Conditions Which Affect the Quality of Hay.

A valuable paper by Dr. Vœlcker, on the changes which take place in hay while in the field and in the rick, was published some time ago in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and treating, as it did, of a seasonable subject, we take the opportunity to lay before our readers some of the conclusions arrived at by the learned professor. Dr. Vœlcker states that if grass or clover could be converted into hay without undergoing any change in composition, the hay would be quite as valuable as the green plant from which it is obtained. This result is obtained when the drying process takes place with such rapidity that the cut grass loses hardly anything except water; but in ordinary farm practice there is always more or less waste in the feeding substance of hay in consequence of exposure to unsettled weather, bad management in the field, and subsequent heating in the rick, and to mistakes in cutting the produce either too early or too late in the season. He considers it, however, scarcely worth while to seriously entertain suggestions for drying grass by artificial heat or dry currents of air, or the combined action of those agents—at least with regard to haymaking on a large scale, and in ordinary farm practice.

With reference to the effect of unpropitious weather during the haymaking season, Dr. Vœlcker states that rain may fall for days on newly cut grass without serious injury to it, provided the grass is left untouched; but that when it is repeatedly turned, causing the crop to become more or less bruised, rain washes out the gum, sugar, and other soluble matters, and causes fermentation, which leads to further loss. For this reason, recently cut grass should not be turned in showery weather more than is absolutely necessary; and in all circumsumstances the crop should be handled as lightly as possible, so as to avoid bruising the plants. In order to subject the value of hay which had been damaged in the field by rain to a practical test, some experiments were made in feeding sheep with clover hay made in wet weather, and which had also lain long on the ground before it was carted and stacked. Experiments previously made by Messrs. Dawes and Gilbert had shown that sheep fed on well made hay alone increased in weight; but in the course of Dr. Vœlcker's experiments with bad hay, the animals lost weight.—The experiments were continued for more than three months. The result shows the folly of expecting that cattle or sheep which are fed on damaged hay will improve; and it also proves that hay can be deteriorated by rain, long keeping, and frequent turnings in the field to such an extent that any amount which sheep can consume is barely sufficient to maintain their original weight, while, with an ordinary allowance of such hay, 1½ lbs. or 2 lbs. per day, the loss of weight is considerable. With respect to loss by bad management in the field, and subsequent fermentation in the rick, Dr. Vœlcker adverts to the folly of spending labor in turning hay on overcast days, when a dew-point hydrometer shows the air to be saturated with moisture, and he states that in such a condition of the atmosphere it is not only useless, but positively injurious, to knock about half-made hay, as such treatment tends to bruise it, and to render it more liable to be injured by the rain of which the hydrometer had given previous warning. Badly made hay also loses subsequently in the rick both in weight and quality. In explanation of this, Dr. Vœlcker says that "hay, whether produced from clover or natural grass, contains a good deal of ready formed sugar, or soluble organic matter having an analogous composition, and readily convertible under the influence of ferments, first into sugar, and afterwards into alcohol and carbonic acid. These constituents are essential elements in all liquids and moist substances capable of entering into fermentation. No less essential are albumen, gluten, and other nitrogenous compounds. Some of the nitrogenous matter in hay occurs in a soluble, some in a condition insoluble in water. Soluble albumen and all albuminous compounds, exposed for a short time to air and moisture, are readily transformed into ferments—that is to say agents which play the same part as yeast in setting up fermentation in sugary compounds. It appears that when a vegetable juice ferments, the admission of air is necessary to the commencement of the change which then goes on, even if the air be afterwards excluded.—Ferments almost invariably contain the germs of minute fungi, which become rapidly developed and multiplied in the measure in which the fermentation proceeds. Albuminous compounds that have been exposed for a short time to the influence of the air, as in ordinary ferments, are only capable of acting as inducers of fermentation when in a state of decomposition. This explains satisfactorily why hay that has been subject to excessive fermentation generally is very innutritious, such a great loss of flesh-forming as well as sugary constituents being implied by fermentation." Dr. Vœlcker does not object to a slight degree of fermentation in the hay stack, as certain peculiar aromatic principles are thus generated, which render hay more palatable, and, perhaps more nutritious. It is when hay looses the green color and becomes brown that it is in danger of deterioration from the loss of feeding matter, as such hay contains scarcely any sugar, but a considerable amount of acetic acid, which is produced at the expense of the sugar present in unfermented, or only slightly fermented, hay. "Highly fermented hay, which has passed through the acetous fermentation, on prolonged keeping in the rack, undergoes a slow combustion, in consequence of which compounds like those present in peat are formed, and much valuable feeding matter is entirely resolved into gaseous products." Brown hay is preferred in some parts of England for draught horses, from an opinion that because it is more consolidated in consequence of heating, it is therefore more nutritious, and it is almost impossible to convince people who entertain this opinion that overheated hay is the reverse of being nutritious; in fact, that it is positively injurious. It is very apt to lead to broken wind and other diseases of a kindred nature.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

Black Teeth in Hogs.

