How to use Straw.

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

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

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

How English Beef is Fattened.

The Englishmen is proverbial in his quality and love for roast beef. No such roasts are found anywhere else in the world. The modus operandi of its best production is as follows; A pit dug generally about six feet deep and ten feet square, in which the animal to be fattened is lowered. It is then supplied with all the roots, hay, and meal it can digest, and furnished with the needful supply of water, as well as an abundant supply of straw for litter. The droppings are trampled under foot by the animal as he moves about in his narrow cell, and gradually by the accumulation, rises to a level with the surface of the ground. When the surface is thus reached he is ready for the knife and yields a rich juicy flesh besides many tons of the best manure packed into the pit.

One great trouble with the American beef is, that the animal gets too much exercise. Even our stall fed animals are allowed to roam too much. But the worst feature of all is the fact that nearly all the beef found in the markets of our great cities, is driven there on foot, and killed without rest or recuperation, and of course in a diseased state. The animals transported by rail are but little, if any better, as the motion of the cars even for a few hours is extremely weakening and debilitating on any animal heavy with fat. Perfect quiet and good ventilation are essential to good beef.

When a bullock is taken from its pasture and placed in the stall or pit, it continues to grow in bone and muscles, or red flesh, as well as to accumulate fat, and the fatty matter is now blended with the muscular as to make the latter tender, juicy and highly flavored.

In fattening, as a general thing American cattle move too much, and hogs too little. The hog needs more exercise than the bullock—or at least, the evil effect of driving is not so preceptible as in driving cattle. Kentucky hogs, driven across the mountains into Virginia, are said to be sweeter flesh and more highly flavored hams than corn-fed hogs fattened in Virginia.

Suggestions about Fencing.

Where it is needful to have permanent fences, as on lines, along lines, and around buildings, make them of durable materials. A common board fence, especially if it runs north and south, is not desirable; neither is a cobble stone wall as usually made. A worm fence of sound chestnut or cedar rails and stakes, provided the rails are of good size, will last from seventy-five to one hundred years. For a permanent, durable fence, the worm rail fence of the best timber, is really the best we can make unless good stones are procurable. We shall get through fencing with boards one of these days, when the price of lumber rises to the sum which the ratio of its increase for the last twenty-five years indicates will be its value twenty years hence. Chestnut for fencing can be grown as readily and cheaply as any timber, and a very few acres devoted to this culture would in twenty years, furnish material enough to fence a hundred and fifty acre farm. I knew a farmer in the central part of this State who started a magnificent chestnut forest, by first summer fallowing the field and then sowing the nuts broadcast in the fall and dragging them in. He had to watch the squirrels and cows, and boys, who stole them before they were sprouted; but the experiment succeeded and the ground was soon hidden by the young trees. After a few years the forest was thined, the trees taken out making hoop pools, and then the rest of the grove went rejoicing on its way to maturity.—*American Rural Home.*

Covill Counts His Shingles.

