

Board of Books

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ANDREW LIPSETT,

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Poetry.

The Old Cottage Clock.

Oh! the old, old clock of the household stock,
Was the brightest thing and the nearest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime rang still the sweetest.

Agriculture.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.

Ma. Editor.—The following interesting addresses were given on the above subject by the Hon. S. H. Kenney and Captain Blakey of Minnesota before a meeting of the State Agricultural Society, on the 4th of February last, and published in the Preston Republican from which paper it is copied.

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH." ANDREW ARCHER, Editor. VOL. 1. FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 29, 1879. NO. 51.

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others will bear me out in saying nothing attracted so much attention as the display of sugars. Now, I very much doubt if in other States their syrup will granulate as in Minnesota; if it does, I have yet to hear of it. Mr. Miller and I propose to place with the Historical Society a jar of our sugar as a landmark for all time to come.

We have received the congratulatory of President Clark, of the Agricultural College of Amherst. He says it will be planted largely next season in Massachusetts. I can assure you that your society has in a generous manner recognized this industry, and has told the world what Minnesota is about to do and believe me, the time will soon come when it will be an honor to have a "hobby," though it be "lasses."

I sent a barrel of this sugar to St. Louis, and a barrel of syrup, which the St. Louis refinery are now testing. The cane was not to its richness when cut. In fact, I think it was the most unfavorable season we have had, but we have learned some things from the cane growers of that section that will change our entire proceedings another season. We have learned that we can treat the cane juice so as to coagulate and settle all the impurities and remove all obstruction to drainage, and from samples I here present, it does not show the process in its true light, as syrup reduced five-sixths by water and then reboiled. It is so long over the fire it changes the color; also the taste. But I think I can show you that we have made progress, and re-joice that we were so long finding so valuable aid.

The Despatch says, my hobby is amber cane and "lasses." I must say I am very fond of the nag, in these hard times for money; and more as I am able to get a better price than other syrup brings in the market. Dr. Bond brings the charge home that Miller and I are the fathers of business. I will say this: the Minnesota early amber cane is the legitimate offspring of the St. Paul chamber of commerce and Minnesota State fair; and I am proud of the child from the fact it is able to stand on its own merits so young. My consultation never could have sent me to the Minnesota legislature to make laws. But justly recognized that 30,000 gallons of sweet this fall in Rice County alone would, in the failure of the wheat crop, atone for lack of brains.

I have never heard a man say that we had not made a perfect success, but one man at the State fairs. He told us we could not have made the sugar, we must have bought it. Should this man visit my house he would have to give me credit of having considerable money if I bought all I had on hand.

In your next issue I shall endeavor to give you the cost of cultivation, showing probable profits to those cultivating as compared with other crops, expense of machinery, &c.

And now, after long years of toil, I wish to announce to you, gentlemen, we are on the eve of a grand success. The fame of this cane has gone far and wide; and I am proud of having made the first dry sugar from cane made in Minnesota. And to the St. Paul chamber of commerce we feel under great obligations for calling attention to the world that sugar had been made in Minnesota. There was the "aiding and abetting" of what is soon to revolutionize this whole business. There was one other man that some of the newspaper men cast out his name as an enthusiast that has rendered by words of encouragement substantial aid.

great grand dam, Mary Ann, 8, by Cossack, junior (377); he is a fine looking animal and took first prize at Provincial Exhibition held in Fredericton last Fall, and has taken first prize at every Agricultural Show at which he has been exhibited.

Mr. Coburn has some very fine yearlings which are nearly full blooded Darbams, and has made great improvement in his stock, and in a few years with his facilities and well known judgment and energy, will have a stock, second in quality to none in the Province.

At this time any facts relating to the cattle disease in America are first without interest. It made its first appearance in the United States in the year 184 having been communicated by an imported cow landed at Brooklyn, and it gradually spread through one or two counties in the State of New York. To this day the disease maintains its hold on Jersey Island. In 1841, it raged violently among the valuable stock of Mr. F. Richardson, Jersey Co., and in 1859 it made its appearance in Massachusetts, in both cases the infection was caught from imported cattle.

