The Curculio.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* seems to have hit upon a plan of trapping these little villains which is so easily tried that the experiment should be made with the peach and cherry and all other fruits liable to their attacks. He says:

Soak corn cobs in sweetened water until thoroughly saturated, then suspend them to the limbs of the trees a little while after blossoming, beingt sure to burn the cobs after the fruit ripens, as they will be found full of the young insects. A good plan is to change the cobs every few weeks. My theory is this—that the insects deposit their eggs in the cobs in preference to doing so in the young plums. The first season I tried it upon one or two only, and in the summer was rewarded by a good crop of as fine plums as ever ripened, while those on the other trees fell off when about half-grown. Next spring found sweetened corn cobs dangling from the limbs of all my plums trees, and the summer found them full of delicious fruit. I have never known it to fail, and I hope every reader who has a plum tree will try it.

Trapping Cut Worms.

It is very annoying after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down, one by one, by the cut worms. We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and, in everything we have ever heard of, but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four of the worms one morning gathered under a small board which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill. Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, etc., all through the patch, and we trapped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and on very warm days again about noon. A little care for a few days will clear these pests out of the garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan. —*Ex.*

Keeping Cream.

Next in importance to having milk pure and sweet, and free from all animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is with the cream at the time it is set in the cream jar the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for be it known that milk makes cheese, while the cream only makes butter; and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy flavored will be the butter, and, therefore, the more likely to spoil afterward, unexcessively salted. Really pure, good butter requires very little salt; while butter ordinarily made will soon spoil, unless well salted or kept covered with brine.

Bed Cords.

Many of our readers will recognize the truthfulness of the following narrative as told by the funny man of the Danbury News.

It is a little singular why your wife's mother will persist in sleeping on a cord bedstead. But she does. You don't think so much of this until you are called upon to put it up, which event generally takes place in the evening. The bedstead has been cleaned in the afternoon, and having been soaked through with hot water, is now ready for putting up. Your wife holds the lamp and takes charge of the conversation. The rope has been under water several times in the course of the cleaning, and having swollen to a diameter greater than the holes in the rails, has also got into a fit of coiling up into mysterious and very intracate forms. You at first wonder at this, but pretty soon wonder ceases to be a virtue, and you then scold. The thread which has been wound around the end of the rope to facilitate its introduction in the holes has come off, and you have to roll it up again. Then, after you have pulled it through eight holes, your wife makes the discovery that you have started wrong. The way that rope comes out of those holes again makes your wife get closer to the door.

Then you try again, and get it tangled in your legs. By this time you notice that this is the smallest bedroom in the house, and you call the attention of your wife to the fact by observing: "Why on earth don't you open the door? Do you want to smother me? She opens the door and you start again, and she helps you with the lamp. First she puts it on the wrong side of the rail, then she moves it so the heat comes up the chimney and scorches your nose. Just as you need it the most, you loose sight of it entierly, and turning around, find her examining the wall to show how that man has put on the whitewash. This excites you and brings out the perspiration in greater profusion, and you declare you will kick the bedstead out doors if she doesn't come round with that light. Then she comes round. Finally the cord is laid all right, and you proceed to execute the very delicate job of tightening it. The lower ropes are first walked over. This is done by stepping on the first and sinking it down, hanging to the head-board with the clutch of death. Then you step with the other foot on the next line, spring that down, lose your balance, grab for the head board, miss it, and come down in a heap. This is repeated more or less times across the bed, the only variety being the new places you bruise.

The top cords are tightened in another way, and you now proceed to that. You first put one foot on each rail, which spreads you some, and as you do it the frightful thought strikes you that if one of those feet slip over, nothing on earth would prevent you from being split through to the chin. Then you pull up the first rope until your eyes seem to be on the point of rolling out of their sockets, and the blood in your veins fairly groans, and on being convinced that you can't pull it any further without crippling yourself for life, you catch hold of the next rope and draw that up, and grunt. Then you move along to the next, and pull that up, and grunt again. Just as you have got to the middle and commence to think that you are about through, even if your joints will never again set as they did before, you some way or other miss the connection, and find that you have got to go back and do all over. Here you pause for a few minutes of oracular refreshment, then slowly and carefully work your way back. You don't jump down and walk back, because you are afraid to spread out in that way again. You waddle back, working the way inch by inch, and with consumate patience. A man thus stretched across a bedstead never becomes so excitied as to lose his presence of mind. It would be instant death to him if he did. Then he goes over it again, waddling and pulling, groaning and grunting, while his wife moves around with the lamp and tells him to take it easy and not scratch the bedstead any more than he can help, and that she can't tell which creaks the most, he or the bedstead. And after he gets through she has the audacity to ask him to bring in the feather beds. In the dead of night that man will steal up to that room and look at that bedstead and swear.