There are men who dispute what they do not understand. Mr. Covill is such a man. When he heard a carpenter say that there was so many shingles on the roof of his house because the roof contained so many square feet, Coville doubted the figures, and when the carpenter went away, he determined to test the matter by going up on the roof and counting them. He squeezed through the scuttle—Coville weighs two hundred—and then sat down on the roof, and worked his way carefully and deliberately toward the gutter. When he got part way down, he heard a sound between him and the shingles, and became aware that there was an interference, some way, in his further locomotion. He tried to turn over and crawl back, but the obstruction held him. Then he tried to move along a little, in hopes that the trouble would prove but temporary, but an increased sound convinced him that either a nail or a sliver had hold on his cloth, and that if he would save any of it he must use caution. His folks were in the house, but he could not make them hear, besides he didn't want to attract the attention of his neighbors. So he sat there until after dark and thought it would have been an excellent opportunity to have counted the shingles, but he neglected to use it. His mind appeared to run in other channels. He sat there an hour after dark, seeing no one he could notify of his position. Then he saw two boys approach the gate from the house, and reaching there stopped. It was light enough for him to see that one was his own son, and though he objected to having the other boy knowing of his misfortune, yet he had grown tired of holding on to the roof, and concluded he would bribe the strange boy into silence. With this arrangement mapped out, he took out his knife and threw it so it struck near to the boys and attract their attention. It struck nearer than he anticipated. In fact it struck so close as to hit the strange boy on the head and nearly brained him. As soon as he recovered his equilibrium, he turned on Coville's boy, who he was confident had attempted to kill him, and introduced some astonishment and bruises in the fact. Then he threw him down, and kicked him in the side, and banged him on the head, and drew him over into the gutter and pounded his legs, and then he hauled him back to the walk and knocked his head against the gate. And all the time the elder Coville sat on the roof and screamed for the police, but couldn't get away. And then Mrs. Coville dashed out with a broom, and contributed a few novel features to the affair at the gate, and one of the boarders dashed out with a double-barrelled gun, and hearing the cries from the roof, looked up and there espying a figure which was undoubtedly a burglar, drove a handful of shot into his legs. With a howl of agony Coville made a plunge to dodge the missiles, freed himself from the nail, lost his hold to the roof and went sailing down the shingles with awful violence, both legs spread out, his hair on end, and his hands making desperate but fruitless efforts to save himself. He tried to swear, but was so frightened that he lost his power of speech, and when he passed over the edge of the roof, with twenty feet of tin gutter hitched to him, the boarder gave him the contents of the other barrel, and then drove into the house to load up again. The unfortunate Coville stuck into a cherry tree, and thence bounded to the ground, where he was recognized, pick ed up by the assembled neighbors, and carried into the house. A new doctor is making good days' wages picking the shot out of Coville's legs. The boarder has gone into the country to spend the Summer, and the junior Coville, having sequestered a piece of brick in his handkerchief, is lying low for that other boy. He says that before the calm of another Sabbath rests on New England there will be another boy in Danbury who can't wear a cap.—*Danbury News.*

Carrier Pigeons.

Professor Wise will take a number of carrier pigeons with him in his balloon voyage across the Atlantic, and will send dispatches at intervals giving an account of his progress.—The *Graphic* gives this account of the birds. So much interest has been excited in regard to the trial trips of our carrier pigeons, and so many inquiries have been made in regard to them, that we restate a few of the facts about the birds. They are of the purest Antwerp type of birds, and were imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, of Rivercliff, near Strattord, Connecticut, in the fall of 1870 and the spring of 1871. For the first half-dozen pairs Mr. Hubbell paid $500.—For the second half-dozen pairs $600. This last importation included the magnificent bird "Ariel," whose price was $100. He had recently won the Great International Prize, and was no doubt then (as he is probably now) the best bird of his breed in the world. A remarkable fact occurred in regard to their behaviour after their arrival. The first importation was kept locked in their cote until the second had reached this country.—Both flocks were then locked up together for about a month. Immediately they were let out to fly, *they all disappeared* fram Rivercliffe. After several days, however, they began to make their appearance again, but apparently in a very weak and exhausted condition. By the end of a week they had all returned; and since that period not one of the flock has absented himself from his home; and though they have frequently been tossed up at great distances from Rivercliffe, not one ever failed to return. Mr. Hubbell conjectures that when they were first let loose they flew all along the coast, probably as far as the Bay of Fundy, to try if there was any method of getting back to their old Belgian cotes. But when they found that the Atlantic must be crossed, they gave it up, and returned to their new American home, to which they have ever since displayed the greatest attachment. Two of the birds will be tossed off to-day from the balcony of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company's establishment, corner Fourteenth street and Broadway; and on Saturday a second detachment will be sent on trial trips.—We announced yesterday that those tossed off on Saturday last made a very quick trip on their return home.

Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

Read this paper carefully.

Crude and Refined Oils.