Is it best to remove them? Black teeth in hogs' jaws seem to be diseased or partially rotten, and to act in some way or other just as injuriously upon the hog's appetite and health as the *toothache* does upon the human body. Whether the black teeth in a hog's jaw ache and render him feverish and fretful, and disposed to lose his appetite and his flesh, and get poor and stay poor, I am not prepared to say, but as toothache has a strong tendency to produce this result in man, it is fair to presume that such teeth in hogs and other domestic animals that they do in man. We would advise you to remove them. This is the best and perhaps the only cure for black tooth disease in hogs. And it is surely not any more "cruel" to have such teeth extracted from or knocked out of a hog's jaw, than it is to have our own or our children's rotten or aching teeth pulled out of their heads by a regular dentist, or by any other person who can do it for us.

Bob-tailed Horse.

We had a good deal of trouble with our horse last Summer. He was a bob-toiled horse, and it seemd to annoy him so much that he couldn't reach the flies which fattened on his ribs, that it occurred to us to fix him up a kind of an artificial tail to relieve the situation, as it were. So we procured three feet of half-inch rope, unravelled about eighteen inches of it and spliced the other end to the horses tail. This would have enabled him to switch a fly off his nose as soon as he had acquired a little practice. But our Irishman seeing the rope, and not understanding our motive precisely, concluded we were trying experiments with some new kind of hitching strap to be used in the rear, and so he tied the horse to the stall that night by his artificial continuation. By morning the feed box was kicked to kindling wood, and the horse was standing on three legs, with the other leg caught in the hay rack, while he chewed up four boards in the side of the stable in front of him. Then we bought him another rope-tail, and explained the theory to our man. But the tail bothered the hostler so much when currying the horse that he tied half a brick to it to keep it still. The consequence was that the horse in a moment of excitement, jerked the brick around and mashed in the Irishman's nose, and he sued us, and we spent two hundred dollars trying to settle the case. Then we bought a bunch of horse hair, and spliced that on very neatly. When our new man came he began to curry that tail, and it came off in his hands. He thought it indicated a diseased condition of the horse, and gave him a huge dose of some dind of patent powder to improve the animal's health, and in half an hour the horse had convulsions, during which he kicked down the stable door, battered the stall into splinters, hammered four more boards out of the partition, dislocated his off hind leg, and died in frightful agony. Now we have a horse with a long tail, and when we see a peddlar coming with horse medicine, we send a dog out to interview him, and bombard him from the front window with a shot gun.

How Generel Gordon Saved General Sheridan's Life.

In Georgia I heard an incident in connection with Lieutenant General Sheridan, which little Phil will read with some surprise, and lay down the paper with some grateful feeling toward the gallant soldier who saved his life. The night previous to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, General John B. Gordon, who commanded Stonewall Jackson's old corps, General Fitzhugh Lee commanding the cavalry, and General Longstreet held a consultation with General R. E. Lee. At this consultation it was agreed that General Gordon should try the Federal strength on the following day. Sheridan was in command opposite Gordon.

In accordance with the programme, Gordon made his demonstration the next day and was met by Sheridan's cavalry, which he gallantly repulsed, but finding Sheridan well supported by large numbers of infantry, fell back and sent this intelligence to General R. E. Lee. Upon its receipt General Lee ordered the firing to cease and displayed the white flag, under which the surrender was subsequently made. During the cessation of hostilities and while Generals Grant and Lee were in consultation, General Sheridan with a large retinue of officers and men—about one hundred in all—was seen approacing General Gordon's lines. Of course this cavalcade, as it came dashing across the plain, challenged the attention of Gordon's entire force.—Chancing to turn his head General Gordon saw a long, lank Mississippian, within a few yards of him, deliberately training his cocked rifle on the approaching horsemen.

Gordan dashed at the marksman and rode him down, with an explanation more emphatic than refined.—"What do you mean, sir?" thundered the irate Gordon; "don't you know firing has ceased by my order?" "I know, Gineral," replied Mississippi, as he gathered himself up, "but I thought it were a ridgement accomin again us, and just sighted that short-legged felier thar, and if you hadn't come up I'd a fetched him from where he sot, and he's been a powerful heap of good to the Yanks."

That man was one of the best shots in the division, and never failed to kill his object when deliberate aim was had. Gordon turned to meet Sheridan, and Buchanan Read's hero has never known how near his life came to going out with the rebellion. General Gordon is now United States Senator from Georgia.

Brought Back to Life.

A curious story of the bringing to life of a man who had committed suicide by hanging at Val-de-Grace, Canton, Friburg, is told by the *Confedere*. On the first diagnosis the doctors affirmed that asphyxta was complete; the body gave not the slightest sign of life, it being blue and rigid. One of the physicians present, however, would not leave the corpse without making a final experiment on it. He uncovered the breast, and attempted for some time to induce respiration by artificial means, but without result. He then applied the pole of an electric battery to the passage of the pneumo-gastric nerves, and caused a strong current to pass at intervals of four seconds. Almost immediately feeble signs of respiration reappeard. Five minutes afterwards the radical pulse and the cardiac pulse again became perceptible. The epiglotis was tumified, and it was necessary to pull the tongue out of the mouth by means of a pair of pincers in order to render the respiration freer. A few ounces of blood were then drawn from the mediocephalic vein. The dilated pupils contracted gradually, and the signs of life became more and more manifest. The patient was then able to swallow a small quantity of alchohol. Finally a slight muscular contraction was perceptible without the intervention of electricity; the sensibility of the cornea reappeared; then the feet became warm again, and soon after the regular pulsations of the carotic arteries were easily perceptible.

