How to Make the Corn Crop Profitable.

On the average about fifty bushels of corn per acre will be required to pay expenses. On the deep, rich soil of river bottoms, where no manure is needed, and where cultivation is easy, less will cover the outlay. But where land is poor, in bad condition, and much manure is required, unless ready access is to be had to the best market, it will take more than sixty bushels per acre to pay expenses.

This is experience. What then are we to do to make the corn crop profitable? Several things are required. In the first place it will not do to attempt to raise corn on poor land without manure; twenty or thirty bushels per acre is a loss to the farmer. Good land and good cultivation are necessary. The better the land and the better the culture, the greater will be the profit. But if land has to be made good, the chances of profit are doubtful. The manure itself will not be an expense, if properly purchased or furnished; but the labor, the whole process of securing and applying, is the drawback. Yet the thing is done here (Central New York) with success. The highest success is where manure is drawn from the stables in the fall or early winter, and spread (from the cart) broadcast and even on the land. Thus the handling of the manure is lessened, and it is done at a time when labor is also worth less. This is the cheapest application of manure proper, and is also the cheapest of refuse manure—that made in the stables. But there is a cheaper yet; this is sod. Sod is used extensively here for corn. This needs no drawing or manipulation; it is already in the soil. Manure is applied to make the sod, and it is found to pay. The sod is then turned down, and it affords a large amount of manure, and of the best kind for the corn crop. This pays best of all modes of enrichment. The land should be plowed five or six inches deep—not more than six; and unless land is quite rich, manure should be applied in the hill. Hog manure is eminently satisfactory; so I understand is that of sheep. This gives a start and a vigorous growth at once, taken up and sustained by the effect of the sod, which now decays and heats the under ground. Here the roots revel and get most of their strength, if the soil itself is inferior.

Thus much for growing the crop cheaply. There are other advantages to be considered. The crop cut when the berry is glazed—the stalk still green—and set in stooks to dry, will afford a feed in the stalks that is but little prized as yet, but is of the greatest advantage. Those here who make it a business to secure the corn crop *early* and in *prime condition*, find the stalks highly nutritious, and the nutrition available, carrying, with a little aid from clover or hay, milch cows through late fall and early winter, with a satisfactory return of milk, and this without any grain. Here is a large item, and with many it is made one of chief advantage. But the corn, like clover, *must* be cut early—as early as the berry will bear—and cured well, not bleached and the strength taken out by sun and rain, as is the case where badly put up. In such case cornstalks must be ranked with common straw, as also when the corn is permitted to get ripe.

It is hence that the corn crop can be made a paying operation, highly satisfactory, preparing also the land the better for succeeding crops. Forty bushels, and even less, per acre, will thus show favorably on the credit side when there is a good market, and the stalks are properly taken care of. How then, when the amount reaches sixty or seventy bushels per acre, and more, as it sometimes does? We have examples here where the thing has been thoroughly tested, and the test has established the practice.

The corn crop should be made one of the important crops of the farm, particularly in connection with the dairy. It should be a crop in rotation. Although more advantageous to raise it on low, rich, warm land, it may yet be grown to advantage on other land. First class crops are raised on hills, and that on drift soil; but there was a good coat of sod, and manure applied in the hill. If, however, the season is a dry one, there is less chance for success. Still, a rich upland soil may be trusted for corn in any season.

Dairymen should make it a rule to raise corn, both for the fodder it affords and the corn, as well as the benefit the land gets in the culture. If there is no sod for that purpose, and if the land requires manure, and has not had it, as soon as the snow will allow, it may be applied on level land and on hill sides, if there is not a coat of ice or smooth frozen ground to wash it off. This is better than to apply manure just before plowing, as the strength will be carried into the soil by the spring rains, which is a better distribution of manure than can be effected any other way.—*Country Gentleman.*

Agricultural Clubs.

National, State and County Agricultural Societies have multiplied to an extent in this country, far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of the pioneer in this line of organization. Some of them have proven of inestimable service to the communities to which they belong, others have exercised a kind of a negative influence, and others still have been a positive detriment to the very interest they were intended to promote. In the aggregate, they may be said to have been beneficial, and therefore deserve encouragement.

