The Right Kind of Charity

When I o[illegible] years ago, we must have a home of our own."

Said I, "Charity it's just impossible, hain't the means."

Said she: "Israel, we hain't the means to pay the rent that the people charge, that's quite clear."

She began washing up the breakfast things, and off I went to duty.

In the evening Charity said to me, as we sat down to supper. "Israel, I have bought a lot."

I sprang up from my chair saying, "You've bought what?"

"A lot," says she.

"A lot," says I.

"A lot," says she.

"Well," said I, and I sat down again, and she went for the tea and biscuit. When I came to, I said to my wife: "Just explain yourself, Charity."

"I bought a lot," said she. "Dr. Dodd says the fifty dollars down are satisfactory, and the mortgage may run at six per cent. Twenty feet front, one hundred feet deep—two thousand feet—at ten cents a foot, two hundred dollars. Fifty paid, and one hundred and fifty due."

"But Charity, dear, how about the new house"

"All right, Israel. I've made a contract with Chips & Cullings; house shed and fence, fifteen hundred and fifty.

"Charity."

"Israel, don't talk, please. You men—"

"Charity, are you—"

"Derangad, eh? No, not a bit."

"One hundred dollars cash when possession is given—"

"But, Charity—"

"Stop a minute. You know, Israel, we can never get our large bureau, nor our high post bedstead, nor our large secretary, nor our wardrobe into that little four room house. That's clear, ain't it?"

"Well?"

"Well, then, we'll sell them all, and the proceeds will meet these two cash payments."

"Exactly so; with a little indifference may-be."

"Do you see?"

"But how can we do without these articles?"

"As easy as you will do without cigars; as easy as you will be your own barber and bootblack; as easy as we'll both take our breakfast without half-dollar butter; as easily as I'll make all my winter clothes carry me through next winter; as easy as I'll carry you through nice and genteel-looking on the same principle; as easy as—"

"Charity!"

"As easily as I'll do without a 'nooner, and night cap, and my cigars and theater tickets, and—"

"Exactly, old glow worm!"

"Well—well. Suppose we should do without these things, and I should be dead before it is paid; where would our home—my Charity's home—be then?"

"Oh, you can get your life insured and make that all safe."

"Darling, here's with you!"

I never squared debts off so soon. Two hundred, and fifteen hundred, make seventeen hundred, and one hundred and fifty cash off, paid by proceeds of this surplus furniture leaves fifteen hundred and fifty. Fifty dollars a month pays that off in—no, not in thirty-one months, because the interest and insurance payments put it off somewhat and the taxes and a couple of commissions keep it running longer, say for three years, and then we have a home of our own, every foot of it worth fifty cents, making a clear gain of eight hundred dollars and we are—

"Stop husband; let me tell it. We have a home—a delightful home—and I have a husband who never knew that his soul debasing indulgences had brought him down so far that none but his own wife denied his fallen state, or hoped to lift him up again. We have three children of whom we are proud, and—"

"Charity!"

"What, love?"

"I have just been thinking that if?"

"Nothing more is needed Israel."

"Let me say it out, dear. If you were only single, how I'd like to court you over again."

"Not for long, for I would drop plump into your arms at the first time for asking." And Charity suited action to the word.

"It's all, no doubt, very natural for young men to love the girls," said Israel, "but no girl was half so loveable as this young wife, who has given more than half the years of her life to make me happy; and leading me out of the way of folly and sin; and our darling babies are all like her.

"And Charity broke in with an Amen so emphatic that little Abe shouted from his chair—

"This meetin are dismissed."

Insect Agency in Animal Diseases.

A few years ago it was the general impression that slabbering in horses, staggers in sheep, and many other disorders in cattle, were caused by various forms of weeds or herbage in the food they ate. It maybe in some cases it is so; but with the progress of discovery it has been found that plants have not near so much to be blamed for as we one time supposed. It was, for instance, once an almost universal belief that the Texan cattle fever was brought about by some small fungoid vegetation which existed in the Texan prairies; but a commission appointed by the Department of Agriculture, went to Texas and reported that there was nothing whatever to warrant the popular belief. That commission was different from many similar ones; for the members were acknowledged to be men of superior attainments in the branch of science that they were called on to examine.

