How to Use Straw.

Shall we feed straw and make up with grain, roots, &c., what the straw lacks? This is in consequence of the high price of hay. Straw, such as we find it, has but little nutriment. To feed stock on this alone will impoverish it; and if brought into winter quarters in poor condition it cannot be wintered on straw alone; it will die. Now it is known by our most successful experimenters, that to feed the grains is not generally profitable—at present a losing operation. Roots, unless successfully raised, come under the same heap. As we must ever view our feed with respect to its loss or profit, it will be seen that roots and the grains as well as straw are not the feed which gives satisfaction.

What then shall we do with our straw? Not put it on a pile and let it rot down. Better spread it on your wheat fields; but best of all, use it for bedding in stables. If there is convenience to run it through a straw cutter all the better. Then, in connection with the chaff of grain and clover, nothing can well be better for bedding or absorbents of the fluid parts of the stable. Use plentifully so as to make the cleanings of the stables comparatively dry, so as to to handle without danger from filth. This makes a clean, healthy thing of your stables, and secures you all the benefit of the urine and excrements, which otherwise, to a great extent, would be lost. Here straw makes manure and saves it. Thus the whole benefit is received by the land, the straw to be reproduced as it readily will be. Now in feeding it, but part will be retained for the use of the animal. Still would this part not be a benefit of more use to the animal than to the dung heap? That depends whether anything can be raised cheaper to put in its place.

Where land produces, say twenty dollars's worth of grain per acre, (at present prices,) this same land with a close stand (thick sowing) will realize about three tons of clover, or some timothy, in two cuttings—cutting both crops when green and their substance all available. Such material is worth, according to present prices, twenty dollars per ton, being the best kind of hay, amounting to sixty dollars per acre. But drop to fifty and raise the grain amount five dollars, and there will be saved as an offset to the straw. And as but a share of the benefit (nutriment) of the straw—as is also the case with old ripe hay—can be appropriated in feeding, and as all or nearly at that of the clover can be made available, so it will be seen that straw is a comparative damage as a feeding crop. It is this because a cheaper and much more profitable feed can be secured. Cattle relish tender, well cured grass. It has a healthful effect upon them; produces largely of milk, and makes a moderately rich manure if fed freely. We therefore discard straw from the feed rack and put it under the feet of stock. It will improve straw to cook it, it will make its substance more largely available, and more relished by stock. But the expense and trouble of thus preparing and feeding it has a discouraging look. There is no doubt about the other feed, the green, well cured clover mixed with timothy. Little or no grain need be fed with it. This is profitable.—*Cor. Utica Herald.*

FEEDING MILCH COWS.—I am a beginner in the dairy business, and wish to ask a few questions: Is buckwheat bran a good feed for milch cows? Is it best fed by itself or with wheat bran? Is it profitable feed at 12½ cents per bushel, and which is the cheapest, that or wheat bran at 18 cents per bushel, or ship stuff at 25 cents per bushel. My manner of feeding is as follows: In the morning, one peck of buckwheat bran scalded to a thin slop, with a few nubbins of corn, and all the corn fodder they will eat up clean; at noon, a little fodder, but not much; at evening for six cows, 1½ bushels of good, clean wheat straw, cut say 1½ inch short, to which I add four pecks of bran mixed well with warm water. I think this chopped feed does them a great deal of good and fills up more than just slop alone, and seems to satisfy them.—Are corn and oats of equal parts, ground and fed dry, good to make milk, or should it be wet? Is brewer's malt good feed for milch cows and is it a profitable feed at 30 cents a barrel, and haul it one mile? I sell milk at six cents per quart, 5½ miles from town—will it be a profitable business if well managed?—*E. M. T., in Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO PLUCK POULTRY.—I have known persons on market day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a quivering and twisting of the muscles.—Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap, you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Changing a Horse's Gait.

In Barbary, pacing horses are held in such high estimation that the method of making a spirited trotter shackle like a boat in a chop sea is reduced to a science. To make him rack easily, a ring of lead, covered with leather, is put around each hoof; a cord from each weight ascends, and is fastened to the saddle, front and rear; next, a strap runs horizontally from the front to the hind foot on both sides. Being rather short, it is impossible to make a long step. Restraint compels the animal to practice a new gait to progress at all. As soon as a habit is established of going ahead thus tethered, the desired amble is fully and permanently accomplished.

