Terms of Publication.

The Somerset Herald

is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; otherwise $2 50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one Postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

Somerset Printing Company,

JOHN I. SCULL, Business Manager.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXII. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873. NO. 23.

Business Cards,

KIMMEL & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in residence of A. J. Colborn. aug. 12-1y.

F. KNEPPER, Physician and Dentist, Berlin Pa. Will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to his care.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. apr. 22, '70-tf.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House. nov. 8, '71.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House. jan. 21, '70.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in the Jail building. jy 5-tf.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in the Recorder's office. july 26, '70.

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection &c. Office in his residence, on Main street. jan. 1 '70.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. aug. 12-1y.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in the front part of jail, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. All operations warranted. june 7, '70.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Court House. feb. 18, '70-1y.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in the Court House. jan. 11-tf.

SAMUEL GAITHER. PAUL H. GAITHER.
GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in "Mammoth Block," up stairs, north of E. H. Marshall's drug store. [illegible]

J. R. OGLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity. [illegible]

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and punctually attended to. Office—Second floor of southern end of Mammoth block. Entrance from Diamond. jan 15.

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Collins & Bills still continue the practice of dentistry; are prepared to perform all operations in the best manner and at as low prices as the same kind of work can be done anywhere in the State. A full set of teeth for $8; a double set for $15. All operations warranted; and teeth extracted without pain. jan 7

J. G. HARVEY & CO., BUTTER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 6 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE. Liberal cash advances on consignments and returns promptly made.

BARNET HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this well known hotel in the borough of Somerset. It is his intention to keep it in a style which he hopes will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. Apr 17 '72. JOHN HILL.

S. S. GOOD, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, SOMERSET, PA. Office on Main Street. [illegible]

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years' active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in his Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged. Night calls promptly answered. [illegible]

J. A. WALKER, formerly from Somerset County, Pa., Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent, will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes, make collections, locate lands in parties east, in Thayer and Nuckolls counties. Good reference. Address, Hebron, Thayer county, Nebraska. april 2.

JOHN WILSON & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 297 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH. [illegible]

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.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS. Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants should call on H. H. KEMP, BARNEDSVILLE, Somerset County, Pa. Can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!! J. C. YUTZY. DENTIST DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa. Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. [illegible]

A. DUNHAM, WITH David L. Ketler & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS, AND DEALERS IN Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, N.E. Cor. Fifth & Market Sts., (No 442 Market St.) PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

CROUSE & SHIRES, Manufacturers of Seed and Havanna CIGARS. BEDFORD, PA. Orders Solicited. No authorized agent.

Banks.

S. D. LIVENGOOD. J. M. OLINGER.
LIVENGOOD & OLINGER, BANKERS, Main Street, opposite the Post-office, Dale City, Pa.

We sell Drafts negotiable East and West. Drafts and Checks on other banks cashed. Special attention paid to collections. Money received on deposit, payable on demand; interest paid on time deposits. Everything in the Banking line will receive our prompt personal attention: we shall do our utmost to give satisfaction to our depositors and correspondents.
may7 LIVENGOOD & OLINGER.

Cambria County BANK, M. W. KEIM & CO., NO. 266 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., In Henry Schnable's Brick Building.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust.
april 16-73.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D ROBERTS.
JOHN DIBERT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 240 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

We sell Drafts negotiable in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and in Foreign countries. Buy Gold, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest market prices. Loan money on approved security. Drafts and Checks on other banks cashed. Money received on deposit payable on demand

Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum paid on Time Deposits.

Everything in the Banking Line receives our prompt attention.

Thankful to our friends and customers for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite others who have business in our line to give us a trial, assuring all, that we shall at all times do all we can to give entire satisfaction.
Feb 21 7e JOHN DIBERT & CO.

