Improved Methods in Farming.

To gain the mastery over nature, a thorough knowledge of her ways and laws of action is first required.

This knowledge is called science—a name that jars upon the ears of those who are accustomed to associate with it all that is dry, abstruse and worthless in the range of human acquirements.

When understood aright, this prejudice is dispelled, and we learn that nothing more attractive or efficient can be found to furnish food for thought, to discipline the mind and give a fund of useful information that will be highly prized for its intrinsic value in the practical pursuits of life.

The elements of soils, the laws of life, the growth of plants and animals, with their complex relations and mutual dependence, the actions and re-actions that are constantly taking place in the mineral and organic kingdoms, are subjects in which the farmer cannot fail to feel an interest, when the means of gaining such knowledge are placed within his reach.

The information gained in this discussion of these and kindred topics, cannot fail to be of constant use in the profession, besides furnishing an inexhaustible source of intellectual enjoyment.

In advocating the claims of science as a means of advancing the interest of Agriculture, a word of caution is perhaps advisable, lest a misapprehension in regard to its practical uses gives rise to a false impression.

Science, in unfolding the mysteries of nature, brings to light many of the laws that underlie and explain the rules of practice that experience has prescribed for our guidance, and thus widening the field of knowledge, points out new subjects for experimental investigation that may in their turn develop additional rules of practical value.

So far, then, as improvements in agriculture are concerned, science, in its present development, is merely suggestive—it cannot furnish rules to guide our practice—it can only point out the direction in which new investigations may be made with a prospect of successful results. It thus performs a service the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

Abandon the idea that abstract investigations in science are, of themselves, sufficient to revolutionize our practice and bring about an agricultural millenium, and the true road to progress will be readily gained.

In speaking, then, of improved farming, improved methods, better systems of practice, etc., I would be understood to indicate modes of practice that have been tested by the experience of intelligent, practical men, and thus shown to be better than the methods now more generally in use.

Agriculture has been called the mother of art, but, in point of real development, it has not as yet passed the stage of infancy. For a long time stationary, if not on the retrograde, it is but quite recently that a fair start has been gained in the way of progress.

The progressive spirit of the age which in the past few years has given an impetus to the growth and development of the mechanical arts to an extent that challenges our admiration is now, by directing increased attention to improvements in agriculture, laying a sure foundation for its continued advancement, by developing the principles on which it is based, and thus insuring greater certainty in its results.

From present indications we may reasonably expect, at no distant period, to see agriculture, from the perfection of its processes, enabled to assume that high position among the industrial arts which is justly claimed for it on the ground of its pre-eminence as a means of national prosperity.

To attain this "consummation" so "devoutly to be wished," requires an earnest, united and persistent effort on the part of agriculturists.

The experience and detailed observations of all who are engaged in rural pursuits, if carefully recorded, with a full statement of the particular circumstances that might have an influence in varying the results, would constitute a valuable addition to the common fund of knowlege, and aid materially in improving our practice. —*Prof. M. Miels, of Michigan Agricultural College.*

Horse Feed.

For horse feed Indiana corn possesses all the elements of warmth and nutrition, and is well calculated to supply the wear and tear of the system of the hardest worked horse, and keep him in a healthy condition without any assistance from oats; but the usual addition of hay should be allowed to horses, whatever be the feed that is in use. By reference to the analysis of corn, it will be observed that there is little loss from woody fibre or other inert substance. It is this principle contained in corn that is to be modified and corrected as a feed, and not to be added to by a greater concentration of nutritive matter; or in other words, add to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least, but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn; and for this purpose we will recommend that the corn be in minute division, or ground into meal, to insure a greater diffusion in the stomach, and less concentration than would result by feeding it whole, and not mixed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or chaff and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least modify, the costive or binding and heating effects of the corn, the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist and the meal from contraction. At the same time the horse has a feed before him, of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic, which often results from feeding corn whole in a meal, without a sufficient mixture or bulk being given it. It is the want of this knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such a feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn, and in favor of oats. A carriage or saddle horse, used for shopping or afternoon rides or drives, can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of corn meal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran, and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with warm water in winter, and cold in summer, the water to be just enough barely to moisten the mess and not to make soft feed slop disturb the bowels of the horse, and unfit him for exertion. The above named mess is to be divided into three feeds—for morning, noon and evening. An addition of six to eight pounds of hay must also be given to the rack. These quantities, however, are merely approximate, for the old horse and one of harder work will, to keep him in good condition, require an addition, and young animals of less work will not require so much. Draft and hard worked horses should be fed more generously, say fifteen to sixteen pounds of meal with six to eight pounds of cut hay, half a peck of bran, and an extra allowance of hay in the rack at night. This amount of feed to saddle and carriage horses, is equivalent to about forty bushels of corn, about two tons of hay, and twenty-five bushels of bran per year, and for draft horses 100 bushels of corn, about two tons of hay and ninety-one bushels of bran.—*Dr. McClure's Stable Guide.*

Clover.