How to Manage a Lot of Calves.

"Young Farmer" has a lot of yearlings, which he wants to feed as cheap as possible on cornstalks and corn. He wants information on the subject. We once fed twenty-four head of calves and yearlings in the following manner: A shed fifty feet long, was furnished with a feeding trough to which access could be had from the front. The trough was divided into partitions so that the animals could not crowd each other, and each had a feeding place from which it could not be ejected by the others. Cornstalks were cut and wetted and mixed with corn meal and wheat bran, ground together in equal parts, and salted; and half a bushel per head was fed twice a day. Each animal had two quarts per day of the meal and bran. Plenty of straw was thrown into the shed, and none removed until spring, when there was three feet in depth of well rotted manure which had not frozen at all, and which paid for all the feed the calves consumed. Regular currying, exercise in the yard through the day when they wished it, kept them in better health. We know of no better plan.

A Knee-sprung Horse.

M. ASKS "how to treat a young horse whose knees are a little bent, or sprung." In response, we give the opinion of Robert Jennings, V. S., who says:—This trouble does not always result from injury of the leg or strain of the tendons; it is more often found in horses that have corns on the feet, or are troubled with navicular diseases, than any others. The animal, raising his heels to prevent pressure upon the tender parts, bends the knee, which bending becomes, finally, from the altered position of the limbs, a permanent deformity. Horses with sprung knees are unsafe for saddle purposes, owing to their consequent liability to stumble.

"Respecting the treatment, it may be said that six out of every ten knee-sprung horses will be found to have corns. If these be of recent growth, there is a fair prospect of straightening the limbs by removing the corns. By the removal of these, the heels are brought to the ground and the limbs become straight. Under any other circumstances, all treatment proves useless.

"To remove the corns, the hoof around the corn should be cut away, so as to prevent pressure from the shoe; the corn (which any educated farrier can find) should be well cut out, and burnt with a hot iron, butter of antimony, muriatic acid, caustic silver, or the permanganate of potash. The horse should then be carefully shod, and if the frog is elastic, a bar shoe, nicely fitted, with a perfectly level bearing, would be best; if, however, the frog is hard and unyielding, such a shoe may prove injurious. Flaxseed poultice frequently applied to the feet, together with the use of hoof ointment, will be found effectual; a run at grass, without shoes, will also prove beneficial."—*Rural New Yorker.*

About Newspapers.

It is interesting to look back and see the progress of the press during the past two centuries. The first newspaper issued in the United States was published in Boston, September, 25, 1690. It was declared contrary to law, and suppressed by the Colonial Legislature. Only one number was printed, so far as is known, and if it had a name, it seems not to have come down to posterity. The *New England Courant* was started by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, at Boston, in 1721. In 1754 there were four papers in Boston, two in New York, two in Philadelphia, and one in Williamsburg, Virginia. There were thirty-seven papers in all the colonies in 1776. From the late report of the Commissioners of Education we gather some interesting statistics of a late date. In 1835 there were over 1,000 newspapers published in the United States—fifty of these were dailies. In 1840 there were 1,631 newspapers, with a yearly issue of 195,838,673. The number has increased to 2,800 in 1850, the yearly issue being 426,409,978 copies. There were then 254 daily papers. In 1860 there were, including monthly and other periodicals, 4,051, with the annual circulation of 927,951,548 copies. In 1871 the number had grown to 5,983 in the States, and seventy-three in the Territories. Over 600 of these were dailies. The whole number of papers issued in 1871 in the United States and Territories was 1,499,922,219. New York publishes a larger number of daily papers than any other State, and Pennsylvania comes next in order. There are but 548 newspapers in the United States that print more than 5,000 copies each, and only eleven that print 100,000 copies each issue.

How to Use a Grindstone.

First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by the use of gas pipe or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil will destroy the grit.

Fifth—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

Paganini's Violins.

