Charred Treasures.

It will be remembered, says a Washington letter writter, that about four or five weeks ago a northern express car was burned near Washington. The Government alone had $5,750,000 in it and the private property amounted to nearly half as much, including jewelry—enough to fill seven safes.

Up in one of the sunny, well-lighted rooms of the Treasury Department, four ladies from the Treasurer's office are at work on the charred treasures, and their process is one of the most interesting features of the service. All the safes were transferred from the cars to the Treasury, and a committee were selected from those most expert at such work. First the private safes were opened, and in these were found about $100,000 worth of diamonds, a hundred watches, old gold and silver coins, and—alas! for the course of true love—a package of love letters and a tress of pretty brown hair. Picking out the valuables was comparatively easy work, for though many of the stones had fallen from their settings, it was not hard to find them. The gold was blackened.

Jewels and watches were returned to the express company The letters were not read, though they presented a great temptation to some members of the committee. They and the curly lock were sent together to the Dead Letter Office, where they will be burned. Perhaps it was all for the best; they may have been returned in the heat of a lover's quarrel, which now will have time to cool.

The money in the Government safes is so charred that at a breath it crumbles; and yet it is expected that four-fifths of it will be deciphered. Each little shriveled piece is detached with a thin knife and laid on rough blotting paper. There the ladies examine it with magnifying glasses, and after deciphering as much as possible they paste it, face up, on a strip of thin paper; and so, bit by bit, a whole note is pieced out. It is such trying exercise for the eyes that those engaged in it can work only three hours at a time and on bright days. The trust reposed in them is great, for the money is delivered directly to them, and remittances made on their reports without further questioning. After the terrible fire of October, 1871, Chicago sent 203 cases of burnt money, aggregating, at owner's valuation, $164,997 98. It came in sheets, in bundles, in tiny packages, rumpled and crushed as careless hands had pushed them into side pockets or purses. Each little parcel was swathed in cotton as carefully as if it were the most precious jewelry, and as the black, brittle packages were unrolled it seemed really impossible that anything could be made of such cinders. Yet out of that $164,997 98 $126,541 33 was redeemed and returned to the owners or banks. Boston profited by Chicago's experience, and packed her burnt money so carefully that nearly all of it was redeemed. Eighty-three cases, containing $88,812 90, came from Boston, and $88,200 90 were returned to her, besides a number of policies, notes, bills and other valuable papers. The most skillful person on this committee is a lady who has had much experience in such work. Once she deciphered $185,000 out of $200,000 that had been in the hold of a burned ship for three years, and Adams Express Company, which was responsible for the amount, gave her $500 in acknowledgment for her services. Another time she and her associates worked faithfully and long over some bonds a crazy cashier saw fit to throw into the fire. The bank asked for only $100,000, but the ladies picked out $145,000, whereupon the directors, with reckless extravagance, presented the committee with twenty dollars—about four dollars apiece.

Found at Last.

The theologians have been engaged for several centuries in discussing a problem which was definitely settled by a few plain laboring men at Portlandville, Dakota, a few days ago—at least this is the opinion of the people about Dakota. The workmen referred to were engaged in sinking a well, and were using for the purpose the kind of drill employed in such work. The drill had penetrated the rock to the distance of only about thirty feet when it met with no further obstacle to its progress, and sounding failed to show any bottom to the hole. No sooner was the drill withdrawn than from the orifice gushed up heated air and noxious gas, and all the indications were that the workmen had punctured the outer wall of Nick's dominions. So great is the heat from the well that the snow for half a mile around has, it is reported, been melted, and the temperature of the neighborhood has suddenly become that of midsummer. At night the wolves and other wild animals congregate in the tropical area to escape the cold, and in the daytime wayfarers seek the same locality for the same purpose. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of unorthodox and superstitious people that the dominions of the archenemy have at last been located, and that if sinners do not reform they must expect to reside eventually somewhere beneath Dakota. And if Doubting Thomas wishes to argue the question, he may be accommodated by inquiring of almost any one in the vicinity of the well, and Thomas had better select a small man—those frontiersmen are so impetuous.