The excitement among crude oil dealers still continues. The largely increased production has gradually sent prices down until they have touched the lowest point reached in 1866. By reference to our files we find that on the 30th of July, 1872, crude oil sold at Parker's at $3.60 per barrel, while on the same date this year the price was $1.70 per barrel—a decline of $1.90. On the same date of 1872, refined oil was quoted in this market at 16 and 19½ cents per gallon. Yesterday the prices were 14 1-4 and 14 1-2 cents. Estimated at 42 gallons, a barrel of refined oil, one year ago, sold at $7.98 to $8.19. Now it is worth from $5.68 1-2 to $6.09—a decline of $2.00 per barrel. The empty barrel (new) is worth $2.25, so that forty-two gallons of refined oil are sold for $3.75, or about nine cents per gallon, without the cask. These, of course, are wholesale rates, but they are low enough in all conscience; and even after the retailer has taken out his profit which is probably just now the "lion's share," consumers will have no occasion to complain.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Zachary Taylor's Grave.

Of the present conditions of the surroundings of the late President Zachary Taylor, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Between five and six miles from the city an obscure neighborhood road, a quarter of a mile from the Brewnsboro' road, rests the remains of the twelfth President of the United States—Zachary Taylor. The grave is situated in the northeast corner of the Taylor farm, and it is mortifying to relate that it it in a sadly neglected condition, underbrush, weeds, and ailantus trees rendering it very difficult of access. No monument has ever been erected to the memory of General Taylor. The remains lie in a plain vault in the side of the hill, with a marble slab over the door bearing the inscription:

Z. Taylor,
Born Nov. 24, 1784.
Died July 9, 1850.

"The services rendered by this brave, good-natured old soldier deserves monumental recognition. A gentleman who recently visited the grave said to a reporter of this paper: 'As I stood there, my head uncovered, my mind reverted to boyhood days, and I remembered a solemn funeral cortegy at Philadelphia, the city in mourning, public buildings and private residences draped in black, a hush all over the city, sadness depicted in every face, for great, brave old General Taylor was dead. The whole nation, in fact, mourned his loss. Twenty-three years after this I find myself at his grave near Louisville, and am impressed with the fact that the nation's dead are soon forgotten. The place does indeed, appear forgotten. A stone wall incloses the little graveyard, and a rusty and unused iron gate frowns upon the visitor. It evidently has not been opened for years. Col. Richard Taylor is buried to the right of General Taylor. An obelisk, eighteen feet high, is erected over his grave, bearing the inscription: 'Colonel Richard Taylor, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a native of Orange county, Virginia: born April 3, 1744; died January 19, 1829. Colonel Taylor came to this State while his son, Zachary, was an infant, and settled on the plantation where he is now buried.

Hard to Kill.

A bit of scientific revolver practice, says the Cimmoran (New Mexico) *News*, took place at a fandango at Elizabeth-town the night of the Fourth, of which the following are the particulars in brief: Theodore Brown got into a quarrel with a Ute Creek miner, and read him two chapters from Colt without effect, however, the U. C. man not being in a receptive condition, or Brown not being pointed enough in his remarks. During the discussion the banjo-player at the fandango interfeared, and threw Theodore across the hall. Shortly after this Brown marched up to the banjo-picker, who, we believe, was talking with another man, and blazed away at him with a navy revolver at a distance of a few inches, the powder burning the face of the banjo man, whose name we could not learn, and the ball entering the middle of his forehead, just above the bridge of the nose, passing within the skull. The man retained his consciousness, and did not seem to suffer much pain. The next day he was visited by Dr. Longwell, who probed the wound to the depth of three inches, but could not find the bullet. The patient is still doing well, and two or three days ago he got u p and walked down street and bought him a new hat. It is certainly an extraordinary case, for the wound is one which would prove instantly fatal in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

A Very Bad Boy.