AN ACT Conferring Additional Privileges on the JOHNSTOWN

SAVINGS BANK.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK is hereby authorized to receive deposits from minors and married women, and shall have power to pay, on application, the check, proper receipt, or order of any minor, or married woman, such money, or any part thereof, as he or she may have deposited to his or her credit, or any interest or dividend accruing thereon, without the assent or approval of the parent or guardian of such minor, or the husband or creditors of the husband of such married woman, to attach or in any manner interfere with any deposit, interest, or dividend due thereon to such minor or married woman.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
WM. ELLIOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the tenth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, March 13, A. D. 1873. PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled: An Act conferring additional privileges on the Johnstown Savings Bank, as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
A. C. REINOEHL, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.
june4

WM. BOOSE & Co., FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, SALISBURY, : : PENN'A., Manufacturers of all kinds of CASTINGS & MACHINERY

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address WM. BOOSE & CO., Salisbury, Elklick P. O. Somerset co., Pa. Oct. 16.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838. RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. Hammer & Sons

Manufacturers of Fine and Medium FURNITURE, of every description and price, hand-made and superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—Sign of the Large Golden Chair.

46, 48 and 50 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar26

Garret Lumber Co., EARNEST & DELP, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Earnest, Delp, Camp & Co.,

White Pine, Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Lumber

"Cut to a bill" at short notice. Send for Price List. Garret, Somerset Co., Pa. Sept. 24.

Ursina Lime Kilns.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish Prime Building Lime By the Car Load. Orders Respectfully Solicited.
R. J. BATZER & CO. Ursina, June 18.

Instantaneous 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. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

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.

D. J. HORNER,

Buggy, Carriage AND LIGHT WAGON MANUFACTURER, SOMERSET PA.,

Is now prepared to manufacture to order every description of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, SPRING WAGONS, HACKS, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.,

In the latest and most approved styles, and at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

ALL IN WANT OF A

First Class Carriage,

Or any other vehicle, are respectfully invited to call and examine his work. None but the very best material will be used in the manufacture of his work, and none but the

BEST WORKMEN

Are employed in his establishment, some of whom have had an experience of over twenty years in the business. He is, therefore, enabled to turn out a first-class vehicle, both in point of material and workmanship. All work warranted to be as represented when leaving the shop, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of

REPAIRING AND PAINTING

Done in a neat and substantial manner, and at the shortest notice. He is determined to do all his work in such a manner, and at such prices as to make it to the interest of everybody to patronize him. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere.
jan29 D. J. HORNER.

TO THE FARMERS.—

Thankful for past favors, we offer for 1873, and forever,

THE SUPERIOR Reaper & Mower. Motive Power,

Simple, noiseless, powerful, durable, no cog gearing, gum metal worm wheel, and cast iron screw-dispensing with cog gear and all unnecessary traps.

MOTIVE SCREW POWER,

Warranted the most perfect, simple, compact and durable power in use; easily handled and lightest draft. Our gearing will be in good condition when the machine is worn out; no money spent, no expensive express charges and delays, annoyances, &c., about broken and worn out cogs if you buy

THE "SUPERIOR."

Every machine fully warranted to do its work right or no sale.

Dont buy a Harvester until you have seen the "Superior."

For sale by BOGER & FORNEY, Berlin, Pa

P. S.—If you have good horses or stock to trade, or if it is more convenient for you, call on
C. A. RHOADS, Somerset, Pa.
may14

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

We Ask for Quarters.

We have been almost giving away the "CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," (3 months subscriptions for 25 cents) and it has paid us, for nine-tenths renew for a year. We therefore repeat that we will send it TO ALL 3 MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.—This gives you over 20 splendid stories, also novelettes, sketches of history, and other interesting reading equal to a large book of 300 pages. Could not be bought in any other way for $3. SEND 25 CENTS AT ONCE for the new Illustrated Story and Family Paper. Only $1 a year and a $5 oil chromo free. Subscribe for a year or SEND A QUARTER at once and try it three months. Good agents can have cash salary or liberal commissions. Jones & Hadley, Publishers, 176 Broadway, New York. oct17

Hardware

This space is reserved for J. F. Blymyer, who has removed his stock into the most magnificent hardware room in this place. He can be found in Room No. 3, Baer's Block.

ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, No, 280 Washington Street, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER ALL STOVES AND House Furnishing Goods IN GENERAL, AT Prices Less than any other House IN WESTERN PENNA.

WILL SELL.

No. 2. NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGERS at $7.
No. 3 WRINGERS at $8.
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.
july30.

