passed every one has returned to his old ways.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

INFINITE are the consequences which follow from a single and often apparently a very insignificant circumstance. Farley narrowly escaped being a banker. Cromwell was near being strangled in a cradle by a monkey; here was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry VIII. is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen; and ere long "the Reformation beams from Bullen's eyes." Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland; and the inheritance which would have been his goes to build up the fortunes of a Wesley instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a schoolboy (as Mr. Southey observes,) Methodism may own its existence, and England its military, its civil, and political glory.

ORIGIN OF THE "PRINTER'S DEVIL."—When Aldus Manutius set up in business as a printer at Venice, he came in possession of a little negro boy. This boy was known over the city as "the little black devil," who assisted the mysterious bibliofactory; and some of the ignorant persons believed him to be none other than the embodiment of Satan, who helped Aldus in the prosecution of his profession. One day, Manutius, desiring to dispel this strange hallucination by publicity, displayed the young "imp" to the poorer classes. Upon this occasion he made this short but very characteristic speech:—"Be it known to Venice, that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil! All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."—American Artisan.

FONTENELLE lived to be nearly a hundred years old. A lady, of nearly the same age, said to him one day in a large company.

"Monsieur, you and I stay here so long that I have a notion death has forgotten us."
"Speak as low as you can," said Fontenelle, "lest you remind him of us!"

Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE TWO PICTURES.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

A DRUNKARD, with a sadden'd heart,
Was in his bed one day,
And by his side a table stood
Where various trinkets lay.

His little boy these treasures sought,
Fearing his pa was ill,
And to the bedside they were brought
To cheer and make him well.

"Look, pa," he cried, "what I have here
Concealed in this worn case,—
A picture of a happy boy
With such a smiling face!

"Perhaps it's cousin HENRY, pa,
I found it in the chest
Where mother keeps our Sunday clothes,
And hats we wear for best."

The father takes the faded case
As if it were some toy,
And starts to see a well-known face—
His picture when a boy!

"Oh God!" he groaned, with anguish wild,
A pallor on his brow,—
"To place by this, how strange would seem
My picture taken now!"

My SAVIOUR help me! Give me strength
To break the galling chain!
May I forsake the drunkard's cup,—
Its slave no more remain!"

He rose, a change within him wrought
By Heaven's own wondrous plan;
In after years with joy he viewed
"His picture when a man."

ETIQUETTE FOR CHILDREN.

THE following hints on Education, Etiquette, and Morals, said to be from the pen of George Francis Train, are worth publishing.

[Obey these and you shall have five dollars every Fourth of July, which you may give to the poor.]

I. Always say Yes, Sir. No, Sir. Yes, Papa. No, Papa. Thank you. No, thank you. Good night. Good morning. Never say How, or Which, for What. Use no slang terms. Remember good spelling, reading, writing, and grammar are the base of all true education.

II. Clean faces, clean clothes, clean shoes, and clean finger nails indicate good breeding. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

III. Rap before entering a room, and never leave it with your back to the company. Never enter a private room or public place with your cap on.

IV. Always offer your seat to a lady or old gentleman. Let your companions enter the carriage or room first.

V. At table eat with your fork; sit up straight; never use your toothpick (although Europeans do,) and when leaving ask to be excused.

VI. Never put your feet on cushions, chairs or table.

VII. Never overlook any one when reading or writing, or talk or read aloud while others are reading. When conversing listen attentively, and do not interrupt or reply till the other is finished.

VIII. Never talk or whisper aloud at the opera, theatre or public places, and especially in a private room where any one is singing or playing the piano.

IX. Loud coughing, hawking, yawning, sneezing and blowing are ill-mannered. In every case cover your mouth with your handkerchief (which never examine—nothing is more vulgar, except spitting on the floor).

X. Treat all with respect, especially the poor. Be careful to injure no one's feelings by unkind remarks. Never tell tales, make faces, call names, ridicule the lame, mimic the unfortunate, or be cruel to insects, birds or animals.—Ex.

A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS.

Who is lovely? It is the girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks and pleasant smiles as she passes along; who has a kind word for every boy and girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty; she never scolds, never contends, and never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the streets? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost. Extend a friendly hand to the friendless. Smile at the sad and dejected; sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

HOW TO CURE A BAD TEMPER.—My lads, when a dog makes too free with you, jumps and bounds over you, you say, "Down Nero; down sir." That is what you must say when passion rises: "Down, sir." I once took a passionate man very much aback by asking him to hold his tongue while he felt my pulse, or else while I felt his. It is astonishing how efficacious a moment or two of quiet is in the midst of a great storm. When the fit is very strong on you, think how you would look before the glass, or rather think how you do appear before God. The greatest of all heroes is he who can rule his spirit in a great storm. So, my lads, I must have you take the black thread of passion out of the velvet of life.—Rev. Paxton Hood.