Seven Metals.

In the discovery of metals men first asserted their mastery over nature; yet the discovery is still progressing. Before the fifteenth century only seven were positively known. They were each held sacred among the ancients to some ruling deity. Gold—indestructible, malleable, the richest coloring, the most precious of decorations—was consecrated to Jupiter, or the sun, and had already assumed the supremacy which it has never lost. It was coined into the heavy daries of Persia and the aureus of imperial Rome. It was used to gild temples and statutes, was wrought into rich jewelry and woven in delicate threads that enlivened the flowered stuffs of Babylon.

Gold mines and gold bearing streams were found in Arabia, Syria, Greece, Italy and Spain, and the pursuit of the precious metal was carried on with various success by countless throngs of miners. The richest mines, at least in later ages, were those of Spain; and the enormous productiveness of the Spanish soil was slowly exhausted by the successive labors of the Carthaginians and the Romans. So successful was their industry that but little gold or silver can be found in a territory where the precious metal once lay scattered in boundless profusion on the surface of the earth.

Silver ranked next to gold, and was named from the soft light of the moon. The richest silver mines were those of Spain. It was wrought into cups, vases, lamps; adorned the helmets and shields of warriors, and formed the costly mirrors with which the Roman ladies shocked the austerity of Lactentius or Jerome. The beautiful silver coins of the Greek and Roman cities fill modern collections. Five other metals—iron, copper, lead and tin—were employed by the ancients for various purposes; they made steel by a rude process, and brass without discovering zinc.

For many years no addition was made to the sacred seven. Three thousand years passed away before it was suspected that the number could be increased—a memorable example of the slowness of human apprehension. At length, in 1490, antimony was added to the metallic family; and far off from the period of the discovery of a new world, the chemists were about to enter upon fresh fields of science scarcely less boundless or inviting.

A second metal, bismuth, came in almost with the Reformation. Zinc, perhaps the most important of the new family, may have preceded the others; it was certainly described long before. It is, indeed, curious to notice how that bright metal had been constantly forcing itself upon the attention of careful observers, and had yet been wholly overlooked, had been used by the ancients, in the form of an earth, to color copper into brass and give it a shining surface like gold, was seen dropping from the furnaces of the middle ages, or melted in rich flakes from their walls.

Two magicians or philosophers at last detected the error of ages, and Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus, probably both discovered that zinc was as indestructible and as free from foreign substances as gold. It seemed a pure element. Paracelsus, who was fond of penetrating to the source of things, admits that he could not tell how the bright metal grew; nor in the height of their magic renown was it ever foreseen that the rare substance the sorcerers had discovered would one day shed knowledge in tongues of fire, from London to Japan.

Two centuries followed, during which no metallic substance was discovered. Paracelsus found no successor; Albertus, almost the first man of science in Europe, was remembered only as a sorcerer. It was not until 1733 that the vast field of metallic discovery began to open upon man. Two valuable and well known metals—platinum and nickel—among several others, first appeared about the middle of the eighteenth century. The number of the metals now rapidly enlarged; galvanism lent its aid to dissolve the hardest earth, and at length, in the opening of the nineteenth century, a cluster of brilliant discoveries aroused the curiosity of science.

Each eminent philosopher seemed to produce new metals. Berzelius discovered three, Davy, the Paracelsus of his age, is the scientific parent of five—potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium. The number advanced until already more than fifty metals, of various importance, have been given to the world. The new experiments in light have been added, cæsium and rubidium, and no limit can now be fixed for the metallic family, which for many ages embraced only seven members—the emblems of the ruling gods.

The Winter Life of the Bear.