There is another class of organizations, less pretentious, less unwieldy, and we think, decidedly more advantageous to the cause of agriculture—Farmers' Clubs. The unassuming character of these modest little societies, is what gives them their special value. The advantages derived from them by the members, are not only many but largely important. Let us enumerate a few of them.

No farmer, unless he be the veriest dolt, and wilfully indifferent to the advancement of his profession, or his own improvement in knowledge relating to it, can attend a meeting of intelligent farmers, listen to essays and addresses, or participate in discussions, without having his mind stimulated, and his habits of observation and attention improved. If he is a man of the right mould, he will not only seek information, but under the exciting influences of discussion, feel instructively prompted to communicate it so far as he has the ability. He will thus receive and impart benefit.

It is not possible for a man to have tilled the soil for a series of years, without having learned something, which, if communicated, will prove advantageous to his neighbors, without being in any degree detrimental to his own interests. It may be told in plain, unvarnished language, that will lack the polish and elegance of the finished debater, but the facts are there, and facts are the things wanted. The ice once broken, confidence is established, and many a club member after having "said his say," starts homeward not less suprised and gratified at his own effort, than his fellow-members have been profited by his common sense remarks. He may not be a ready penman or at all skilled in writing for the papers," but he has sown the seed, and the chances are two to one, the harvest will be gathered not by his fellow members only, but in this age of scribbling, it will by some means or other, reach the agricultural press, and by it be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The healthful influence of these clubs is not confined to the actual membership. The emulation excited soon infects the whole community. Farmers not connected with them, listen with interest to the reports of their proceedings. The improvements suggested, and perhaps adopted by the members, are noted by those who stand aloof and refuse to participate, and if success is a result of their adoption, it requires no other argument to induce even the greatest old fogy in the neighborhood to fall into the ranks, and keep step to the music of progress.

Many other benefits arising from these modest associations, might be enumerated were it necessary. The only difficulty is, that there are not half enough of them. There should be ten where there is now one. Every good agricultural county should boast a dozen, and counties in which bad farming is the rule, and good farming the exception, should have twice that number.—*Journal of the Farm.*

The Jail Farmer.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his essays, thus portrays the glory of the farmer:

"The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race, that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some product for which the farmer will give him corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes this ancient charm as standing nearest to God, the First Cause. Then the beauty of nature, the tranquillity and innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasing arts—the care of bees, of poultry, of sheep, of cows, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of these on the workman, in giving him a strength and plain dignity, like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide the property, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society. And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned, this way, from the bankrupts of trade, from mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves: "Well, my children, whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited, and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and now shall be their hospital."

Gold and Silver Mining in Utah.

Utah produced about 5,000 tuns of ore in 1870; calling one tun of bullion equal to three tuns of ore, about 20,000 tuns in 1871; and reducing the the bullion to ore at the same rate, about 27,000 tuns in 1872. The statistics are easily got at, because, substantially, the entire production is carried by the Utah Central Railroad, either in ore or bullion. The value of the ore and bullion produced in 1872 is a little more than $3,000,000. A much larger proportion of the ore mined was reduced here in 1872; the bullion yielded for that year being in round numbers 1,100 tuns and for last year 5,500 tuns. There are now 39 to 49 smelting furnaces in the Territory, calculated to be able to reduce 150,000 tuns a year. It may be thought strange that with such an ore-reducing capacity the product of bullion should be but 5,500 tuns. The reason, is, because there is a great deal more smelting capacity than ore, at present, and a great deal more cheap "blowing," than either. The Territory has produced about three millions in value during the year, while Nevada has produced $25,000,000; yet Utah indulges in more boasting about her mineral interests in a week than Nevada does in a year. A single mine in the latter State (the Belcher) turned out 83,000 tuns of ore in 1872, worth $57.63 per tun, of which $37.12 per tun was cleared.