A Mahometan Funeral.

An accident has recently carried off to Aljannet, the Mahometan paradise, Hollil Pasha, late grand master of the Artillery at Constantinople. The funeral of this man was a striking sight. The Stamboul journals describe it at length, telling how the people crowded to see the coffin, and how they vied with each other in putting a shoulder under it on its way to the tomb. In this and many other points there is much that is worth understanding about the deaths and burials among Mussulman races. When a believer is dying, a reader of the Koran recites the two creeds, while sherbet and honey are poured down the sufferer's throat to facilitate the exit of the soul. When the last breath is drawn the body is wrapped up in a sheet upon which passages of the Koran have been written. Placed in a rude painted box, the deceased is afterwards carried to a burial ground with hot haste, because the soul cannot fairly quit the body until the latter is placed in earth. Accordingly it is considered a good deed to help the bier along; and one after another the ass-driver lays aside his stick, and the idler takes his pipe from his mouth, to run and lend a charitable shoulder to the dead man. Thus perpetually relieved, his friends get him at last to the kanat, a little tent pitched near the tomb. Here camphor is rubbed on the parts of the body which touch the earth in prayer. The corps having been laid in the grave with its face towards Mecca, each person takes up a little earth and gently drops it on the dead man, repeating, "We created you of earth, and return you to earth; and we shall raise you out of the earth on the Resurrection day." Alms have been destributedt, he grave is closed with stones and earth, care being taken to leave a litttle air passage, through which the deceased can hear the sighs of his friends coming to bewail him. These things faithfully performed the defunct is left alone.

What happens next to the lonely relic is in some respects a matter of dispute. It is not quite settled among the doctors of Islam whether the body has a separate revivification. Emb Sina, one authority, thinks not; but the words of the Koran seem to teach the majority that the body itself will rise again. Mahomet expressly declares that when the rest of the frame has decayed, the little bone at the bottom of the spine, called *el-ajb*, will never perish, but form a nucleus, from which the power of Allah will reconstruct the individual. This point, and the question whether good Moslem will go strait to heaven, are disputed; we must, therefore speak by preferance of what is accepted. It is held then that after friends are gone from the grave the "Angel of Earth" gives notice to Monkiar and Nakiar, and those two judges summon the dead man and catechise him in the faith. If he passes the examination well, the body has immediate peace; if he passes badly, his miserable corpse is beaten till its cries are heard by all except mortal men. Moreover his sins become reptiles and sting him—in short the bad man has an evil time of it. The "good "man's soul is," gently lead into *al-berzkah*—the Mahometan purgatory. Those who have died for Islam go straight into the corps of paradise-birds till such time as the final judgement shall arrive. When this dread event shall take place is a secret, but Mohamet mentions no less than seventeen signs of it. The great day having arrived, Israsil will sound the trumpet four times. The first blast shall bring earth and sky together, the second will annihilate all mortal life, the third will announce the judgment, the fourth will drive all souls to the tribunal. Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Jesus will decline to intercede for "suffering humanity," and only Mohamet will manifest the courage. The soul and the body of man will mutually access each other; the soul will say "punish the body which sinned through its senses;" the body say, "Punish my soul, without which I was innocent dust." Allah will punish or reward according to the mighty scales of Gabriel. Good deeds done in Mecca will count ninefold and the virtues of the poor threefold; and if the angels of the balance only say of anybody, "Lord, there exceedeth of merit in this man's account the size of a red nut," then he will be admitted into Paradise. The godly will take the certificate of their deserts in the right hand with great joy—the wicked will receive their sentence with the left hand, and cry in despair, "Would Heaven we were dust!"

The true believer, after judgment, having crossed at Syrat, "the bridge that is finer than a hair and sharper than a sword," he will reach the pool outside of Heavan rippling with milk-white water, which "quenches all thurst." Arrived in Paradise, there is no more trouble; whatever is wished for grows spontaneously on the Divine tree "Toba," a branch of which overhangs the abode of the believer. Fruits, silken robes, swift horses, exquisit food—whatever is desired will be instantly produced from the Toba tree but the chief delight will be the society of these celestial nymphs, the *Hur-al-ayoum* or "Houris"—so called from their ravishing black eyes. These are not mere odalisques; they are beings of a purity and modesty equal to their affectionate disposition, made of musk, not earth, free from all that mars love in this world, and dwelling in pavilions of hollow pearls. Innumerable rivers, flowing with all kinds of delicious wine and hydromel, irrigate this unseen region of Paradise. Such is Al-jannat, whither it is to be hoped, Halil Pasha is gone. The fatalism of El Islam, and these its conductive promises, taken together, have rendered the Oriental comparatively indifferent to life; while not to know what makes the Mohametan so resigned at the last hour is to be ignorant of the ways of a sixth of earth's inhabitants.

Keeping Butter.