We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main feed, and afraid to plow it in.

This is wrong, very wrong; we are constantly losing by not growing more clover; losing in many respects. Clover, if we could only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere and enriches the land. Other plants do this, but clover more, it has to do with the most vital and important element in manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest thing to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, if the crop is used for other purposes; this even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit then, if a whole crop is turned down containing so much nitrogen? and you have the manure without working for it. The plant works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a free source, the atmosphere, the great store-house that gathers from all sources, but most from the energetic farmer.

And you can make this plant work for you on a poor soil. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; and if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. With warm showers there will be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, fine stemmed and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season. Cut this when it begins to lodge, which will be about the time when blossoms appear, and then will be avoided all rot or mildew consequent upon long, and coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two and a half or three tons, and such hay is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or perhaps quite as good as the first.

The Rebel Pensions.

The Binghamton *Republican*, which was the first newspaper to expose Greeley's intrigue with the Democrats, and has never retracted the charge that Greeley was bound to favor the payment of the Rebel pensions if he should be elected President by the Democrats, on Tuesday printed the following:

"*To Horace Greeley, Candidate, &c.:* The charge that you are committed for pensions for rebel disabled soldiers has never been met by you by denial or explanation. It was not among the formal charges of the Binghamton *Republican* which comprised the leading and essential facts of your intrigue and conspiracy in the Fall of 1872 for Democratic support, through which, in part, you were nominated for President at Cincinnati, and through the prearranged support received the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The matter of rebel pensions appeared as one of many proofs of the principal charge. This journal having made a special and thorough investigation, finds your failure to deny the correctness of the rebel pension proof, is because that proof, in a little different form than that in which it was first presented, is true. Your attention is invited to the following points, which the *Republican* carefully makes on its own account, and irrespective of any other proofs:

"1. That you held a correspondence about the Presidency for yourself, with a man notedly and avowedly in favor of rebel pensions.

"2. That he gave his views to you freely, in writing, in a letter in which he proposed you should be a candidate of the Democrats and others against the Republican party.

"3. That you acknowledged the receipt of that letter; that you expressed yourself affirmatively and not otherwise concerning your correspondent's views; and in language which as answer to a proposition for rebel pensions, was undeniably an assent, and was so accepted and regarded.

"4. That subsequently you invited that correspondent to come to New York; that you discussed with him the proposed 'compromises' with the South on the basis of the preceding correspondence; and agreed (then and afterward) to be the candidate for the Presidency that you now are.

"5. That you have said nothing, by 'authorization' in the *Tribune* or at Portland—and the *Tribune* has said nothing, squarely—inconsistent with a full pledge, on your part, for rebel pensions; but, on the contrary, your evasions are constructively and fairly considered as pleas of 'guilty.'

"6. That your advocacy of the right of secession, your proposal during the war to pay for the slaves of the South, your haste to bail the rebel chief, your public utterances relating to the equal honor in which Northern and Southern soldiers should be held, and, in fine, your late and present political associations and relations, make a public record, in addition to your private record, for rebel pensions and for other rebel indemnities.

"The *Republican* asks for a direct answer to these charges, as published, and it demands that Mr. Greeley shall say, if it is true, that he is opposed to rebel pensions. It is quite willing that Mr. Greeley should escape by a present declaration to that effect, if he does not at the same time deny what is true, or even if he denies a little that is true; since it desires, for the credit of our politics, that the rebel pension issue should be taken out of the canvass.

"But the *Republican* gives notice that on the main charge, of Democratic intrigue, through which was consummated the political treason of Mr. Greeley, he is not permitted to escape. That charge does in no respect depend on the rebel pension issue; and Mr. Greeley, fully convicted on the original indictment, will be shown to be guilty on his letters alone, whether he publishes them or not."

An Ugly Record.

Mr. Charles R. Buckalew is just now experiencing the pains which overtake him who makes up a bad record. Were only Democrats to study his career as Senator the case would be different. But Mr. Buckalew knows that were every Democrat in Pennsylvania to vote for him, and the voting in his behalf to stop there, he could not be elected. To beat Gen. Hartranft he must have Republican votes. He, and all his friends know this, and it is because they do, that he is just now trying to explain his past course. But Mr. Buckalew had often warning that he and his Democratic friends were making records they would afterward repudiate. He was told that sympathy with treason and herding with traitors would one day, like the chickens of tradition, come home in the guise of curses to roost. Mr. Buckalew's chickens are now coming home, much to his discomfiture. It is unpleasant, but as he deliberately made his bed with traitors, he must lie upon it with as good grace as he can command.