Comparisons are odious, but so much and such groundless misrepresentation, to draw it mildly, is exceedingly tiresome. Statements that there are a half dozen mines in Utah dividing their millions in dividends every year; that the production in 1872 was $18,000,000; that, as Mr. Bushnell writes you, it is likely to be $100,000,000 between 1872 and 1877—four years—are flying in every direction all over the world. The Territory is prosperous, the mines are being opened and improved, furnaces and mills are going up, new mines are being discovered, and new fields plowed, railroads are building, and new ones projecting wherever desirable; the truth is the truth, and is good enough; the production of silver, lead, copper, and perhaps some other metals, is likely to steadily increase for a number of years; and it has room to do so for at least ten years before it will be in value what is already claimed for it. If Utah shall be producing altogether from her mineral resources $10,000,000 annually by 1880 it will be a growth and development to be proud of.

A few days ago Mr. George Leinbach, butcher, of Bern township, Berks county, while driving a lot of cattle toward his place of business, took off his overcoat for the purpose of chasing a number of the animals that had run away. In so doing he lost his wallet, a large leather one, containing $25. Several hours afterward a house-dog, belonging to a neighboring farmer, residing at a distance from where the money was lost, was discovered gnawing a curious-looking object. Upon investigation it was found to be the butcher's lost wallet, which the dog had found and brought home. The greasy nature of the wallet, it is supposed, led the dog to believe it was something good to eat, which resulted in the finding of the money and its being returned to its proper owner.

On the Ice.

Maria Ann went to the door last evening to see if the afternoon paper had come. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she is pleased to term my "cold molasses" style of moving around.—As she opened the door she remarked, "I like to see a body move quickly, prompt, emphatic"—that was all; but I heard some one bumping down stairs in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door just in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk in a sitting posture. I suggested as she limped back to the door, that there might be such a thing as too much celerity; but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation, and I started for my office.

Right in front of me, on the slippery side-walk, strode two independent Knights of St Crispin. They were talking over plans for the future, and as I overtook them, one of them said: "I have only my two hands to depend upon; but that is a fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I intend to paddle my own canoe. I believe I can make my way through the world"—his feet slid from under him, and he came down in the shape of a V. I told him he could never make his way through the world in that direction, unless he came down harder, and that if he did he would go through among the "heathen chinee" and he was really grateful for the interest manifested.—He invited me to a place where ice never forms on the sidewalk.

Then I slid along behind a loving couple on their way to hear Madame Bishop. Their hands were frozen together. Their hearts beat as one. Said he: "My own, I shall think nothing of hard work, if I can make you happy. It shall be my only aim to surround you with comfort. My sympathy shall light every sorrow, and through the path of life I will be your stay and support; your—he stopped. His speech was too flowery for this climate, and as I passed them she was trying to lift him up.

Two lawyers coming from the court-house, next attracted my attention.

"A," said one, "Judge Foster would rule that out. We must concede the first two points. We can afford to do it if the evidence sustains us in the third; but on this position we must take a firm stand"—his time was up. I left him moving for a new trial.

I mused. What a lesson the ice teaches us. How easily is humanity controlled by circumstances, and the attraction of gravity. What a sermon might be based—I got up and took the middle of the street to prevent further accidents.

Driving Hens.

A MAN'S WAY AND A WOMAN'S WAY.

When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly towards the delinquent, and says, "Shew! there." The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it's a woman, and stalks majestically into the coop in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says: "It is singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself," and, picking up a stick of wood hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief." The hen immediately loses her reason, and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove wood, fruit cans and coal clinkers, with much puffing and a very mad man in the rear. Then she skims upon the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the saw-buck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate and help dodge the missiles—and then the man says that every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in about two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the oldest boy, as he mends the broken pickets.—*Danbury News.*

The Revolutionary Tea-Burning at Annapolis.

If the tea-party at Boston has been thought worthy of renown, the tea-burning at Annapolis, open and undisguised, should not be forgotten.

