Flax Seed for Stock.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: Before linseed cake was made so common in England, the seed was a good deal used to fatten cattle and given as food generally to young stock, by the best old-fashioned farmers. I can well remember several homesteads, about the years from 1820 to 1830, where large boilers were fixed for the purpose of boiling the seeds to a jelly, which was done, as any one may suppose, by a great deal of water being used to a small quantity of seed. My father used it freely to fatten all kinds of animals, and I well recollect some horses which had the finest kind of coats, their skins being full of mottled spots and shining like a looking glass; and I have known cows which have had no fodder but chopped straw mixed with jelley and, perhaps, a very little given in their racks, without being chopped, which have laid on flesh and fat faster than others eating hay and meal.

Regular Eating.

Half of all ordinary diseases, says Dr. Hall in his Journal of Health, would be banished from civilized life, and dyspepsia become almostun known if everyperson would eat but thrice a day at regular times, and not an atom between meals, the interval being not less than five hours, that being the time required to digest a full meal, and pass it out of the stomach.

If a person eats between meals, the process of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal; just as, if water is boiling and ice is put in, the whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together.

But it is a law of nature that all food begins to decay after exposure to heat and moisture for a certain time. If a meal is eaten, and in two hours another, the whole remains undigested for seven hours, before which time the rottening process commences, and the man has his stomach full of carbon—the very idea of which is horribly disgusting.

As, then, all the food in the stomach is in a state of fermentive decay, it becomes unfit for the purpose of nutrition and for making good, pure blood. Small wonder is it that dyspeptics have such a variety of symptons, and aches, and complaints in every part of the system, for there is not one drop of pure blood in the whole body; hence the nerves which feed upon this impure and imperfect blood, are not properly nourished, and as a consequence, become diseased. They "complain" they are hungry—and like a hungry man—are peevish, fretful, restless. We call it nervousness, and no one ever knew a dyspeptic who was not restless, figety and essentially disagreeable, fitful, and uncertain.

The stomach is made up of a number of muscles, all of which are brought into requisition in the process of digestion. But no muscle can work always. The busy heart is in a state of perfect repose for one-third of its time. The eye can work twice in a second, but this could not be continued five minutes. The hands and feet must have rest, and so with the muscles of the stomach, they only can rest when there is no work for them to do—no food in the stomach to digest. Even at five hours interval, and eating thrice a day, they are kept constantly at work from breakfast until the last meal is disposed of, usually ten o'clock at night. But multitudes eat heartily within an hour of bedtime; thus while the other portions of the body are at rest, the stomach is kept laboring until about daylight, and made to begin again at breakfast time. No wonder is it that the stomach is worn out—has lost its power of action. Many girls become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat.

Made to "See It."

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody read these little advertisments. Its preposterous to think it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything that you particularly want you look for it?"

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true open sesame to all the business success."

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those little crowded advertisments were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisment of the want of one of the most common things in the world, for the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed in any out of the way nook of my paper you shall select. Two insertions of only two lines. Will you try it?"

Curious Guns.

The Baltimore *American* speaking of a collection of guns in a store in that city, says:

Two of these are unique affairs, brought home recently by one of our worthey citizens Mr. T. H. Oliver, who has spent twelve years traveling in all parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. They are of great length, and of the most antique construction. One of them has a barrel five feet long, made of the finest steel, curiously carved, and inlaid with gold and platina. The inlaying is elaborately and beautifully done. The stock of this gun is of ebony, inlaid with silver, pearl and ivory. The flint lock, of antique pattern, with springs and works outside the plate, is finely inlaid with platina. The barrel and stock are bound together by six solid, elaborately wrought silver bands, and all the mountings are of silver or gold. To the stock is affixed a butt plate of ivory, very handsomly inlaid. On its side is an elegant written Arabic inscription, that nobody has yet been able to decipher. The gun was made in Morocco, where there are twenty-five gun makers, who with the crudest implements, turn out guns that have great reputation in all Northern Africa. Such a gun as this was brought home by Mr. Oliver as a curiosity, and cost less than one thousand dollars. The other of the two guns that he brought home was made in Algiers, has a similar immensly long barrel, a flint lock inlaid with platina, and ivory and steel butt plate, a stock inlaid with silver and coral. This gun is not so fine as the other, but is very curious.