The *Popular Science Monthly* says: "One of the most curious characteristics of the bear is in its habits of hibernating through the winter. During the autumn it becomes very fat, and about the end of October, completing its winter house, ceases feeding for the year A remarkable phenomenon then takes place in the animal's digestive organs. The stomach, no longer supplied with food, contracts into a very small space. A mechanical obstruction called the "tappen," composed of fine leaves, or other extraneous substances, blocks the alimentary canal, and prevents the outward passage of any matter. The bear continues in his den until the middle of April, in a dull lethargic condition. If discovered and killed at any time in this period, it is found to be as fat as at the beginning. It is said, however, that, if it loses its "tappen" before the end of its hibernation, it immediately becomes extremely thin. During the hibernation the bear gains a new skin upon the balls of his feet, and during the same time also, the female brings forth her young, from two to four in number. The latter act occurs generally from the middle of January to the middle of February. The next pairing season occurs in the summer, from June to September. The period of gestation is about seven months, and the newly born cubs are scarcely larger than puppies."

The Apple.

The apple, which is valued above all other fruits of Northern climates, is the desendant of the wild-crab tree which is found very generally in the Temperate Zone of both hemispheres. It is mentioned in the Bible, by Herodotus, and by Pliny, the latter of whom enumerates twenty varieties that were cultivated in his time. It was in extensive use by the Romans, and was probably introduced by them into England. After the establishment of Christianity, we find that the monks planted large orchards, and rendered the fruit common throughout the island. It was brought to New England by the early settlers, and orchards were set out by the colonists and the Indians in all the original States. The apple is now one of the most widely-diffused of fruit-trees, but it succeeds in the cooler parts of the Temperate Zone. It occurs in Arabia, Persia, the West Indies, and on the Mediterranean; but, in these countries, the fruit is small and inferior. It reaches its greatest perfection in the United States, where more than a million of acres are occupied with orchards. The value of the crop in 1870 was over $47,000,000. Large quantities of apples are exported from this country to England, China, and the East Indies.

The apple tree is hardy and long lived. The best artificial varieties remain in good bearing condition from fifty to eighty years. In New England many specimens still yield fruit which are known to be nearly 200 years old. In England it is grown either as a standard tree, an espalier, or wall tree, and is variously trained. It is usually grafted on crab-stocks, or sometimes on hawthorn-sticks and introduced into hedges. Trees are frequently dwarfed by using a low variety called the Paradise apple for a stock. When reduced to the size of a currant or a gooseberry bush, these dwarfed trees will often bear abundantly. The wood of the apple tree is hard, durable, and fine grained. The fruit yields malic acid, which is used for medicinal purposes.

Happy Accidents.

The cracking of a picture placed in the sunshine set Van Eyck experimenting to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade. He found what he sought, and found beside that by mixing it with his colors they acquired greater force and brilliancy, and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, or re-discovery, of the art of painting in oil. Mezzotint owed its discovery by Prince Rupert to the simple accident of a sentry's gun barrel being rusted by the dew. Henry Schanward, a Nuremburg glass cutter, happened to let some aquafortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aquafortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid accordingly, drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, and applied his corroding fluid, which cut away the glass around the drawing, so that when he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the arts. Alois Senefelder, playwright and actor, thinking it possible to etch upon stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for that purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming in his small laboratory with a request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. There being neither paper or ink handy, Senefelder scribbled the items on his stone with his etching preparation, that he might copy them at his leisure. Sometime afterward, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might see what would be the effect, of biting the stone with aquafortis, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt ball charged with printing ink, he inked the stone, took off a few impressions upon paper, and he invented lithography. The pelt ball used by Senefelder was long indispensable in a printing office. A Salopian printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the form with a piece of glue that had fallen out of the glue pot, with such excellent results that he henceforth discarded the pelt ball altogether, and by adding treacle to glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have ever since been made.