By the time he had reached seventeen Paganini was a confirmed gambler. He had little left but his Stradiuarius violin, and this he was on the point of selling to a certain Prince, who had offered him £80, a large sum at the beginning of this century, even for a Stradiuarius. Times have changed, and in these later days nothing is thought of giving £300 for a genuine instrument of the first class. But the reckless youth was determined to make a last stand for his violin. "Jewels, watch, rings, brooches," to use his own words, "I had disposed of all—my thirty francs were reduced to three. With this small remains of my capital, I played, and won 160 francs! This amount saved my violin, and restored my affairs. From that time," he adds, "I abjured gaming, to which I had sacrificed part of my youth, convinced that a gamester is an object of contempt to all well-regulated minds." The violin he narrowly missed losing was given him by Pasini, the painter, who on one occasion brought him a concerto of extraordiary difficulty to read at sight, and placing a fine Stradinarius in his hands, said: "This instrument shall be yours if you can play that concerto at first sight, in a masterly manner." "If that is the case," said Paganini, "you may bid adieu to it;" and playing it off at once, he retained the violin. Easy come—easy go. Some years later, at Leghorn, being again in great straits, he was obliged to part, for a time at least, with the same Stradinarius; but this disaster was only the means of procuring him the favorite Gaurnerius, upon which he ever afterwards played. In his need, Monsieur Livron, a distinguised amateur, lent him this splendid instrument, and was so enraptured by his playing that he exclaimed: "Never will I profane the strings that your fingers have touched. It is to you my violin belongs." This violin is still shown at Genoa under a glass case.—*Good Words.*

Early Marrying.

Morally, mentally, physically, premature marriage is a mistake among women; and yet every day we see this mistake sanctioned by the officers of religion, blessed by the consent of friends, and entered with all the *eclat* which should be reserved for a triumph rather than a trial.

"Morally," it is a mistake, because few women are fit at an age when they should be "under authority," to rule a household prudently; since no atmosphere is so dangerous for an undeveloped soul as that of the almost absolute power which is delegated to the young wife. She may now do whatever is pleasing in her own eyes. She has been freed from parental restraint; and any other has a circumference so undefined that it is narrowed and enlarged according to the will and moral sense of her who draws it. Angels might fear to walk in such a broad freedom as is given by love and sufferance to the majority of our young married women—by courtesy, children in regard to both law and wisdom.

"Mentally," it is a mistake, because with marriage all mental growth is suspended in the large majority of women. Education being regarded as simply a means toward an end, is abandoned as soon as the end is obtained. It may be argued that all education from such a motive is a mistake to begin with. True, but then it is one which keeps the culprit in the society of wisdom, and it is just possible the mind might arrive at a juster conception of its worth and value.

"Physically," it is a mistake, because at the early age at which many marriages are made, the human form has not arrived at perfected strength, and duties and responsibilities are laid upon it for which nature has made no adequate provision. Vitality is destroyed quicker than it is generated, and early and rapid decay of both mind and body are the results. Then the woman is said to die "by the visitation of God," though nine cases out of ten it is only the simple and inevitable result of laws of nature pitilessly and persistently broken.

Handwriting of Distinguished Men

Col. Forney, in his recollections of distinguished men, says:

"Senator Sumner's writing is characteristically large and distinct; short sentences, carefully pointed, good ink and excellent stationery—somewhat after the Parliamentary fashion. He is a prodigious worker, and, I fear, even his prostration cannot keep his hand from the pen and pencil. Caleb Cushing writes very rapidly, and it requires one familiar with his manuscript to interpret it. Of all men, however, none was harder to understand than Thaddeus Stevens. I have some notes of his which would puzzle an expert. John Lothrop Motley, the historian, is singularly precise.—Thackeray seemed to rejoice in small feminine characters, and took great delight in his letters to his friends to decorate the border with all manner of curious caricatures. Robert T. Conrad, the poet, was a most delicate and *dilettante* writer. Some of his poems were not less models of literary beauty than of mechanical taste.—William B. Reed, so well known in politics and in literature, writes a hand very much like the venerable Henry C. Carey—fair to look upon, but sometimes hard to unravel.—Stephen A. Douglas dashed off his letters without much regard to appearance. He seemed to be always under a high pressure, and what he wrote was written with intense feeling. John C. Fremont signs his name boldly, a little after the Dickens style. William H. Seward was excessively particular in the preparation of his speeches, and composed with deliberation. I heard an old stenographer say that after he had taken down Mr. Seward, literally, in one of his greatest efforts, and presented him the full report, the statesman recast the whole discourse, and sent it to the printers in his own hand.—Senator Morton writes in bold, round characters. Thurlow Weed's is significantly editorial—anybody who sees it can tell that he has reeled off multitudinous leaders. McMichael of the North American, writes nervously, in straight lines, frequently hard to solve. Beker, the poet, prides himself upon his cool and dainty chirography. Rufus Choate was a dreadful affliction to the printers when they got hold of his legal papers, and the man who most resembled him in his time, George W. Barton, of Pennsylvania, was almost as prolific in his oratory as in his handwriting, and it was far easier to enjoy his magnificent rhetoric than his written sentences.—Fillmore's style was methodical and slow; Pierce's quick, bold and legible; Lincoln's small, careful and rather labored; Grant's unpretending and easily read."

Printing Five Million Dollars.

Shortly after the Cotton State troops commenced their influx to Virginia, a Treasury Department was established at Richmond. At that time the currency, outside of silver, consisted of State and Stock banks, which was found insufficient to supply the demand of the accumulating armies of nearly four hundred thousand men. Richmond being the headquarters of the rising Confederacy, it was selected by the leading men of the rebellion as the most suitable place for the issuance of their national currency.

In the Treasury Department there was employed a man by the name of Elam, a compositor. He was a shrewd and tricky fellow, as the sequel will prove.

After reflecting on the opportunity he had of becoming a millionaire, he determined to strike off a large amount of this money. No precautionary measures were taken in regard to this establishment, as all seemed to be engrossed in the furthering of southern independence. But while Elam was patriotic in the cause, he had an eye to business. So one night he concluded that the opportune moment was at hand for carrying out his design. Walking along the street, he met and accosted a man who went by the name of "Napoleon," divulging the object in view, and offering an equal partnership in the great scheme he had concocted. His assistant was a foreigner—a native of Poland—and was nicknamed "Napoleon," from a facial resemblance to the picture of the then Emperor of the French.

Perhaps there never was a period, in either ancient or modern times, that offered a like occasion for the possession of such wondrous wealth, considering the slight risk to run and the small amount of labor performed in its achievement; not even Sinbad the sailor, in his most successful adventure, as fell to the lot of these two men.

Between nine and ten o'clock they entered the Treasury building by the back window, and taking the "cuts" from the denomination of $5 up to $100, they placed them on the press and printed off five millions dollars. The bonds were printed on a kind of thick white paper, with no impression on the back of the bills. There was no more difficulty in printing them than there was in printing a common business card. After dividing the funds and washing the "cuts," and placing them in their proper places, they left the house in the manner they had entered it, going to their respective abodes, no doubt, in the highest glee of exhileration, for at that time Confederate bonds were equivalent to gold and silver, and in some of the Cotton States commanded a premium.

The issue was then being signed by young ladies, and there were more than a hundred so employed. Elam had a lady acquaintance or two in this department, and by this means he had his own and his partner's bonds signed. After remaining a few days, he and one of the young ladies went on a visit to Lynchburg, little dreaming of the *denouement* which was so shortly to follow.

"Napoleon," feeling richer than his namesake, took one of the young ladies to a jewelry store and bought her an outfit of jewelry, tendering a hundred dollar bill in payment, for which he received in change about sixty dollars mostly in gold and silver. Next door he purchased, in a dry good's house, a silk dress and other articles, and here tendered another hundred dollar bill. Late that evening the two merchants happened to come out on the pavement at the same time, and one spoke to the other in relation to business affairs. The jewelry merchant said times were flush, and that he had received a hundred dollar bill of the currency. The dry goods merchant said he, too, had taken one of the same denomination. After a short parley, describing the party that had passed the bills, the dry goods merchant felt convinced that something was wrong. He took the bills to the Treasury, and submitted them to the scrutiny of the Superintendent, who examined and pronounced them genuine.

