Home and Farm.

Orchard Planting.

We are on the eve of the new planting season, and it becomes an important question as to what and how to plant. The experience of the past two or three years has not been quite favorable to fruit-growing as a whole, but this, instead of causing withdrawal from the occupation, should stimulate to greater exertion, deeper inquiry, more intelligent culture, and more economical management.

Among the first items to be considered is that of economy—but that not in the way of purchasing cheap trees and putting them into the ground in a hurried, slovenly manner. We advise to get the very best stock, if it costs much more; entirely reliable in quality, and, above all, reliable in variety. Give the most ample, thorough preparation to the soil; it is so very much easier to get the soil into good tilth before trees or any other crop is planted than after they occupy the ground, as then they run great risk of sustaining injury, as well as render the subsequent culture much more difficult and inefficient.

As to the varieties for purely market purposes, depend mostly on winter sorts; and in these, size, color and keeping must be kept much more prominently before the mind than quality. It is unwise to have many varieties. A hundred trees of one variety are generally much more profitable than ten trees each of ten varieties. Again, calculate to have your apples ready for market early in the winter, or to be in condition to hold on to them till spring—there is so much danger from frost in December and January in transportation.

Of winter varieties to ship in November, Rowe Beauty, Ben Davis and Smith's Cider, or rather Superb—if only one variety we say Smith's. For early spring shipping, Limber Twig; and, so far as a few year's experience and observation go, Missouri Pippin and Large Striped Pearmain, with its numerous synonyms. For purely shipping purposes and late and distant shipment, Small Romanite and Langsinburg. For home, for the hand or cooking, give us Shockley, Grimes' Golden, and Father Abraham.

How to plant is quite an important point. We advise close planting. The distance must very greatly depend on the character of the soil, but plant close. If it is an orchard that is intended have it; if a *field*, with a *few* trees in it, all well; but maintain the *distinctions*. We have observed for fifteen years some orchards planted forty-five feet apart, and find the trees suffer more from insects, climate, &c., than those planted fifteen feet apart. Plant the trees so that while they are young they will protect each other, and bear enough to pay for themselves with interest; then thin out from time to time as is found needed. Some few varieties, as the Northern Spy, will grow so large as to crowd the ground before coming in, but this is an exceptional case and can be easily avoided.

Game Fowls.

Poultry economy has attracted the attention of all classes of our population, and on all sides the most searching scrutiny is being used to ascertain what are the most valuable breed of fowls, with which to stock our yards. Under these circumstances, one can not fail to be struck with astonishment that the breed which does combine in an almost superlative degree all the qualities that are sought after by poultry fanciers, and all who are engaged in raising this kind of stock should not receive more attention than it does. I am well aware that there is a numerous class who are enthusiastic, and to a certain extent successful breeders of game fowls, and I know that many among them will agree with me heartily in what I am about to say. I do not doubt that were the claims of of game fowls represented properly, and as they deserve, there are many that now neglect them, who would be forward to do them full justice. Whether we look for utility, beauty, or hardiness, the game fowl will be found unrivalled.

The discussion of the origin of these fowls is a point that would involve an immense amount of labor, and considerable time, without leading us to any practical conclusion. For general usefulness fowls must be good layers, easy to raise, and when grown, supply a good quantity of fine flesh for the table. The hens must also be good sitters and mothers, while the fowls themselves should bear confinement well. In all these, the game fowl is pre-eminent. The hens lay eggs that in flavor are unrivalled, and in size compare with any other breed, and lay them, too, in great numbers; supposing of course, that they are warmly housed and properly cared for in winter, and a proper run allowed them in summer. Here it is well to call attention to the mis-statement made on this point, in one of the most popular poultry works of the day, which states that they do not thrive well in confinement, and that the eggs are small, all of which is by no means the case.