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.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS, NOTES, DEEDS, &c. Kept constantly on hand at the HERALD office.

Miscellaneous.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.

The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

This Great Unfailing SPECIFIC will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Simmons' Liver Regulater, or Medicine,

Is the cheapest, Purest and best Family Medicine in the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.
For sale by G. W. Benford. Somerset, Pa.
july2

ALLEGHENY CITY STAIR-BUILDING AND WOOD-TURNINFSHOP.
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all joints cut and bolted, ready to hang furnished on short notice.
WILLIAM PEOPLES, apr. 30, '73, Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

E. R. OWENS. L. C. SCOTT.
OWENS & SCOTT, Butter Commission House, 153 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE.
sep24

ALLEGHENY TRUNK STORE. JOEL S. GOE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES & TRAVELING BAGS, No. 60 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
All orders promptly filled and work warranted. aug27

SIMMONS & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FINE CIGARS and the best brands of Navy and Bright Tobaccos, 408 Market Street, Above Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.
sep10

Geo. R. Coffroth & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TOBACCO SNUFFS AND CIGARS, 330 Baltimore St., Second Door West of Howard, BALTIMORE, MD.
ov.6.

BUTTER COMMISSION HOUSE D. T. Buzby & Co., No. 6 Exchange Place BALTIMORE.
Special attention given to the sale of GLADE'S BUTTER.
oct8

TO "THE TRADE" ONLY! (1873.) WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Watch and Clock Material, &c., &c., &c. No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh. NEW YORK BILLS DUPLICATED.
Orders promptly attended to.
WHOLESALE, Exclusively. G. B. BARRETT & CO., 60 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct1

SLATE ROOFS.

Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of

Peachbottom & Buckingham SLATE

for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, spires, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant them. Call and see him or address him at No. 25 Bedford St., Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with John A. Walter, Agent, Somerset, Pa.
oct8 WM. H. SHIPLEY.

Knabe & Co.'s Pianos, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, and GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS,

The three best and most popular instruments now in the market. Catalogue and Price List containing full particulars, mailed to any address.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 19 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. SOLE AGENT.
oct8

AGENT WANTED!

To sell an article that every family uses. Profits are large, and extra inducements offered to agents who are willing to work. Apply or send for circular and terms to

EDWARDS BROTHERS, Arizona Diamond Store, 27 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Workers Wanted!

For Wood's Household Magazine, which, with its Premiums, is one of the most attractive in the country. Price of Magazine One Dollar a year. Commissions liberal, offering a lucrative and agreeable business to those willing to give it proper attention.

Vol. XIII begins with July, 1873. Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists. Two first class periodicals for the price of one. For specimen magazine and further information address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburg, N. Y.
aug2 [illegible] S. E. SHUTES, Publisher.

$72 00 Each Week.

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

Somebody Loves Me.

Two or three years ago the Superintendent of the Little Wanderers' Home in Boston, received one morning a request from the judge that he would come up to the court room. He complied directly, and found there a group of seven girls, ragged, dirty, and forlorn, beyond even what he was accustomed to see. The judge pointed to them, and said:

"Mr. T——, can you take any of these?"

"Certainly; I will take them all," was the prompt reply.

"All! What in the world can you do with them all!"

"I'll make women of them."

The judge singled out one, even worse in appearance than all the rest, and asked again:

"What can you do with this one?"

"I'll make a woman out of her," Mr. —— firmly and hopefully. He took them all home. They were washed and dressed, and provided with a good supper and beds. The next morning they went into the school room with the rest of the children.—Mary was the name of the little girl whose chance for better things the Judge thought poor.

During the afternoon the teacher said to Mr. T——, in reference to her: "I never saw a child like that; I have tried for an hour to get a single smile, and failed."

Mr. T—— said afterward himself that her face was the saddest he had ever seen, sorrowful beyond expression; yet she was a very little girl—only seven or eight years old.

After school he called her into his office, and, said pleasantly; "Mary I've lost my pet. I used to have a little girl here that would wait on me and sit on my knee, and I loved her very much. A kind lady and gentleman adopted her, and she went to live with them. I miss her and I should like you to take her place, and be my little pet; will you?"