But here I must mention the fact that on the morning after the printing of these bonds, the paper on which they were printed was missed by the Superintendent, and a notice appeared in the paper stating that this material was missing, but there seemed to be no suspicion that money had been issued.

The fact that Elam had so unceremoniously left his employment, taken in connection with other developing circumstances, caused the authorities to be on the alert. Detectives were employed to ferret out this matter, and if possible, to bring the guilty parties to punishment. After using all the facts communicated to them, in furthering their object, they decided to make a bolder move, and arrested the so called "Napoleon." He appeared to be overcome with terror as the detectives and police approached him. Having many facts of his guilt in their possession, they at once accused him of his crime. Aghast and trembling, he made a full confession, criminating his partner, and giving all the facts in detail. He was then incarcerated and a dispatch sent to Lynchburg for the arrest of Elam, who was found in all the enjoyment wealth could bestow. After the arrest of Elam and his fair companion, they were hurriedly taken back to Richmond, but he alone was imprisoned. No prosecution was brought against the two young ladies, as all seemed satisfied in getting hold of the principals.

Of the vast amount of bonds they printed, but a small amount fell into the hands of the authorities. Only about sixty dollars were found on the persons of Elam and the young lady who accompanied him. "Napoleon" suspected, before his arrest that he was "spotted" as one of the fraudulent bond printers, and either secreted or destroyed his portion of this immense issue, as it was never recovered.

After a short imprisonment, the relatives and friends of Elam effected a plan for his escape. By means unknown to the public, he disappeared from the prison, made his escape northward; for years afterwards no tidings of his whereabouts were known. But poor "Napoleon," after a brief trial was condemned, and suffered the penalty of confederate rule—a punishment ending on the gallows.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Kerosene for Parasites, &c.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—Seeing so many articles about killing lice on cattle, fowls, &c., I cannot resist offering a gratuitous recipe in connection with the subject. Almost from the first introduction of the kerosene burning fluid, or "kerosene," for short, I fancied, without being able to offer scientific reasons for my ideas, that it was good stuff to use about animals, plants, &c.—always with some judgment about the latter, however. I would like to slip in a word here to the effect that dry applications are very doubtful in my observation, when employed to worry and destroy parasites upon animals or plants. I have seen chickens raised in the gas works yard, where the lime and sulphur dusts and gasses would almost choke a mere visitor, alive with lice, and rats burrowing almost in the lime, all thriving (the rats and lice) in a most magnificent manner.—A bug will roll in a keg of sulphur for hours and hours (try it if you doubt it), and then have energy enough to climb out and never mind it. You must have something that goes *on* them and goes *into* them.—Kerosene does this. It is the cheapest thing, all things taken into consideration, that can be used. Facts are stubborn things, and I state that I have used it by the quart upon the neck, mane and other portions of a horse, and afterwards curry-combed, while wet, handfuls of lice off the animal—(Not *my* horse when he got so.) I have taken a basinful and an old stump of a broom, and scoured a Chester sow thoroughly all over, and the huge side-traveling black lice with which she was covered were knocked perfectly cold and gave up the ghost. I have anointed hens and young chickens, choosing a fine sunny day for the latter, and the little fellows immediately begin thriving; it will not bring a dead chicken to life, however, and let no one expect this in putting it on young chickens in a dying state. Some persons imagine it to possess greatly irritating properties, and I have had physicians even to caution me about it, saying it would raise a blister. In my experience, I never discovered any bad after effects whatever, and I have washed my face and neck and arms copiously with it at repeated intervals, during nights of wakefulness on James River, in order to prevent being devoured by the Drewry's Bluff mosquitoes. No discernible inconvenience ever attended its use, either on the feathered tribe, the four-footed animals, or myself.—W. H. S., Richmond, Va.—*Country Gentleman.*

Lovers sometimes rave about the sunshine that gilds a married life; but when they come to bask in it, they find it mere moonshine.

Miscellaneous.