THE Roxbury (Mass.) Journal says the Little Corporal, the new child's paper, published in Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell, "is the cleverest thing of its kind yet realized in America."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

VOLUME XVII, FOR 1866.

This Journal will enter upon its Seventeenth Year and Volume in January. For many years MOORE'S RURAL has not only been a favorite weekly visitor to tens of thousands of homes, in both Town and Country, but widely known as the Best and Largest Circulating Journal of its Class in the World...

VARIETY OF CONTENTS.

The ample pages of this (the original) RURAL comprise various carefully conducted Departments, devoted to or treating upon

AGRICULTURE, SHEEP HUSBANDRY, HORTICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS, MARKET REPORTS, &c.

With Illustrations, Tales, Sketches, Music, Poetry, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., &c.

While the pages devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Wool Grower, Stock Breeder, Fruit Grower, Gardener, Housewife, &c., &c., contain the contributions of Practical and Experienced Men and Women, the Literary and News Departments are so filled as to interest, instruct and benefit the various members of the FAMILY. The department of SHEEP HUSBANDRY, edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, LL. D., author of "The Practical Shepherd," &c., &c., is alone worth many times the price of the paper to any American Flock-Master.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER will continuously manifest its laudable Aims and Objects, and fully maintain the enviable reputation it has acquired as the standard in its Sphere of Journalism. The People and Press of the Country have accorded it the meed of Superiority, and our aim will be to augment its USEFULNESS, thus rendering it more worthy the large and increasing support it is receiving throughout the Union, Canada, &c.

FORM, STYLE AND TERMS.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is published in Quarto Form, each No. comprising Eight Double Quarto Pages, (forty columns,) printed in Superior Style—new and clear Type, good Paper and many fine Engravings. An Index, Title Page, &c., at the close of each Volume.

Remember that THE RURAL is not a monthly of only 12 issues a year, but a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL WEEKLY. Terms for Advance—\$3 a Year; Five Copies for \$14; seven for \$17. Ten for \$25, and any larger number at same rate—only \$150 per copy. Club papers sent to different Post-Offices, if desired. As we pre-pay American postage, \$3.75 is the best Club rate at Canada, and \$5.00 to Europe. Now is the TIME to SUBSCRIBE FOR CLUBS! Great Inducements (Cash Premiums, Free Copies, &c.) to Club Agents, and we want at least one in each town. For further particulars, Show-Bills, Instructions, &c., (sent free) address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PRESS AND THE RURAL.

THE Press has ever been most kind and appreciative in regard to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, frequently placing us under great obligations. As samples of the handsome notices it has lately received, we submit those from the Rochester daily papers, evidently disproving the adage that "a prophet is not without honor," &c. Perhaps disad friends can do better, and certainly we shall gratefully appreciate efforts in that direction.

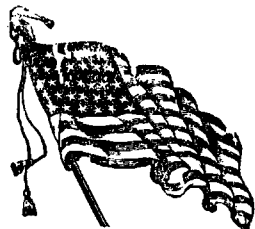
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Attention is directed to the Prospectus of the seventeenth year and volume of this widely popular and largely-circulating journal. The Rural has long ranked as the best and most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper in America. It combines a greater variety of useful and interesting reading—including living portraits, art and science, education, general news, tales and sketches, music, &c.—than any other paper, and has justly acquired the first rank in its important and peculiar sphere of Journalism. As will be seen by its announcement, the veteran editor and publisher of the Rural promises that the ensuing volume shall fully equal, if not greatly surpass, either in its department in all respects—and he possesses both the ability and disposition to fulfill whatever he pledges in that regard. Though Mayor of our city, and mindful of the duties and responsibilities of that position, Mr. Moore does not deem it expedient to attend to its management, employs the best talent of the city, and has recently augmented his editorial force. Mr. M. has been an agricultural editor and publisher in this city for twenty years, having managed the Rochester Farmer four years, (during which its circulation was more than quadrupled,) and the Rural New-Yorker sixteen—and hence is fully qualified to furnish, as he does, the best newspaper of its class in the country.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—It will be seen by announcement in our advertising columns, that this journal for the Farm and Fireside is about entering upon its seventeenth year and volume. Most people here should know the value of the Rural, but perhaps all are not aware of the fact that it is the most complete and widely-circulated Rural, Literary and Family Weekly published in either America or Europe. This fact is not only honorable to the editor and publisher of the paper—to whose ability and enterprise its extraordinary success is mainly attributable—but creditable to Rochester and the New York, whence emanates a journal so useful and popular. When Mr. Moore was nominated for Mayor we intimated that his position as managing editor and proprietor of the leading journal of its class in the world was a great honor to the Mayoralty, and now that he has tried the office we think he will agree with us. Be that as it may, Mr. M. continues to furnish us with a paper as timely, useful and interesting as ever, and we are rejoiced to see its prospects never more encouraging than at present. Though it has an immense circulation throughout the Union and Canada, its merits render it a subject of large increase.—Rochester Daily Union & Advertiser.