A gleam of light flitted over the poor child's face as she began to understand him. He gave her ten cents and told her she might go to a store near by and and buy some candy. While she was gone he took two or three newspapers, tore them in pieces, and scattered them about the room. When she returned in a few minutes, he said to her: "Mary, will you clean up my office for ma? pick up them papers, and make it look real nice."

She went to work with a will. A little more of this sort of management— treating her just like a kind father would—wrought the desired change. She went into the school room after dinner with so changed a look and bearing that the teacher was astonished. The child's face was absolutely radiant; and half fearful of some mental wandering, she went up to her and said, "Mary, what is it? What makes you look so happy?"

"Oh! I've got somebody to love me," the child answered earnestly, as if it were heaven come down to earth.

That was all the secret. For want of love that little one's life had been so cold and desolated that she had lost childhoods faith and hope. She could not at first believe in the reality of joy or kindness for her. It was the certainty that some one loved her and desired her affection that lighted the child's soul and glorified her face.

Mary has since been adopted by wealthy people, and lives in a beautiful home in New England; but more than all this comfort and beauty, running like golden thread through it all, she finds the love of he father and mother.

Shall we who have many to love and to love us, refuse to be comforted, to see any value and use in life, any work for our hands to do, because one of our treasures may be removed from our sight—from our home and care to a better?

And Oh! shall we let any of these little ones go hungering for affection—go up even unto God's land before they find "somebody to love them."

Testing a Plowshare.

There are three ways of picking a good share. First, by sight; second by feel; and third, by sound. Have you got a good share now? If so, mark it; break it when you are done with it, and note its color; or suspend it and strike it with a hammer, noting its sound, and select the other accordingly. In a hard share the iron is much whiter than a soft one. This a rule—the whiter the iron is the harder the share, and *vice versa*. Again, the ringing sound of shares when suspended and struck, varies over several full musical notes. So, if you know anything of music, you can select your share by your tuning fork. This gives us another rule viz: the sharper the ring the harder the metal, and *vice versa*. Another unfailing method is by the feel—select the thickest part of the share, and run your finger over the surface of the implement at that place. If the metal is hard you will perceive an evident lack or hollow over the thick part; if not hard, this hollow will not be observed. In selecting a share by sound, the ring should correspond with that of a steel saw blade. —*Canada Farmer.*

The Expression of Dress.

Women are more like flowers than we think. In their dress and adornments they express their natures, as the flowers do in their petals and colors. Some women are like the modest daisies and violets—they never look and feel better than when dressed in a morning wrapper. Others are not themselves unless they can flame out in gorgeous dyes, like the tulip or the blush-rose. Who has not seen women just like white lillies? We know several double marigolds and poppies. There are women fit only for velvets, like the dahilas; others are graceful and airy, like azaloas. Now and then you see holly-hocks and sunflowers. When women are free to dress as they like uncontrolled by others, and not limited by their circumstances, they do not fail to express their true characters, and dress becomes a form of expression very genuine and useful.—*Meredith.*

Rag Carpet Gossip.

A farmers's daughter writes as follows: Rag carpets and their manufacture form an essential branch of domestic economy among farmers; for being made principally from cast off clothing, the expense, aside from the labor, need not be very great, and the old garments are thus made to do double duty. Furthermore, the carpets are not too fine for use; yet, when well made, and the colors nicely blended, are really handsome, and give an air of cheerfulness and substantial comfort to the din ing and living room of the farm house, not easily attained by a shabby, threadbare, ingrain or three-ply.

I know many farmers whose chambers and sitting-rooms and, in fact, every part of the house except, it may be, the parlor, are carpeted with this home-made tapestry; the sensible "woman-folks" preferring plain furniture to the privations attending so many fine things, and the difficulty of keeping up a style to correspond upon the not always immese income of the working farmer. If any of the family can engage in any employment, which will enable them to get carpets for the parlor or chambers more easily than to make them at home, it would, of course, be better, and Brussels or ingrain would give better satisfaction; yet for more common use, for the sleeping rooms of the family and the dining-room, which, in winter at least, is often used as kitchen, too, to give us rag carpets.