Sketches of the New Spanish Ministers.

Marshal Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torne, who is once more in power in Spain, is now in his 64th year, and has been, during many years, a prominent figure in Spanish politics. He was the son of a Spanish general, and having entered the army in his youth, won distinction in the civil wars which followed the death of Ferdinand VII, attaining the rank of general at the age of 30. He supported the cause of the Queen Mother against the Carlists, and played a leading part in the political contentions which succeeded her return to power. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind, which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal.—His power at court enabled him to overthrow the Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayer, which opposed him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in turn to the storm of popular indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned Liberal, and was a steadfast supporter of Marshal O'Donnell, receiving important offices when his party happened to be in power.

He was Captain General of Cuba for some time, and while such made resolute but abortive efforts to reconquer Santo Domingo. He acted in concert with General Prim during the revolutionary erisis of 1858, and was head of the Provisional Government which controlled the country from the flight of the Queen until the monarchical constitution was adopted, when he was elected Regent, and continued so until the accession of King Amadeus. He loyally supported that monarch, and was placed in command of the forces engaged in suppressing the Carlist revolt. Having concluded a convention granting amnesty to the Carlists, he returned to Madrid, resigned the rank of generalissimo, and was charged with forming a new Ministry in which he held the position of President of the Council and Minister of War.

As the Carlist troubles continued, and as the Radicals, whose leader, Zorilla, had resigned his seat in the Cortes and retired in disgust to private life, threatened to unite with the Republicans, Serrano proposed to the King, in June, 1872, a suspension of the guarantees of individual liberty and popular rights contained in the constitution. The King at once refused to approve this measure, and not only accepted the resignation of the Ministry, but invited the leader of the Radical party, Zorilla, to form a new one. Serrano according retired from office and has not since taken an active part in public affairs.

Laureano Figuerola, the Minister of Justice, is a native of Barcelona, and prior to entering public life was a professor of political economy. He was elected to the Cortes in 1854, and there gave constant attention to fiscal questions. He was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government, and took energetic measures to improve the credit of the nation.

Admiral Topete, Minister of the Marine, was born in 1820, in Andalusia. He entered the navy and rose rapidly to distinction. In 1866, he was seriously wounded at Callao, and when Admiral Pareja committed suicide he assumed command of the fleet, and brought it back to Spain. His adhesion to the revolutionary movement in 1868 was of the greatest advantage, and virtually assured its triumph. He held the same office as at present under the Provisional Government, and made vigorous efforts to crush the Cuban revolt. The Admiral is avowedly an adherent of the Duke de Montpensier, but has already by his frank and manly conduct secured the esteem and confidence of his colleagues.

The other members of the Ministry, with the exception of Senor Zavala, were all members of the Ministry formed by Marshal Serrano when elected Regent in June, 1869. They hold conservative opinions, and are regarded as sincere supporters of the liberal constitution of 1869.

What a Young Lady Did.

The Delaware county (Pa.) *American* gives the following account of a young lady's success in poultry raising:

"In Concord, a farmer's daughter, during the past year, had the care of his poultry yard. In the spring she commenced with about sixty fowls of the common breeds, including one Dominique rooster and several hens of that stock. She also had two roosters of the Partridge Cochin breed. From these she raised 350 chickens. When young she fed on cracked corn, and Indian meal. During the season she sold eggs to the amount of $90, and from September 20th to January 17th she got ready for the market 150 pair of chickens, which she sold for $260. She thinks the Dominique the best for the market, but they are not hardy when young. She has some hens of the Partridge Cochin breed which weigh 6, 7, and 8 pounds each. It will be seen by this statement what may be done by proper attention to poultry, the profits being perhaps larger than any branch of farming. It also shows that the business is one in which females may engage with success. The time occupied in caring from sixty to a hundred hens doesn't average more than an hour or two a day. The exercise is light and pleasant, and the change from household duties is rather agreeable than otherwise. Indeed, we consider the poultry business, as an occupation, both profitable and interesting. Gathering eggs, setting the hens, watching the hatching and tending the young, has a charm which, in connection with the profits, is calculated to please every lover of nature's great working world."