Max Adler mentions a report that the chief astronomer at the Washington observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy, whose Sunday school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly, and stuck it, with the aid of a little mucilage, in the centre of the largest lines in the telescope. That night when the astronomer went to work he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and, what amazed him more was, that it would give a couple of splurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then he began to do sums to discover where in the heavens this extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look, and found that the new star had moved about eight billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs. When he went on the dome next morning to polish up his glass he found the lightning bug. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bill for telegraphic dispatches amounted to $2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes ta consult with him about something.

There is nothing so effective in bringing a man up to scratch as a healthy high spirited flea.

The Children's Department at Vienna.

A correspondeut writing of the childrens department at the Vienna Exposition says: "As to the Vienna pavilion, though most of the contents are the veriest playthings, many of them answer to no purpose in the best of hands, yet it is not altogether uninteresting. The most interesting half-sized models in plaster are stationed about the room. Eight or ten of these illustrate the style in which women of different nations carry their babies. The Asiatic Indian woman carries hers in a blanket hanging in front somewhat below the waist; the Bengales woman with the child astride low down upon her left hip and her left arm supporting its back. The figure seems quite indifferent as to difficuties in this style of carrying, which must be highly artistic performance if done so cleverly in reality. The Egyptian woman carries hers in a stately manner, the child sitting astride her shoulders with its hands upon her head, and without any clothing to speak of. The Brazillian woman carries hers in a somewhat similar manner, and also in full undress, it sitting astride her neck. The Chinese baby is carried upright upon the back in a blanket, and the South African in a bag in front, formed by a blanket about the hips of the mother. The Lower Austrian woman corries hers by swinging it in a blanket over one shoulder upon her back, while the Northern Austrian woman carries hers bound upon a board, after the style of the candy modes in confectionary stores. The Lapland baby is carried in a sledge-shaped cot, made of leather. It seems to have been chucked in feet foremost, and then a frame tied over the opening for its face, whether to prevent it from crawling out or to keep the dogs from kissing it, is more than can be imagined. The most unique style of all is that of the Esquimaux woman, who wares wide, high-topped boots, and puts the baby, right-end foremost, down in the out side of one of them, and doubtless, according to Dr. Kane's description of her style, carrying her cooking and heating utensils in the other. The North American woman carries her poppoose strapped to a board, and that strapped to her back by a board over her forehead.

What a Lump of Gold did for California

Colonel S. T. Hauser, of the First National Bank of Helena, proposes to place upon exhibition at the Vienna world's fair a solid ingot of Montanna gold weighing four hundred pounds. This immense brick would be worth in coin, nearly $98,000—more money than many a man who will be at the Vienna Exposition has ever seen at one time—and the talk of shipping it calls to mind a similar incident which occurred in 1861, when some enterprising Californian shipped to Paris for exhibition a California gold ingot, the weight of which was one hundred pounds. Its exhibition in France caused no little excitement about the newly discovered land of gold, and put a happy thought into the heads of the French government, and one which afterwards proved of great advantage to California. Purchasing the huge specimen, the government advertised it to be disposed of by lottery at one franc a ticket, the proceeds of the lottery to be used in giving free passage to as many of the poor men of Paris and other cities of France as desired, but were unable, from lack of means, to emigrate to the golden state beyond the seas.—An immense number of tickets printed and distributed throughout France, Belgium and other parts of Europe met with a ready sale, and a very large "emigration fund" was thus accummulated. At the day of drawing it was found that a poor brick-mason of Paris held the lucky number, and was placed in possession of the handsome prize—nearly or quite $23,000.

Provision for the passage was made, and from all parts of France came the indigent to embark. Many in the great cities—especially in Paris—who, though poor, did not wish to accept a free passage from the country, received a gentle hint from the authorities that the sceme was gotten up for their benefit, and they had best accept its conditions. Among these latter whom the city government wished to get rid of were a class of dissipated, good-for-nothing noblemen, whose title was their own possession, and whose room was considered better than their company. We do not now remember the exact number who accepted the free passage, but it was in the thousands, and thus while France ridded herself of a large pauper population, California was a gainer by several thoasand hardy laborers. In France, as also by the French in this country, these emigrants are known as "L'Ingots," so called from the manner in which the emigration fund was raised. Several of these L'Ingots are now scattered through Montana, and quite a number are at present writing, thrifty citizens of our own country.—*The Montanian.*

Opinion of Wooden Railroads.