Form Clubs Now.—Don't wait for the close of the year and volume, but "pitch right in" and see how the trunk papers and cheap reprints get the start of the RURAL! But they won't, if you are as kind and active as have been our friends in former years.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Of all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the Flag—Columbia's Flag— The emblem of the Free, Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars, For Truth and Liberty.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 9, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs at Washington. The total receipts of internal revenue since June 30th to Nov. 28, amount to \$146,000,000. The President has issued an order releasing from Fort Pulaski the rebel Secretary of War, Seddon, and Judge Magrath of South Carolina. The business of the Patent Office this year is much larger than for any one previous year, over 500 more patents having been issued.

A remarkably well executed plate for counterfeiting 10-40 bonds has just been seized by the Treasury detectives. Up to the present time prize claims to the amount of \$10,000,000 have been adjudicated, and over \$9,000,000 have already been paid.

There are only eleven persons confined in the Old Capitol at present. The largest number at any one time during the war was one thousand and four.

The Commercial special from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury indorses the recommendation of the Comptroller to remove the Currency Bureau to New York, and to increase the capital of the National Banks to the extent of \$50,000,000.

It is stated that the Treasury has now on hand in coin \$41,718,000, and in currency \$30,192,000. In the War and Navy Departments there is a reduction in the expenses of over \$11,000,000 in November, as compared with those of Nov., 1864.

Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry has been breveted a Major-General in the United States Army. The Writ of Habeas Corpus has been restored to a portion of the country, as will be seen by the following:

Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the fifteenth day of December, 1863, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases therein set forth was suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, the reason for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations, and orders suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and Territories of the United States are revoked and annulled, excepting to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninetieth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON. Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The following order was recently issued from the Adjutant General's office in Washington: To Major-General Hooker.—General.—The Secretary of War directs that enlisted men in the volunteer service, imprisoned for desertion, be discharged. All deserters from volunteer organizations, imprisoned within the limits of your command, will be immediately released, and furnished with transportation, to enable them to report to the chief mustering officer of their respective States, who will furnish them with a discharge, with the facts of the case entered thereon, including the time, sentence, &c., and such other papers as they may be entitled to. In cases where no pay is due, transportation will be furnished them to their homes.

Complete lists of all men released under this order, giving the name, rank, company, regiment, date of expiration of service, date of imprisonment, and release, and of leaving the Department will, be forwarded with the least possible delay to this office, addressed to Major H. Clay Wood.

Southern Items. ROBERT TOOMBS has escaped from Georgia and sailed for Europe.

The North Carolina Legislature has ratified, with but six dissenting voices, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, of shameful memory during the war, will soon be returned to their original use as storehouses.

The Savannah Herald states that Gen. Gilmore has obtained a pardon for the rebel Gen. Elliot, who defended Fort Sumter against him. Gen. Fullerton, who has just returned from Louisiana, reports that the planters are unable to obtain a sufficient amount of labor, and could employ several thousand more freedmen than there are now in the State.

In a dispatch to Gov. Holden, dated 27th ult., the President says the result of the recent elections in North Carolina has greatly damaged his chances of restoration. He hopes the Legislature will show a different spirit. Holden will probably remain Provisional Governor for some time to come.

Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the State is heartily loyal, and calls upon the Legislature

to unite with the Executive in giving such expression of that fact as shall satisfy the President of the United States.

Governor Hamilton's proclamation calling a Texas Convention, says that all persons are qualified voters who have taken the amnesty oath or have been pardoned, and are eligible to seats in the Convention, even if the oath was taken or they were pardoned subsequent to their election. The election is to be the 8th of January; the Convention is to assemble the 7th of February.

The Alabama Legislature has elected for United States Senators Provisional Governor Parsons and George S. Houston, formerly a prominent member of the lower house of Congress from the fifth district of that State, and once Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

News Summary.

The canals of this State are to be closed on the 12th inst. The steamer Atlanta, so long detained at quarantine, has arrived at New York.

On the 30th ult., 2,500 men were discharged from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The cholera, at last advices, still prevailed in Naples. There was none at Rome. A recruiting office for the Haytian Navy has been established in New York. The pay offered is \$80 per month.

We learn by a recent arrival from Guadeloupe, West Indies, that the cholera had made its appearance at that place.

Spain has sent to our Government a dispatch concerning the slave trade—denouncing the traffic, and pledging vigorous efforts for its suppression. The Tribune professes to have information to the effect that our relations with France and England are entirely satisfactory, and there is no probability of a serious disturbance.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says the number of Fenians enrolled and now drilling in Canada is stated at nearly 82,000, one-half of whom are already armed.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday, the 2d inst., at 148 1/2.