The Leisure Time of Boys.

Every father of a family knows that there is a time in the life of his sons that gives him much trouble and some anxiety. We allude to the period of boyhood, when exuberance of spirits and thoughtlessness are at their hight, and when the studies imposed by school discipline are entirely insufficient to find adequate employment for their too active minds and bodies. And it is not possible, or even desirable, to increase the already considerable application of all well bred boys to the study of books and the acquirement of learning. It is not be wished that a youth of twelve should grow up to be a conceited would-be pedant of twenty, and a bookworm of thirty years of age.—Thus the task of finding fitting occupation for the leisure hours of a boy is no inconsiderable one, as few pursuits into which a boy would plunge with eagerness are suited for putting in the way of so much impulsiveness and want of consideration as most boys possess. The question, then, of how to amuse our boys, is one of paramount importance and difficulty.

We would suggest to many parents who have been perplexed with this difficulty, to give their lads every possible opportunity of acquiring a mechanical trade. The industry and ingenuity of a boy of average ability may easily be made to furnish him with a never failing source of amusement of the best order. The boy who can produce or make something already begins to feel that he is somebody in the world, the achievement of result is not a reward reserved for grown people only. And the education of mind, eye, and hand, which the use of tools mechanical appliances furnishes, is of a great and real value, beyond the good resulting from the occupation of leisure time. Having nothing to do is as great a snare to the young as it is to the full grown; and no greater benefits can be conferred on youths than to teach them to convert time now wasted, and often worse than wasted, in pleasant means of recreation and mental improvement.

We say, therefore, to all parents: Provide your boys with mechanical apparatus and tools. There is no greater pleasure to most boys than the handling of a tool; and many great men and ingenious inventors look back with gratitude and delight to the day when they were first allowed to use the lathe, the saw, and the plain.

The boy, whose time and mind are now occupied with marbles and kites, may be a Watt, a Morse, or a Bessemer in *embryo*; and it is certainly an easy matter to turn his thoughts and musings into a channel which shall give full scope to their faculties. And to most boys the use of mechanical tools is the most fascinating of all occupations.

As logic and mathematics have a value beyond accuracy in argument and the correct solution of problems, in that they teach men the habit of using their reflecting powers systematically, so carpentry, turning, and other arts are of high importance.—These occupations teach boys to think, to proceed from initial causes to results, and not only to understand the nature and duty of the mechanical powers, but to observe their effects; and to acquire knowledge by actual experiment, which is the best way of learning anything. All the theories culled out of books leave an impress on the mind and memory, which is slight compared to that of the practical experience of the true mechanic.

Our advice is, to all who have the great responsibility of the charge of boys: Give them a lathe, or a set of carpenter's or even blacksmith's tools. Give their mind a turn towards the solid and useful side of life. You will soon see the result in increased activity of their thinking capabilities, and the direction of their ideas towards practical results; and still more obviously, in the avoidance of idle misehief and nonsence (to omit all reference to absolute wickedness and moral degradation,) which are, to too great an extent, the pastime of the generation which is to succeed us. —*Scientfic American.*

A Convenient Hammock.