I keep my milk in a cemented cellar, and endeavor by ventilating it well to keep the temperature at about 62°, that being, as I understand, the best for making cream rise. I propose to keep the butter that I make now until next fall. Can I keep it sweet in this same cellar, at 62°, or will it be too warm for it? Nothing but milk and butter in the cellar—butter in stone jars and oak tubs. If you think it won't keep, how would it do to dig a hole in the cellar, brick it up tight, and put the butter in?—J. A. C. *Wrterloo, Wis.* [Much depends on the perfection of the butter-making as well as on the temperature of the apartment, for the best keeping of butter. Cellars vary much in temperature according to their depth and exposure to the air above, but it is common to find them in summer at a lower temperature than 60° Fah. Butter jars placed upon the cellar bottom, usually keep well in such cellars, or a little below 60°. A cooler place would however be better; and as all cellars should be divided into apartments by means of eight inch brick partitions, for the different purposes for which they are intended, it would be well to have a small room, kept cool by ice, for butter and other articles, taking care that those other articles have no bad odor. A mass of ice carried in each day, would answer the purpose, the quantity required being regulated by the thermometor, and the greater the quantity melted each day, the greater the degree of cold. We have no definite statements of experiments at hand, on the influence of temperature on the keeping of butter; and if our correspondent will provide an appartment as suggested, or make the brick vault he proposes (avoiding all mustiness), he may save something by keeping a part of his butter in one place and a part in the other. We shall be glad to hear from our butter-making readers on this subject.—*Country Gentleman.*

How a Patient was Lost—A Case of Amaurosis.

A foreign scientific perodical relates this suggestive story:

Some time ago a lady called upon a celebrated oculist in order to consult him on account of her eyes, complaining that their power of vision had of late considerably diminished. At a glance the doctor saw that she was a lady of rank and wealth. He looked at her eyes, shook his head, and thought the treatmemt would require much more time, as there was reason to fear amaurosis in her case. He must advise her, first of all, that as she had informed him she was residing a considerable distance in the country, she must move into the city at once, and thus enable him to see her frequently; if possible, daily.

The lady then rented an elegant mansion, removed into the city, and the physician was punctual in his attendance. He prescribed this and that, and thus days ran into weeks, and weeks into months. The cure however, was still coming; the physician tried to console her.

One day the patient hit upon a curious scheme, and she waited not long to carry it into effect. She procured for herself a very old and poor attire, put a hood of tremendous size upon her head, took an old umbrella and a market basket in her hand, and in these habiiities she visited her physician, selecting for the purpose a very rainy day. She had so well succeeded in distorting and disguising herself that the eyes even of a lover could scarcely have recognized her. She was compelled to wait a long time in the ante-room of her physician, with many others who, like herself were seeking relief. At last her turn came.

"Well my good woman what have you to complain of?"

"Very bad eyes, doctor," she answered.

He took her to the light and looked into her eyes, but failed to recognize his patient. Shruging his shoulders, he said:

"Your eyes are well enough."

"Well!" she said.

"Yes; I know what I am saying."

"But I have been told that I was getting the a—a—a—I forget how its called."

"Amaurosis?"

—"Yes; that's it, doctor."

"Don't let them make you believe any such nonsense. Your eyes are a little weak, but that is all. Your physician is an ass!"

"An—!"

"Yes; an ass! tell him bodily that I say so."

The lady now arose and in her customary voice said: "Sir; you are my physician; do you not know me?"

The face the sage counsellor made is easier to immagine than describe.

"Gracious, madam!" he commenced to stammer an apology; but the lady would not listen to him, and indignantly left him. She never saw the gentleman any more.

The Pleasures of Shark-Fishing.

In a late number of an English magazine we find the following account of a morning's shark-fishing, which will probably commend it to some in this latitude, who may be fond of this sport:

I had gone out as usual, and having hooked, and, as I thought, tired out a fellow about six feet long, I hauled my canoe up to him, and standing up, drove the lance deep in his back. Giving a furious lash with his tail he started off again, the sudden jerk pitching me overhead and capsizing my frail bark. I was about a mile from the nearest cay, and try all I could, I could not succeed in righting my canoe. I, however, got my knife out, and managed to cut away the line, and having picked up my paddle, I got astride the keel of the dug-out, and endeavored to paddle her to the nearest cay, and at the same time keeping a jolly sharp look out for fins. Presently I saw a couple, and it was evident that the owners were coming to see if anything in their way was to be picked up. My readers may imagine that the predicament I was in was very far from an agreeble one. The bottom of the canoe was almost flush with water; it was impossible to keep my feet out of the water and retain my seat; the sea breeze was waking, and the hungry breakfast-hunting sharks were cruising round me, only waiting for courage to make a dash and an end of me at the same time, while all I could do was splash as much as I possibly could by beating the water with the paddle to deter them. Fortunately the shark is as cowardly as he is ferocious, and these friends of mine were no exception to the rule. After swimming round and round for some time they separated, and took up positions one on each side, keeping about four or five yards off, sometimes sheering a little nearer, sometimes a little farther from me. The breeze was now waxing strong; but, providentially, the water continued smoothe, so that I could watch their every manœuvre. So I let the canoe drive before it, knowing my only chance lay in the possibility of being seen from the "Imaum," or the signalman at the Commodore's house. Nearly an hour had passed and my arms and back had become almost tired out, when, to my intense joy, I saw a man-of-wars cutter coming round Port Royal point. All fatigue was forgotten and I redoubled my splashing; but my infernal escort still continued in attendance. All at once the one on my right hand turned right slap for me, and came with a rush as if determined to finish the affair. Instinctively I threw myself flat on my face along the bottom, and almost instantly felt the brute rasp his back against the canoe as he passed under her. For the moment I hardly knew if I was safe or not. I had let go my paddle, and it had floated out of my reach, so that I was perfectly powerless either to keep them off by beating the water or to propel the canoe towards the now fast approaching boat. With an intense feeling of dread I turned my eyes over to my port hand, where I fully expected to find both my antagonists, and from whence I anticipated in all probability, a second and final charge; but I could scarcely believe my eyes or credit my senses—*No sign of a shark was there.* I gazed all round, and at last in the distance, I saw the terrible triangular fin edidently receding from me. Whether disgusted at my right hand enemy's abortive attempt, or if they scented something more easily got at, I know not; but I saw no more of them, and in a few moments I was safe on board the cutter.

