The Value of the Roller.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in an article on agricultural machinery makes the following just remarks on the use of the roller. He says: "Of all the implements for use upon the farm there is no one which tells of greater benefits than the roller. It pulverises the clods, smooths the surface for the scythe or the reaper, and compacts the earth about the seed and roots of plants; but above all, and of more importance than all, it destroys vermin.—That the earth should be made fine is the object of plowing and harrowing. A roller greatly conduces to this.—That small stones and rough places should be driven out of the way of the scythe or mower, is a *desideratum* which every farmer will appreciate, and when the seed is first sown, and when the frosty winter or thawing of the spring have loosened its growth upon the surface it may be imagined how it would be benefited by giving it a bed in the earth again. But its most useful purpose is less satisfactorily explained, for its only proof is only found in the experience of its use. All know that most of the vermin which afflicts the farmers' crop has its resting and often its breeding place in the earth; there, and upon the young and tender plant, where it deposits its eggs. The cat worm destroys corn at the surface; the Hessian fly deposits its eggs upon the wheat blade, which often falls to the ground.

The earth, in fine, is fully charged with the eggs and the embryo of vermin of all sorts, in all stages, and it may readily be imagined what an amount of destruction would follow the passage of a heavy roller over the surface."

The Coming Hay Crop.

In one of the half agricultural, half political meetings held in the west recently, one of the leading speakers, after advocating strongly the free-trade interest, declared that it was all nonsense that supply and demand governed prices. It was combination and association, he said, which ruled in the matter, and by combination and association farmers could get almost any price they asked for their products, and compel those they bought of to take any offer they chose to make. Of course one can understand that the speaker meant any price "in reason," whatever this common expression may mean, although in the brief report of his speach as it appears it does not appear that he qualified the remark in any degree.

There is just enough of truth in this to make it current with people who do not look very deep beneath the surfrce of things. Every one knows that men unite in bodies, and by strikes sometimes get higher wages. Speculators buy grain and other merchantable articles and store them up in immense quantities, finally selling out, sometimes at highly advanced rates. But after all it is not the combinaton which raises the price, but the comparative scarcity which the combination induces which is the ruling power in the case. It is a law of supply and demand in any event. There is indeed a very great difference between a scarcity caused by speculators and one by an actual shortness of the crops. In the one case we never know when the holders are going to let out and swamp us, but when we know there is a real short crop and no out laying stock to compete with us, we can make a legitimate calculation as to how to act.

Measured by this standard our hay-makers are keeping remarkable steady rates. Last season about this time, the very dry weather told heavily on the prospective hay-crop, and prices advanced considerably. There was no real scarcity at that time, but old barns and barracks were emptied rapidly. Immense quantities put on the market, but still the high figures were maintained. The short crop came as was anticipated. Usually these things are "discounted in advance" and people thought that though the short crop came, people having bought heavily would not need as much in the fall, and prices would decline. But it has not been so, and although at the present time there is a prospect of one of the heaviest hay-crops ever known, there is no serious break in last year's prices.

But still it is the same law of supply and demand operating in another way. The temptation of high prices having emptied the barns of their old stock there is nothing to break the market with. If a heavy stock were still on hand, there would be a heavy rush to avoid the low prices of a certain low price next fall. As it is there will be no serious fall in hay till after the new crop is gathered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Hyacinthe on a Reformed Church.

Father Hyacinthe's fifth lecture in Geneva was an attempt to sketch the programme of the Old Catholics. For the building of a Reformed Church there were, he said, three plans:

"The first would reconstitute it on a basis of simple Deism. This he rejected, because Deism was only a philosophy, and not a religion. Its abstract God was not the sympathetic God of the Gospel. The second plan was to accept Protestantism as a solution of the problem. He admitted that Protestantism had preserved the great spiritual truth of the direct communion of the individual soul with its Creator; but Protestantism had not preserved enough of the Church. For him more symbols were necessary. He wanted the chain of efficacious sacraments embracing the whole life of man from baptism to extreme unction; he wanted an historic hierarchy, and a visible center of unity such as was now at Rome, but might be elsewhere in the future. Remitting to his next lecture—which would probably be the last of the series—all statements as to dogma and discipline, he would now only insist, as the general condition of the new Reformation, that there should be no separation from the Mother Church. It had been asked how could they remain in a Church from which they had been excommunicated? And, in reply, he quoted the examples of the cantons in Switzerland, which had remained under a ban of excommunication for a hundred and fifty years because they had insisted upon the election of their pastors; of the Gallican Church in France; and of the Church called the Jansenist, at Utrecht, whither the Old Catholics would go for the consecration of their first bishop. To separate from the Church of Rome would be to repeat the harm that had been done to Catholics by the Protestant Reformation, which had carried away from them all that was freest in spirit, and had deepened the tendency to a narrow centralization in those that were left behind.