Some people take great pains in preparing their rags. I do not wish to reflect upon those ladies who made them in so short a time, for I know nothing of their method. But I know there is no vast difference in the quality of rag carpets. Some cut the rags very fine, and instead of cutting around the corners of an angular piece of cloth, cut every strip off and sew on the next one, in order to avoid the uneven places and ragged corners sticking up in the carpet. This necessitates an amount of sewing which would look rather formidable for two month's work.

Again, instead of tearing any of the cotton rags they cut them all to avoid the fringed and ravelled edges. Hence the alternative of cushioned shears or blistered fingers. No doubt all this seems to many useless labor, "just for a rag carpet." But there is a perceptible differance in carpet made in this way, and the shabby affairs we sometimes see which were made years ago. Besides, those of us who depend upon rag carpets for our best rooms naturally wish to carry their manufacture to the highest possible degree of perfection.

As to "hip ship" or "hit-and-miss" carpets, they are very pretty while new, and the colors are bright, but with constant use and frequent sweeping even the fast colors will grow dim long before the web begins to fail.—Then they are no longer chene, but all of a color, and their want of design or form makes them seem very homely, while a stripe holds its own far better. Of course it need not be a glaring contrast or red and yellow, or green and orange, but shaded greens, a little red and less yellow—almost none at all of the latter—rich brown, maroon, etc. Two or three shades of a color are almost as necessary to produce a pleasing effect as in embroidery and worsteds.

A light aniline red shading into maroon, or if you are partial to brighter colors a cochineal scarlet, maddered, which usually has a yellowish tinge, and orange. Blue was always a perplexity to me. I could not find a place for it anywhere in a stripe: it would not harmonize with anything. I should have left it out entirely if I had had my own chice in the matter. But finally after looking at some green and blue plaid dress goods, a bright idea crossed my mind. I put a thread of black and a thread of blue alternately until I had five of black and four of blue, and on either side two shades of green, the darkest next the black and blue.

This proved to be the handsomest stripe of all, and the blue did not look out of place or jar upon one's nerves of vision. Black and white, "thread and thread," makes a very pretty centre for a red stripe. Many of these colors, blue, yellow, orange, and two or three shades of green, may be colored upon cotton, and are as durable as anything in a rag carpet. Old calico dresses and aprons dyed with cutch make a good brown; and an old worsted dress either gray or brown, if not too dark, dipped in an aniline dye, will make a garnet of maroon.

To Have Apples Every Year.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells three ways of having apples every year. We give them for what they are worth, although we do not consider them infallible. No. 1 is certainly not to be depended upon, and No. 3 is to be demonstrated before we believe:

1 Take scions from a tree in 1873 and put them into a good thrifty tree, and do the same in 1874, and you will get fruit in alternate years.

2. If you cut off of the thrifty trees the growth of 1873 in the last of June leaving three or four buds that would come out in 1874, you would force out the next years's buds and gain one year.

3. If you remove all the blossoms on one half of your trees in the bearing year you will have fruit on that half of the odd years. These things I have done successfully. I have now in bearing the Victory apple of be odd year, produced in this way. Next year the scions of the last year will bear in the regular order.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

This incident occurred in a little African kingdom adjoining Ashantee; "A woman slave, who was condemed to die, was stripped according to custom and knocked on the head. Being only stunned by the blow, she recovered her senses, and saw herself surrounded by dead bodies. She ran into the town, found the nobles sitting in council, told them she had been to the land of the dead, and that she had been sent back because she had no clothes. They must dress her finely and kill her over again, which accordingly was done."

The "Labor Reform" Demand for Money.