Three very different discoveries are recorded to have resulted from the unintentional application of intense heat. Pliny attributes the discovery of glass to some merchants traveling with niter, who, stopping on the banks of the river to take a meal, were at a loss for stones to rest their kettles upon. Putting them upon pieces of niter, they kindled their fires; the niter, dissolved by the heat, mixed with the sand, and the merchants were astonished to see transparant matter flowing over the ground, which was nothing else but glass. Charles Goodyear had for years experimented in vain, hoping to deprive India rubber of its susceptibility to the action of heat and cold. Conversing with a friend on the subject, he emphasized an assertion by flinging a piece of sulphur rubber across the room. It lighted upon the stove; and when he picked it up a few days afterward, he found the intense heat to which it had been subjected had conferred upon the India rubber just the quality he had striven so hard to impart to it. According to some he stumbled upon the discovery in a different way; but, at any rate, vulcanized India rubber was the creation of an accident. A Limerick tobacconist looking dolefully at his poor neighbor's grouping among the smoldering ruins of his burned out shop, noticed that some of them, after trying the contents of certain canisters, carefully loaded their waistcoat pocket from them. He followed suit, and found the snuff had come out of the fiery ordeal very much improved in pungency and aroma. Like a wise man he said nothing, but took up another place, set up a lot of ovens, and before long Black Yard Snuff—otherwise "Irish Blackguard"—was all the rage with lovers of nasal titillation; and in a few years Lundyfoot was a rich man, owing to the accident he thought had ruined him. A would-be alchemist seeking to discover what mixture of earth would make the strongest crucibles, one day found he had made porcelain. Instead of transmuting metals, as he had fondly hoped to do, Bottger transmuted himself; "as if he had been touched with a conjurer's wand he was on a sudden transformed from an alchemist into a potter."—*Chambers' Journal.*

A New Use for Photography.

A Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "Our papers make mention of a new application of the camera, that has been accidentally discovered by a photographer in Berlin. A young lady whose blooming cheeks denoted apparently perfect health, went to have her photograph taken, and was placed before the instrument in the usual manner. On examining the negative, the operator discovered that the face was disfigured by numberless fine spots. A new plate having been prepared the same phenomenon occurred, which completely mystefied the operator, as he had prepared it with the greatest care, and he could detect nothing in the face of the young lady to account for the disturbance. Two more trials producing the same result, he contented himself by hoping a retouching of the plates would remove the fault. The third day after, the husband of the lady informed the operator that his wife was stricken with smallpox."

Tan for Mulching.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the value of tan as a mulch. A recent writer in *Revue Horticole* cities several instances in which upon fruits and vegetables its effects were disastrous. Several market gardeners near Paris lost all their winter lettuce by covering the beds with tan. Any ill results must be due to the fact that the bark was not thoroughly exhausted When the soluble matter is all extracted from it, the effect of the tan can only be a mechanical one. When there are such different experiences, it will be safe to expose the tan to the action of rains for some months before using it.

Trees.

Trees, especially young ones, need looking after, to prevent injury by rabbits and mice. Fences and gates should be repaired and closed, to prevent cattle from entering and destroying the trees. When light snows fall, tread down around the trees to keep away mice. A mound of earth around the trees is useful for this purpose, as well as to keep newly set trees in their place during high wind.

Capital and Agriculture.

In the course of some remarks on the distribution of American capital, the Financial and Commercial *Chronicle* takes occasion to say that it has in the course of the last half century poured itself too exclusively into the channels of commerce, and has left those of agriculture too meagerly supplied. By the channels of commerce we presume railways to be meant by the burdens they bear. It is, however, probable that the expression is in some degree only another way of referring to "overtrading," which always comes in for so liberal a share of censure, although it would be difficult for the people of this country to equal the excessive devotion of the British islands to commerce. Still, it is undoubtedly true that more capital has been always put into more trade could possibly pay a profit, and the result is seen in the prodigious volume of bankruptcies.

As a general rule it is safer to advise a man to put his capital into agriculture than into commerce, because the one is a production that is sure to bring a return of some kind, while the other is mere buying and selling, in which the chances of profit seem to be very few. But if all were to do this, agriculture would be excessive, as, in fact, in many districts, is really the case. The grain-growers of the west make very small profits or none at all. Broad and general propositions, therefore, like the one quoted cannot stand the test of examination. A diversified agriculture, including pastoral pursuits, may be truly said to be worthy of all encouragement. But so are a diversified industry and diversified commerce. What our cotemporary appears to mean is that loans to farmers should be as freely accessible as loans to merchants and tradesmen.