The young chickens are by no means hard to raise; being bright, lively, little things, that grow, when once they get fairly started, with astonishing rapidity, and do not in the least deserve the reputation which has been attributed to them of fighting till a large portion of the brood is killed off, by the time they obtain a few weeks growth; for whatever combats they get into are more amusing than injurious. These fowls, too, eat an astonishing small quantity in proportion to their size, one Brahma hen eating almost as much as three Game hens would do, and in summer with the aid of a handful or two of corn, occasionally they can be allowed, if in the country, to shift for themselves. It should be remembered that we cannot find absolute perfection and as these fowls dress, when fattened (which they will do nearly as well, if no better, at liberty than in the coop) from three and a half to four pounds, that should suffice.

In some parts of Virginia peanuts are next to corn, the standard crop, and are very profitable. With good cultivation they yield from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, and average about two dollars per bushels.

The salt product from Onondaga, N. Y., springs during the past year, was 8,579 193 bushels, a decrease from the previous year of 272,054 bushels.

For the Jeffersonian.

FLOWERS AND THEIR CULTURE.

BY J. VICK, ROCHESTER,

With Illustrations from his "Floral Guide" for 1872; [Second Article]

SOWING THE SEEDS.—Annual flowers, or such as are grown from seed, are the most popular and especially appropriate for young people or those of little experience and limited means. Others may fill up their flower beds with plants from the green house, ready grown or in bloom; but these do not afford half the pleasurable excitement to youthful minds which those do that have been nursed and tendended from the tiny seed, and of which every new leaf and bud has been watched with eager anticipation till the opening blossoms appeared.

When, where and how to sow the seeds are points of some difficulty with the novice in floriculture, but they are all explained in the books and catalogues. Most of the varieties bear transplanting well, and may advantageously be sown early in a hot bed or in a box of earth in the kitchen. Others should be sown where the plants are to remain—and in fact nearly all will succeed well in this way, if early blooming is not a special object. Those classed in the catalogue as *hardy* sorts should be sown quite early in the spring—the *half-hardy* a week or two later, or about corn planting time, and the *tender* ones a little later still, if not started in a hot bed. The principal care required in sowing is to avoid covering the seeds too deeply, and to shade the smaller kinds so that the hot sun shall not dry the surface and destroy them while vegetating. This latter is particularly necessary in our southwestern climate, where hot sunshine and drying winds are quite frequent in spring as well as summer.

After covering the delicate seeds slightly with fine earth, and watering freely but gently with bits of newspaper or similar articles, fastening them with pegs or with stones at the corners, to prevent them from being blown off. If gentle rains occur the coverings may be removed for the time, but if a heavy shower is anticipated leave them on, as it would otherwise beat the surface too hard. After four or five days, begin to look for the young plants to appear, and soon as visible remove the covering, but if hot sunny weather, give *partial shade* for a few days, laying a little fine brush over the spots, or a few sticks cross wise, and be careful to give water if dry weather. Thin out the plants, if so thick as to crowd each other, before large enough to transplant.

TRANSPLANTING.—As soon as all danger from frosts are over, and the plants are large enough to handle, transplanting should be done. The best implement for this purpose is a small planting trowel, sold at most hardware stores. Choose a cloudy day, or do the work evenings. The plants can generally be taken up two or three together with a little ball of earth, and removed without breaking the roots. Be sure and give the plants room enough to grow, according to their size and habits; water freely when set, and if delicate sorts or the roots much disturbed, give partial shade for a few days, by sticking a bit of a shingle on the south side, or fastening paper or rhubarb leaves over the plants.

THE SEE-TROPICAL STYLE OF FLOWER BEDS is the very latest fashion in floriculture. It is more natural and less showy than the *Ribbon Style*, described in our former article, and requires more skill and knowledge of plants for its effective practice. But with a little study, and the aid of a hot bed for starting the plants, there need be no fear in making a beginning; then a year or two of experiment will give pleasure and success.

This style is based upon the principle that there is much of beauty in the form and *expression* of *plants* and *foliage*, as well as the mere blossom; and as the finest examples of this kind of beauty are seen in sub-tropical plants and scenery, this title has been adopted for this style of flower beds. A handsome book devoted to the subject has recently been published in England, by a popular writer on floriculture.