We must repeal the law which gives to the banks the profits arising from the currency furnished by the government; recall the National Bank notes; return to the banks the bonds that belong to them; create a new legal-tender currency, and lend this currency or money to any one who can furnish the proper security, charging, say, 4 per cent per annum for the money; the securities to be the *productive industries of the country*, putting real estate in the first class, as entitled to a loan nearest to its value, and government securities as the second. We should object to a loan being made of railway bonds, or any other such evidences of debt or representations of wealth. Persons wishing to borrow on such securities could apply to banks or private lenders. The loans made by government must always be on a *first* claim on property. It is a question whether the government should not supply the people with a currency on as easy terms as it does now the banks, and raise the money needed to pay the obligations of the government by a direct tax upon the accumulated wealth of the country. It will not cost the government over one per cent to construct the machinery and issue the currency needed by the trade of the country. The other three per cent might be collected by a direct tax, and we do not care whether the one per cent is called interest or tax. We should thus approach the day when interest on money would be so insignificant as not to be depended on for support. Until the national and present State debts are paid, the interest charged by the government, or tax for issuing currency, might be four per cent per annum. When they are paid, the price could be reduced to three or two per cent per annum, as it is estimated that two per cent would pay all the expenses attending the system, and pay the expenses of the government besides, so that there need be no more or very little more money raised by any other tax, direct or indirect, except this, which might be called a tax for supplying the country with currency. The public debts being paid, there would be no need of taxes for that purpose. Absolute free trade being inevitable because of our increased facility for production, the enormous expenses attendant on custom-houses would be saved, and government expenses could be materially reduced. This new legal-tender currency should be similar to our "greenbacks," and adding, *"this is a legal-tender for all debts public and private, in the United States of America."*

We need more money. If we have given the true definition and true use of money, how shall we limit the amount? How shall we ascertain what is needed? Is there any better standard of what we ought to have than what we need? We see no other, and therefore ask that a law be passed by Congress by which this new legal-tender money shall be supplied to any one who will comply with the terms, one of which should be, that so long as the security is not reduced, and the annual tax or interest is paid punctually, the principal shall not be demanded during the life of the borrower.—*O. P. Q., in* OLD AND NEW *for November.*

A Chinese Burial.

About five o'clock in the afternoon the body, enclosed in a fine coffin, was placed on the sidewalk in front of her late residence, and by its side was ranged tables loaded with roast chickens, roast pigs, boiled rice, candy, nuts, brandy whiskey, &c., sufficient in quantity to keep the spirit of the deceased from getting hungry for a month. These articles and the coffin remained on the sidewalk until late the next afternoon, surrounded by paid mourners, who seemed to be carrying on a lively competition in the matter of giving full value for the money recieved. At the cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered, hired mourners and two children of the deceased walked around the grave once, while the husband stood silently by. The vessels containing the food were put in the grave at the head and foot of the coffin, followed by a small quantity of earth. The grave having been filled up, brandy and whiskey were sprinkled upon it in a liberal manner, while a pig's head, roast chicken, boiled rice, oranges, apples, candy, &c., were laid upon the mound. The ceremony being concluded, the Chinese returned home in their carriages, while some Christain boys, who had been closely watching the proceedings gathered up the fruit candy &c., and likewise left for home.

Common Sense.

There is a chilly, disagreeable article, called common sense, which is, of all things most repulsive and antipathetical to all petted creatures whose life has consisted in flattery. It is the kind of talk which sisters are very apt to hear from brothers, and daughters from fathers and mothers, when fathers and mothers do their duty by them! which sets the word before them as it is, and not as it is painted by flatterers. Those women who prefer the society of gentlemen, and who have the faculty of bewitching their senses, never are in the way of hearing from this cold matter-of-fact religion; for them it really does not exist. Every phrase that meets their ear is polished and softened, guarded and delicately turned, till there is not a particle of homely truth left in it. They pass their time in a world of illusions; they demand these illusions of all who approach them, as the condition of peace and favor. All persons, as a sort of instinct, recognize the woman who lives by flattery, and give her the portion of meat to which she is entitled in due season; and thus some poor women are hopelessly buried, as suicides used to be Scotland, under a mountain of rubbish, to which each passer adds one stone. It is only some extraordinary power of circumstances that a man can be found to invade the sovereignty of a pretty woman with any disagreeable tidings, or as Junius says, "to instruct the throne in the language of truth."—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

Respectable Gambling.

The position of the buyer and seller of imagined shares of stocks which he never saw, and of whose existence he only knows by parity of reasoning, has no similarity with that of these dealers. He destroys true values, by introduceing elements as false as himself into all calculations. Now, lies always fail.