In Massachusetts the disease which was determined to be "epizootic pleuro-pneumonia" spread very rapidly, herd after herd became infected; the stock interests of the State were alarmed; vigorous measures were taken to stop the infection, suspected herds were quarantined, barns were disinfected, cattle were treated, and after reasonable time if no signs of improvement were discovered, slaughtered, but the disease was not completely eradicated until 1867. In 1859, it appeared in Camden County, N. J. and attacked the valuable herds of Eastern Pennsylvania. After the year of secession, the cattle trade with Texas was resumed, and assumed great proportions, and from the over-driven, brutally treated herds the disease spread, and raged with tenfold violence in the stock yards of New York, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, Buffalo, Albany and many other places. Vigorous measures were taken to stamp it out, but not with entire success, as the recent outbreak shows.

A writer in the Maine Farmer treating of the remedy for this fell disease, says:— It was speedily discovered that by the use of the same agent, first brought into notice by the distinguished scientist William Crookes, of England, who stamped out the cattle plague or "rinderpest" by its aid in the United Kingdom, equally gratifying results were achieved here. Carbolic acid administered in a very dilute state in drinking water and sprinkled about the barns, stables and yards quickly and thoroughly destroyed the infection. Carbolic acid is an absolute and perfect disinfectant. It not only destroys the odor, but kills the virus of the disease. We advise all farmers or drovers who have reason to suspect that their cattle have been exposed to infection to sprinkle crude carbolic acid abundantly about the yards where they are confined, and to put some carbolic acid into the water they drink, in the proportion of one part of pure acid with three times its weight of salt-water, to one thousand parts of water. In the circular, "Suggestions to Farmers" under the head of "Means or Prevention," when the disease is present in any neighborhood every owner of cattle should be provided with a barrel of ten per cent. carbolic acid, a quart of linseed oil, and a quart of kerosene. The former mixes with water, the latter does not; let the floors and droppings of cattle be sprinkled with the crude acid, and cover the wood-work of the stall with the same.

In their final report under the head of "conclusions" page 30, they stated. "As direct results of investigations connected with this cattle disease, some of the most brilliant and useful discoveries have been achieved. Pleuro-pneumonia has been successfully treated and a remedial agent of incalculable value has been brought into use among the flocks and herds of the State. With reasonable care on the part of stock holders, in keeping themselves supplied with carbolic acid, and using it freely on their premises, there appears to be a perfect immunity from diseases, that have heretofore caused inevitable destruction whenever they appeared. Further than this, the observations of the commission warrant the belief that this same agent possesses curative properties of the greatest value when applied to 'foot rot' in sheep. From the fact that carbolic acid acts specifically upon all germs or seeds of diseases that are propagated in a manner similar to the spores or fungus parasites of the Texas disease. It is not too much to hope that it may be

used successfully in the treatment of many diseases in animals heretofore regarded as incurable, especially the "glander" in horses inasmuch as the researches of the world renowned Hallier of Jena, have brought to light in the nasal discharges and circulating blood of glandered horses the coniothecium, equinum, a microscopic parasite of the same genus as the coniothecium atkinsoni, which is the active agent in the Texas cattle disease, and is effectually destroyed by weak solutions of carbolic acid." It is very evident after the excitement of 1867-8 died away, disinfection ceased, care was relaxed and many of the causes that brought about these preceding epidemics now exists.

The late distressing times will be a source of much good, and a means of bringing folks to their senses in this particular, and lead many to leave the crowded and uneven walks of speculation, for a life of usefulness and contentment.—Maine Farmer.

Arithmetic. The Maine Farmer says that:— Arithmetic is much more necessary to a farmer than to many others, for as his resources are not so many, or so lucrative perhaps, as the tradesman or merchant, so much the more need is there that he should be safe in his calculations. Yet we will ask you how many farmers in Maine practice any thing like strict calculations?

How many potatoes did you raise? Why I don't know exactly, I guess four or five hundred bushels. How much corn did you raise? Why fifty or sixty bushels. How much hay did you cut? Why fifteen or twenty jags. How much milk does your cow give? Why she gives a painful night and morning. Such are the answers you will, nine times in ten, get from our farmers, if you put the same questions.