It has been customary in some quarters when any department of the Government has not at its head some one whom the critics fancy, to decry all that is done, and find nothing whatever to praise; and hence this Texan commission is often derided as one of the things for which money was expended, but from which nothing came. But the positive evidence which was furnished by these gentlemen that there was nothing whatever in the herbage of Texas to produce the cattle-fever, was a great gain. It was negative knowledge to be sure; but still it was so far a gain that it told us the cause was not yet discovered, and thus observers are kept on the lookout for it.

So with staggers in sheep, which so often proves a fatal disease, and subjects sheep raisers to great loss. Dr. Darlington tells us in his Flora of Chester county that it was common to attribute it to a plant—*andromedra mariana*—and which was called by sheep-breeders stagger-bush on this account. Besides this, various other plants in other sections have been supposed to produce the same disease. But now it is known very clearly that no plant has anything to do with it, but that it results from a small wormy parasite, which after developing in its early stages in the stomach of the animal, works its way to the head and feeds on the sheep's brains.

All this is well known now, but it is not so well-known how these parasites are produced, and are scattered about so as to be introduced into places which were once free from it. The clue was furnished some few years ago in the case of the trichinæ in pork; it was found that a parasite often found a home in the flesh of the hog, and fearful results followed on the human frame in many cases. There was no doubt but the very same insect could be communicated from the animal eaten to the human system. But subsequent experiments proved without the slightest doubt that high heat totally destroyed the enemy, and that therefore meat properly cooked was entirely innocuous. Since then it has been placed beyond question that some other fearful parasites that once in a while infest the human system, come from imperfectly-cooked beef. Raw beef cures have been popular with some empirical mendicants, and the parasites which have followed have been a matter of calculation with no doubt as to the origin.

The great question has been how these troublesome things first get into these animals. Recently in some anatomical lectures in this city, Dr. Joseph Leidy, who probably stands at the head of this branch of science in this country, gave it as the result of his own personal researches, that the animals which eat raw meet—cats, dogs, and-so-forth—take in the eggs with the raw meat they eat, which pass through their system unchanged, and that then the eggs become scattered eventually among the herbage, and again are taken into the system of herbivorous animals; and in this way plants are often blamed for results which really are in no way connected with them. Dr. L. is strongly of the opinion that where flocks and herds are followed as a business, no herbivorous animal that may be connected with the establishment should be fed on raw food, but that the meat they eat should be as well cooked for them as for human beings.

How far these views may be true or not, we are unable to say; but as the result of the studies of one of the best scientists and most thoughtful men of the day, they are worthy of respect. These diseases are very troublesome when they once get into a lot of cattle, and any simple thing which does not take much time or money to attend to, is usually well worth observing.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Ulman's Wonderful Dog.

"Veritas" writes to the New York *Sun* and says: I have read the story of Ulman's educated dog, and can vouch for its truth; but his most remarkable performances are not referred to in your article.

Standing one day on the platform at the depot I noticed that a passenger train had stopped, and that the engineer had temporarily left the engine. At this time toe dog Knapp was standing near, and it was apparent from his restlessness that he was not at all pleased to see the locomotive thus left alone. As he was silently contemplating the same and wondering in his own mind what course it would be advisable for him to pursue under the circumstances, another train came thundering up to the depot and ran into the rear of the one that had been left standing without an engineer. Fortunately the force of the collision was not great, but the jar was sufficient to open the throttle of the driverless locomotive, and it immediatily commenced moving on at a rapid rate. Knapp took in the situation at a glance. His time to act had come, and like a flash he sprang for one of the passing cars, catching the rear platform of the last one as it rushed by him. From here I saw him clambering to the top of the car and dashing wildly for the locomotive, which he soon reached when, seizing the throttle in his teeth, he instantly reversed the engine, stopped the flying train, and brought it safely back to the depot. Once here, however, he would not permit the engineer to take his place, and could not be induced to leave the engine until a new driver had been placed in charge. Think what a terrible catastrophe was probably averted by the wonderful intelligence and coolness of that dog!

The City of Joppa.