From England and Ireland.

THE news of the suppression of the Jamaica rebellion had been received in England. The Daily News denounces the conduct of the military as ferocious as that of savages.

All the London journals publish the correspondence between Adams and Russell in reference to the Alabama claims. The Times says: We earnestly hope that the Shenandoah's officers and men were not liberated without communication with Mr. Adams.

The London Times says the general wish of the people of Liverpool seems to be that England should, in connection with France and America, take steps to put a stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America, and says that measures in support of that view, are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other leading cities.

Stephens, the "Head Center" of the Fenians in Ireland, has been arrested and committed for trial. He made a speech, repudiating all British law in Ireland, and expressed his readiness to receive any punishment to be inflicted on him. It is stated documents were found in Stephens' house disclosing all the secrets of the organization of the Fenians.

The Times says there can be no doubt of the treason of the Head Center and his accomplices, and trusts that Stephens' arrest will extinguish Fenianism.

From Peru.

THE revolution in Peru had triumphed, and peace restored, by the overthrow of the President, who took refuge in an English man-of-war, and is on his way to Panama. Lima was captured on the morning of Nov. 6th, by revolutionary troops. The only resistance was by 400 troops in the Plaza where the palace was, who fought till all were shot. The palace was fired and narrowly escaped destruction.

Fort Santa Catalina still held out under the Minister of War, Col. Cuba, who was expecting aid from Pezet, but the latter marched toward Callao on the following day, and Cuba capitulated.

The new President, Conesco, had sent to demand the surrender of Callao from Gen. Rivas. That night Rivas abandoned his post for a ship in the bay, and the city was soon in the possession of an excited mob, who broke into bands and robbed and plundered all the principal shops and stores in the place. What property could not be taken away was destroyed. Immediate steps were taken by the citizens and foreign residents for protection.

The next morning Pezet's army appeared outside the town, but before night they had melted away. The next day the fleet yielded, and order was established in Callao and Lima. President Conesco is in charge of the government, the overthrow of the Spanish treaty having been the object of the revolution.

Mexican Matters.

THE Iturbide family have sold their birthright for \$100,000 each.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Meyer, late of the U. S. Army, has been made a General in the Liberal forces, and Dr. H. A. Morris, U. S. Army, a Major.

The French are concentrating their forces in San Luis Potosi, the City of Mexico and on the Rio Grande.

The advices from Matamoras are to the 16th of November. A war steamer, manned by fifty French sailors, had forced the passes of the Rio Grande between Bagdad and Matamoras, and had arrived at the latter place.

The abandonment of the States of Sonora,

Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila is officially confirmed in late advices from Mexico. It is also said that the Liberals are daily gaining ground, and the number of their forces is always increasing.

From Jamaica and Hayti.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 17th ult. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Solonque, his Prime Minister, Solomon, and twenty-four of his suite and family, had been expelled from Jamaica by the British Government. They had gone to St. Thomas.

The insurrection is reported to be entirely subdued. Paul Boyle, the leader, was forty-two years of age. He with many others had been privately executed, and there are still more under arrest condemned to the same fate.

From Hayti we learn that Cape Haytien had been bombarded by two British war steamers, the city reduced to ashes and all the forts destroyed. The troops of Geffrard are in possession of what was the city. There were many killed and wounded of the rebels.

This was the cradle and household of the rebellion. It is generally believed that the rebellion is at an end.

Geffrard is retaining in tranquility the Presidential Chair.

PRICES IN FLORIDA.—In some parts of the South prices have "tumbled down" very materially since the war. At Marlton, Fla., produce was selling recently at the following figures:—Corn, 40 to 50 cents per bushel; bacon, 20 to 25 cents per pound; butter, 20 to 25 cents per pound; eggs, 10 to 13 cents per dozen; sugar, 15 to 20 cents per pound; grown fowls, (chickens,) 40 cents each; sweet potatoes, 37 to 50 cents per bushel; fresh beef, 4 to 6 cents per pound.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 24th ult., state that the Paraguayans had received a further defeat at Narauij, ten miles above the village of Yaguetu Cosa. A force of 800 drafted men from Corrientes had been cut up by the Argentine cavalry under Remoo. A slight engagement occurred near Lulse Gones, in which the Paraguayans were defeated. In revenge for this repulse the Paraguayans burnt some thirty villages on their march.

CATTLE AND HOG TRADE.—The receipts and shipments of livestock at Chicago, for the present year, and up to November 18th, are as follows: Receipts of cattle, 315,248; shipments of cattle, 293,211; receipts of hogs, 660,937; shipments of hogs, 498,978. The difference between receipts and shipments is the amount of the local consumption.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The New York city canvass has been finally completed. General Slocum's majority is 24,388. The average on the State ticket is about 24,000.