Of course in the abstract this is right. But if the merchants organize banks, make free use of them, put their money there, buy bank stock, and transact all their fiscal business through the banks, and the farmers put their money in old stockings, or invest their spare cash in land they cannot cultivate, and, in fact do not "bank" at all, it is not a matter of surprise that the merchant gets credit and the farmer does not. We may cheerfully admit that more capital put into agriculture would be beneficial. But what is agriculture? It is not the holding a great deal of useless land and cultivating a small part. It is the raising of crops of some sort. Upon that pursuit we should think it would never be difficult to raise money, the land being good security. And it is not.

The real trouble in the west and south is the total inadequacy of the banking capital to furnish the desired facilities to agriculture, especially for such crops as cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, grains, provisions and live-stock. Commerce is based upon all these, as the commerce of foreign lands is in like manner based upon the products thereof. And hence merchants take a broad and deep interest in crops of every kind, since upon their condition depends the profits. From the high prices paid in the west and south for cash loans, it is evident that capital is active there in private hands. But it seems that the demands for money in such regions are excessive because everybody there has views in advance of means.

That in a country like ours, so vast and diversified in its interests and resources there can ever be for a century to come anything else than just such a demand, we are inclined to doubt. It is true that American capital has made wonderful strides. And yet in prosperous times capital is nowhere in excess; and even at the present time, in the midst of stagnation, it is only in surplus from over-caution as to investments. When we look at the immense development of western agriculture, and to the fact that the crops of that region exceed those of the east, and that the rural wealth of such States as Ohio and Illinois rival that of Pennsylvania, we begin to feel some surprise at the complaint of an inadequate supply of capital for agriculture.

The true remedy would seem to be the one found so effectual in New England and New York, where the savings banks hold some five hundred millions of dollars of deposits, and where the loans are correspondingly great. There is no security of money in such States because the whole people understand the uses of money and how to create capital and to render it active and useful. The people of the west have wisely endeavored to help themselves by establishing manufactures, mining and railroads, and into these channels rather than into commerce they have put their surplus capital. The savings banks ought to come next in order to accumulate and render active and useful the earnings and savings of the masses. And this advice will answer at the south as well as at the west.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The National Corn Crop.

The corn crop of the United States for 1874 is reported by the agricultural department at slightly more than 800 millions of bushels. This is a reduction of 120 millions from the crop of 1873, which was itself, "not a good year for corn." The decline in production accounts for the high price of corn. Two crops having been thus below the average, it is to be hoped that the corn crop of 1875 may be a good one. This crop is as important as the wheat crop, for upon it closely depends the provision crop of the country, and the maintenance of all working animals, whilst not a small part of it belongs to the staple stock of human food.

Foreign and Domestic Cigars.

There recently died in New England a man who undertook almost unaided the work of reforming the world in the matter of smoking and chewing tobacco. When one considers the size of his undertaking it is not remarkable that he should have signally failed to secure converts to his views. The average number of cigars smoked in the United States during each twenty-four hours is 5,168,000. We believe all cigars nominally come from Havana, but the official report of the tobacco trade shows that last year there were twenty-three domestic cigars manufactured in the United States for every cigar that was imported and paid duty during the same time. The tobacco users bear the burdens of government with a amount of patience and philosophy which must be confered upon them by the soothing weed. They paid through importers $6,150,060.41 to the government last year in the shape of imported duties, and $32,242,875.62 through manufacturers on account of taxes. The former payment was in gold, the latter in currency.

Virtue is its own reward.

Gardening or Farming.

We observe that in some quarters the question is being discussed whether the raising of fruits or vegetables is a more profitable business than that of farming. It seems to us that these questions might be varied. How would it do, for instance, to take up for discussion whether it is most profitable to send a cargo of blankets to Brazil, or towards the North Pole? and yet though the need of blankets would be greater, there might be no one—no money—to buy! On the whole a man's chances of profits would be greater with blankets at Brazil than in the high arctic regions.