In August, 1774, the brigantine Mary and Jane, Captain George Chayman, master, arrived in St. Mary's river with several packages of tea on board consigned to merchants in Georgetown and Bladensburg. The Committee of Safety of Charles County immediately summoned the master and consignees before them. The explanation and submission of these gentlemen were declared satisfactory; and as the duty had not been paid, they were discharged on the plea that the teas should not be landed, but should be sent back in the brig to London.

On the 14th of October the brig Peggy Stewart arrived in Annapolis, having in its cargo a few packages of tea. The duty was paid by Mr. Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel. This submission to the oppressive enactment of Parliament called forth the deepest feeling. A public meeting was held; the owner of the vessel and the consignees in the most humble manner apologized for their offense, and consented to the burning of the tea. But the people determined to exact a more signal vindication of their rights. The easy compliance of Mr. Stewart with the act had aroused their anger, and threats were poured out against his vessel and himself.

Mr. Stewart to soothe the violence of the people, and to make amends for his fault, offered to destroy the vessel with his own hands. The proposition was accepted; and while the people gathered in crowds upon the shore to witness its consummation, Mr. Srewart, accompanied by the consignees, went on board the brig, ran her aground on Windmill Point, and set fire to her in presence of the multitude. So obnoxious had tea become that wherever it was discovered its owners were forced to destroy it. Two months later the people of Frederick, having met at Hagerstown, compelled one John Parks to walk bare-headed, holding lighted torches in his hands, and set fire to a chest of tea which he had delivered up, and "which was consumed amidst the acclamations of a numerous body of people."

Louis Napoleon and the French.

Let me now say something of the people over whom Louis Napoleon held such an ascendancy for so many years—a people we undertake often ignorantly to criticise, and more frequently to ridicule. In England the peasantry are not only ignorant but very stupid. In Germany the peasants, especially in the more retired parts, notwithstanding what is said of their education, are also ignorant and stupid. In France the peasant is ignorant and uninformed, but he is by no means stupid. On the contrary, he is quick-witted and intelligent. In England the peasant looks to be, as he is, of a different race even from those immediately above him. In France the difference is by no means so apparent. The English peasant cares very little about improving his condition. The French peasant always cares. Many of this class have sons who are educated officers in the army, or who occupy good positions on railways or in stores; daughters who become shopwomen, who serve as clerks in hotels and restaurants. We speak of the humble class because, as the strength of a chain is measured by that of its weakest link, so no correct judgment can be formed of any country without taking into account the condition and genius of its lowest orders which, if unsatisfactory, will prove in the day of peril the "weak link" of a nation. The French people, high and low, have a love of country which is uncontrollable. They have an intense devotion to the soil itself. They almost never emigrate. They are poor colonists, because their chief thought is to get home again as soon as possible. So the glory of France is with the French the paramount idea; and it has been said that while the Englishman is proud because so fine a country belongs to him, the Frenchman is proud because he belongs to so fine a country. The French are a vivacious, animated race. They abound in sentiment, but not in romance—that is, the deep, spiritual romance of our Northern race. They spend no time in introversion; they think rather than reflect. They are thoroughly material. This is the repulsive side of their character. They bisect an emotion as a botanist does a flower, to explain its fragrance, when we only wish to enjoy it. It is by reason of these qualities they excel in chemistry, in physiology, in the exact sciences. Their works on engineering, gunnery, architecture, bridging, and so on, are the best. Ladies know the value of French colors. They excel, too, in the highest grades of manufactures, and in the petty intricacies of the cook room. They lead the world in all matters of taste, where those matters appeal strictly to the senses. We can scarcely term such a people "volatile." They are preservedly industrious, which is not consistent with what is volatile. They show their material side, and, we should add, their good sense, in the way the very poorest indulge in recreations. And while the religious sentiment is very strong with a large class, they certainly cultivate the habit of making the most of life, as if here were the end-all and be-all. For the rest, France is feminine. Outside of the characteristics we have given, her qualities are feminine qualities. She is philosophical in the sciences. She is philosophical in all that relates to material life. But touching the question of the hour, she is carried clear away by impulses which to us are inexplicable. Caricature, *a jeu d'esprit*, a telling play, a story of suffering or wrong, in fact whatever appeals to the senses or to the sensibilities have an effect which it is utterly impossible for an Anglo-Saxon to comprehend. Further, they are exceedingly sensitive, their *amour propre* is easily wounded, and the slight never forgiven. I am forced to add, they have a national vanity exceeding that of any other people, which is displayed on every occasion.