THE capitalists of Erie, Pennsylvania, are trying to raise \$5,000,000 capital for the establishment of a line of vessels to Europe for carrying oil.

THEY are looking for a young man in Chicago named Lawley, who has fallen heir to four hundred thousand dollars by the death of an uncle in England.

THE celebrated Maine sculptor, Simmonds, has received an order for a colossal statue of President Lincoln for Philadelphia. It is to cost \$30,000.

PRELIMINARY surveys have been taken for a new railway route to connect the Troy and Boston road with the Adirondack, at its terminus near Saratoga Springs.

ELEVEN HUNDRED dollars have been paid the widow of Lewis Washington, a rebel officer, in compensation for household property seized and sold during the war.

THE town of Quincy has just elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams, who is the fourth of the generation of Adams distinguished in public life.

THE lake Superior Chippewa Chiefs have had a smoke over the matter, and concluded to divide equally between the seven bands the \$90,000 lately recovered from the Government.

A PARIS correspondent says one of the editors of the "Dublin Irish People," and one hundred other Irish refugees, had fled to that city. They assert that the first move of the Fenians is to capture Canada.

MOSBY is practicing law in Prince William county, Va. He was recently engaged in prosecuting a deserter for killing a citizen, and General Hunton, a well known Confederate officer was for the defense.

ISAAC A. VAN AMBURGH, the famous lion tamer, died the 29th ult. in Philadelphia, suddenly and unexpectedly. He was the originator of lion taming, and the most famous of all professors of that dangerous art.

WHEN the war ended in April last, the Government owned and used for military purposes 3,300 locomotives, 40,000 cars and 70,000 tons of iron. All the locomotives have now been sold but thirty-two, and there are about 1,000 cars yet on hand.

THE Fenian Sisterhood of Buffalo have addressed a very sharp letter to Bishop Timon, reproving him for his want of sympathy and friendship for the cause, and raising the standard of revolt against his reverend interference with the designs of the order, male and female.

THE Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have commenced a suit against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for damages amounting to \$1,500,000, for breaking the contract existing between the two roads, whereby the latter used

the track of the former from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburgh.

It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts, at present, to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and that two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard one hundred millions of hogs and half a million of cattle annually.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Palmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

MARRIED.

At the residence of JOHN D. BATES, Esq., in Spring, Pa., the Rev. B. F. HITCHCOCK, Licent. JU ES I. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., and Miss LOVINA A. BATES, of Rumlertown, Pa.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Dec. 5, 1865. The market remains pretty firm in most departments. Dressed hogs and packed pork are much lower. Butter and eggs come in freely and are very plenty at prices quoted. Poultry is very plenty and lower.

Table of Wholesale Prices Current. Includes categories like FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, etc., with prices per bushel, pound, or dozen.

Table of THE PROVISION MARKETS. Lists prices for various meats and provisions like Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc., in New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Flour, no sales. Corn meal, \$1.00. Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Flour, sales at \$3.12 1/2. Wheat, \$1.47 1/2. Corn, \$1.17 1/2. Hams, \$12.00. Bacon, \$10.00.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Bees received, 4,985 against 6,372 last week. Sales made at \$3.00. Hogs, 145 against 77 last week. Sales at \$4.00 each. Veal calves received, 1175 against 782 last week.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Bees range at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Sheep sales at 50c. Lambs, 60c. Hogs, 10c to 11c.

THE Pork Markets. CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The market for dressed hogs opened at \$13 1/2 per 100 lbs, but soon fell to \$10 1/2.

WOOL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The market for both domestic and foreign wools remains dull, but in prices we have no particular change to note.

List of New Advertisements.

The New Monthly Magazine—Beadle & Co.
The New Monthly Magazine—Beadle & Co.
The New Monthly Magazine—Beadle & Co.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—
THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price
and a half for extra display, or 50¢ cents per line of
space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter,
loaded.) 60 cents a line.

MARRIAGE NOTICES, not exceeding four lines, 11-
Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line
35 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent by mail
must be accompanied by a responsible name.

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.
Every farmer should have one of Robertson's First
Premium, Excelsior

VEGETABLE CUTTERS,
Price \$12. Address: J. R. ROBERTSON,
829-4c 86 Jefferson Street Syracuse, N. Y.

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DEALER,

POSTMASTERS
are authorized to receive subscriptions for BEADLE'S
MONTHLY. For special terms, applications, &c., address
BEADLE & CO., No. 118 William St., New York.

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SWEET, BARNES & COMPANY,
Manufacturers of

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
(Superior for Tools) Square, Flat and Octagon of all
sizes. FORK STEEL and AXE STEEL, MACHINE
RY STEEL, Round and Square.

SPRING STEEL,
Particular attention paid to Steel for Reaping and
Mowing Machines and to Steel for Axes.