Now what exactness, or real definite knowledge is there in such statements? The Dutch have a proverb that he who keeps books seldom fails. That is, he who keeps his accounts correctly, and is arithmetically certain what his income and his outlays are—who knows the cost of his property, whatever it may be—the expenses attending and the amount on hand, will at once foresee evil and ward off the danger. Farmers should practice this particularly, for as their real profit on many of their articles or produce is small, and the expenses attending the feeding and rearing many kinds of stock are large, it is absolutely necessary that they should know the exact cost, in order to shape their course, and set their prices. Attempting to do business without this precaution, is like navigating the ocean without a compass. You may creep along, by the shore and the help of the stars,—a lucky wind may wait you to the desired port; but there is no certainty about it, and if a cloud hides the planets, you are lost, and perhaps wrecked. Let those who have been in the practice of applying arithmetic to their agricultural pursuits continue the practice; and let those who never have, begin immediately.

Poor Cows and Good Cows. "Cut off the losses" is one of the best rules in farming. Many losses are hidden from the farmer, and among the chief of those hidden losses is the loss from keeping poor cows. I know of no surer course for a dairyman to better his condition than to find out his poor cows, make beef of them, and then get good ones in their stead.

First find the losses. In a herd of cows some give the average yield in milk or butter of the entire herd, some exceed it and some fall short of it. At present the average yield of dairy cows barely pays for keeping them. It may be safely assumed that keeping those cows which fall much below the average, makes a loss to the keeper. It may be safely assumed also that there are a great many such cows wherever cows are kept—losses to their owners. If this average yield, as shown by the factory account, is a good one, the dairyman generally takes no thought of the cows that fall short of the average; and the fact that some of his cows make a loss is hidden from him. If by reason of an average of his herd, a dairyman suspects that he has a number of poor cows, yet only in marked cases can he single out the poor ones. On the same feed some cows give much more milk than others. Certain cows give a big flow at flush of feed; certain cows hold to their flow better than others; some cows look more milky, and have more and stronger marks of a milkier or butter cow than others. These traits are indications of the quality of a cow. In marked cases such traits may be a sufficient indication. Commonly the very good cow or the very poor cow is soon known. The owner of but two or three cows may learn the quality of his cows by observation; but in general the dairyman needs a farther and more certain indication of the quality of his cows than these traits afford. Especially is this the case as to cows kept for making butter.

The best and easiest way we know of to find out the poor cows is as follows:—Weigh the milk of each cow once a month on about the same day in each month. Call that weight the average yield for the month in which it is given. For the first month reckon only the number of days the cow is milked, for other months reckon thirty days. This simple

weighing will be a sufficient test for a cow kept for butter making, an additional test need be made. Once in the flush of feed, and once about seven months after calving, set one day's milk of the cow by itself, churn it and find how many pounds of milk are required for a pound of butter. Dividing the pounds of milk yielded in a year by the average number of pounds needed for a pound of butter will give the annual butter yield of the cow. The practical purpose of these tests is to find out as to each cow whether she is a poor, a good, or a very good cow. For this purpose are not these tests sufficiently accurate? We know the exact yield in milk or butter cannot be ascertained in this way; yet we fancy it is a roughly accurate way.

Ornamental Trees. Do our farmers reflect how easily and cheaply they can add to the beauty, and enhance the value of their farms, and at the same time do a great service to the community, by setting out ornamental trees along the roads which intersect them? There are a number of varieties in our forest which are well worth the care and attention of every farmer. The stately elm—the shady maple—the noble ash—and the towering basswood will grow in almost any situation where they can get root, and will stand affording shelter and shade to generation after generation, for centuries. We never pass a tree which has been planted and nurtured by man, but we feel gratitude and respect towards the hand that did it. How interesting and delightful might our State be made if every farmer would take the trouble to transplant from the thicket to the road sides, such trees as would grow large, and yield a goodly shade. It would afford pleasure and satisfaction to him and to his flocks. It would gratify the weary traveller, to shelter himself beneath their branches. It would please the man of taste and the lover of nature, to look upon them in their strength and beauty. The stranger, as he passed, would be delighted, and report well of us to others, and property will not suffer in value when it has that belonging to it, which will afford other pleasure or gratification. Every village should have its streets lined with trees, both for the purposes of health and ornament.