But if Mr. Buckalew has had a bad record, it does not follow that he is called upon to explain it. It is one of those things which explain themselves. There is nothing in the least complicated or mysterious about it. It is as clear as the reporter for the *Globe* could make it. When he voted nay, on the passage of the enrolment act, he meant to hinder the Government from chastising his rebel friends. When he voted nay, on the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of Union soldiers, he meant to discourage the enlistment of colored troops. When he voted to so amend the thirteenth article of amendment to the Constitution as to prevent colored men becoming citizens of the United States, he meant to keep the colored men down. When he voted nay on the resolution providing payment for volunteers called out in emergencies for less than three months, he meant to disable the border States from defending themselves against the incursions of his rebel friends. When he voted against the repeal of the fugitive slave law, he meant to preserve the defences of slavery. When he voted against the bill to establish the Freedmen's Bureau, he only testified his unqualified hostility to any measure calculated to protect the colored people doomed to poverty by two centuries of slavery. *When he voted nay on the passage of the civil rights bill, he meant to deny the negro equality under the civil law.* When he voted nay on the passage of the bill for the temporary relief of the colored people of the District of Columbia, he once more meant to testify his unhalting allegiance to the Democratic party.—When he voted yea on the bill to increase his salary, he again testified his adhesion to that rule of Democracy:

"For they shall get who have the power,
And they shall keep who can."

When he voted nay on the passage of the several reconstruction acts, he meant to consult, and did consult the wishes of unreconciled and unrepentant rebels. But why specify further? Mr. Buckalew can only explain his record by reproducing the arguments of the Democrats during the war. The people will not listen to that old and shameful story of treason to the Union. He had better spare his lungs and accept the inevitable.

For it is written: as men sow, whether for good or for evil, so shall they reap. Mr. Buckalew sowed tares, and goes before the people now and asks that the wheat sowed by other men may be harvested and stored in his barn. What charming folly. But the law is arbitrary, and he must reap cockle because he sowed it. Instead of putting clean straw in his bed he gathered thistles, and it is not by any means manly in him now to complain that the spines murder his sleep. Perhaps the lesson may be lost upon him, since, like many another man, he is apparently past teaching. *But the young men of the country can observe this spectacle of a man "hoist by his own petard," and profit by it.—North American.*

The West Point Cadet.

The life of a cadet at the United States Military School, West Point, is not a monotonous one by any means, for he has a daily round of changing duties and recreations spiced with adventures after "taps" when it is officially assumed that every student is in bed. He is aroused from a sound sleep at five o'clock by the morning gun, and the reveille summoning him to early roll-call. He must be in the ranks a few minutes later. At half past five he must have his room in order. He is not allowed a waiter, horse or dog, and must perform all the sweeping, folding of bedding, dusting and work of that kind himself. This done, he proceeds to study until the drum taps for breakfast roll-call at seven o'clock. Then he marches with a platoon to the mess-hall, where he is allowed to remain twenty-five minutes. Then he has half an hour for recreation during guard-mounting, when at eight o'clock the bugle calls "to quarters," which means five hours of recreation, class parades, etc. From one to two is the time allowed for dinner and recreation. At four o'clock the work of the Academy is over. Drill occupies an hour and a half, when a season of recreation follows, and the pleasant dress-parade takes place at sunset. Supper over, he has thirty minutes for recreation, when the bugle calls him to quarters and study. Tattoo beats at half-past nine and taps at ten, when the lights are extinguished. This comprises the routine of a cadet's life.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby on General Grant.