The English troops employed in the Ashantee expedition are supplied with Mexican pocket hammocks. They consist of a hammock of stout Manilla hemp netting for support of a person either lying or sitting, two ropes and two screw hooks for attaching them to boards where buildings are met with. The weight of the whole when packed for carrying is only one pound. These hammocks are available for a variety of purposes. Slung from a pole, they can be used in lieu of sedan chairs upon the line of march for the sick and wounded, or for general purposes of transport. Suspended by their ropes from two continuous trees they are especially adapted for sleeping in, either to form an oben-air hospital or for officers and men ubon the line of march and in these latter capacities they were extensively used during the Franco-Prussian war. When trees are not obtsinable, two stoutish stakes driven into the ground at oppsite angles will form a sufficient means of support. Another advantage of this form of hammock is that it can be used as a foraging net and carriad over the shoulder with the greatest possible ease.

Old Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words be folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all, never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection to one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it, she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land, from where there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographs can vividly recall to the memory the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the features; it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters. Burn only the harsh ones, and in burning them forgive and forget them.

"The Good Old Times."

An agreeable relic of the "good old times" has been discovered, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by a German paper, in the shape of a bill of charge submitted by an executioner of Bonn to the authorities of Cologne in 1688. The following are a few of the items contemplated in his estimate: "To quartering by means of four horses, 8 thalers, to beheading and burning, 8 thalers; to strangling and burning, 6 thalers; to burning alive, 5 thalers; to break on the wheel alive, 8 thalers; to beheading and fastening the body to the wheel, 6 thalers; to beheading, 4 thalers; to beheading after cutting off one hand, 5 thalers; to cutting off a hand or two fingers, 1 thaler. Tearing with red-hot pincers to be paid for at so much per gripe; drowning or burying alive not being usual in these parts, the, executioner will, in the event of such executions being required, ask as much as for beheading or fastening to the wheel—namely, 6 thalers. To fastening screws on thumbs and legs, and driving the same, 1 thaler for the first quarter of an hour, for every subsequent quarter of an hour, 1 thaler. The executioner reserves the right of afterward receiving what may be due to him for his trouble in setting limbs to right again."

Monotony.

Charles Kingsley, discoursing upon the subject, says; Monotony is pleasant in itself; but there is much I trust, to be said in favor of holy wedlock. Living in the same house is monotonous; but three removes, say the wise, are as bad as a fire. Locomotion is regarded as an evil by our litany. The litany, as usual, is right. "Those who travel by land or sea" are to be objects of pity and our prayers; and I do pity them. I delight in that same monotony. It saves curiosity, anxiety, excitement, disappointment, and a host of bad passions. It gives a man the blessed, invigorating feeling that he is at home; that he has roots, deep and wide, struck down into all he sees, and that only the Being who will do nothing cruel or useless can tear them up. It is pleasant to look down on the same parish, day after day, and say, I know all that lies beneath, and all beneath know me. If I want a friend, I know where to find him; if I want any work done, I know who will do it. It is pleasant and good to see the same trees year after year; the same birds coming back in the spring to the same shrubs; the same banks covered with the same flowers, and broken (if they be stiff ones) by the same gaps. Pleasant and good it is to ride the same horse, to sit in the same old chair, to wear the same old coat. That man who offered twenty pounds reward for a lost carpet-bag full of old boots was a sage, and I wish I knew him. Why should one change one's place any more than one's wife or one's children? Is a hermit crab, slipping his tail out of one strange shell into another, in the hope of its fitting him a little better, either a dignified, safe, or graceful animal? No; George Riddler was a true philosopher:

"Let rules go sarching vur and nigh,
We bides at whum, my dog and I,"

and become there, not only wiser, but more charitable; for the oftener one sees, the better one knows, and the better one knows, the more one loves.

Plain Diet.

In reading George Macdonald's works, particularly Robert Falconer and Ronald Bannerman's Boyhood, we have been struck with the extreme simplicity and even poverty of the household arrangements, particulariy those of the table, described as existing among Scottish people, even of the better class, and quite removed from poverty. Porridge and oat-cake seems to be the staple food, and luxuries beyond these are neither expected or desired. Robert Falconer's grandmother is described as exceptionally dainty, for having her oat-cake made with cream, though she, like the others, seems to have eaten without butter or any relish.