An African General.

The zulus who live North of Natal are paramount among the tribes of South Africa, and they gained this pre-eminence through the commanding energy and ability of one man, Chaka, who, had he been a European, would surely have been called "the great," but being only an African barbarian, is simply surnamed "The Bloody." Previous to his reign his people were least among their brethren. They occupied a tract of land of not more than ten or twelve square miles in extent. Chaka was a son of the chief of this little community.—From some peculiar circumstances attending upon his birth, he was regarded by the people as the possessor of superhuman gifts. Probably his mother, in her ambition for her child, suborned the medicine men to fabricate a lying wonder on his behalf.—But as he grew in years he did not disappoint the expectations that were thus formed of him. He was tall in stature, great in strength, and in all deeds of daring and energy he outstripped those of his own age. The reputation which these qualities obtained for him excited the jealosy of his father, and Chaka, to save his life, fled to the Amatetwe, a neighboring tribe, whose chief gave him protection. With these people he remained until he was thirty years of age, when his father died, and by which time he was distinguished above all men as the possessor of gifts that are in high esteem with the zulas. By the aid of some of the Amatetwe he made himself chief of his own people; and the first act that signalized his reign was the putting to death of all whom he suspected of being hostile to himself. This was sanguinary, but from this point of view no worse, and fully as necessary as the coup d'etat by which more civilized potentates have obtained the supreme power. His next exploit was to make war upon and to subdue the tribe that had protected him when he was an exile.—This was ungrateful, but men of great ambition nearer home have contemplated ingratitude as great.—Then he abolished the old laws, and enacted the Code Chaka, by which as chief he was invested with absolute personal authority, and, as in more elightened lands, the entire nation was made subservient to the production and maintenance of an army.—Then he introduced a new system of warfare. He marshalled his troops into regiments, which were formed into three divisions, a portion of each being incorporated with every force that took the field. Instead of the ordinary bush fighting, he made his men fight at close quarters; and for the slender javelin that was thrown at a distance, he substituted a single stabbing spear of stouter materials, the loss of which was punished with death. For defensive purposes he gave to each man a large shield made of Buffalo hide. His dicipline was severe. His soldiers had no alternative but to conquer or to die, for retreat, even when compelled thereto by superior numbers, was visited by him with death. But such a punishment was rarely necessary; for Chaka was a consummate general, and had the art of inspiring his followers with his own irresistible spirit. He made war upon all around him, and tribe after tribe was conquered, until he had been proclaimed victorious from the Mapoota to the Umzimvubu.—Having thus satisfied his war-like ambition, he directed his energies to the consolidation of his empire. And in the doing of this he seems to have earned his terrible surname as much by the merciless exercise of his despotic power upon those who had become "his people," as by his warfare his enemies. As he grew old his natural force abated, his servants conspired against him, and he was murdered on the 23d of September, 1828. Many rejoiced at his death; but the Zulas cherished the memory of his greatness, swear by the terror of his name, and have made his war song their national anthem. And, judging him by the standard of his possibilities, he was worthy of this honor. Out of a number of petty and conflicting kingdoms he made an empire which did not disappear at his death. Out of an undisciplined rabble he organized an army of 100,000 men, which has been found to be irresistible by every native force against which it has been hurled. And the influence of his life has extended far beyond the boundaries of his own dominions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Haste and nervous worry are the cause of much of the ill-health which disables some of our noblest minds; haste to acquire knowledge, haste to win fame, haste to gain wealth, and even a generous haste to reform and bless the world, may exhaust and prostrate the zealous worker even on the threshold of a career of usefulness.

Some of the recent legal decisions regarding liquor are rather queer. A few days ago it was decided that liquor was not property, therefore a party could not be held for payment of a liquor bill. Not long after a man who owned a lot of liquor desired to take the poor debtor's oath, but was not allowed to do so because he owned this stock of fluid, which was property in his case.

The most severe rain and thunder storm ever known at Memphis raged on Tuesday night, occompanied by immense sheets of electricity. In an hour and a half 2.70 inches of rain fell. It is feared that great damge has been done to the planting interests in the adjacent country, but the sanitary condition of the city is greatly improved. The Hon. Jacob Thompson is recovering from his attack of cholera.

At Woonsocket, R. I., on Monday night, the walls of a building which was being torn down fell. At the time it was supposed nobody was hurt, but the body of a lad named Xavier Paul was found under the ruins, and it is now believed a man named John Sheffield is also a victim.