As the plants suited for this style are mostly of tall growth, and some of them a little coarse when closely inspected, the location of the beds should not be too near the dwelling or the front walk; but along the side of the lawn or carriage road, and where they will not obstruct any desirable view. The soil should be a little moist, rather than dry, and made quite deep and rich. The addition of some fine black muck or wood earth will be an advantage.

Of the suitable plants that can be raised from seed, the *Cannas* deserves the first place. Although perennial, the plants make a fine show, if started early in a hot bed. Then the *Ricinus* is a splendid sub-tropical plant—some of the varieties growing eight or ten feet in height. In fact a bed of Cannas alone, with a plant or two of Ricinus in the centre, and a border of native ferns or ornamental grasses, would make a very pretty sub tropical bed for a beginner. A little study of the Catalogue will suggest a number of other suitable plants to make additional groups with pleasing variety; such as the Amaranthus, Digitalis and Datura, also the Double Hollyhock and Dahlia for the back ground, and in front a few Tritomas, Gladiolus and Japan Lillies; but care and taste must be exercised in their arrangement, especially to avoid too great a mixture, and to allow the large growing plants room to develop their luxuriance of form and foliage. It will take sometime to educate the mass of the people to the full appreciation of this style of beauty, but when the taste is thus improved, the sources of enjoyment are increased, and the general welfare promoted.

VARIETIES OF ASTERS

ASTERS are among the most showy and easily grown of all the annuals, and with half a dozen varieties of the improved sorts a splendid display may be had during the last half of the season. Some of the flowers are as large and double as a good Dahlia, and the variety of colors as well as habit of growth is very great. The plant requires deep rich soil, and room enough to grow—say six to twelve inches apart according to habit. They are easily grown from seed, and bear transplanting finely.

[From the New York Observer.]

Keep Good Stock.

At the late Dairymen's Convention at Little Falls, New York, among the subject discussed was that of keeping cows, that are a source of revenue to the farmer, instead of poor ones that are a bill of expense, costing more than they come to. In order to illustrate the difference, the experience of Mr. A. Reed—giving in an essay read before the Farmers' Club of Little Falls in 1859—was cited. Mr. Reed gives the statistics of the yield and profit of five of the best cows in the dairy, and also of the five poorest, in the year 1857. These were obtained by measuring and recording the amount of each cow's milk on the first day of each month, and are approximately correct:

BEST FIVE COWS.

By 50 gallons milk each, at 11½c per gallon	$55 75
To 2½ tons hay at $8 per ton	20 00
Thirty weeks in pasture at 25 per week	7 50
To 20 lbs ground feed at $1.50 per hundred	3 00
Ten per cent. on cost of cow at $41	4 50
Balance in favor of each cow	35 00
	28 75

FIVE POOREST COWS.

Cost of keeping, &c	$35 00
By Cr. to 245 gallons of milk each at 11½c per gallon	27 95
Balance against each cow	87 05

From this showing Mr. Reed lost, by keeping one lot, $35 25, while he gained a profit from the other lot of $143.75, making a difference of $179 between the two lots of five cows each. At present prices, the difference would be much greater.

There are many farmers who are paying dear for the privilege of keeping stock, which they had better fatten and sell to the butcher. The difference is often greater when cows are kept for making butter than when the milk is sold. In the former case, quality as well as quantity is to be taken into account.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

The Late Rose Potato.

I was intensely interested in Mr. G. W. Campbell's article on the Late Rose in your last paper. It he has produced a good late potato that will thrive well on light, black, sandy or alluvial soils, such as the Early Rose delights in, he deserves to be ranked with the benefactors of mankind. In such soils in Central Ohio, three years out of four the Peach Blow has proved a failure; being very small and few to the hill, in our dry, hot summers. The sports he speaks of I think are nothing more than injured or unhealthy Early Rose potatoes.