Great Fortunes of England.

HOW ACQUIRED AND HOW USED.

A writer in *Chamber's Journal* says: The richest subject in England in 1805 had estates which a little exceeded £22,000 a year. The Duke of Ormond had £23,000 a year; His Grace the Duke of Buckingham £19,000; and Monk, Duke of Albemarle, left property which would yield a like sum. McCauley, quoting *King's Natural and Political Conclusions*, says the average income of a temporal peer was about £2000 a year; of a baronet, £900; member of the House of Commons, £800 (*History of England* i. 309). Sir William Temple observes: The revenues of a House of Commons have seldom exceeded £400,000 (Memoirs, p. 3).

Passing up to the eighteenth century, it has been said, no doubt with truth, that hardly an Englishman could have produced half a million of money in 1750. We presume Alderman Beckford could have done so, as in 1770 he left his son Fonthill, which had cost £240,000, £100,000 a year, and a million of ready money. How rapidly that fortune was dissipated! The author of *Vathek*, at the age of thirty-six, in 1796, came to reside at Fonthill, and began to build a new house in the Gothic style. The following description of the house, by a visitor, is given in the preface to a recent edition of *Vathek*? "To give you an idea of the place you must think of York Minster placed on a commanding elevation in the midst of a woodland paradise of many miles in extent. Although at this spot the interior of Fonthill has not the vastness of York Minster, yet I think the whole building stands on more ground. The dazzling effect of stained glass in the lofty windows, when the sun throws her colors on the crimson carpet, contrasted with the vivid green lawn in the distance, through the lofty entrance doors, themselves as high as a moderate sized house; the galleries a hundred feet above you, the magnificent mirror at the end of the room reflecting the prospect of the ground for miles, present a scene I shall never see equaled.—Looking right and left, you have a clear view of three hundred and thirty feet, not bare stone walls, but a magnificent apartment, furnished with the most valuable books, cabinets, paintings, mirrors, crimson silk hangings, and a thousand things beside; you walk the whole distance on superb carpets, and at every step your attention is arrested by some beautiful work of art or natural curiosity." In 1822, the whole, in consequence of the depreciation of his West India property, combined with reckless expenditures, was sold to John Farquhar for £330,000; and its former owner went to Bath, and there built an immense tower, from the summit of which he could see Fonthill, though seventy miles distant.

The rise of the great house of Rothschild belongs to the eighteenth century. Meyer Anselm, a Jew, was born in 1743, and was established as a money lender, &c., in Frankfort, in 1772. From this poor shop, bearing the sign of *Red Shield*, he acquired the name of Rothschild. He found a good friend in William, Landgrave of Hesse; and when the Landgrave, in 1800, had to flee from Napoleon, he intrusted the banker with about £250,000 to take care of. The careful Jew traded with this; so that, in 1816, when he died, he left about a million sterling to his six sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Meyer, Charles and James. Knowing the truth of the old motto, "Union is strength," he charged his sons that they should conduct their financial operations together. The third son, Nathan, was the cleverest of the family, and had settled in England, coming to Manchester in 1767, and London in 1804. Twelve years after we see him at Waterloo, watching the battle, and posting to England as soon as he knew the issue, and spreading everywhere the defeat of the English. The clever but unscrupulous speculator thus depressed the funds, and his agents were enabled to buy at a cheap rate; and, it is said, that he made a *million* by this transaction. He died in 1836; but the real amount of his wealth never transpired. It is said, "Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp, nothing too minute for his notice.—His mind was as capable of contracting a loan for millions as of calculating the lowest possible amount on which a clerk could exist."