In natural vengeance against such people, there has been a general cry that we need legislation against "time bargains" in stock. This cry, alas! only shows people's ignorance of what they talk about. At the present moment the statute of Massachusetts regarding such bargains is in these words:—

"Every contract, written or oral, for the sale of a certificate or other evidence of debt due from the United States, or a separate State, or of any stocks, or any share or interest in the stock of a bank, company, city, or village, incorporated under a law of the United States, shall be void unless the party contracting to sell or transfer the same is, at the time of making the contract, the owner or assignee thereof, or authorized by the owner or assignee or his agent, to sell or transfer the certificate or other evidence of debt, share, or interest so contracted for."

The statute of New York was identical with this, excepting in verbal expression, until 1858. In that year this statute was repealed, and another substituted confirming the validity of time contracts. Our readers know very well that in neither State has the prohibition by laws or its permission had any appreciable effect in modifying the practice.

Such statutes are, and always will be, worthless in effect. No such statute will succeed until based on a principle of morals. The community cannot separate dealings in stocks from dealings in cotton, corn, or in magazines, and try the stock vendor by one law and the cotton vendor by another.

No. Let the community take the tone which some communities have been enough, honorable enough, and chivalrous enough to take. Let it show, and in a thousand ways it can show, that he who produces, or in indirect ways aids the producer, is the man of honor; that he who gambles, or grows rich as a parasite without producing, is a man disgraced: let the public show this at Newport and Saratoga; on the exchange and in church; let mothers show it as they regulate the society of their children; let bankers show it as they select their customers; let girls show it when they choose their partners, and manufacturing companies when they choose their directors: and then, and not till then, will it be time to talk loudly about the statutes which shall govern gambling;—when we can make the same statute govern the stock market, the faro table, the beef market, the corn market, the leather market, the market of exchange, and the ladies' fair.—*Rev. E. E. Hale, in* OLD AND NEW *for November.*

Relieving Choked Cattle.

An animal becoming choked with any hard substance that cannot pass the gullet, harsh measures should never be used until all others have failed.

The practice of placing a block against one side of the throat and endeavoring to break the structure with a mallet, as is sometimes practiced is simply brutal. One of the simplest and, at the same time, most efficacious remedies is to give a half pint of lard oil or melted lard, by drawing out the animal's tongue, raising the head, and administering from a thick bottle. This lubricates the gullet, sickens the stomach, relaxes the muscles of the throat, and in coughing the lodged substance will generally pass either up or down.

If the chokeing has existed so long that inflammation of the throat has ended, resort must be had to the probang, any flexible rod, either whalebone, vulcanized rubber, etc., with a sponge or soft substance affixed to the end. Introduce the soft end into the throat holding the animal's head up, and, the obstruction being reached, press it down at any risk— for it is now a case of life or death.

To relieve the inflamation, apply a slippery-elm poultice, keeping in close contact with the throat by securing the folds in which it is placed by means of cord to the horns; keep the animal on light food, assisted with linseed tea, until the inflamation is subsided.

Romance of Arithmetic.

The most romantic of all numbers is the figure nine, because it can't be mutiplied away or got rid of anyhow.—Whatever you do it is sure to turn up again as was the body of Eugene-Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure(said to have been first discovered by Mr. Green who died in 1794), is that all through the multiplication the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like, and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digets together, and 1 and 8 makes nine. Three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 are 9. So it goes on, up to eleven times nine, which gives 99; add the digits 9 and 9 are 18, and 1 and 8 are 9. Going on to any extent, it is impossible to get rid of the figure nine. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times 9 are 3,059; add up the figures and they are 9. Five thousand and seventy-one times nine are 45,-639; the sum of these digits is 27; and 2 and 7 are 9.

A MINISTREL, riding a pumpkin colored sorrel, perpetrated a hevy perpetrated a heavy sell on a toll-keeper one day. He rode up unobserved, and turned his horses head about, directly opposite to the direction he wanted to go, called to the toll keeper, who by this time had come out, "What is toll?"

"Twenty cents," answered the toll-keeper.

"Too high," replied the solitary horseman, "can't pay it. Guess I'll go back."

He turned his horse about and proceeded in precisely the direction he wanted to go, the toll-keeper never dreaming of a sell.

IT is a singular but not less true remark in a late work, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six; John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.