Depth of the Atlantic Ocean.

The main theater of sounding opperations has been the Atlantic Ocean, which from its relation to the leading commercial nations, and for inter-continental telegraphic purposes, has been more carefully surveyed than any other body of water. Open from pole to pole, participating in all conditions of climate, communicating freely with other seas, and covering thirty millions square miles it is believed to represent general oceanic conditions, and to contain depths nearly, if not quite, as great as the other ocean basins of the world, although but little is known, it is true, in this respect, of the Indian, Antarctic and Pacific Seas. The general result of its soundings would indicate that the average depth of the Atlantic bed is not much more than twelve thousand feet, and there seem to be a few depressions deeper than fifteen or twenty thousand feet, a little more than the height of Mount Blanc.—Dr. Thompson sums up the general results of the Atlantic soundings as follows: "In the Artic sea there is deep water, reaching to nine thousand feet to the west and southwest of Spitzbergen. Extending from the coast of Norway, and including Iceland, Faroe Islands, Shetland and Orkney, Great Britain and Ireland, and the bed of the North sea to the coast of France, there is a wide plateau, on which the depth rarely reaches three thousand feet; but to the west of Iceland and communicating doubtless with the deep water in the Spitzbergen sea, a trough five hundred miles wide, and, in some places, nearly twelve thousand feet deep, curious along the east coast of Greenland. This is the path of one of the great Arctic return-currents.—After sloping gradually to a depth of ten thousand feet to the westward of the coast of Ireland in latitude 52°, the bottom suddenly dips to ten thousand feet at the rate of about fifteen to nineteen feet in the one hundred; and from this point to within about two hundred miles of the coast of Newfoundland, when it begins to shoal again there is a vast undulating submarine plain, averaging about twelve thousand feet in depth below the surface—the 'telegraph plateau.'

A valley about five hundred miles wide, and with a mean depth of fifteen thousand feet, stretches from off the south-vest coast of Ireland, along the coast of Europe, dipping into the Bay of Biscay, past the Strajt of Gibralter, and along the west coast of Africa. Opposite the Cape Deverd Islands, it seems to merge into a slightly deeper trought which occupies the axis of the South Atlantic, and passes into the Antarctic Seas. A nearly similar valley curves around the coast of North America, about twelve thousand feet in depth, off Newfoundland and Labrador, and becoming considerably deeper to the southward, where i follows the outline of the coast of the States, and the Bahamas and Windward Islands, and finally joins the central trough of the South Atlantic on the coast of Brazil, with a depth of fifteen thousand feet."—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

Some Pets.

Every flower lover appreciates the little pets that nestle under cover and protection of the greater plants and are overlooked by those who only seek for brilliant color. Among the bashful little babes of the garden my eye always looks after the *Gilia tricolor*. It is fragile and delicate, and yet with a consciousness of inerent merit, it lifts its eye directly to the sun. It meets your gaze not like the drooping violet, but with a bright outlook, as if waiting for its admirers. It grows about six or eight inches high and does best in a mass. Its shades of color are all refined and quiet, and its fragrance peculiarly unique. It has its perfume a power (belonging to only a few plants) of giving to the brain the sensation of rest. In the fall of the year, when almost every other plant has succumbed to the frost, your *Gilia* still endures and greets you brightly till the snow covers it from sight.

A second pet with me is the old-fashioned free-flowering hardy sweet alyssum. It makes no pretense, but persistently does all that is possible to make your quiet walks cheerful. Its place is along the border close to your feet, and there it greets you with no stint of the most delicate perfume.

For the daisy I have no taste—a pet flower should be sweet as well as pretty; so we will pass on to the mignonette, and all the world knows its charm. But we will sit down by it and inhale its balm.

THERE were thirty-five millions of passengers carried on the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches in this State during the past year. The number who lost their lives by accident out of all these millions was just thirty-three or less than one in a million. There are but few railroads in the world that could show a better record for security to the traveling public.

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Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's.

A Good Assortment of Notions and Groceries at A. W. Knepper's.

CAPERTON'S
Dining Rooms,
No. 60 Market Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Tables furnished with the best the market affords, in its season.
Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. may28

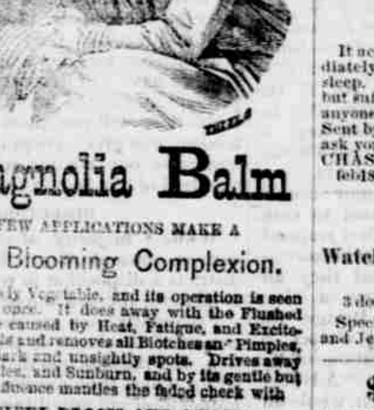
Torrey's Patent Arctic
Ice Cream Freezer.
Newest and Best.