Wm. Strahan (the printer) made a large fortune in the latter half of the eighteenth century. His third son, Andrew, who succeeded him in the business, left more than a million when he died in 1831. Thirty years after the Duke of Buckingham died, who like his father, squandered a vast fortune at Stowe, and had to sell the contents of the mansion. This sale occupied forty days, and realized £75,562, 4s 6d. (Rumley Forster's Priced and Annotated Catalogue).—What a pity such a dispersion seemed! His Grace was, says Sir Bernard Burke, after the present reigning family, the senior representative of the Royal Houses of Tudor and Plantagenet.

James Morison, "the hygeist," who died in 1840, made half a million by the sale of his vegetable pills. According to Mr. Grant (History of the Newspaper Press), Holloway, the inventor of the celebrated pills and ointment which bear his name, has amassed a fortune of from one and a half to two millions, and intends following in the steps of Mr. Peabody. Pianaforte making would also seem to be a profitable business, since Mr. Thomas Broadwood, who died in 1862, left £350,000 personally.—William Joseph Denison, the banker, left one of the greatest fortunes of modern times—namely, two and a half millions, in 1849. When Courts the banker, died, in 1821, he left his wife (formerly Harriet Mellon, the actress) £600,000, as well as estates to a large amount. One instance out of many will suffice to show the good use his granddaughter, the present Baroness Burdett Coutts has made of this wealth; at a cost of $30,000 she endowed the colonial bishopric of Adelaide and British Columbia. The Earl of Bridgewater, who died in 1823, left property amounting to about £2,000,000 to the then Lord Alford, on condition that if he should die without having attained the rank of marquis or duke, the property was to go to his brother. But the question was raised, when Lord Alford died without having assumed these dignities, whether his son was not entitled to the property; and the House of Lords decided that the condition was contrary to the principles of the English constitution, and Lord Alford's son was confirmed in the title. Another will, which was the subject of much litigation, was that of Mr. Peter Thelusson, who died in London in 1797. After leaving his wife £100,000, the residue (about £600,000) he committed to the care of trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his sons and their sons, to be divided, when they were all dead, among their survivors. It was believed that the property would then amount to £18,000,000 or £19,000,000. But legal and other expenses prevented this, and when divided in 1856, little more than the original sum was divided among the three survivors, (*Book of days*, ii. 97.) But wealth has gone on accumulating in England to an enormous extent, and the proving of the personality of wills allows us to realize this pretty accurately. Mr. Galdstone was no doubt right when he said at Liverpool College, Dec. 23, 1872: "More wealth has in this little island of ours been accumulated since the commencement of the present century—that is within the lifetime of many who are still among us—than in all the preceding ages, from the time, say of Julius Cæsar; and again at least as much of wealth within the last twenty years as within the preceding fifty."

The *Spectator*, Nov. 16, 1872, published a list containing an account of the fortunes exceeding a quarter of a million personally during the last ten years. From this list it appears that during the decade, ten persons left more than a million, fifty-three more than half a million, and one hundred and sixty more than a quarter of a million sterling. It must be remembered that these fortunes do not include landed investments.

There are a few examples of great fortunes made by misers, who often denied themselves the necessaries of life in order that they might leave a large sum behind them. Such a man was James Wood of Gloucester, who died in 1836 possessed of property sworn under £900,000. A will was found in which he left all his property to Alderman Wood of London, his attorney, and two clerks. But a short time after, a codicil to the will was sent in annoymously, bequeathing various large sums to different individuals. It was accompanied with this extraordinary memorandum: "The enclosed is a paper saved out of many burned by parties I could hang. They pretend it is not J. Wood's hand; many will swear to it. They want to swindle me. Let the rest know." The writer was never discovered; and now came litigation, which lasted four years. Sir Herbert Jenner gave his judgment in 1840, rejecting the codicil so mysteriously sent. But—O the glorious uncertainty of the law!—Lord Lyndhurst, in a higher court, reversed the judgment; and the money was divided according to the terms of the will.

Queer Things About Babies.