The Early Rose having so far excelled all other early potatoes, the consequence is everything is called by its name that has its appearance, just like that good old stand by in its palmy days, the Neshannock. Meri nos or Long Johns were called Red Neshannock, there were others blue, white, and in fact any name so they could stick on the word Neshannock. So it is now becoming with the Early Rose. I have raised thousands of bushels of the Early Rose, all from pure seed however, and have yet never seen a sport. Neither is my faith in them lessened. I expect to plant forty acres of them the coming season; for they are more profitable than any other variety I have yet found. The Peerless are a very nice looking potato, yield enormously and keep well, but I am afraid are not good table quality, perhaps another Harrison. The King of the Earlies I consider inferior to the Early Rose in every Rose. G. S. INNIS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan 22, 1872.

Preservation of Hen Manure.

We cannot overvalue the manurial product of the hen-house nor exercise too much care in its preservation. If thrown into the compost heap or deposited with the hog manure, nearly all its good qualities would be retained very likely, but we would advise a different course. Nearly every one wants a little fancy manure for special purposes in the spring, and instead of buying guano and superphosphates of doubtful quality, he can manufacture his own at a far less cost from the droppings of the hen.

We have found it a good plan to sprinkle dry earth under the roosts, or peat is nearly as good, road dust or scrapings collected during a dry spell, and put away in boxes or barrels for use in winter and spring. By using this three or four times a week, and oftener in warm weather, all bad odor is prevented and the escape of the fertilizing properties of the manure is arrested. Gypsum would answer as well as earth. If shoveled into a pile, as the weather grows warm, it will slowly ferment, and if closely watched and shoveled over, when undue heat is generated, the process will add to its value for the spring's crop, as it becomes decomposed by fermentation and its particles separated and mingled with the earth used as a deodorizer, and its crudeness changed so as to be more readily appropriated by growing plants.

Last year I used about fifteen bushels of this kind of manure and found it to be a very active fertilizer. For potatoes and corn I applied in the hill; mixing with that used for potatoes about one-fourth its bulk of unleached wood ashes, dropping it in the hill and covering it with the foot as I went along immediately after the ashes were incorporated with it. By covering immediately, the earth absorbs any ammonia set free by the ashes as they act like in this respect, and should not be mixed with manure in a state of fermentation: nor is it advisable to do so at any time, unless it is applied to the soil immediately. On garden vegetables this manure had a very marked effect. Nearly every farmer can save enough of this kind of manure to give his garden a start.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

Sunday Reading.

With all the Heart.

That was a striking thing said of one of the kings belonging to the Hebrew royalty, when the work and its results of his successful reign were being summed up, "He did it with all his heart, and prospered."

This doing things with a hearty enthusiasm is often what makes the doer a marked person and his deeds effective.

It is so everywhere. The most ordinary service is dignified when it is performed in that spirit. Every employer wants those who work for him to put heart into toil. He soon picks out those whose souls are in their service, and gives them evidence of his appreciation. They do not need constant watching. He can trust them in his absence. The places of honor and profit naturally fall to them. They are the rising members of the toiling brotherhood. They grow. They succeed. They are honored. They are in demand. They rebuke indifference and inspire fidelity in others by their example. They prosper; for they work in harmony with the law which God has established and maintains in the world.

In the sphere of religion this heartiness in service is especially needful and vital. What is not done heartily here is hardly done at all, as God estimates it.

He wants sincerity, resolution, persistence, enthusiasm—not merely the consenting word and the formal act. A service that begins and ends with the letter is never acceptable service with Him. The Pharisee's tithes of mint and anise and cummin are often an offense; the publican's penitent cry and the poor woman's gift of two mites wear a right royal glory in His eye, because He sees the whole souled devotion that lies behind him.—*Morning Star.*

Gems of Thoughts.

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate.—*Addison.*

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings.—*Burke.*

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentices of dispatch and skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.—*Colton.*

Always consult discretion; it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.—*Epictetus.*

As it is the characteristic of great wits to say much in a few words, so it is of small wits to talk much and say nothing.—*Rochefoucault.*

Always the soul says to us all: Cherish your best hopes as a faith, and abide by them in action. Such shall be the effectual, fervent means to their fulfillment.