Warranted to Freeze Cream in 4 Minutes.

Having been appointed wholesale Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Freezer in this vicinity, I am prepared to supply the trade AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Call and examine before buying any other.

W. A. McCLURG,
63 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agent for Howe's Standard Scales. may28

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.

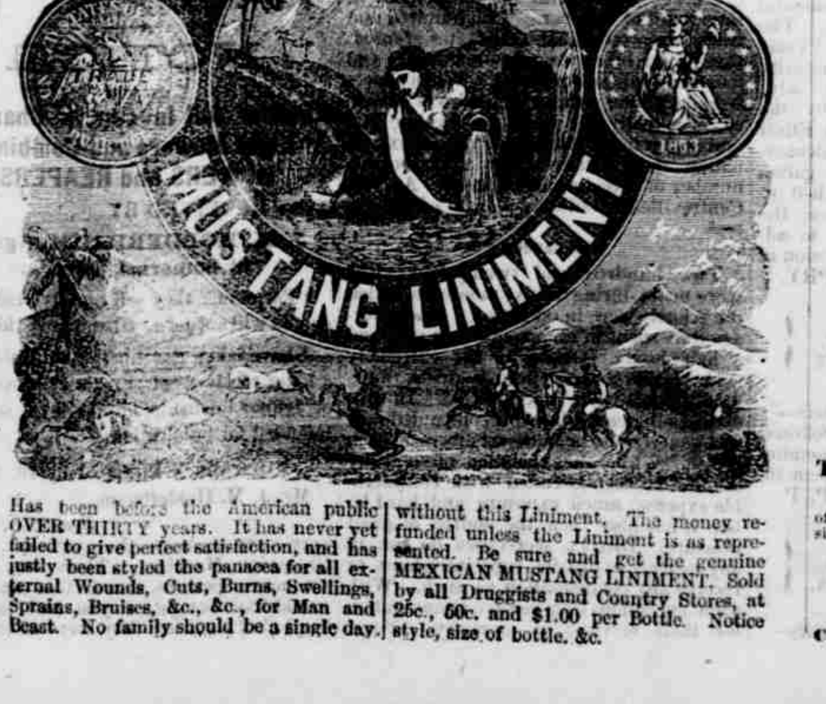
GAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A
Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.



Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Miscellaneous.

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.
1¼ in.	2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 8 in.	4 Panel	$2 20
1¼ i	2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in.	"	2 40
1⅜ i	2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 4 in.	"	2 75
1¼ i	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 15
"	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. Batton door, $1 75 to $2.
5 panel clear O. G. doors, add 15c.

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

Size.		Thickness.	Price.
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, 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 in x 3 ft 10
9 x 12	1⅜	70	12	2 ft 7½ in x 4 ft 6½
9 x 14	1⅜	75	12	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 2½
9 x 15	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 6½
9 x 16	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 10½
10 x 12	1⅜	75	12	2 ft 10½ in x 4 ft 6½
10 x 14	1⅜	75	12	2 ft 10½ in x 5 ft 2½
10 x 15	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 10½ in x 5 ft 6½
10 x 16	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 10½ in 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 26	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 6½
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 20	4	1 ft 7½ in x 6 ft 6½
14 x 26	1⅜	1 15	4	2 ft 10 in x 4 ft 11
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 20	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—4 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 Bui'gs.	Box Frames Mould' Caps, Frame Bui'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 each. Frames for inside doors, $1 75 to $2 each.
9x12	2 00	2 70	2 05	2 55	
9x14	2 20	3 00	2 10	2 60	
9x15	2 25	3 25	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 00	2 20	2 70	
12x15	2 45	3 25	2 30	2 80	
10x16	2 55	3 50	2 35	2 85	
10x24	2 00	2 75	2 05	2 55	
12x26	2 25	3 00	2 05	2 60	
12x28	2 25	3 15	2 10	2 60	
12x30	2 35	3 25	2 10	2 65	
12x32	2 40	3 50	2 15	2 65	
12x34	2 65	3 70	2 20	2 70	
12x36	2 75	3 80	2 25	2 75	
13x24	2 00	2 75	2 05	2 55	
13x26	2 25	3 00	2 05	2 55	
13x28	2 25	3 15	2 10	2 60	
13x30	2 35	3 25	2 15	2 65	
13x32	2 40	3 50	2 15	2 70	
13x34	2 65	3 70	2 30	2 80	
13x36	2 75	3 80	2 35	2 85	
14x26	2 20	3 00	2 10	2 60	
14x28	2 35	3 00	2 20	2 70	
14x30	2 45	3 25	2 30	2 80	
14x32	2 55	3 50	2 35	2 85	
14x34	2 65	3 70	2 35	2 85	
14x36	2 75	3 80	2 35	2 85	
15x32	2 55	3 50	2 35	2 85	
15x34	2 75	3 75	2 35	2 85	
15x36	2 90	3 85	2 55	2 85	

All Shutters 1⅜ inches thick.