Nos. 13 and 28.

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.	Cures	Cents.
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11.	"Suppressed, or Painful Periods....	25
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13.	"Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	25
14.	"Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	"Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...	25
16.	"Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	"Piles, blind or bleeding.....	50
18.	"Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	"Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza.	50
20.	"Whooping-Cough, violent coughs	50
21.	"Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	"Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing.	50
23.	"Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	"General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	"Dropsy and scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	"Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	"Kidney-Disease, Gravel.....	50
28.	"Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
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Boot and Shoe House,
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NEW, LARGE & ELEGANT FOUR STORY
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5 DOORS FROM HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
And are now receiving one of the largest Spring stocks ever brought to this market. An examination solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at
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Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1872,
$1,403,435 69.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.

Mortgages upon Real Estate.....	$2,022,380 00
Stocks and Bonds	399,830 00
Real Estate and Ground Rents.....	106,833 33
Loans on Collateral amply secured...	249,743 76
Premium Notes Secured by Policies..	823,803 90
Premiums in hands of Agents Secured by Bonds.....	83,226 91
Deferred Semi-annual and Quarterly Premiums (estimated).....	159,000 00
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	421,357 42
Accrued Interest to January 1.....	56 926 26
	$3,985,111 58

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JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WHILSON, Sec. and Treas.

NOAH CASEBEER, Agent,
Somerset, Pa.
mar12.

J. O. OGLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.
mar12'73.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
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.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
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, SPASMS, 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 fifty 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 (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
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, Sweat, Urine, and other secretions and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes 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, Arck 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.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended for nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sounder, and happier than I have for twelve years. The second 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 F. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dysepsia, 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 Disorders 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 or Flutterings 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 few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUTH. ☞ Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

LANDS AND BUILDING LOTS.
Building lots in the
Borough of Somerset,
Eligibly situated, and
Farming, Mineral and Timber Lands
In various sections of Somerset county, for sale
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
A portion of the lands are
Improved Farms,
Others are unimproved.
LIMESTONE,
FIRE CLAY,
IRON-ORE and
STONE COAL
Are found on some of them, of fair quality and quantity. For terms, &c., call on or address
D. WEYAND,
August 27, '71-tf. Somerset, Pa.

CARPETING.
Henry McCallum,
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE MCCALLUM BROS.)
I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of
CARPETS,
ALL GRADES
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
The smallest orders promptly attended to.
Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.
HENRY McCALLUM.
Sept. 25.

Instaneous Relief and Sound, Refreshing Sleep
Guaranteed by using my
Instant Relief for the Asthma.
It acts instantly, relieving the paroxysm immediately, and enabling the patient to lie down and sleep. I suffered from this disease twelve years, but suffer no more, and work and sleep as well as anyone. Warranted to relieve in the worst case. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your druggist for it.
CHAS. R. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.
6918-1y.

GARRETT
Lumber Company,
GARRETT, SOMERSET CO., PA.
Earnest, Delp & Camp,
PROPRIETORS,
WHITE PINE,
YELLOW PINE,
OAK,
HEMLOCK,
AND CHESTNUT LUMBER,
SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES,
AND PLASTERING LATH.
Building Lumber
"Cut to a bill" at short notice.
Orders from lumber dealers promptly filled at wholesale prices. aug. 9, 71-tf.

NOTICE.
WE can give employment to a few active and energetic men in selling nursery stock on salary or commission. We want as agents only such men as can give their whole time to the business. Applicants will please give references and state age and previous occupation. Address,
H. E. BOOKER & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.
march12.

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BUTTER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
67 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
Liberal cash advances on consignments and returns promptly made.

Miscellaneous.

C. & G. Holderbaum
Have now opened
A Large and Complete Assortment of Goods for
Fall and Winter Wear.
They have a complete assortment of
Ladies' Furs,
Dress Goods,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Bustles,
Gloves,
Shoes,
Gum Sandals,
And Felt Over Shoes.
MEN AND BOYS'
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
GLOVES, &C.
Underclothing for Men and Women.
A large assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
QUEENSWARE,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
A large stock of fine and coarse
SALT
**By the Barrel or