To love, is to have for one's end the happiness of another; to subordinate one's to that other, and labor for and devote one's self to his welfare.—*Henri Taine.*

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—*Everett.*

The only way to meet affliction is to pass through it solemnly, slowly, with humanity and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide, and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows before our eyes, and we land safe on the opposite shore.—*Miss Muloch.*

The Sabbath.

Persons are able to do more work and do it in a better manner, in six days than in seven.—*J. G. Wenzel.*

The Sabbath imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens.—*Blackstone.*

If the Sunday law be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate and be equally disregarded.—*E. Bates.*

All opposition to Sabbath observance tends to increase the days of toil, without increasing their profits; and to blight mental and spiritual improvement here and hereafter.

When revolutionary France, in its frenzy of atheism, abolished the Christian Sabbath, it had to establish a periodic rest day in its stead, and to protect its observance by law.

In a speech in the British Parliament, Rt. Hon Joseph Napier said he "regarded the Sabbath as a birthday, and he warned the House and the country not to part with it."

The foundation of civil law and individual religious practice is the Decalogue. By what right do men "liberalize" the fourth commandment and not the sixth, or the others.

IT is easy, no doubt, to journey alone in the broad sunshine and on the beaten highway of our lot; but over the midnight plain and beneath the still immensity of darkness the traveler seeks some fellowship for his wanderings. And what is religion but the midnight hemisphere of life, whose vault is filled with the silence of God, and whose everlasting stars is giving no clear light, yet fill the soul with dreams of immeasurable glory?

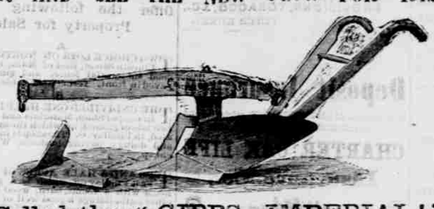
To use books rightly is to go to them for help; to appeal to them when our knowledge and power fail; to be led by them into wider sight, purer conception than our own, and receive from them the united sentence of the judges and councils of all time against our solitary and unstable opinions.—*Ruskin.*

WE go through life like a man with a dark lantern, throwing light only on the few steps before; but since, little by little, all the miles of mysterious darkness that stretch beyond our sight will become the few steps before us, the light, thank God! is enough for the whole way.

LORD BACON said: To seek to extinguish anger utterly, is but a bravery of the stoics. We have better oracles: "Be angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

FAITH is the ladder on which the believer is constantly mounting, to ascend into the heavenly Canaan, from thence to bring down clusters of grapes, to refresh him in his wilderness journey.

GO AND SEE THE NEW PLOW FOR 1872!



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No farmer should fail to see them before buying. They are the most complete convertable plow in use, can be changed from an all-steel to a combination, or all cast plow, or vice versa; every plow can be used with or without a steel coulter; will work for 2 or 3 horses and in sod or stubble. Thousands have already been sold and in all cases are giving better satisfaction than any plow in the market. They can be adapted to any kind of soil simply by changing the parts, thus saving the expense of several kinds of plows to suit the different kinds of plowing.

EVERY PLOW FULLY WARRANTED.

Feb. 9, '72—tf

THE PATENT

ARION PIANO

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

BLINDFOLD TRIALS

Against Steinway's, Chickering's and all Others.

We, the undersigned, make OATH, that at the time of the last Fair of the *American Institute*, held in New York, immediately following the *French Exposition* in Paris, two Pianos, made by Steinway & Sons, one Piano made by Chickering & Sons, one Patent Arion Piano made by G. C. Manner, and several other makers' Instruments were tried against each other, by order and under control of the officers of the Institute, to decide which Piano on exhibition in competition should receive the First Premium "*as the best Square Piano known.*" To obtain an impartial trial, before all of said Pianos, were covered with papers, so that one Piano could not be distinguished from another, (during the absence of the Judges) and twice did they select one of said Pianos as the best, which, upon uncovering, *both times*, proved to be the said PATENT ARION PIANO, awarding it "*The First Premium*" over *all others for being the best Square Piano known to them.*

This trial was after Chickering & Sons' Piano had received the Legion of Honor and Medal, and Steinway & Sons the Medal from Napoleon; and the Judges of said trial were

EDWARD MOLDENHAUER, prof. of Music, Musical Director and Originator of the New York and Brooklyn Conservatories of Music.