In the late issued *Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie*, that worthy and genial divine describes the fare of the students of the University of Edinburg, at the time when he was a college student there, as being of the same Spartan simplicity. This ordinary fare, he says, was tea once a day, oat-meal porridge twice, and for dinner "caller herrin," and potatoes. Butcher meat was a rarity, which he does not remember tasting more than twice during his first session at college. Yet Dr. Guthrie's father was no poverty stricken peasant, but a bank agent and provost of his borough.

Fancy an American family, not to say a boarding school or college, counting itself well off while confined to this sort of commons! Yet if natives of cold and moist Scotland live and thrive on such food, something a little approximating to its simplicity would probably not hurt us.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Popular Superstitions.

An Enghlish cotemporary says: "We really are a much more superstitious people than some of us have any idea. Thus it is gravely announced that, in spite of the hurry and anxiety to relieve Cape Coast with stores and munitions of war, the steamer which was ready to start on Friday was delayed until Saturday, absolutly losing twenty-four hours at Woolwich rather than sail on an unlucky day."

In the teeth of this it is cheering to read that: "At a meeting of the Wiltshier Archæological Society, a paper on 'Omens' was read, in which several modern superstitions were noticed as prevalent; and Sir John Awdrey mentioned that he knew a gentleman, an owner of an entire parish, who was wakened in the middle of a Sunday night by a clap of thunder in winter, which was said to portend the death of the greatest man in the parish, but, though twenty years have elapsed, the gentleman is living yet. We have heard a man declare, on the other hand, that Friday was his lucky day, and that he always made it a rule to walk under ladders."

The fact is, as regards sailing on Friday, that it is found impossible to disregard the intensely strong feelings of a crew on this subject.

Brandy for Women.

"Carl Pensen" is out in the New York *Times* in a letter addressed to Dr. Stephen Smith, who, in a recent Young Men's Christian Association "Aquarian" meeting asserted that "all men condemn, with united voice, the use of alcohol as a beverage for women." To this "Carl Benson" sharply dissents. "The majority of English women," he says, "whose means permit it, are wine and beer drinkers, and they are fine physical specimens." By implication, he argues that Englishmen, at least, approve of alcoholic drinks for women, and apparently ranges himself with them, as he draws a glowing picture of English women's health and vigor, as contrasted with their American sisters' lack of stamina. Possibly, however, our ladies still continue, as he gracefully puts it, "to chill their interiors with cold water," in spite of English precedent; like the obstinate Teetotaller who had symptoms of cholera, and on being warned that he must take brandy or he would soon be in spasms, cheerfully replied, "Well, I guess I'll try a few spasms." Mr. "Carl Benson" is Mr. Charles Astor Bristol, of New York city, a gentleman of culture and somewhat addicted to letters. We presume he is strongly in favor of men taking some alcohol, as of dispensing it to women, and that he is endeavoring to make himself as robust as Englishmen are known to be, using some himself. We venture the prediction that his experiment will be a failure.

Two bushels of old Democratic papers fished out of a well in an Iowa town, have enabled the citizens to account for the water having tasted so much like lye.

Elgin Illinois, offers the boys two cents apicee for all the rats they kill, and the schools are on the point of suspending.

Miscellaneous.

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PLANING MILL.
A. Growall & Son.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Manufacturing of building material.

FLOORING,
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WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

In short anything generally used in house building. All orders promptly filled. mar26

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A large assortment of Muzzle and Breach Loading (single and double barrel) Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Sporting goods and Fishing Tackle. Call and examine my stock, or send for Price List. Address,
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NEW CARPETS.
A very large Stock
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
LOW PRICED CARPETS,
Of every kind,
Wholesale and Retail.
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$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo may14

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

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

Woman's Glory is Her Hair,
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

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

PLANTATION
BITTERS
one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a
Domestic Tonic,
only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.
They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpassed by every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

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HARDWARE CUTLERY,
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Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Hoes, Forks and Rakes, together with a large and varied stock of Hardware and Cutlery, suitable for the trade, at greatly reduced rates.
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Miscellaneous.