A great many curious things happen to babies, in this round world of ours. One thing is, planting them. This is done by the dark-skinned women of Guinea, and it isn't half so dreadful as it sounds. The mother digs a hole in the ground, stands baby in it, and then packs the warm sand around him to keep him in place, as you would set out a rose-bush. It keeps him out of mischief, and he can play in the sand while his mother works. All day long he stays in his odd crib, and at night, when she is done with her work he is dug out. When this agricultural mother wants to carry baby about, she ties him into a little chair, which she straps to her back. If it is some very grand occasion, he is dressed neatly in stripes of white paint, and ornamented with dozens of brass bracelets and rings on arms and legs. A funny looking baby he must be! If you don't fancy a crib of sand for a baby, what do you think of a big shoe, stuffed with moss to make it comfortable? The droll little Laps, cradle their babies in that way. The shoe is large, of course, and made of reindeer skin. It comes up high at the back, like the slippers we wear nowadays, and is turned up at the toes.

The moss with which it is stuffed is the famous reindeer moss, soft and white; and the odd little black-eyed baby looks very comfortable hanging from the tree, or slung across its mothers back. Perhaps this baby who lives in a shoe is more comical than the baby who lives in a fur bag, another sober little black-eyed baby, away off in the Esquimaux huts Beside being cuddled up in a fur-bag at his mother's back, this round-faced little fellow wears a fur-hood, and looks like some strange kind of animal peeping out in the world. You may have seen the Indian baby, or papoose, bound flat to a board—poor little creature! One tribe, the Flatheads, make a rude sort of box of bark or willow-work, and wrap the baby—"little man," they call him—in a piece of blanket, strap him tightly to the box, and hang it across two sticks. Besides this, the unfortunate little fellow has a board bound over his forehead to make him a Flathead. Even the Russian peasant mother cradles her baby on a square board, hung from the wall by strings from each corner, like the pan in the balance. In India the funny little black babies either sit on their mother's hips and hold on by clasping their hands over her shoulder, or they take airy rides in a basket on her head.

The babies are elegantly dressed in armlets, bracelets, anklets, and leglets (if one might make a word), finger-rings, toe-rings, ear-rings, and nose-rings. As to clothes, they don't need many when they wear so much jewelry. China babies—not dolls, but babies that live in China—are sadly in the way among the poor. Sometimes they are cradled in a bag on their mother's back, and sometimes they are tied to the backs of older children, who go about as if they had no such load. Many poor Chinese live in boats on the river, and the baby that comes to such a family is tied by a long rope to the mast It is long enough to let the child creep around, but not long enough to let him fall overboard. There is another curious custom regarding babies which prevails in some parts of China. If one dies it is not buried, like older people are; it is thrown out carelessly and crackers fired off at the door. Here and there, at the corners of streets, charitable people build small houses with openings to drop the neglected bodies in, and that is all the burial they get.—*Young Folks for May.*

Sponges.

The fine, soft, Syrian sponge, is distinguished by its lightness, its fine, flaxen color, its form, which is that of a cup, its surface convex, volutned, pierced with innumerable small orifices, the concave part of which presents canals of much greater diameter, which are prolonged to the exterior surface in such a manner that the summit is nearly always pierced throughout in many places. This sponge is sometimes blanched by the aid of caustic alkalies; but this preparation not only helps to destroy its texture, but also changes its color. This sponge is specially employed for the toilet, and its price is high. Specimens which are round shaped, large and soft, sometimes produce very high prices. The fine sponge of the Grecian Archipelago is scarcely distinguishable from that of Syria, either before or after being cleansed; nevertheless, it is weightier, its texture is not so fine, and the holes with which it is pierced are at once larger and less in number. It is nearly of the same country as the former—in fact, the fishing for it extends along the Syrian coasts, as well as the littoral zone of the Archpelego and Barbary. The fine, hard sponge, called Greek is less sought for than either of the preceding; it is however, most useful for domestic and for industrial purposes. Its mass is irregular; pierced with small holes. The white sponge of Syria called Venetian, is esteemed for its lightness, the regularity of its form and solidity. In its rough state, it is brown in color, and of a fine texture, compact and firm. When cleansed it becoms flaxen-colored, and of a looser texture. The orifice of the great channel which traverse it are rough and bristly. The brown Barbary sponge when first taken out of the water, presents itsself as an elongated flattened body, gelatinous, and charged with blackish mud. It is then hard, heavy, coarse and of a reddish color. When well washed in water it becomes round in shape, still remaining heavy and reddish. It presents many gaps, the intervals of which are occupied by a sinuous and tenacious net work. It is valuable for domestic use, because of the facility with which it absorbs water, its great strength. Other sorts of sponges are very abundant. The blonde sponges of the Archipelago, often confounded with the Venetian; the hard Barbary sponge called gelina, which only comes by accident into France; the Solonica sponge is of a middling quality, finally, the Bahama sponge from the Antilles, is wanting in flexibility, and is a little harsh, and so is sold at a low price, having few useful properties to recommend it.—*From the Ocean World, by Louis Figuier.*

The Vesper Bells.