CHARLES FRADEL, the eminent and favorite Composer and Pianist to his Royal Highness the Duke Grande of Saxe Weimar, Eisenach.

FREDERICK R. BRANDES, Professor of Music; Teacher of the Higher School of Music, &c., &c.

A. D. BESEMAN, Organist at Cathedral, Jersey City; Pianist, &c.

JULIUS NEUHARDT, AUGUST GRUENBERG, CHAS. SOLDWEDEL,
HENRY MILLER, ROBERT RIEGER, ROBERT MOENNIG,
G. C. MANNER, (*Inventor and Patentee of the Arion Piano Forte.*)

Sworn to before me this 23d day of July 1869. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Patent Arion Pianos

ARE USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE

AMERICAN CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC, NEW YORK CITY.

The most severe test a Piano can receive is constant use in a Conservatory.

READ THE FOLLOWING

It affords me much pleasure to give you these few lines as a very sincere testimonial of the Piano-Fortes of your manufacture. We have now used the "PATENT ARION PIANOS" in our Conservatories for a year, and have had a fair opportunity of testing their durability during that time. The Pianos have been played upon almost constantly, from morning till night, and a piano must indeed be a good one when it will bear such constant use without showing signs of defection. As for remaining in tune, it outrivals any Piano known to me.

The peculiar sweetness of tone in the treble (as compared to other Pianos with the ordinary metal agraffe arrangement) is so striking that I have had pupils remark, while taking their lessons, that although they had at home what they supposed to be one of the best make of Pianos, still the treble was very wiry-toned when compared with the "Arion."

What makes them still more desirable is their uniform volume of tone, which enables an artist to perform a composition in its true character.

In fact, I can conscientiously endorse all that is claimed by the Arion Piano Forte Company for their superb instruments, as I consider them superior to any other make.

Congratulating you upon the great success you have obtained in the manufacture of so perfect an instrument, I remain yours, very truly, HENRY SCHRODER, Director.

New York, September 30, 1870.

CHALLENGE

To all Piano Manufacturers in the United States.

WHEREAS, the Arion Grand and Square Pianos were again awarded the Premiums and Medals at the late Fair of the American Institute, as they were in 1867; and

WHEREAS, my object in exhibiting Patent Arion Piano at this Fair being more to have them fully tested by a thorough impartial trial, in a public contest, than to obtain premium; and

WHEREAS, some (so-called) best makers refuse to compete or exhibit, and as I believe I am now manufacturing the best Grand, Square and upright Piano Fortes in the country, without any exception, and as I earnestly desire to prove the correctness of my opinion, while aiding a deserving charitable institution, I therefore this day, and for thirty days, challenge all manufacturers of Pianos, to a public, professional, and unprejudiced trial against the Patent Arion Pianos, upon the following terms, viz: Trial to take place in the City of New York. The manufacturer of the best Grand Piano to become the owner of all Grand Pianos entered in competition. The manufacturer of the best Square Piano to become the owner of all Square Pianos entered in competition, and the Uprights upon the same terms. One professional and one mechanical judge to be selected by each competitor. Judges to be sworn to decide upon the merits of the instruments. When the trial of tone and touch takes place, every piano to be covered so as to render recognition impossible. When trial of construction and workmanship takes place, each competitor to have one representative, or be present himself, to explain to the judge the merits of his Pianos, and the faults in anyother. A minute of trial to be borne equally by each competitor. Half an hour to be selected by the judges; date for trial to be named by the judges. The owner or owners of the Pianos selected as the best, to give all the Pianos to the Mayor of the City of New York, to be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid over to the Department of New York Public Charities.