Five days' sailing on a steamer brought the party to the city of Joppa, the site of which is upon a rock three hundred feet above the sea, and from which a majestic view of the Mediterranean could be had. Ships cannot sail up to the city, and passengers are taken off in small Arabian boats, and the fighting among the boatmen for a load of living freight, was something wonderful to see. Upon reaching the city, the party walked out on the Plains of Sharon—a place that should be celebrated for the perfidy it ought to entail upon Napoleon Bonaparte. Here, in March, 1799, he captured the city of Joppa. Four thousand Albanian soldiers took refuge in the temple, and refused to surrender unless their lives were promised them. The pledge was given by Bonaparte's subordinates, and the soldiers gave up their arms. Very wrongly at this action, Napoleon disregarded the promise, and marched the prisoners out on the plains of Sharon, where the soldiers spent a whole day in murdering them. Twenty of them escaped and took refuge in the sea, refused to come on shore unless their lives were spared, but they too were murdered when they reached the shore. After this a plague broke out, decimating Napoleon's army; the Arabs were pressing upon him, and he was forced to leave. Many of his troops were sick, and unable to move. Napoleon sent for his Chief of Medical Staff, and ordered the men to be poisoned. The surgeon replied it was his duty to save life, not to take it, but there were others less scrupulous where the word of Napoleon was given, and the men were poisoned to death. On reaching Joppa the first thing necessary was to secure a dragoman. The party succeeded in getting one in the person of the son of a rabbi of the synagogue, whom they paid three dollars per day. The dragoman then proceeded to the Plains of Sharon to find the Shiek, whosd business it was to furnish travelers with horses for there were no other means of conveyance. A number of miserable, Broadway-omnibus looking animals were obtained, and straw drawn to see who would have the first choice, &c. The Russian princess had a side saddle, but poor Fredricka Bremer had to ride on a man's saddle, and it nearly killed her. Thus equipped and ready, they left Joppa—the place from which Jonah sailed in trying to escape from God; the place where Noah built the Ark, and the place where Simon, the tanner, lived.

Regular Habits in Children.

A larger number of parents, either under-estimate, or in their domestic regulations, neglect to recognize the great importance of regular habits in children. The injunction of the wise man, "Train up a child in the way he should go," so that "when he is old he will not depart from it," is not more important or more imperative than his command to "ponder the path of thy feet and let all thy ways the ways be establishing, and though they ways of they children also. Repetition is natural. Nature is repetition, subject only to the laws of proggression and deve opment. There is in all, and especially in children, an indwelling force, which inclines us to repeat past experience. Why oppose this force? Why not regulate it and take advantage of its propelling power to secure greater progress in disciplin and education? A change is a shock, especially to a child. In addults the *will* power is more fully developed and they can more readily overcome the effects of change of habit. A child's reflective powers are not matured—he cannot philosophize to account for the depressing effects of change. He is mystified and irritated, and consequently his disposition suffers. We often speak deprecatingly of the force of habit. This is only because the habit is bad. If the habit be good, the greater pertaining to it the better. Some persons have habits they would not part with for a fortune. In a river whose course is direct or only subject to the general slope of the land, the current has many times the velocity and power that it has in one which is constantly fretted by short turns. Machinry which moves steadily forward does not require more than half as much propeling power as that whose action is frequently reversed. Both these cases are analogous to the one we are trying to make out, viz: that children who have regular habits, though the wise direction and suporvision of their parents, will have better disposition—will make better progress in acquiring an education, and will have more established character than those the current of whose lives is continually at the mercy of circumstances. Without speaking here of a child's other habits, I will say that it is especially important that he should have a fixed time for home study after having reached a proper age—say past nine. If this be the case, when the usual time arrives, his mind will intuitively turn to the usual subject of his study, instead of being compelled to reach them through a confused medley of other things.

A Nautical Anecdote.

The following incident was related years ago, by an old veteran who served with Nelson, at Trafalgar, and who was with Jack Shaw at the time spoken of. It may have been seen in print, as it is a matter of history, but that need not deter me from relating it:

Jack Shaw, an eccentric old skipper, had command of a Jamaica ship called The Good Hope. It was a ship in the last stage of unseaworthiness, and about on its last voyage. She was pierced for eighteen guns, and had once carried them; put now she had only one so litary old iron carronade on board, to be used in case of need, as a signal gun. It was during the rampage of Napoleon that Captain Shaw sailed from Jamaica to England with a cargo of rum. He entered the English channel just at dusk and saw a suspicious-looking sail standing easily toward him. With a powerful night-glass he made the stranger out to be a French corvette of twenty guns.

"Boys," said Shaw, "that fellow is bound to overhaul us, and he'll succeed if he tries. If you'll stand by me we'll play him a trick, and, perhaps, astonish him."

The men five and thirty in number, entered into the spirit of the pilot cheerfully and eagerly.