This man, who was a graduate of West Point, who had been ten years in the regular army, living in obscurity in the State of Illinois, at Galena, came out and grew and grew until he stood a giant above us all. You have many times seriously doubted whether he did gain the victories or not. You have said, he is not a genius; that he has no skill; that he is not an able man. Gentlemen, he was the man who did gain our victories, as sure as you now hear my unworthy voice. As simple as a child; as unostentatious as a boy; as pure and honest at heart as our own great Lincoln; who never in his life took a farthing dishonestly from any man; who was commander in the army and could have sold cotton bales by the millions, and have surreptitiously amassed a fortune—never dishonestly took one cent. He came back with a little money saved from his salary, and as the pay was comparatively small for what he had done for our country, the people gave him out of abundant hearts, substantial tokens of their regard. When he took the command from me at Cairo in 1861, he was so poor that it was three months before he was able to buy a uniform suitable to his rank as a Brigadier-General. Yes, the generous people gave him presents—gave him $100,000, I believe, who could have robbed the country of millions, had he been a corrupt man. Neither you nor I would possibly have been the wiser of it. They gave him presents of some horses and fine cattle; he accepted, just as Sherman and Sheridan did—just as most of them did. Did he do it hidingly? Didn'the do it openly before the world? I made up my mind not to make any fuss about it as long as I was not giving a picayune of the money. The truth about it is, you are not mad at him at all—you don't care one cent; you are silly enough to go around and make believe there is something the matter. Does anybody to-day regret that George Washington was elected twice. Does anybody regret that Thomas Jefferson was elected twice? that James Madison was? that James Monroe was? or that Andrew Jackson was elected twice? Jackson was a great man, bold and defiant as a lion—who now regrets his re-election? The time came round when Abraham Lincoln was re-elected. Now, where is there a voice to call back that act. Washington was both a general and civilian. Then came Jackson, another military man, who had fought for his country. Then came Abraham Lincoln, in the midst of war, of whom the American people said he is now the same as a warrior. Here is another man "who led our armies triumphantly on to victory." American citizens, I ask you everywhere if it is not entirely compatible with human justice, human charity, human decency, with the evidence of things, that that man should have his eight years. He is the last man we have in the category. If the American people shall send General Grant into private life, defeated, and dishonored, American history will weep for a thousand years over the mistake. It will be a mistake. We must be careful about this great man; this true defender of our liberties. Take the verdict of Lyman Trumbull, who was drawn to defend him last December; he pronounced him a man without guilt; a man of sincerity of heart, of incorruptible integrity.

True Heroism.

The following anecdote, extracted from unpublished memoirs of a French nobleman, may, it is hoped, serve as an example, well worthy of being imitated by all who desire to be thought truly brave and courageous. It records an instance of a victory gained by a man over his own passion—victory more glorious, more honorable than any that has ever been purchased with fire and sword, with devastation and bloodshed.

The nobleman, the Marquis de Valaise and the Count de Meric, were educated under the same masters, and were regarded by all who knew them as patterns of friendship, honor and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment, when one unfortunate evening, the two friends, having indulged rather freely in some excellent burgundy, repaired to a neighboring hotel, and engaged in a game of backgammon. Fortune declared herself in favor of the marquis; he won every game, and in the thoughtless glee of the moment, laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck. The count lost his temper and once or twice upbraided the marquis for enjoying the pain which he had excited in the bosom of his friend. At last, upon another fortunate throw made by the marquis, by which he gammoned his antagonist, the infuriated count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier.

Every gentleman present was in amazement, and waited, almost breathlessly, for the moment when the marquis would sheath his sword in the bosom of the now repentant count.

"Gentlemen," said the marquis, "I am a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I know and acknowledge the laws of honor and will obey them. Every man who sees me wonders why I am tardy in visiting with vengeance the author of my disgrace. But, gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own; our education was the same, our principles are alike, and our friendship dates from our earliest years. But, Frenchman, I will obey the laws of honor and of France; I will stab him to the heart."

Upon this, he threw his arms around his unhappy friend, and said: "My dear De Meric, I forgive you, if you will forgive me for the irritation I have occasioned in a sensible mind, by the levity of my own. And now gentlemen," added the marquis, "though I have interpreted the laws of honor in my own way, if there remains in this room one Frenchman who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me, my sword is by my side to punish an affront, but not to murder a friend, for whom I would die, and who sits there a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat if any man dare to think amiss of this transaction.

REDUCING THE STATE DEBT.

The Work of Gen. Hartranft.

In July, 1871, the practice was adopted at the State Treasury of giving monthly statements of the debt, after the example of the National Government. Here are the monthly reductions effected since December 1, 1870:

Year Ending November 30, 1870.	
December, 1869,	$21,104 59
January, 1870,	108,928 99
February, 1870,	30,849 31
March, 1870,	14,070 00
April, 1870,	6,350 00
May, 1870,	466,832 70
June, 1870,	185,200 00
July, 1870,	579,275 10
August, 1870,	54,490 96
September, 1870,	109,050 00
October, 1870,	3,862 37
November, 1870,	122,865 00
Total,	$1,702,879 05
Year Ending November 30, 1871.	
December, 1870,	$14,400 00
February, 1871,	5,468 72
March, 1871,	179,506 45
April, 1871,	1,316,299 02
May, 1871,	49,400 00
August, 1871,	114,762 92
September, 1871,	104,100 85
November, 1871,	254,650 21
Total,	$2,131,590 17
Monthly Statement of Loans Redeemed for Part of Year Ending November 30th, 1872.	
December, 1871,	$42,400 20
January, 1872,	42,612 50
February, 1872,	138,128 10
March, 1872,	148,765 36
April, 1872,	228,154 46
May, 1872,	213,480 00
Total,	$813,540 62
Summary of Redemption of State Debt for 12 Years.	
1860,	$669,113 57
1861—Debt slightly increased by war loan.	
1862,	520,392 26
1863,	951,617 04
1864,	116,992 84
1865,	1,903,345 88
1866,	1,854,205 90
1867,	Nothing.
1868,	4,517,463 64
1869,	472,406 18
1870,	1,703,879 05
1871,	2,131,590 17
1872, (part of)	813,540 62