Among practical engineers the question is agitated whether railroads of wood might not be constructed, particularly in the case of branch lines, over which only light local travel is anticipated. It will be recollected that originally the locomotive ran on plated wooden rails, and at from ten to twelve miles an hour. This answered the purpose very well, except that the plate, if not properly fastened, would sometimes spring up and thurst what was known as the "snake-head" through the bottom of the car. The rolled iron "T" railway came into use about the year 1848, and very soon superceded all other kinds.—There is mentioned only one piece of railroad on any through route on which the wooden rails have been retained, and probably these relics of the first attempt at railroading have been taken up within the last year—the northern division of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.—They were made of yellow pine, and were much heavier than those formerly used in the north. It is said by the train men that it is almost impossible to throw a car off this portion of the road, and they consider it by far the safest division of the through route between Richmond and Savannah. The heaviest Pullman palace cars were taken over it at the usual speed, and the passengers never knew that shey were not being transported on iron rails. It has been demonstrated recently that a wooden railroad for light travel, twenty-five miles in length, built through a country moderately hilly, would cost $37,500, and that it can be worked and kept in repair at an annual expenditure of $10,855. The same authority says that to move the same amount of freight over the same distance in wagons would cost five times that sum. Here is a point for farmers and manufacturers in remote districts to consider

Miscellaneous. *New Advertisements.*

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes 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.

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11.	**Suppressed,** or Painful Periods,	25
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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
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COFFEE,
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RICE, SYRUPS,
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It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.
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It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.
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TERMS:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ℔ foot.
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KNIVES and FORKS from 75 cents per set to $20 per dozen.
STEP LADDERS, SLAW CUTTERS, BRASS LAMPS, with Burners and Wick, 25 cents, 35 cents; 50 cents.
GLASS LAMPS, complete, with Burner and Chimney, from 40 cents to $5.
COOKING STOVES, all kinds.

SOLE AGENT FOR

NOBLE COOK, JOHNSON COOK,

SPEARS' ANTI-DUST COOK,

ENAMELED WARE OF ALL KINDS.

SPOUTING, ROOFING and all Job Work promptly attended to at low prices.

SUGAR KETTLES, SUGAR PANS, TOILET SETS.

COFFEE MILLS from 40 cents to $1 50.

CASTORS from 80 cents to $6.

PLATED TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, KNIVES AND FORKS, warranted good.

BRITANNIA COFFEE and TEAPOTS, TABLE and TEASPOONS.

Please call, examine goods, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied I can sell a better article for less money than any other party in western Pennsylvania.

Parties selling Tinware, etc., are requested to send for Catalogue and Price List. Address

FRANK W. HAY,

Johnstown, Cambria Co.

jul50.

THE JEWETT AND GOODMAN

ORGAN

A first class instrument in every particular.—Prices as low as consistent with good workmanship. Sold on easy terms by

L. R. NORTON,

DEALER IN

PIANOS & ORGANS,

118 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Send for Catalogue or any information desired.
aug20

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

50,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

163rd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Sept. 15th, 1873,

One Grand Capital Prize $5,000 in Gold!

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

IN GREENBACKS!

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500!

1 Horse and buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. 1 Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

750 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &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, $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-Five Tickets $20.

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.
july2

$72 00 Each Week.

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

FOR SALE.—

Weyand lot, 33 by 140 feet, fronting on Main St., running back to alley, adjoining Pisel on west, Stahl's heirs on east, southwest part of lot No. 3 on original plan of borough. For terms call at this office. aug 13.

Miscellaneous.