G. C. MANNER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the Patent Arion Piano.

N. B. We caution the public from purchasing a cheap Arion, which has recently been put in the market, bearing the name "Arion." All genuine Arion Pianos bear the name "Patent Arion," and can only be purchased from our New York Warerooms, or our authorized Agents throughout the United States.

ARION PIANO-FORTE CO.,

No. 564 Broadway, New York City.

These Splendid Pianos can be Obtained only of

F. B. ZAY, FINDLAY, OHIO.

February 9.—1m

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

The Best Quality,

and The Cheapest Lot

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. WELSH'S

No. 74 Main Street,

FINDLAY, O.

In Shop-Made Work

—HE HAS—

Men's Sewed French Caf Boots, Men's Pegged French Calf Boots, and Men's Plain Calf Boots, Men and Boys' Calf Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, Serge Gaiters, Serge Oxford Ties, and a full and complete Stock of

WOMEN & CHILDREN'S WEAR.

He will also keep constantly on hand

Slaughtered and B. O. Sole Leather,

HOME MADE

CALF, KIP AND UPPER LEATHER,

FRENCH CALF & KIP,

Collar and Russet LEATHER,

Shoe Findings,

and Shoemakers' Tools.

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All are Interested!

ANYONE wishing to purchase a Watch, Clock, or Jewelry, should call on

G. W. Kimmel,

Who takes pleasure in showing goods, and warrants every thing to be as he represents.

[jun 2 '71

Elgin Watches.

I MAKE a Specialty of the Elgin Watches, the best in the market. Call and see it.

[jun 2 '71] G. W. KIMMEL.

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LUMBER WANTED!

G W. MYERS

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Have formed a Partnership for the purpose of Buying and Dealing in

ALL KINDS

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Hard Wood Lumber

They are now prepared to contract for future delivery, or will

PAY CASH

Every day for any amount of

Black and White WALNUT, White ASH, Etc., Etc.

D. RUMMEL

Will represent them with power to contract or transact any business for them.

Findlay, Nov. 17, 1871-tf.]

ORGANS! MELODEONS!

I AM AGENT FOR

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

Manufactured by the

Best Companies in the Country,

Which I sell at the Lowest Living Prices for CASH, or on monthly or quarterly payments, to suit purchasers. All instruments are

Warranted, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

All who intend purchasing will find it to their own interest to see me.

When absent from town, orders may be left at Frey & Ettinger's Drug Store.

Oct. 20, 71-6m. JAMES J. JELLEY.

Just Returned

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June2,71 G. W. KIMMEL.

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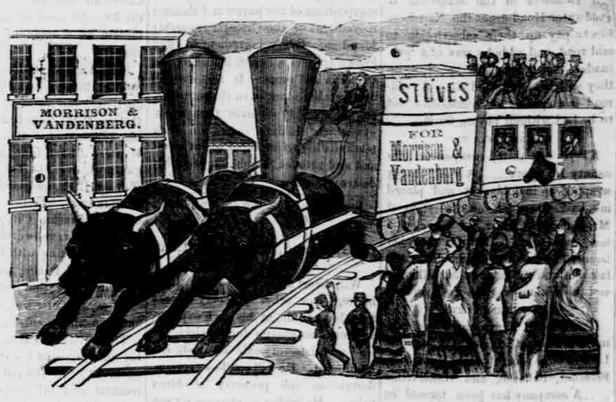
A LARGE VARIETY of the celebrated Seth Thomas Clocks; also, Clocks of all styles and prices, at G. W. KIMMEL'S.

[jun 2 '71

The Fall and Winter Campaign.



FIRST THROUGH TRAIN FOR

MORRISON & VANDENBURG'S

MAMMOTH STOVE AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT!

They are now receiving, and keep constantly on hand, a Full Supply of

The EXTENSION, SENATOR, LEADER, JUBILEE, SOVEREIGN, IM PROVED MONTANA, and many other First-Class COOK STOVES.