They will afford a decoration which the art of man can never rival nor imitate. No matter how splendid may be the structures which may be reared, they will appear cold and stiff without the decorations which nature so liberally and freely bestows in the countless and beautiful specimens which fill the forests of our country. It will soon be time to transplant them, if you cannot do it next autumn, or have not done it the last.

Grape Culture. A horticulturist who has given great attention to grape culture, states that he has found great advantage from the protection afforded by wide boards over some of his vines in keeping off the rains during the period of blooming. In this way he has in some cases secured fine crops. But the best protection from insects and disease has been obtained by covering each bunch with a bag made of cheap mosquito netting. The cost of this netting was 45 cents for each piece eight yards long by two yards wide. Each bag requires a square foot. Consequently one piece would make 140 bags. These are slipped over the bunch and tied tight with a string around the stem. Insects are thus entirely excluded, and a partial protection is afforded from the rot. This protection has been tested fifteen years; without it the insects would have entirely destroyed the grapes he says. He has had ripe sweet grapes to eat long after the time that his neighbors had been compelled to eat their sour green grapes to save them from the depredators. Another grape culturist had employed paper for bags but these prevented the full coloring of the fruit, which was insipid and watery.

A Hot-Bed for the Farm. A great many of our readers have an idea that a hot bed is an expensive luxury only fit to be in the gardens of city folks. Any man that can use a hammer and saw can make a hot bed good enough to raise young plants of the vegetables that will be ready to set out in the open ground by ploughing time and which will be ready for use fully a month earlier than is usual when he has to wait till the frost is out of the ground before he can make garden.

Now, at the beginning of February we ought to make preparations for the work. He can easily save and fill up at some sheltered corner or at the south side of some building where the hot-bed is to be placed a few loads of horse dung from the stables, loosely, and see that it does not heat much till he is ready to use it. He can secure some nice top soil, even if it is frozen, and put it in his cellar to thaw out, mixing it with some sand if it is too heavy and turn it over two or three times to get it well mixed, and sifting it through a coarse wire sieve till it is mellow and fit for a seed bed. He can get his glass ready with a few boards and make a good cover that will close it up tight during the nights when the frost is hard, for the young plants are tender and must not be checked in their growth. All this can be done, or ought to be done, now or during the next two weeks. In this way, if done in time, ample preparation can be made for a hot-bed that will not only supply his own wants, but the wants of his neighbors have not had the foresight to do those little things which add to the comfort of the house and which will provide food that will save the use of medicines and the payment of doctor's bills in the summer.

Early Planting of Potatoes. Planting potatoes will soon begin. Sandy soil, with sufficient clay to prevent leaching, is beyond doubt the best, because the drainage is perfect and there is less disposition to rot. This last is of the first importance. Clay soil has an advantage over sand in that it is cool; but this can be remedied in a sandy soil by putting the seed in deep, and it will bear putting in deeper from the porous condition of the ground. Seven inches is about the depth. With frequent culture, followed by mulching when the plant is too large for cultivation, a severe drought can be defied. If the ground will bear increased fertility, coarse manure makes the best mulch; otherwise use straw—if somewhat rotten, all the better. The mulch will keep the soil moist and keep weeds, putting the ground in the best condition for the succeeding crop. The labor of applying will not be much, always paying well by preventing weeds (which usually grow large) from abstracting strength from the soil, and by increasing the size of the tubers.

Plant 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, and about two eyes to the hill. In all cases the seed should be sound unexhausted by sprouting, and put in as early as the ground will admit. No fear of frost at the depth at which the seed is put. Were it even reached, the gradual drawing out of the frost at that depth would leave it sound. At the time the plant appears above ground, the season will have so much advanced as to put it out of danger, unless in cases of exceptional late frost, to which the usual later and shallow planting is equally subject. Planting early is recommended both for the early and the late sorts; the early to mature them before the mid-summer heats set in, the late to get the benefit of the entire season if required. Among the early sorts there is none, all things considered, that I think so well of as the Early Rose; but it is one of the most abused of all the sorts. It is what its name indicates, early, not only in ripening, but it wants the cool, moist weather of early spring. It thrives under it when other tubers are tardy and come uneven. To make sure of the moisture, the seed must be put out early and at the depth prescribed. With all this, one thing more is required, and that is indispensable with this sort. It is high manuring. The ground is not only to be rich, but a fertilizer is to be used in a hill, or in the furrow at planting. This fertilizer is to be in the main composed of wood ashes, which is a special manure for the potatoe. Thus treated, the early superiority for which this sort was noted can be regained.