Fred. Bicks, living at Decatur, Ill., went home on Tuesday evening, after a three days' debauch, and was invited to take a seat at the supper table by his mother, whereupon he commenced abusing her with vile language. His father remonstrated, and told him he must cease or leave the house, at which he drew a revolver and shot his father in the face inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound. He then fired a ball through his own brain, and at last accounts was in a dying condition.

Lapland—Scenes Among the Peasantry.

The site of the camp was barren enough, a few stunted birch trees being the sole representatives of vegetable life, unless one includes the few patches of bla-bar and the scraps of moss, which had been trodden as nearly as possible to the condition of the meagre soil which afforded them their existance.

This scene of desolation and unmitigated dampness was the actual home of the Laplander, and now were we to make acquaintance with a family of these quaint and interesting people. They are true Mongolians, we are told, and much of the poetical is often connected with their names. The Arabs of the north, the dwellers in tents, the proud and ingenious people who are vainglorious of their isolated life and contented with their peacefulness, who have never known war with their neighbors or feuds among themselves, and who so rejoice in the natural beauties of the country that it seems to them the fairest the world can boast.

Surely this is a people with whom it is well to make acquaintance.

The *vagvisare* lifts the flap which serves as an entrance to the tent, and announces our arrival to the family within. It is an ordinary *kata*, perhaps eight feet in diameter, with a fire in its centre, above which is a hole in the roof to serve as a means of exit for the smoke. We conjecture that such a tent might accommodate two, three, perchance four persons, and we wait to see how many emerge.

One comes forth a man dressed in a garment skins, brown and rusty, with tall cap, also brown and rusty, which has a long projecting peak. Spangles of brass and other barbarous ornaments adorn his person, and a knife hangs at his side. His face is tanned to the color of his dress of skins; his expression is one of low cunning and arrant knavery, and his bleared eyes, that are watering from the smoky atmosphere in which he has been sitting, lend to his hang-dog face an appearance of disipation that is melancholy to see. Is there anything of poetry about this creature? Poetry! There is nothing but dirt!

But he is followed by another animal of the same type, an old woman, who grins and smirks, and chatters; an undesirable, filthy old hag. Then follows a younger woman, another man, a third woman, two more men; and there are still an old man and two women in the tent. We have been deceived by the chroniclers of Lappish traditions, if these are fair specimens of the people. They are a low and filthy herd, who are inodorous. Dirt is the only thing remarkable about them, and that one sees in perfection. Their clothes are plastered with dirt, their faces are smeared with dirt, their hands are caked with dirt; they are the princes of dirt, and the very personification of dirt.

The raindeer, among which we find ourselves, are good specimens of the animal. Some of the number are fine, handsome beasts, with tall, branching antlers, that reach above one's head; but mostly they are not so large, their size hardly exceeding that of a young calf. Many are a dun brown, shading off to white under the belly and round the head; but the greater portion are of a peculiar white. The hair is long and thick, in such dense masses on the creatures' sides so as to be of surprising softness. They certainly require a warm covering, for in the extreme of winter it frequently occurs that they must endure a coldness of temperature which measures on the scale of Fahrenheit, would be represented by perhaps 80 degrees offrost. Such cold is of the most intence severity, but it is often reached in Swedish Lapland; it is in fact, far colder there than on the north cost of Norway, where the sea is never frozen up; colder even than the extreme north, where the Arctic expeditions have wintered. The lowest temperature recorded in the meteorological register attached to Dr. Sutherland's account of the expedition under Mr. Penn, dispatched by the Admiralty in 1850 to search for traces of John Franklin, is only 41 dergees below zero, or 73 degrees of frost. This was attained on the 24th of February, 1851.

The hair of the raindeer seems to be but indifferently fastened to the skin, and is perpetually falling off. The animal is, in fact, in a chronic state of moult, although not, of course, to such an extent for it to be apparent beyond the mere signs of loose hair on the ground.

Our old friend, who had taken us under her charge, was an important personage in the milking inclosure, her duty consisting in lassoing the deer and tying them up ready for milking. The process of catching the animals is very pretty. The wary old woman prepares the rope in her black and shrivelled hands, casts a glance round the herd before singling out her victim; then, with a dexterous throw which seldom misses its aim, she flings the noos round the selected animal's horns, and, "hauling in the slack," has the raindeer a most secure prisoner. She then knots the rope about the animals nose, and ties it firmly to a tree; after which she directs her attention to another member of the herd.