The big old-fashioned pumps were drawn up, and sawed into appropriate lengths to represent guns, and also a spare topmast was cut up and daubed with black paint. These dummies were run out at the ports on one side, and lumbered with side-tackle and breeching enough to give them the appearance, in the gloom, of a stamping battery. There were old lanterns enough on board to afford one for each log of wood, and, with lighted candles in them, they were hung up in the ports for battle lanterns.

This was on the starboard side. On the larboard side was the old carronade, loaded to the muzzle with blank cartridges.

When all was ready The Good Hope hauled on the wine, and ran boldly alongside the Frenchman. The caronade was discharged to windward with a tremendous roar, and at the same time the swinging ports were raised, displaying a formidable "row of teeth," dimly illuminated by the battle lanterns. And then old Shaw, from the horse block, yelled through an enormous brass speaking trumpet:

"Surrender, or I will blow you out of water.,,

The utter audacity and boldness of the movement succeeded. In the darkness of the night the Frenchman though surely he had been overhauled by a powerful ship, and deeming himself at disadvantage, he surrendered. Capt. Shaw, leaning his own ship in charge of his chief officers, and directing him to run straight for Plymouth, went on board the corvette, with twenty of his men, and took possession. The two ships, with a fair wind, which freshened after midnight, arrived at Plymouth harbor before daylight; and not until the day had broken and the frowning guns of Batten and Hod bore full upon him, and the deluded Frenchman suspect the trick which had been played upon him.

Jack Shaw had been a national character before, but he was a hero now did loud lasting were the praises bestowed upon him.

Yankee Pones.

When properly made and baked, these are delicious. The buttermilk should be rich and not too sour. Allow to every pint one spoonful of soda, and three scant coffee cupsful of corn meal; put the soda in the basin, pulverize it well, and pour the butter-milk; then add the meal; add salt to taste. Taste a little of the batter, and if it seems sour, add more soda; have the griddle hot; put on the cakes with a spoon, making them round and about a quarter of an inch thick; when brown, turn and bake the other side; send to the table hot. They should pe split and buttered as muffins. This quantity makes fifteen or sixteen cakes. If liked, add a small quantity of molasses—about three tablespoonsful—to the batter before baking.—*American Farm Journal.*

A boarding establishment.—A carpenter's shop.

Religion that a Parrot Could Scare

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon afterwards, when the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying there was virtue in them—that every one of them would go to endless perdition unless they speedily repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were started would be a mild way of putting it. The peculiar voice and unknow source had much more effect on them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a minute, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if anybody had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the only reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment afterwards they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying his best to be the first, and during this time the mischevious bird kept up his yelling.

"All hands below!"

There was one old woman present who was lame, and could not get out so fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and, allighting on her shoulder, yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no, Mister Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "You can't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church across the way."

American Flirts.

Terrible stories are told in the Paris correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of the flirtation proclivities. American young ladies abroad. The accusations are specific and appalling. They are denounced for, "downright laying themselves out to attract the attention of men"—singular and amazing phrase—at the expense of all maidenly reserve, and forgetful of the teachings of home, of its restraints and influences, and at the sacrifice of the propriety which should govern the conduct of every well-regulated young woman who respects herself as well as admires herself. The fashionable resorts of Europe are given as the scene of the melancholy and irrepressible tendencies to flirtation. It even told that a handsome young German attracted the attention of a bevy of pretty damsels in a public street, and they straightway put him under such a fire of glances, of bonquets, and, indeed, of billet-doux that he presumed upon the partiality, and duel a with a ferocious young American brother was nearly the result. At Trouville, occurred another similar transaction; and for such scandals, Sardou conceived his absurd play which depicts American life as that enterprising playwright fancies them, and not as they exist. These calumnies every American will repudiate.

How to cook a Turnip.

I will ask the reader to cook two turnips in two different ways. The first is to be peeled and sliced, and left to soak in cold water for an hour or more. The slices are to be boiled until quite tender, and then are to be drained, and nicely mashed with butter. This is the most common method of cooking, and it has the demerit of washing out the gum and sugar and the other finer constituents of the root, and consequently the flavor is very much reduced. The other root is to be washed quite clean; but but it is not to be peeled, or cut, or cut, or soaked. —oil it whole in sts "jacket." It will take twice as long to cook as the one that was cut. When, by trying it with a fork, you find it quite tender, take it up, peel it, press it moderately, and mash it with butter. You will be surprised at the difference. Instead of being, as perhaps you will expect, "strong," rank, "or "bitter," it will pe deliciously full-flavored, and will contain all the nourishment that was in before it was cooked.