Mr. S. L. Boardman, who has been connected with the Maine Farmer as its agricultural editor for the last sixteen years, and has the reputation of being one of the best writers on agricultural topics in New England, ceased with the last issue, to have any connection with the paper. He is succeeded by Dr. William P. Lippam, who has for the last seven years been its general editor, liberally educated, of an inquiring mind, a close student, a strong thinker, a forcible, vigorous writer, he unites the qualities requisite to fill the editorial chair of a paper founded by Dr. Ezekiel Holmes.

The making of condensed milk in Switzerland is very profitable. The Anglo-Swiss company last year cleared \$300,000, and after setting aside half of this as a reserve fund, declared a dividend of eighteen per cent.

The Arkansas wild grapevine is gathered and shipped to France to be used for grafting stock.

By the aid of a telephone, it will soon be possible for a minister to sit in his study and preach to his congregation at their individual homes...

The 1,500,000,000 cigars made during the last fiscal year are expected to glut the market...

When the great Russian famine of 1871 had carried off three-fourths of the people of Moscow, it was checked by the French...

Deaths. In this city, on 25th inst., Maud Evans, only child of James and Annie Fowler, aged 8 months, and 18 days.

Not come yet. The Prince Imperial came very near having a companion in his adventures at the Cape...

Mr. Getchell. This world-renowned artist will give one of his "Dramatic Impersonations" in costume...

Wilcox & White Organs. Ten drinkers will be given to learn that there is a good prospect of higher prices for their favorite herb...

Dever Bros. All marked very low to clear out. Goods never were so cheap as at present since the American War.

Grass Seed. Why Will You Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious malady...

Dever Bros. Notice. A BILL will be introduced at the present A. Session of the Legislature...

Oil. Oil. A Child's Opinion—A Fact. STANLEY had recovered from a very serious illness, brought on by two close applications to his books...

Dever Bros. Notice. A BILL will be introduced at the present A. Session of the Legislature...

Tweeds. Tweeds. Little brother, Percy, a youth of three summers, was as quiet as a mouse, held a very high opinion of the medicine...

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REMNANTS. REMNANTS. REMNANTS. Now Opening AT LOGAN'S A LARGE STOCK OF AMERICAN COTTONS, GREY COTTONS, GREY SHEETINGS, PRINTS, BROWN HOLLANDS, Black Lustres, Dress Stuffs, WINCEYS, PILOTS, HOMESPUNS, MELTONS, FLANNELS AND DAMASKS.

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NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, New Prices. We have opened this week and last week a handsome stock of NEW GOODS...

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Lands for Sale. THE Rectory, Church Warden, and Vestry of Christ Church in the Parish of Fredericton...

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A. A. MILLER & CO. NEW GOODS! NEW STORE! INCHESES BUILDING, DIRECTLY Opp. City Hall AND COUNTRY MARKET.

A. A. MILLER & CO. We have just laid in our Store the following Goods, and will give our customers the benefit of our large purchases. 16 Bales Grey Cottons, 5 Cases White Cottons, 6 Cases Prints, 4 Cases Ducks, 2 Cases Bed Ticks, 2 Cases Cotton Flannels, 1 Case Cottonades, 2 Cases Shirtings, 1 Case Corset Jeans, 1 Case Knitting Cottons, 24 pieces Plain Cambrics, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Window Hollands, Table Oil Cloths, Small Wares, &c., &c.

A. A. MILLER & CO. WE CLAIM FOR LAZARUS & MORRIS' PERFECTED SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES. THE undermentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in the extraordinary sales and constantly increasing demand for them...

JOHN McDONALD. DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET, with skirt supporter and self-adjusting pads, unequalled for beauty, style, and finish. Sold by JOHN McDONALD. JUST RECEIVED. A lot of Tint Wall Paper, Warranted Washable. JOHN McDONALD.

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