The Wild Rose, as a PARLOR COOK STOVE, has no equal. We have a fine assortment of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES!

And an Endless Variety of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Our IMPROVED LARD CANS are the best ever offered in this Market.

THE JACKSON STEEL PLOW!

MANUFACTURED BY

WOLF & POWELL.

At the Old Jackson Foundry, East Crawford Street near the C. S. & C. Railroad Depot,

FINDLAY, OHIO.

The best Plow ever Made! Lightest Draft Easiest Run! Works Equally Well in Sod and Sub-Soil!

What the Farmers say who have used Them

Best Plow Ever Made.

Messrs. Wolf & Powell, Findlay, O.:

The JACKSON STEEL PLOW manufactured by you is the best for all work that I ever used. It works equally well in all kinds of ground. Never clogs, and scours easily in wet soil. I would not use any other. JASPER RANSBOTTOM.

Best Plow for General Use.

Messrs. Wolf & Powell, Gentlemen:

The JACKSON STEEL PLOW which I purchased of you is all that can be looked for in any a part. Decorator and Instructor of the System, carrying of all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long sick, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by Derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it sluggish and stagnant in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when; purify the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished Entomologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is entirely free from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed them living in presence of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic, will rid the system from these worms like these Bitters.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

FOR SALE BY

W. L. Miller & Co.,

FINDLAY, OHIO

June 30, 1871-1y

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

A. EBLING

Has just received a large addition to his stock, and is prepared to give

GREAT BARGAINS

to his numerous customers, in everything in his line. He has a carefully selected stock of

THE LATEST STYLES OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Silk Hats,

FALL STYLE.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS.

His stock of Piece Goods comprises the finest assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

Vestings,

to be found in Findlay.

He has secured the services of Mr. L. J. BRICKMAN, the best Cutter and Fitter in Northern Ohio, and being himself a practical tailor of life-long experience, will

GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION,

in every particular.

Wilson's Block, East Side of Main Street, (one door South of Kimmons' Hardware Store.)

Aug 1st 25, 1871-tf.

Crockery Store.

J. W. DAVIDSON

[Having purchased the interest of Jean C. Martin, of the firm of DAVIDSON & Martin, would inform the public that he has fitted up the room

IN HYATT'S BLOCK,

WITH A FULL and COMPLETE STOCK OF

Queensware,

Class Ware,

Plated Ware,

Table Ware,

Earthen Ware,

Wooden Ware.

Willow Ware,

And EVERYTHING usually kept in

First Class Crockery Store.

LAMPS,

Of all Styles and Patterns

Looking Glasses.

In endless variety of Sizes and Styles

All of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash Only,

AGENT FOR THE

Manhattan Silent SEWING MACHINE.

May 5, 1871-tf.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR. FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea

It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Diuretic, a better Diaphoretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Panacea. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

$500 REWARD.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dysentery, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head, and *Female Complaints* than

DR. FAHRNEY'S

Blood Cleanser or Panacea

Which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

Ask for Fahrney's Panacea

And cleanse your Blood. Price, $1 25 per bottle. Highly recommended. Prepared for Wholesale Trade by Dr. P. Fahrney, Chicago, Ills., and Ohio and Eastern Trade by

DR. P. FAHRNEY'S BROS. & CO.

Waynesboro, Franklin County, Penn.

Ask for Dr. P. Fahrney's Blood Cleanser made at Waynesboro, Pa., and Chicago, Ills and.

Dr. P. Fahrney's Health Messenger gives the history and uses of the BLOOD CLEANSER, testimonials, and other information, sent free of charge. Sold by wholesale and retail dealers, and by

W. L. Miller & Co., Druggists

July 23, '71-1y. FINDLAY, O.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one will dispute the assertion that a cathartic medicine is universally required by every body as a cathartic, and that when it does exist it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that when it does cure it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Costiveness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such changes those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.