The above frames are for check rail or plain Sash, and have outsides, insides, and parting Beads, complete. No additional price.

Circle Mould Doors, $7 to $9 each. Front doors in pairs, heavy mould. Sash and Vestibule doors, every size.

Segment and circle Frames and Shutters made to order below prices which they can be had for elsewhere.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SHINGLES,
FROM OUR MILLS, MICHIGAN.

A 1, 18 in sawed ⅜ in xxx $6 25
A 1, 18 in sawed 5 to 2 inch xxx 6 50
A 1, 16 in sawed 5 75
No. 2, 18 in sawed, extra 5 75
No. 2, 16 in sawed, extra 4 50

Extra 16 and 18 inch shaved shingles on hand.
Best 18 inch joint oak shingles $5 75.

The Shingle trade we claim as a specialty, and offer inducements to the trade. Our Shingles are manufactured out of the best of Pine, and are very broad, and warranted perfect.

MOULDINGS.
DRY AND SMOOTHLY FINISHED.

Quarter round or Floor Slips, per foot, lineal. ½ ct
Sash Beads, 1 inch or less .... ¾ ct
1¼ inch Back Band .... 1 ct
1½ inch Window Beads and Bracket Mould .... 1¼ ct
1½ inch Bed Mould and Bracket .... 1¼ ct
2 inch Back Band, Base and Bed .... 1½ ct
2¼ inch Base and Door Mould .... 2 ct
3 inch Band Base and Crown .... 2½ ct
3½ inch Band, Base and Crown .... 3 ct
4 inch Band, Crown and Window Sill .... 3 ct
5 inch Crown and Door Threshold .... 4 ct
6 inch Band, Finish .... 5 ct

O. G. Casing same prices as to width.
MELLON BROTHERS,
19th Ward, Pittsburgh,
Allegheny Co., Pa.
apr16

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. B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.
feb18

D. P. HOYLE,
Dealer in fine
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks & Silverware,
85 FIFTH AVENUE,
3 doors above Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to repairing of Watches and Jewelry, at lowest rates. may7

$72 00 Each Week.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. may14

New Advertisements.

GARRETT
Lumber Company,
GARRETT,
Somerset Co., Pa.,
Earnest, Delp Camp, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, OAK AND HEMLOCK LUMBER.

SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES AND PLASTERING LATH.

Building Lumber

"Cut to a bill" at short notice.
mar26'73

Boots
and
Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Leather and Shoe Findings.

J. H. Zimmerman

Takes pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Somerset and vicinity to the fact that he has opened a store on the North East corner of the Diamond, where there will always be kept on hand a complete assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of Eastern and home manufacture, a large and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

And a great variety of

Leather and Shoe Findings

Of all kinds.

There is also attached to the store a

CUSTOM-MADE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,

With N. B. SNYDER as cutter and fitter, which alone is a sufficient guarantee that all work made up in the shop will not only fit the feet of customers but that only the best material will be used and the

Best Workmen

Will be employed. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.
sep. 6, '71.

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS.
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.
apr23

ISIDORE COBLENS,

Broker in Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Notes, and Stocks. No. 58½ Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. may28

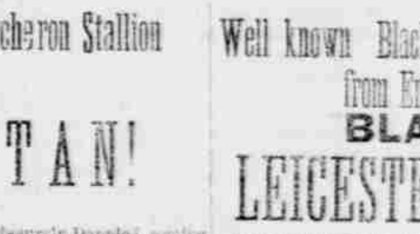
New Advertisements.

NEW CARPETS.
A very large Sto[ck]
IMPORTED AND DOMESTI[C]
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, &c.
LOW PRICED CARPE[TS]
Of every kind.
Wholesale and Retai[l]
Henry McCallum
51 Fifth Avenue,
(Next Wood Street)
PITTSBURGH, PA
apr23

SOL UHL,
WITH
A. H. Franciscus & C[o.]
COTTON YARNS, BATTS, ...
Twine and Rope[s]
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, ...
Wooden and Willow Ware, &[c.]
CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, ...
513 Market Street and ...
Philadelphia.
June 10-1t.

WANTED.
Agents! Agent[s]
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine ... and adjoining counties ... consignment.
Aghnts Require no Ca[pital]
We accept notes ... of loss on the ... own expense, ... count.
We Sell Machines on ...
For notes ... lease machines ... month.
One-half Commissi[on]
Paid in cash, ... of sale. Agents ... notes and leases ... their money.
Wagons Furnished
Free of charge.
We offer most liberal terms ... able men.
Bond required ... Apply to or address
WM. SUMNER & Co.
140 Wood Str[eet]
PITTSBURGH, Pa
june25

STALLIONS, 1873
AT
"HIGHLAND FARM"
2 Miles North of Somerset, Pa



Pure Blood Percheron Stallion
SULTAN!

Is a dark Iron Grey, Obscurely Dappled, coming 4 years old, 16½ hands high and will weigh when matured, about 1900 pounds. Head short, with great width between the eyes, which are large and expressive; powerful neck, chest wide and capacious, quarters very broad, and the body well ribbed up; Legs broad and muscular, and noticeably short from knee to fetlock; mane and tail long and heavy, hair of fine texture, showing that he is a descendant of Arabian blood. The muscles and sinues feel like bundles of wire, with splendid action and the best of temper.—Farmers need only to see him to be convinced that he is just what they need to breed from.