When an animal is secured, one of the other Lapps, either man or woman, carrying a dirty little bowl having a long handle, approaches the captive and commences the operation of milking, which, accompanied by many resounding slaps on the deer's udder, is a process of sufficient nastiness to provoke a sentiment much resembling a disgust.

Each animal yields about half a pint of milk—a rich, unctuous liquid, thick and creamy. We tasted the produce of this herd—with what amount of relish I will not say, since we had seen the warm fluid trickling ouer the grimy hands of the Lapps, from which it certainly received a modicum of dirt. I sipped for the sake of being able to say I knew the flavor of raindeer milk; but I was sincerely glad to forget the taste by cramming my mouth full of berries of less nauseous character than the lacteal compound.—*London Society.*

The oldest steamer in the world has beed presented by her owners to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. The vessel is named the Industry, is sixty-four tons register, and was launched from the building yard of Messers. John and William Fife, of Fairlie, on the Clyde, in 1814. She was the seventh Steamer built on that river. Latterly she has lain sunk in the East India Harbor at Greenock, but a few weeks ago she was floated and beached, to be caulked thereafter to proceed to Glasgow, where she will be preserved as a memento of the early days of steam navigation.

The beard of a dead man, who was clean shaved at the time of his burial, six years ago, in San Francisco, was found to be eighteen inches long, says the *Chronicle*, when his coffin was opened a few weeks ago.

Selling the Paupers in Switzerland.

The curious contradictions, says the Swiss times, to be found in Switzerland—in which aristocratic and democratic social conditions exist side by side under a republican form of general government—have often supplied food for the travelers comments. Some of the contrasts so presented are indeed sufficiently startling. We have in most cantons political institutions of an advanced democratic kind, and a very thorough system of national education, while the petty tyrrannies of communal life in the same districts are such as could not be surpassed in the States of the most retrograde despotic type. The physical condition of Switzerland has doubtless helped to maintain the abuses which we are accustomed to associate with a by-gone time.—The mountain fastnesses, that are fondly regarded as the cradle of freedom, have also served as barriers against the rush of the revolutionary spirit which swept away so many relics of mediæval barbarism and social inequality.

One of the worst of these surviving evils is the practice which obtains in many communes of farming out the children of the poor, the old, and the incapable. This is generally performed in this way: Once a year the elders of the commune assemble in the public place of the village, where are arraigned before them all such specimens of humanity as are incapable of providing for themselves. The parents or other relations of these objects of public concern stand by.—The President of the commune, in whom is often vested completely arbitrary and despotic powers, has the Bible and the law code lying before him, and after he has read the conditions relative to farming, hiring, &c, the business proceeds. The custom is to farm the aged, the infirm, and the children too young for useful labor to those who offer to take them, at the lowest rate, while those able to perform remunerative work are let out to the highest bidder.

In a recent number of the Landbote, a correspondent gives a sketch of one of these "human markets" which took place in a village beautifully situated in the Zurich Oberladd. Arriving at the place about 8 o'clock in the morning, he saw a number of poor, miserable forms, all going toward the village inn, in the dancing saloon of which a large portion of the population had assembled. Old and young, men and women, sick and healthy, stood in a semi-circle round a table at which were seated the communal magnates; the orphan, helpless or forsaken children, the aged, crippled and infirm, occupying the front row.

After stating that the business of farming or hiring out these burdens of the commune happened to fall at an unfavorable time, in consequence of bad weather, the late war, &c., the President stated the condition on which, according to old custom, children were to be taken in charge.—Each "master" must keep the child in sickness or health for one year; the cost of slight illness to be borne by himself, while a grave case could be sent to the hospital. The master must also pay the school fee of any boy in his charge, for which he could exact an extra year's service as compensation. The business of disposing of the village *impedimenta* now commenced, each "article" answer to name, age, sex, parentage, &c. There were about thirty to be thus allotted.

The first was a little girl of about nine years of age, illegitimate, whom the President introduced with the remark that, though she was like her mother, it was to be hoped that she would turn out better. Bids were made from different sides, and she was finally knocked down to somebody who offered to provide for her for 70frs. A girl of fourteen, who seemed to be a hard case, went to a master for 20frs. The next in order was a youth of sixteen, who, the President affirmed, was so addicted to stealing that nothing was safe from him. After a good deal of chaffering and bargaining, the lad was knocked down at 36frs. The next case was that of a half idiot youth, whose appearance caused much laughter and merriment. Then another girl was brought forward, concerning whom the pastor made the mysterious remark: "That child has a propensity of which one cannot speak to every one." Some laughter followed, while the girl blushed and burst into tears. The whole affair was made the occasion of the greatest coarseness and brutality.