The Devil's Bridge.

Among the ravines of Switzerland is a bridge called the "Devil's Bridge," in reference to which a queer story exists among the peasants. The Prince of Hell, it is said, after constructing the bridge, ordered that the first soul passing over it should fall a sacrifice to himself. A cunning peasant accordingly drove his dog over. Satan, enraged at this trick, procured a monstrous rock determined to destroy his bridge. As he approached with the same, an old peasant woman addressed him a "Gruss Gott" (God be greeted), which incensed the fiend the more, so that he threw down his mountain-like rock and made off, visiting the inhabitants of the valley with the fumes of hell. This is now called the "Devil's Stone."

Needle-Making.

There is a needle factory in New Haven where the whole process is done by a single machine, without the manual labor of any person. A coil of steel wire is put in, the machine cuts it off at the required lengths, it cuts the steel pieces consecutively, punches the eye-holes, counter-sinks the eyes, and grinds the point—and in fact does everything until the needle drops out completly formed. An other machine picks them up and arranges them heads and points together, and a third piece of mechanism puts them into paper. One of these machines occupies no more space than an ordinary table, and each of them turns out from 30,000 to 40,000 needles a day. Most of the needles were imported from England until a few years past.

The Caspian Sea is said to be extremely rich in various species of fish the number of some kinds being prodigious. According to a recent statement, in one single district, 15,000 sturgeon are sometimes taken in a day, and when the fishing is interrupted for twenty-four hours the water becomes almost choked by the abundance of fish, which are so numerous as to press each other out upon the shore. The total yield of the Caspian Sea for one year in fish and fish products has been estimated at 13,000,000 pounds (about 469,430,000 pounds avoirdupois), worth about $12,000,000. A peculiar phenomenon observed especially among the sturgeon is that of a kind of winter sleep. At the approach of cold-weather they seek the deep portion of the river, and remain there in a state of torpor, dusing which they secrete a viscid matter which forms a coating over the entire body, called by the fisherman a *polisse*. During this period they appear to eat nothing, their stomachs always being found entirely empty.

Miscellaneous.

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.

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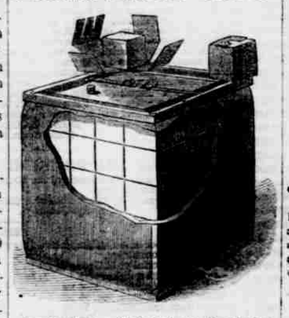

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Miscellaneous.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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.

A. S. B.

ESTABLISHED 1869 GENUINE AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS

other Bitters.

For sale at all Drug Stores, Groceries and Dealers in Medicine. Also, wholesale and retail at HARRIS & EWING'S, Wholesale Druggists, cor. Twelfth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS MFG. CO.,
56 and 58 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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.

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.

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.

Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's. Go and See for Yourself. A Good Assortment of Notions and Groceries at A. W. Knepper's.

W. W. DAVIS & BRO'S

CHEAP

Grocery and Confectionery,

SOMERSET, PA.

We desire to inform the people of this community that we have purchased the Grocery and Confectionery of H. F. Knepper, Esq., opposite the Barnet House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the best brands of

FLOUR,
AND MEAL,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RICE, SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
FISH, SALT,
SPICES,
APPLES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.
ALSO,

COAL OIL, TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, BROOMS, BUCKETS, TUBS, &c.

All kinds French and common

CANDIES, NUTS, CRACKERS, FANCY CAKES, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES,

COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAP, &c.

Also an assortment of Toys, &c., for the little folks.

If you want anything in the Grocery and Confectionery line call at

Davis' Cheap Grocery,

OPPOSITE THE BARNET HOUSE.

nov. 9-1y.

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 Boys.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

A large stock of

SALT

By the Barrel or Sack.

Prices as Low as Possible

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,

Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 30

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 show our patronal a selection unsurpassed in one-third less; but for all our prepared garments we have an extensive Custom Department constantly supplied with the latest Styles, Large Stock of Goods suitable for

CLOTHING

Of Our Own Manufacture.

Which we guarantee to be of better quality and cheaper in Price than any other establishment.

SCHOOL SUITS

For Boys of All Ages.

Good and very Cheap!

ONE PRICE!

NO DEVIATION!

All Goods Marked at the very lowest 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, 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, Medicinal 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.