Terms $25, Insurance.

Well known Black horse Im[ported] from England
BLACK
LEICESTERSHI[RE]

Stands 17 hands high, ... perfection as a Draft Horse, ... need be said as he has already ... tion second to none ... est perfection, as shown ... bition, in Somerset. Colts ... old have been sold at $... has a filly 1 year old in June, ... to take less than $2... offer of $... for his premium ... ling. A number of his colts ... from Westmoreland ... $... has been paid, and ... another.

Terms $25, Insura[nce.]

Also, the Hambletonian Stallion
ALHAMBRA!

A Mahogany Bay, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1150 lbs. Foaled May 24, 18..., ... dam by Frank Pierce, he by Long Island Black Hawk; he by Andrew Jackson, ... Imported Grand Bashaw Arabian. Middletown by Rysdyke's Hambletonian, ... Eclipse, grand dam by Engineer Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino ... Middletown now stands in Orange County, New York, at $200, Insurance, ... Hambletonian, at $500. Middletown took first premium at State Fair, in 18..., ... Goshen, Orange Co., New York, over Volunteer, Iron Duke, and others, ... fat. ALHAMBRA took first premium at Johnstown fair last fall, being the ... kindness of temper, style and finish. Being so richly bred, a direct descendant ... not fail to make his mark as a sire of trotters, as he now shows, without any ... speed.

Terms $50 Insurance.

The Season commences April 1, and will continue throughout the Summer. ... times be found on my farm. Parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal ... money. Insurance due when mare is known to be with foal. Good pasturage ... at 50 cts. per week. Best care taken, but no accountability for accidents.

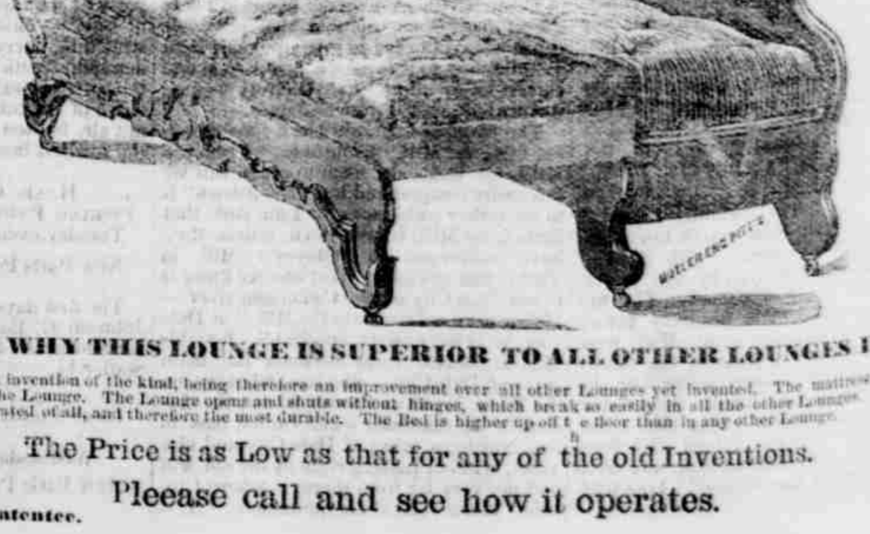
To my former patrons I return my warmest thanks for their support, feeling ... to our mutual benefit to improve the Horse Stock of Somerset County, which ... selection of Full-Blood Horses to breed from, in my estimation, is the only way ... ment can be made; consequently, large prices were paid for full-bloods ... ters at one-half to one-quarter less, for breeders, knowing that by breeding ... halves, and the cost of breeding to a full blood rather than a half, is a secondary ... known that half-bloods sell for about one-half more than quarters. I believe the day ... men of intelligence will breed to mongrels and scrubs.

In offering the services of my Horses to Breeders and Stock raisers of the county, I ... saying that I believe my horses are second to none in the State. The above horses ... to be appreciated. Parties loosing colts can breed the following season at half the usual ...

apr16to. PETER HEFFLEY.

The enterprise and *nerve* exhibited by Mr. Heffley far surpasses anything ... tempted by any other farmer in this community. To him is a very great ... the many stock raisers of this county indebted for the great improvement ... in our stock of horses. It is a fact evident to every one, that the advantages ... ing to thorough, full bred horses are immense. Certainly no one who has ... business will for a minute stand in his own way because of the difference ...

THE NEW IMPROVED BED LOUNGE.
Manufactured and Sold at HENRY BERGER'S Extensive Furniture Warehouse
NO. 88 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.



THE REASON WHY THIS LOUNGE IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LOUNGES INVENTED.

Because it is the latest invention of the kind, being therefore an improvement over all other Lounges yet invented. The mattress can be lifted off to clean the inside of the Lounge. The Lounge opens and shuts without hinges, which break so easily in all the other Lounges. The Lounge is the simplest and easiest operated of all, and therefore the most durable. The Bed is higher up off the floor than in any other Lounge.

The Price is as Low as that for any of the old Inventions.
Please call and see how it operates.

CHAS. STREIT, Patentee.