ADAMS'

Pound Butter Case

Supplied by G. & C. Holderbaum, Knable, Patton & Co., A. J. Casebeer & Co., Somerset, Pa. J. M. Holderbaum for county.
O. A. MILLER, DIPPY & CO.,
Philadelphia.
may21

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.

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.

Cook & Beerits'

FAMILY GROCERY,

Flour and Feed

STORE.

We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our new Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET,

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectioneries, Notions, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.,

We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF

FAMILY FLOUR,

CORN-MEAL,
OATS' SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS,

And everything pertaining to the Feed Department, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR

CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of Glassware; Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of al kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 2, 1872

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

New Advertisements.

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 in	2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in	"	2 40
1⅜ in	2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 4 in	"	2 75
1⅜ in	2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 8 in	"	2 80
"	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 25
"	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 60
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	"	4 90
"	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 4 ft 10½
9 x 15	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 2½
9 x 16	1⅜	80	12	2 ft 7½ in x 5 ft 6½
10 x 12	1⅜	70	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 25	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 22	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 40 each.

Panel Shutters, Blinds and Window Frames.

Size.	Panel Shutters	Stationary or Rolling Slats, or half Panel.	Plain Frames Mould' Cap, Frame Bul'gs.	Box Frames Mould Caps, Frame Bul'gs.	Notice
8x10	$1 75	$2 25	$1 85	$2 40	All our Frames, for either Doors or Windows, have a fancy Mould Head, with Scroll Sawed Ornament on face of each. 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 25	2 15	2 65	
9x16	2 40	3 50	2 15	2 70	
10x12	2 30	2 70	2 10	2 65	
10x14	2 35	3 00	2 20	2 75	
10x15	2 45	3 25	2 30	2 80	
10x16	2 55	3 70	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 85	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 30	3 00	2 10	2 65	
14x28	2 35	3 00	2 20	2 70	
14x30	2 45	3 25	2 20	2 80	
14x32	2 55	3 50	2 25	2 85	
14x34	2 65	3 70	2 35	2 85	
14x36	2 75	3 85	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 35	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. ½ct
Sash Beads, 1 inch or less......½ct
1¼ inch Back Band......1½ct
1½ inch Window Beads and Bracket Mould......1½ct
1½ inch Bed Mould and Bracket......1½ct
2 inch Back Band, Base and Bed......1½ct
2½ inch Base and Door Mould......2 ct
3 inch Band Base and Crown......2½ct
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,
10th Ward, Pittsburgh,
apr16 Allegheny Co., Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY,

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.—This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Address the Publishers,
CHARLES J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Postoffice box. 4586.
july9

New Advertisements.

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.

apr23

SOL UHL,

WITH

A. H. Franciscus & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

COTTON YARNS, BATTS, WICK

Twine and Ropes,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CARPETING.

OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, RUGS, &c.

513 Market Street and 510 Commerce Street

Philadelphia.

June 10-tf.

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.

Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's. Go and See for Yourself.

JUST

RECEIVED

AT

A. W. KNEPPER'S

NEW

GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR &c.

Be sure to call and see, and be convinced, as there are too many articles for enumeration.

OPPOSITE

SOMERSET HOUSE,

SOMERSET, PA.

July 17 A. W. KNEPPER.

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

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

Instaneous Relief and Sound Refreshing Sleep

Guaranteed by using my

Instant Relief for the Asthma.

It acts instantly, relieving the paroxysm immediately, and enabling the patient to lie down and sleep. I suffered from this disease twelve years, but suffer no more, and work and sleep as well as anyone. Warranted to relieve in the worst case. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box. Ask your druggist for it.
CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.
feb18

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all joints and Bolted, ready to hang furnished on short notice.
WILLIAM PEOPLES
apr. 30, '73, Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

THE NEW IMPROVED BED LOUNGE,

Manufactured and Sold at HENRY BERGER'S Extensive Furniture Warehouse,

NO. 38 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 right 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.