In the Cathedral of Limerick there hangs a chime of bells, which were cast in Italy by an enthusiast in his trade, who fixed his home near the monastery where they were first hung, that he might enjoy their sweet, solemn music. In a political revolution the bells were taken away to some distant land, and the maker himself became a refugee and exile. His wanderings brought him after many years, to Ireland. On a calm and beautiful evening, as the vessel which bore him floated on the placid bosom of the Shannon, suddenly this evening chime pealed forth from the cathedral towers. His experienced ear caught the sweet sounds, and he knew that his lost treasures were found. His early home, his friends, his beloved and native land, all the best associations of his life, were in those sounds. He laid himself back in the boat, crossed his arms upon his breast, and listened to the music. The boat reached the woarf, but still he lay there silent and motionless. They spoke to him, but he did not answer. They went to him, but his spirit had fled. The tide of memories that came vibrating through his heart at that well-known chime had snapped its life-strings.

All About an Iron Fence.

A Danbury man started for Greenwhich, Friday, to see an iron fence. What he wanted to see an iron fence for we don't know, and it really makes no difference. He went. He wanted to go off on the 9:50 train, so he hurried home to get ready. His wife and a vicious outside woman were cleaning house, and it was some little time before he could get his society suit ready. In the meantime he opened fire on the largest half of a custard pie, holding it in his hand, and dancing around yelling for his things. When she brought his overcoat he sat the pie on a chair to put on the coat, but in his nervousness stepped on the end of a long-handled whitewash brush which was balanced across a pail, and the other end flew up and discharged about a pint of the awful mixture over the sofa, and his panting and indignant wife. She made a remark and he contradicted it. Then he sat down in the chair where the pie was, and got up again with a howl that would have melted the stoutest heart. She wanted him to wait while she scraped off the surplus, but he was too mad to converse in words of more than one syllable, and started for the depot, and borded the train, and in the seclusion of the baggage car removed the offensive lunch. He got to Greenwich, all right, and looked at the fence. We hope he admired it. Then he started for home, but missed the train, and as the next train was an express and didn't stop at Greenwich, he was obliged to walk to the drawbridge at Cos Cob, or stay in Grenwich all night. So he walked up there in the rain, but dian't mind it much, as he had an umbrella, and the pie was pretty well dried in. When he got to Cos Cob, he stood up on a fence to look at the esenery and swear, when a sharp gust of wind took off his hat and carried it across a bog lot. Then he stepped down on the other side too amazed to express himself, and another gust of wind came along and turned the umbrella inside out. A brief conversation here insued between himself and the umbrella, and he again started for the hat. When he got up to it he kicked it around several times, and jammed it down on his head, and started through the bogs as the train drew up at the bridge. It was a terrible trouble as the bogs were uncertain, but he strained and coughed and spit, and howled, and swore, and it did seem as if he would catch it after all. What he thought as he stood on that fence and watched the train sail across the bridge, no human being can tell.

An hour later he appeared in Stamford, wet through to the skin, splashed with mud, and with an expression on his face that would have scared a hydrant. Backing himself against the depot he stood there until near midnight, and then went up on the owl train to Norwalk, falling asleep in the meantime, and narrowly escaped being carried by the depot. Here he took the freight for Danbury, arriving at home just before daylight. His wife was abed, but not sleeping. She lay there torn by forebodings, and harrassed by suspense. Perhaps he was dead, and lying on the cold ground in the rain. Then she thought of his lifeless body, and groaned; and thought of the pie and groaned again. She knew his knock the moment it sounded, and rushing down in the costume appropriate to that hour, she threw herself into his hair, and hysterically shouted, "O, you old rascal come in here."—*Danbury News.*

The birds are now dividing their time between eating worms and building castles in the air.

Women like to marry men by the name of William, so they can have a Will of their own.

New Advertisements.