THAT NOBLE ANIMAL,
THE HORSE,
Will be the better every way if fed occasionally a spoonful
of

ALDEN'S CONDITION POWDERS.
They will cure most of the diseases to which horses
and cattle are liable, increase their appetites, and,
with respectful grooming, give a bright, glossy ap-
pearance to the hair. They are the result of actual and
long continued experiments, are prepared with the
most care, from the very best material, and are
vastly superior to anything known. Many Vermont
gentlemen, owners of fine horses, buy them by the dozen,
and give them freely. As a consequence, their horses are al-
ways in good condition and spirit, and remarkable for
their smooth, shining coats. For sale by merchants every-
where. L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors;
Dennis, Barnes & Co., New York; John P.
Henry & Co., Waterbury, Vt., wholesale agents.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.
JOHN G. KLINCK, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885, at 1 o'clock, P.
M., will be sold on the premises, at auction, the Farm oc-
cupied and owned by A. C. Parsons. Said Farm is in the
town of Ogden, eight miles from Rochester Court House,
two miles from Spencerport, and contains 152 acres of
choice land; five acres are in wood, balance in grass and
plow land. The building consists of a good Frame
House, two stories high; a Horse Barn, a Shed, and other
necessary buildings. Of Fruit, there is on the premises
an Apple Orchard, from which have been sold \$1,000 worth
of Apples. There is also on the farm, Peaches, Plums,
&c., necessary for a family. Of Water, there is a spring
suitable for stock; also two good Wells of Water. The
products of the farm this year were nearly \$5,000. Soil,
sandy loam, with gravel and clay, sub-soil,
well-cultivated for a great variety of crops. The farm is
well known as one of the best in Monroe county, and is
situated on one of the best roads in the county. The
owner, on account of ill health, is obliged to
give up farming.

For particulars, look at the farm, or inquire of
Wm. Otis, Esq., of Gates, or of Messrs. Bowen & Klinck,
Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 23 Buffalo St.,
Rochester.

Terms—\$5,000 or \$6,000 down; the balance can remain
on mortgage for any length of time desired by the pur-
chaser. TITLE PERFECT.

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PARKE GODWIN.

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wanted.

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GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
BY THE
NEW YORK GIFT ASSOCIATION,
718 Broadway, New York.

12 Rosewood Pianos, worth from \$250 to \$500 each
Melodeons, Home-rod Cases, \$125 to \$225
150 Music Boxes, \$15 to \$45
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors, \$15 to \$40
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, \$15 to \$35
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons, \$15 to \$25
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, \$75 to \$150
150 Diamond Rings, Cluster, &c., \$50 to \$200
200 Gold Watches, \$50 to \$100
300 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$25 to \$50
500 Silver Watches, \$25 to \$50
Diamond Pins, Combs and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets
of Gold and Silver, Jet and Gold, Florence, Mossis
Lava, and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains,
Plain and Gilded Gold Rings, Gold Thumbies, Lockets,
and Style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy
Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver of every
holders, and a large assortment of Fine Jewelry of every
description, of the best make and latest styles, valued at
\$500,000.

To be Sold at One Dollar Each, without regard to
quantity, and not to be paid for until you know what you
will receive.
Among those who have recently drawn VALUABLE GIFTS
from this Association, the following kindly permit their
names to be used—Robert B. Hinkle, New Haven,
Conn., Melodeon, value \$150; W. F. T. Willis, W. 22d St.
New York Diamond Cluster Pin, value \$200; Mrs. B. G.
Tappan, 18 York St., Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss Ellen
F. Dickinson, Birmingham, N. Y., Melodeon, value \$100;
Mr. E. H. Stone, 52 Tenth St., N. Y., Piano, value \$350;
Mrs. Teresa A. Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, val-
ue \$175; Miss Ellen J. Peck, Springfield, Ill., Melodeon, val-
ue \$125; Dr. I. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunt-
ing Case Watch, value \$150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester,
Mass., Piano, value \$250; Miss D. H. Farwell, Du-
quesne, Iowa, Diamond Ear-drops, value \$250; Francis
I. Moran, 126 Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., Music Box, value
\$40; Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Urbana, Ohio, Silver set, value
\$60; Miss E. F. Hendricks, Washington, D. C., Silver
Patent Lever Watch, value \$25.
I. Warner, 18th N. Y. Vols., Silver Watch, value \$35.
H. Taylor, Ringtown, Pa., Gold Patent Lever Watch, val-
ue \$125; Bruce, Nashville, Tenn., Silver Watch, \$45;
Geo. D. Wood, Whittly, Canada West, Silver Watch, \$45;
Wm. B. Redfield, Columbus, Ohio, Music Box, \$40. Many
persons who have drawn valuable prizes, do not wish
their names published, or we might extend this list. Let-
ters from various parties throughout the country ac-
knowledging the receipt of valuable gifts, may be seen
in our office.