A mother now appeared before the auctioneers with her three children. "Would it not be well for us to take these children away?" asked the President. "I will not shame you by saying anything more, although a remark would not be out of place. The children need good examples." And with the like gratuitious insults they were put up for bids. The mother begged to have her children back, but in vain, and they were finally given in charge of different masters. The master of an apprentice of fifteen was taken to task because the youth had not made his appearance. The man excused the lad by saying he was ashamed to appear before so many people, and so he had tried to make up the matter with the pastor. He was told that the youth must come in order that the affair might be arranged in an official manner, and a tipstaff was sent for the lad. An infirm old woman failed to appear on account of sickness. Those who had her in charge were well rated because her health was worse than twelve months previous, and received but 80 francs instead of 90 francs as before for her keep. Another woman who, it would appear, had been farmed out into a fresh parish every year, had the price for her board and lodging raised from 104 to 125 frades. A child was taken from one nurse and given to another for a difference of 5 francs, and so the business proceeded amid a striking exhibition of coarseness and inhumanity, such as we may hope will not be annually repeated much longer.

Frank H. Walworth was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, yesterday, on the charge of having murdered his father. He pleaded "Not guilty." The counsel for the defence are to arrange with the District Attorney for the day of trial, which will be in about two weeks.

For several days past obstructions have been placed across the Erie and Niagara Railroad track between Chippewa and black creek, in the shape of railway ties, with the evident intention of throwing the express train off the track, but have been discovered in time to avert disaster. The parties suspected were watched and detected on Monday evening in making another attempt to throw the express train off, and one of them has admitted that he placed ties across the track. The men implicated are father and son, living near Black creek.

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HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS,

The three best and most popular instruments now in the market. Catalogue and Price Lists, containing full particulars mailed to any address.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 19 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole agent for Prince & Co.'s Organs.
april25.

C. G. BASSETT,
Practical Draughtsman and Builder.
Work done in the best manner known to the trade and in modern style.
☞ Stair Building made a Specialty. ☜
Patronage Solicited.
Somerset, Pa., May 28.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—One No. 2 Egg Stove. Used but three weeks. Apply to "HERALD OFFICE."

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 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 1st, 1872.

WALL PAPER.
SPRING, 1873.

Kitchen, Chamber, Dining, Hall, Library, Sitting, Parlor, Church, Ceiling,
Glazed, Tinted, Damask, Gilt, Panel, Column, Embossed, Varnished, Oiled.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Liberal discount to the trade. march26

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
Of all kinds; also,
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

MINERAL POINT
PLANING MILL.
A. Growall & Son.
We are now prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Manufacturing of building material.
FLOORING,
MOULDING,
WEATHER BOARDING
SASH AND DOORS
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,
In short anything generally used in house building. All orders promptly filled. mar26

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.

NEW CARPETS.
A very large Stock
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
LOW PRICED CARPETS,
Of every kind,
Wholesale and Retail.
Henry McCallum,
51 Fifth Avenue,
(Near Wood Street,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
apr25

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.

WANTED.—
25 good men to get out Staves. Steady employment and fair wages. Apply immediately at the office of the P. & H. C. C. & I. Co., Ursina, Pa.
may 28

Miscellaneous.

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.
GIFT ENTERPRISE
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; $500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 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, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. 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.
1⅛	1 ..2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 8 in	4 Panel	$2 20
1⅛	1 ..2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in	"	2 40
1⅛	1 ..2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 4 in	"	2 75
1⅛	1 ..2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 8 in	"	2 90
"	..2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 10 in	"	2 90
"	..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 10
"	..2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 10 in	"	3 35
"	..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 6 in	"	3 40
"	..2 ft 10 in x 6 ft 8 in	"	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	"	4 00

1 in. Batten door, $1 75 to $2.
5 panel clear O. G. doors, add 10c.

4 Panel O. G. Mould Doors.
SECOND QUALITY.

2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in	1⅜		$2 90
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, 55 cts. less.

Plain Rail Sash.

Size of Glass.	Thickness.	Price per Window.	Number of Lights.	Size of Window.
8 x 10	1 in	350	12	2 ft ¾ x 3 ft 9½
8 x 10	1⅜	55	12	2 ft 4 x 3 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	1¾	70	12	2 ft 11½ x 4 ft 6½
10 x 14	1¾	75	12	2 ft 10½ x 5 ft 2½
10 x 15	1¾	80	12	2 ft 10½ x 5 ft 6½
10 x 16	1¾	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	1¾	900	4	2 ft 6 in