THE MILD POWER OF

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Effectual and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistake cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Cough, Cold, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
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 Weakness or involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the 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
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

Vials, 50 cents, (except 28, 32 and 33), . . $1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, ... $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00

Single Boxes and Vials as above.

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

☞ For sale by E. H. Marshall, Somerset, Pa

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpassing every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot; 53 Park Place; New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHIRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, regenerate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

A. DUNHAM,

WITH

David L. Ketler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CIGARS,

AND DEALERS IN

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,

S. E. Cor. Fifth & Market Sts.,

(No 442 Market St.,)

PHILADELPHIA.

may 21'73.

REMOVED.

GREGG, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have removed to their new, large and spacious four story

Iron Front Warehouse,

No. 159 Wood Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,

And are now receiving one of the

Largest Spring Stocks

Ever Brought to the Market.

Buying for CASH, we have advantages to offer that CANT BE EXCELLED EAST OR WEST. An examination of our Stock is respectfully solicited.

GREGG, SON & CO.,

159 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention paid to filling orders sent by mail. march 5.

DEEDS! DEEDS!!

A large number of Warranty, Administrators' and Trustees Deeds, of the most approved styles, handsomely ruled and printed on the best of paper for sale at the Herald Office.

Miscellaneous.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

41st SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize $10,000 in Gold!

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five Prizes ..... $1,000 each
Five Prizes ..... $500 each
Ten Prizes ..... $100 each

IN GREENBACKS!

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $600 each; ten Family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1,000 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $200 each; Gold Chains, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

Whole number gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS to whom Liberal Premiums will be Paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-Five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, 101 W. Fifth St. L. D. SINE, Box 88, Cincinnati, O.

june4

MELLON BROTHERS'

PRICE LIST.

Offices and Lumber Yards

AT

East Liberty Stock Yards, Pa. R. R.

CITY OFFICE,

116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, and Window Frames.

O. G. 4 PANEL CLEAR DOORS.

Raised panel both sides.

Thickness.	Size.		Price.
1⅜ 1 . 2 ft	6 in x 6 ft	8 in . 4 Panel	$2 20
1⅜ 1 . 2 ft	8 in x 6 ft	8 in . "	2 40
1⅜ 1 . 2 ft	4 in x 6 ft	4 in . "	2 75
1⅜ 1 . 2 ft	4 in x 6 ft	8 in . "	2 80
" . 2 ft	4 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	29 0
" . 2 ft	6 in x 6 ft	6 in . "	3 00
" . 2 ft	6 in x 6 ft	8 in . "	3 10
" . 2 ft	6 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	3 25
" . 2 ft	8 in x 6 ft	8 in . "	3 30
" . 2 ft	8 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	3 55
" . 2 ft	8 in x 7 ft	" . "	3 40
" . 2 ft	10 in x 6 ft	" . "	3 40
" . 2 ft	10 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	3 40
" . 2 ft	10 in x 7 ft	6 in . "	3 50
" . 3 ft	x 7 ft	" . "	3 50
" . 3 ft	x 7 ft	10 in . "	4 00

4 in. Batton door, $1 75 to $2.

5 panel clear O. G. doors, add 15c.

4 Panel O. G. Mould Doors.

SECOND QUALITY.

2 ft 6 in x 6 ft	6 in .	1¾ .	$2 50
2 ft 8 in x 6 ft	8 in .	" .	2 90
2 ft 10 in x 6 ft	10 in .	" .	3 15

Raised Moulded Doors.

Four Panels clear, with raised Panel.

Thickness.	Size.		Price.
1⅜ in . 2 ft	8 in x 6 ft	8 in . 4 Panel	$4 75
" . 2 ft	8 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	4 85
" . 2 ft	8 in x 7 ft	" . "	5 00
" . 2 ft	10 in x 6 ft	10 in . "	5 00
" . 2 ft	10 in x 7 ft	" . "	5 25
" . 3 ft	x 7 ft	" . "	5 25
" . 3 ft	x 7 ft	6 in . "	5 50

The Mouldings on the doors are extra heavy. Door mould, 1 side, 5 cts. less.

Plain Rail Sash.