This it seems is about the case with the "truck" question. There are all sorts of considerations involved. The man who has perishable goods—articles which can with difficulty be kept over a day or two fresh—will not have the same chance at a couple of weeks' distance from a market as one who can gather the articles in the morning and sell them before night. The strawberry-man or the salad-man, or the grower of numerous garden matters which must be sold fresh or not at all, must not think of settling in Illinois to supply Philadelphia; but for corn or wheat, or any of those things that will keep well, he may as well be there as anywhere. As a rule, therefore, perishable things have the best chance near large cities, or near their markets, wherever they may be; and so have bulky things, and things which require high manuring to bring them to their best perfection. The kind of things in demand also regulates the case. As a mere abstraction as to which is most profitable to grow, farm or garden crops, we should say there is no answer to it. It is one of the best illustrations of the old adage that circumstances alter cases we know of.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

Ventilation is one of the most important things to look after at this season, as by a little injudicious opening of ventilators many choice plants may be ruined. Always open on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. When the weather is very cold and freezing, air enough will enter through the little cracks to afford the necessary ventilation.

Water should be applied only when the soil is dry; and then give an abundance, otherwise the plants will soon perish. Shower the foliage once or twice a week, except during the coldest weather.

House plants usually suffer from the dry, dusty atmosphere of the rooms in which they are placed. If showered occasionally, and the thick-leaved kinds wiped off with a damp sponge, they will grow much better.

Wardian cases or ferneries are now in general use among plant lovers, as they enable one to grow a few ferns and other plants very readily and with but little attention, except to shade from the direct rays of the sun. But little water is needed after that given the plants when first set out; if any mold appears, the case should be opened for an hour or two every day.

Bulbs that have made good roots may now be brought up from the cellar, and in six months time will give an abundance of flowers.

Succulents, such as echeavias and tender sempervivums, will winter in a cool part of the greenhouse, if kept dry. Water should only be given sparingly.

Cactuses coming into flower will require plenty of water, and those at rest scarcely any.

Insects should be looked after closely; give the house a thorough smoking once or twice a week, to kill the green fly and other pests.

Health Hints.

The object of brushing the teeth is to remove the destructive particles of food which, by their decomposition, generate decay. To neutralize the acid resulting from the chemical change is the object of dentrifice. A stiff brush should be used after every meal, and a thread of silk floss or india-rubber passed through between the teeth to remove particles of food. Rinsing the mouth in lime water neutralizes the acid.

Living and sleeping in a room which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing and life-giving bath that can possibly be taken.

Always keep the feet warm, and thus avoid colds. To this end, never sit in damp shoes or wear covering fitting and dressing closely.

The best time to eat fruit is half an hour before breakfast.

A fall bath should not be taken less than three hours after a meal. Never drink cold water before bathing. Do not take a cold bath when tired.

Keep a box of powdered starch on the washstand, and after washing rub a pinch over the hands. It will prevent chapping.

If feeling cold before going to bed, exercise, do not roast over a fire.

Planting Cucumbers.

An improved way to plant cucumbers is to plant the seeds as close together in the hills as in ordinary planting. If short of ground, make the hills from two to three feet apart, drive six or more stakes or laths, four or five feet long, close around the plants, letting the top ends flare out. Tie common twine around the stakes from one to the other, to hold the vines as they grow up. I find this way of training the vines upward much better than letting them run on the ground, as not so much room is required, and it is much easier picking the fruit. Also the hills form quite an ornament to the garden. Should you have, laid away, old hoop skirts, you can find use for them, to form the hills for the vines to run upon, in place of twine. Put the small end of the hoop to the ground, drive four stakes the length required inside the hoop, let them flare with the size of the hoop, raise the hoop eight or ten inches from the ground, and tie in several places to the stakes, to hold it up. I find the yield much larger than allowing the vines to run on the ground.

Grape Grafting.

Grafting the grape is not extensively practiced where it is desirable to convert a vineyard of ordinary sorts into the best varieties. The best raisin grape is the white Muscat of Alexandria. The best season to graft is about the time the leaves commence to form. The vine should be cut off a few inches below the surface of the ground, and the scion may be inserted into a split, a cut, or a hole made with a bit. The cuttings, if not already procured, should be at once. Keep them in a cool dark place. They are better a little dry, than too much water-soaked.

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

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Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of the deceased on Saturday, March 13, 1875.

HENRY P. J. CUSTER,

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Entrance No. 5 Sixth Avenue. sep23

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