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SNYDER & UHL,
Having purchased the Shoe Store lately owned by
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Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
BOTH OF
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SOLE LEATHER,
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Of all kinds, with a full line of
Shoe Findings.
The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of
N. B. Snyder, Esq.,
Whose reputation for making
Good Work and Good Fits
is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.
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PREMIUMS.
THE WILSON SHUTTLE
Sewing Machines
Received the Grand
PRIZE MEDAL
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FOR THE
Best Sewing Machine
(over every Competitor, European or American.)
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Goods warranted satisfactory in all respects, at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.
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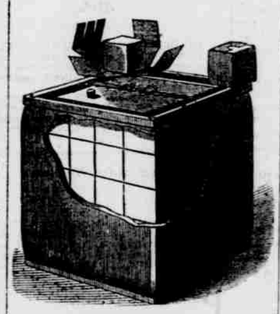

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AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS
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For sale at all Drug Stores, Groceries and Druggists in Medicine; also, wholesale and retail at HARRIS & EWING'S, Wholesale Druggists, cor. Tenth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS MFG. CO.,
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10,000 Agents Wanted. A rare chance. Full Particulars free or six samples for $1 00. Address, Pittsburgh Supply Co. PITTSBURGH, PA. $500.00 a Month.

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Miscellaneous.

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EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THE BEST PUMP
IN THE WORLD!
THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED
Double-Acting, Non-Freezing
FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.
It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.
It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.
It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.
It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.
It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.
It is good for washing buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.
It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.
TERMS:—¾ inch Pump, $12; pipe, 40c. per foot.
1 " " 16; " 60c. "
Larger sizes in proportion.
WEYAND & PLATT,
Sole Agents for Somerset County.
Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

WANTED.
NORTH PACIFIC
BONDS.
Call on or address
LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN,
BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.
dec24

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 ANDREW ZOOK 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.

$72 00 Each Week.
Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. may14

Groceries and Confectioneries

This space is reserved for C. F. Rhoads & Bro., who have moved into the most magnificent grocery room in this place. They can be found in Baer's new building, second door from the corner.

Dry Goods.

C. & G. Holderbaum
Have now opened
A Large and Complete Assortment of Goods for
Fall and Winter Wear
They have a complete assortment of
Ladies' Furs,
Dress Goods,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Bustles,
Gloves,
Shoes,
Gum Sandals,
And Felt Over Shoes
MEN AND BOYS'
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes
HATS AND CAPS,
GLOVES, &c.
Underclothing for Men and Women
A large assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
QUEENSWARE,
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
A large stock of fine and choice
SALT
By the Barrel or Sack
Prices as Low as Possible
C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 20.

Men's, Youths' and Boys'
CLOTHING
FOR
Fall and Winter Wear
Having greatly increased our facilities during the past year, we are now prepared to offer to your approval a selection unsurpassed in Style, Workmanship and Material. We make a specialty of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
Fully equal, if not superior, in elegance and finish, to the best ordered garments at one-third less; but for all who prefer to have garments made to measure we have an extensive Cloth Department constantly supplied with the finest goods in large force of most Artistic Cutters.
CLOTHING
Of Our Own Manufacture
Which we guarantee to be of better quality and cheaper in Price than any other house in the trade.
SCHOOL SUITS
For Boys of All Ages
Good and very Cheap!
ONE PRICE!
NO DEVIATION
All Goods Marked at the very Lowest Possible Figure.
URLING,
FOLLANSBEE
& Co.
121 Wood St., Cor. Fifth Ave.
PITTSBURGH PA.
Oct. 30.

Cook & Beerits'
FAMILY GROCERY
Flour and Feed
STORE
We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the best vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened a
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, Brooms of all 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.

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

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 kept for enumeration.
OPPOSITE
SOMERSET HOUSE,
SOMERSET, PA.
July 17 A. W. KNEPPER.

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