Size of Glass.	Thickness.	Price per Window.	Number of Lights.	Size of Window.
8 x 10	1 in	35c	12	2 ft 3½ in x 3 ft 9½
8 x 10	1⅜	55	12	2 ft 4 " x 4 ft 10
9 x 12	1⅜	70	12	2 ft 7½ " x 4 ft 6½
9 x 14	1⅜	75	12	2 ft 7½ " x 5 ft 2½
9 x 15	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ " x 5 ft 6½
9 x 16	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ " x 5 ft 10½
10 x 12	1⅜	75	12	2 ft 10½ " x 4 ft 6½
10 x 14	1⅜	85	12	2 ft 10½ " x 5 ft 2½
10 x 15	1⅜	85	12	2 ft 10½ " x 5 ft 6½
10 x 16	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 10½ " x 5 ft 10½

Check Rail, or Lip Sash.

Size of Glass.	Thickness.	Price per Window.	Number of Lights.	Size of Window.
12 x 24	1⅜	90c	4	2 ft 6 in x 4 ft 7
12 x 26	1⅜	1 00	4	2 ft 6 in x 4 ft 11
12 x 28	1⅜	1 00	4	2 ft 6 in x 5 ft 3
12 x 30	1⅜	1 10	4	2 ft 6 in x 5 ft 7
12 x 32	1⅜	1 15	4	2 ft 6 in x 5 ft 11
12 x 34	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 3
12 x 36	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 7
13 x 24	1⅜	90	4	2 ft 7½ in x 4 ft 6½
13 x 28	1⅜	1 00	4	2 ft 8 in x 4 ft 11
13 x 28	1⅜	1 00	4	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 2½
13 x 30	1⅜	1 10	4	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 10½
13 x 32	1⅜	1 15	4	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 10½
13 x 34	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 7½ in x 6 ft 2½
13 x 36	1⅜	1 21	4	1 ft 3½ in x 6 ft 6½
14 x 24	1⅜	1 15	4	2 ft 11 in x 4 ft 6½
14 x 28	1⅜	1 15	4	2 ft 10½ in x 5 ft 2½
14 x 30	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 10½ in x 5 ft 6½
14 x 32	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 10½ in x 5 ft 10½
14 x 34	1⅜	1 25	4	2 ft 10½ in x 6 ft 2½
14 x 36	1⅜	1 25	4	2 ft 10½ in x 6 ft 6½
15 x 30	1⅜	1 20	4	2 ft 11½ in x 5 ft 6½
15 x 32	1⅜	1 21	4	2 ft 11½ in x 5 ft 10½
15 x 34	1⅜	1 25	4	2 ft 11½ in x 6 ft 2½
15 x 36	1⅜	1 25	4	2 ft 11½ in x 6 ft 6½

STORE SASH—2 lights, all sizes and designs, $1 50@2 50 each.

Panel Shutters, Blinds and Window Frames.

Size.	Panel Shutters	Stationary or Rolling Slats, or half Panel.	Plain Frames Mould' Cap, Frame Bal'gs.	Box Frames Mould Caps, Frame Bal'gs.	Notice
8x10	$1 75	$2 25	$1 85	$2 40	All our Frames for either Doors or Windows have a fancy Mould. Hood with Scroll Sawed Ornament on face of mould. Frames for inside doors, $1 75 to $2 each.
9x12	2 00	2 75	2 05	2 55	
9x14	2 20	3 00	2 10	2 60	
9x15	2 25	3 15	2 15	2 65	
9x16	2 40	3 50	2 15	2 70	
10x12	2 30	2 70	2 10	2 60	
10x14	2 35	3 10	2 20	2 70	
12x14	2 45	3 25	2 30	2 80	
10x16	2 55	3 50	2 35	2 85	
10x24	2 60	3 75	2 45	2 95	
12x28	2 65	3 75	2 50	3 00	
12x30	2 75	3 80	2 55	3 05	
12x32	2 80	3 90	2 60	3 10	
12x34	2 85	3 95	2 65	3 15	
12x36	2 90	4 00	2 70	3 20	
13x24	2 75	3 80	2 55	3 05	
13x26	2 80	3 90	2 60	3 10	
13x28	2 85	3 95	2 65	3 15	
13x30	2 90	4 00	2 70	3 20	
13x32	2 95	4 05	2 75	3 25	
13x34	3 00	4 10	2 80	3 30	
13x36	3 05	4 15	2 85	3 35	
14x28	2 95	4 05	2 75	3 25	