Another important consideration must not be overlooked. By the first revolution France obtained *social* freedom, and she has never lost it. The decree of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" has more than once been abrogated politically, but its *social* enactment has never been violated since the term "citizen" was introduced. Louis Napoleon, when Emperor, might have incarcerated with impunity a score of leading politicians and statesmen on political grounds, but had he habitually failed to return the salute of the meanest laborer, his throne would have been in danger. Therefore the saying has been mainly correct that the English are politically free and socially enslaved, while the French are politically enslaved and socially free. No man understood this people better than Louis Napoleon; he had made them a life study. Early in 1852—it was after his almost unanimous election as President for ten years—prints of the old Emperor in the shop windows through France, under which was written "Napoleon I." Some little time after, another print appeared. It was of the young Duke of Reichstat, the Emperor's son. "Napoleon II." was inscribed on it. Here was the distinct idea of the succession to be impressed on the senses of the people. It was not long before a third picture appeared with three figures—the old Emperor, his son, and Louis Napoleon. Under this was printed, "*Les Trois Napoleon.*" These three engravings were circulated all over France. He was trying the effect of the idea. It was completely successful. Soon another vote was ordered, and by an almost unanimous suffrage Louis Napoleon was declared hereditary Emperor. Now it was something, was it not, for a man to erect himself, by the universal accord, master of a large, enlightened, refined quick-witted, martial nation, in the year of grace 1852? If these suffrages were really free, we have nothing to say; if so readily controlled, then the people were not ready for their freedom.—*France and Louis Napoleon, by Richard B. Kimball, in April Galaxy.*

One of the most outrageous cases of cruelty on record occurred in Marshall county, Kentucky, according to the Lewisburg Gazette, a week or two since. Two drunken men found a poor man bare-footed, and procured a pair of horseshoes, and with hammer and nails proceeded to nail them on his feet, using their knives freely in paring the feet to make the shoes fit. One of the aggressors has left for parts unknown.

A Cincinnati seamstreess uses a gray squirrel as a motive power for running her machine and well he does his work—not only sewing straight seam, but hemming and gathering a ruffle as neatly as could be done by human hands.

The Stockton (Cal.) Independent notices a sample of ground-squirrel skins tanned in that city, and says: "The leather is very fine, remarkably strong, and as well suited for gloves as the very best kid, which it somewhat resembles, but is much finer."

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.

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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
	Five Boxes, with one $2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases,	5 00
29.	"Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	"Urinary Weakness, wetting bed.	50
31.	"Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32.	"Sufferings at change of life	1 00
33.	"Epilepsy, Spasms, St Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	"Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat.	50

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Stocks and Bonds	380,839 00
Real Estate and Ground Rents	106,833 33
Loans on Collateral amply secured	249,743 76
Premium Notes Secured by Policies	825,803 90
Premiums in hands of Agents Secured by Bonds	83,226 91
Deferred Semi-annual and Quarterly Premiums (estimated)	150,000 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	121,357 42
Accrued Interest to January 1	56 926 26
	$3,985,111 58

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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 pain 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 (aided 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 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 secretions of Corrupt and Offensive Nature, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, come 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 rank as well 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, Stopping of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are bricks dust 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 pricking, 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.

BROKAW, Mass., July 19, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Grating Tumor in the center and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but 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, stronger, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this for 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, 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 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 Fluttering at 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, Back, and 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 FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 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.

LIME-STONE,

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, releiving 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.

feb19-'7.

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. HOOKER & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

march12.

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,

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 kirts,

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 Sack

Prices as Low as Possible

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,

Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 30.

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