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.
CERTIFICATE, naming each article and its value, are
placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One
of these envelopes, containing the Certificate or order for
some article, (worth at least ONE DOLLAR at retail),
will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any ad-
dress, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.
The purchaser will see what article it draws, and its
value, which may be FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS, and can then send one DOLLAR and receive the
article named.

NO BLANES—Every purchaser gets value.
Parties desiring to draw, will receive prompt
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to any address by return mail or express.
Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Six Cer-
tificates to be used—Robert B. Hinkle, New Haven, Conn.;
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Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

TWILIGHT SHADOWS.

BY MARY HALE.

TWILIGHT shadows! They are creeping Slowly on with silent tread, And the brilliant stars are peeping Through the blue arch overhead;

Now the sun of life shines brightly, But it soon will sink to rest, And the twilight's form will lightly Step from out the golden west;

Death's dark shadows! How they flicker Midst the sunbeams, and are gone! For dim daylight, coming quicker Than the sun, will drive them on.

It was near the close of my second season. My mother was to "receive her friends." We expected a large and gay company.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE LOST JEWELS.

BY ELIZA A. SANDFORD.

[Concluded from page 388 last number.]

My father was proud to introduce his wife and child to his city friends. My mother expressed herself quite satisfied, even pleased with her daughter.

"Daisy," "Canary," said I to myself. "Why don't she call me 'Dandelion,' 'Cat,' or any other common thing?"

"Yes, mother," I exclaimed, "my jewels are all lost! and the jewels of God's Holy Truth have long been lost to me.

I looked within my heart. Its treasures, too, were lost. "Simplicity, meekness, love, trust, innocence, and truth—all that the SAVIOUR blessed when he said 'of such is the kingdom of Heaven,'—all lost!

When he told me that in hastening home he feared that he might find me changed—feared that I might lose what he most loved, my native simplicity of taste and manner—that I might be fevered by the breath of flattery, and false to myself—but that he thanked God he had found me the same genuine little KITTIE, I too blessed that Providence which had interposed to save him from the torture he must otherwise have felt.

"I interdicted the completion of your dress, and secured your jewels, to save you from the folly of appearing 'at home' in brocade and diamonds. It would have shocked the shade even of Queen Bess!"

When she had made her own toilet for the evening, she looked as though she might have stepped out of one of TIATIN'S pictures. She was gorgeous in "the rich radiance of rainbow hues."

"I hope my child is in good spirits," said my mother, in what I considered a patronizing tone. "She never appeared to more advantage than she may to-night; her airy, delicate style of dress heightens the effect of her youthful and fair style of beauty."

"Fair?" said I. "Humph! 'fat,' you mean; expressionless as a sheet of foolscap, with its 'fair' surface only marked by delicate suggestions of blue lines!—no writing, no style, no indication even of history, poetry, romance or passion!—blank, all. One would guess I was fresh from a farm. I expect to be greeted with a 'Hall, sweet simplicity! rustic maid

They will know that I am not a legitimate daughter of my peerless mother."

"My child, you will find that your presence will be as grateful in the stifling atmosphere of a city saloon, as the sweet breath of clover blossoms. Our styles are very different. In manner, culture, complexion and form, there

could hardly be a greater contrast. We are both very decided, though opposite. It would destroy the effect of either to try to imitate or affect the other. We must each be true to our individuality, if we would be anything. Be assured, too, that though my style may appear most to captivate the senses, yours will most win the heart. Wine intoxicates—water refreshes."

"My captious heart was not convinced or comforted. But, assuming a cheerfulness I did not feel, I succeeded in appearing quite myself. My mother attracted admiration—I secured attention. But the few compliments I received were of the same character as those my uncle GILMAN so lavishly bestowed. I would have something more exhilarating."

"If my mother only would not call me 'Pet,' and 'Child,' and 'KITTY,' and such diminutive names," I thought, "she might call me 'Daughter,' if she chose, or 'CATHERINE.' My manners were simple. I must hasten to change them. And my style of dress should be changed. I would bear down all opposition on that point."

My mother's labor was in vain. I so far succeeded in my willfulness as to make myself appear a foolish, almost a grotesque suppliant for admiration. I received an abundance of that hot-breathed flattery and marked attention which these incongruities never fail to elicit. My heart became a hot-bed for noxious growths. Pride, envy, jealousy, duplicity, selfishness, all sprang up and flourished mightily. But for a hand to pluck out these weeds my moral nature had been stifled, ruined! That hand was extended—a gentle, familiar hand of long ago.

As Father Taylor was giving a temperance address in Rocky Hill meeting-house, a certain drunkard was so much offended with his severe but truthful remarks, that he rose up and began to hiss the speaker. Instantly after, Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rowdy, and then forcibly said, as he pointed to his victim—"There's a red nose got into cold water, don't you hear it hiss?"