It will be seen that the reduction is regular, steady and sure. Over two millions were paid in 1871, and nearly a million up to July 1, 1872; and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having called in all the loans now due, interest on which will cease October 1, next, it is probable another million will be paid off before December 1, 1872. The debt will then stand about $27,000,000, with the certainty ahead that it will be easily extinguished in a very few years.

Miscellaneous.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own Manufacture, will be found at the MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT of

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh, we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

46, 48 & 50 Seventh Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

au7-3m CUT THIS OUT.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

ELEGANT BUILDINGS, well furnished and carpeted throughout. Thorough course of study.

TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS.

Seven Departments. Special teachers—four in Music—for each of the ornamental branches. Native teachers of French and German. Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term commences September 10th. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. aug. 7-6w.

MANSION HOUSE,

BERLIN, PA.,

SAM'L FERREL, Proprietor.

This is one of the best hotels in Somerset county. The tables will always be supplied with the choicest viands the market affords, and the bar with the best liquors. Roomy stables attached. au7-3

CASSELMAN

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WOLFERSBERFER, ZUFALL, PHILLIPPI & Co.,

Are now prepared to do all kinds of planing and manufacturing

BUILDING MATERIALS,

FLOORING,

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SASH AND DOORS,

Window and Door Frames,

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Or anything used in building. We are also prepared to saw

FRAME-TIMBER, BOARDS,

And any thing in that line of business. All kinds of work done to order. Orders promptly filled.

WOLFERSBERGER, ZUFALL & PHILLIPPI, Casselman, Somerset co., Pa., July 27, 1872.

THE BEST PUMP IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.

It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.

It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.

It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.

It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.

It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.

It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.

Terms:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ⅌ foot. 1 " " 18; " 65c. "

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT, Sole Agents for Somerset County. Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

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JAS. B. GAITHER,

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All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. The Agency for the purchase or sale of all kinds of real estate taken on moderate terms. july10

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Farming, Mineral and Timber Lands

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A portion of the lands are

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Others are unimproved.

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Are found on some of them, of fair quality and quantity. For terms, &c., call on or address

D. WEYAND, Somerset, Pa. August 22, '71-tf.

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Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

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In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for twenty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers called by RADWAY'S PILLS so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Marrow, Glands, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily wasting and reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with healthy blood, he will be cured, healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT cure Chronic and Constitutional diseases in the force of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Suppression of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminous, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or fire is thick, cloudy, mixed with albumen like the white of an egg, or thread like white or ropy like ropy mucus, or there is a healthy appearance, and yet a sediment deposits, or when there is a burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back along the loins. Price, $1.00.

☞ The only known and sure Remedy for Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

Cured after 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BERLIN, Mass., July 16, 1869.

Mr. Radway:—I have had a tumor on my ovaries during 12 years. All the Doctors said there was no help for it. I tried every thing that was recommended, but got nothing helped me. I saw your Sarsaparilla Resolvent, and thought I would try it. I had not taken two bottles before I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles in all, and the tumor has gone entirely away. I feel as well as ever, and I owe your Radway's Pills and the Resolvent to my Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sound, and healthy than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

Gently tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills are a certain cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Sickness of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents ⅌ box. ☞ TO DRUGGISTS. ☞ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York, for Truth worth thousands will be sent you.

LANE BROTHERS & CO. WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

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WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, OAK, HEMLOCK, AND CHESTNUT LUMBER, SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES, AND PLASTERING LATH.

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Orders from lumber dealers promptly filled at wholesale prices. aug. 9, '71-tf.

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H. W HANAGA, Proprietor.

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Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants should call on

H. H. KEMP,

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Somerset County, Pa.

You can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

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JAMES T. BRADY, *President.*

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Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE. PURELY. FREE FROM. ALCOHOL. CALIFORNIA. DR. WALKER'S. EUREKA.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Restorator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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 offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

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.

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

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 obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and alkaline deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States