A GENTLEMAN who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitation of thieves in his orchard, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from an hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in his garden, and next morning sent the crier round the town to announce that the owner of the leg left in Mr. —'s grounds last night might receive it upon application. He was never robbed again.

The night before the expected party I dreamt I was in darkness—enveloped in thick clouds. A gentle hand parted the clouds above, and waved to me as though in warning; while a familiar, though almost forgotten voice, said:

"My daughter, where are your jewels? Have you lost the jewels I left you?"

A terror seized me. I felt as though I was in great peril, and in the excitement, awoke. It was morning. I immediately arose, and went to the bureau to look at my jewel-case. It was gone! The Bible, even, was not left! But there lay the neglected note, written by my mother, eight years ago. I read it. I seemed to see her waving hand of warning, and to hear her voice, saying:

"My daughter, have you lost the jewels I left you?"

"Yes, mother," I exclaimed, "my jewels are all lost! and the jewels of God's Holy Truth have long been lost to me. Their casket, the Bible, has remained unopened."

Falling prostrate before Heaven, I wept long and bitterly. My tears of penitence gave place to supplications for help and mercy. I prayed the Father that He would teach me to "become again as a little child." I arose comforted.

That evening, I arrayed myself in a simple, fitting style, and cheerfully co-operated with my mother in receiving our guests. Among them came my artist-lover, HARRY.

When he told me that in hastening home he feared that he might find me changed—feared that I might lose what he most loved, my native simplicity of taste and manner—that I might be fevered by the breath of flattery, and false to myself—but that he thanked God he had found me the same genuine little KITTIE, I too blessed that Providence which had interposed to save him from the torture he must otherwise have felt.

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HUMOROUS SCRAPS.

TROUBLES are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing. BEER fills many a bottle, and the bottle fills many a bier.

A WELL-KNOWN member of the French Corps Legislatif was at a ball of Prince Metternich's in Paris, and everybody smiled when the illustrious member paced the room in his silk stockings and breeches. He thought the admiration was paid to his person, when suddenly he gazed in a looking-glass, and, alas! saw that the pads of his legs had been sliding to the front.

A YOUNG orator having written a speech which he intended to deliver on a certain occasion, gave it to a friend to read, and desired his opinion of it. The friend, after some time, told the author he had read it over three times; the first time it seemed very good, the second indifferent, and the third quite insipid. "That will do," said the orator, very coolly, "for I have only to repeat it once."

As a surgeon in the army was going his rounds, examining the patients, he came to a sergeant who had been struck by a bullet in the left breast, right over the region of the heart. The doctor, surprised at the narrow escape of the man, exclaimed, "Why, my man, where, in the name of goodness, could your heart have been?" "I guess it must have been in my mouth just then, doctor," replied the poor fellow, with a faint, sickly smile.

As Father Taylor was giving a temperance address in Rocky Hill meeting-house, a certain drunkard was so much offended with his severe but truthful remarks, that he rose up and began to hiss the speaker. Instantly after, Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rowdy, and then forcibly said, as he pointed to his victim—"There's a red nose got into cold water, don't you hear it hiss?"

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Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BOTANICAL ENIGMA.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADES OF COUNTIES.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 827.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:

"Alas and can it be, That this is all remains of thee?"

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:

Oh! what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"It was early in the spring of 1885 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the result, and so confident of success attending its sales if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1885, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time it had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars' worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this; it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1886. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all Cough Remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney Difficulties, in every city, town, village and hamlet, throughout the New England States.

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that the people living where it is prepared are high in its praise.

One bottle of this Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfuls is a large dose. It sometimes puts a little white sugar and hot water with it, when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this circular will not allow of that full expression which I would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound. It is universally admired by all who use it,—it has attained to such a popularity among those whose opinion is valuable indeed, that I cannot possibly in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending to all who need a cough and kidney remedy to test the virtues of the White Pine Compound.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., says: "I and the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonary affections but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase of Rumney, N. H., writes: "I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, writes: "Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases, of serious kidney difficulties, with excellent results. Several of our best known men have also benefited from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hodge, of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practicing physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1888, says:—"I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease."

From a Boston Pastor. BOSTON, January 16, 1868. DEAR SIR:—Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own family, and I know of others who have used it with a good effect, and I feel fully justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that it is (unlike most preparations of the day) as wholly deserving of the confidence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe, but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat.

The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, in a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound: "The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge, and from the experience of others. It is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for colds and coughs, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it, so many testimonials come from well known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such, that we know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments, with a delicate constitution, and standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

Should you think favorably of this medicine, be careful when purchasing that it is the WHITE PINE COMPOUND that is offered you, as we know that other preparations have been palmed off for it by unprincipled dealers.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

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Under the supervision of

REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.

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