Sowing Grass with Turnips.

A friend suggests that in the question whether it is best or not to sow grass alone, or with other things, of which we wrote recently, that we have forgotten to say that there is a great saving of labor in what may be called the old-fashioned plan. If we sow grass by itself, and rye by itself, we have to spend just double the time we should if we sowed both crops on the same ground; and that though we have to wait for two years for the full grass crop when it is sowed with grain yet this saving of labor more than compensates for any other disadvantage that may accrue. But this was not overlooked by us. In the articles to which we referred in this note, it was pointed out as the great argument in favor of mixed sowing. In our late paper the chief object was to make our readers acquainted with new facts rather than to open up old ones.

But in connection with this grass question, it may as well be not forgotten that one of the dangers often experienced in growing grass with grain, its liability to be starved out, smothered out, or dried out, while in a young condition, can be measurably avoided by sowing grass with turnips in August and September. This is a practice very common in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and though it does not always work well with some people's ideas of proper rotation, it seldom fails to bring successfully a fine crop of grass, and is almost equivalent to sowing grass alone. As every one knows, it is impossible to get a good yield of turnips unless the ground is very rich, or is made by liberal manuring, and this is just the condition necessary to bring up a first-rate stand of grass. We have sec[illegible] sown in this way yield a crop the first year after sowing almost equal to one that has occupied the ground two years before being cut. There is no reason, therefore, that we know of, why those who wish to try to get a crop of grass the first year after sowing, should not have a crop of turnips as well.

In all discussions of this subject that we have seen, we do not find that any one of the plans mentioned is really the best. Some one will be best for some one's own circumstances and others will suit other people. It is well, however, to know all the practicabilities, and then each decide what will be the best course for him to pursue.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Wild Flowers.

It is the wild flowers of a land that outlive its devastation; it is these that outlive the disasters of the extermination of its people; it is these that outlive misrule, and that survive the desolations of war. It is the "witnesses of God"—low of stature as they are, and bright, and gay, and odoriferous—that because they are infructious are spared by marauding bands. These gems of the plain and hillside outlast the loftiest trees of a country: they live on to witness the disappearance of gigantic forests: they live to see the extinction of the cedar, and of the palm, and of the ilex and of the olive, and of the acacia, and of the vine and the fig tree, etc.: they live to see in themselves the word—"every high thing shall be brought low: and the humble shall rejoice." So has it been in Palestine: once it was a land of dense timber growths, and of frequently graceful clusters of the smaller trees, and of orchards, and of vineyards, which retains now only here and there a remnant of these adornments. Meanwhile the alluvial plains of the land and its hillsides are gay every spring with the embroidery of flowers—the crocus, the scented hyacinth, the anemone, the daffodil, the poppy, the lilly, the rose.—These jewels of the spring morning—these children of the dew—bedded as they are in spontaneous profusion upon soft cushions of leather, and divans of sweet thyme—invite millions of bees and of the most showy of the insect tribe, flowers, perfumes, butterflies, birds of song, all things humble and beautiful here flourish and are safe—for man seldom intrudes on the smiling wilderness.

How to Cure Split Hoof.

I had a horse that had both hoofs split from top to bottom. He could not walk without his feet spreading apart. I kept him for three months on straw one foot deep in the stable, but all did no good. At last I went to the blacksmith shop and had heavy shoes made which spread wide at the heels. To these heavy shoes there was welded, at the outside of each heel, a piece made of shoes nail iron. These pieces were made to fit well around the foot, about an inch below the hair. I let the pieces come together within half an inch, and turned up about three-fourths of an inch. In the turned-up part a hole was made to receive a bolt an inch long, with a square head and screw and nut on the other end. On nailing the shoes on and putting the bolt in and screwing on the nut, the foot was brought together. In this way, I was enabled to work him every day if I wished. Previous to this my horse had not walked one mile in months. Next day after I had the shoes put on I drove him in a carriage twenty miles, and I have used him right along.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Style in Writing.

The best writer is he who can convey the clearest thoughts in the shortest space. Some writers so hide their thoughts in useless words that it becomes a task after you have read a column to comprehend its meaning. Ornament in style is good when it beautifies the thoughts advanced; it is inexcusable when it covers them from sight. A writer, before he touches a pen, should first get a clear idea of the subject he is to handle; this well understood, his next effort should be to say what he has to say in the fewest words possible. We would not have a single thought dwarfed by a stingy use of language; but even this would be better than to see it choked out of existence by a superabundance of words. Write to the point, and when you have reach it, stop. It requires severe mental training to acquire that simplicity of expression which conveys to us the grandest thoughts in the fewest words, yet it is within the province of all to approach if not to equal it. It has been said that it is more difficult to abridge an article than to write one, that it requires more time to write a short article well than to present the same thoughts in double the space. When Queen Anne told Dr. South that his sermon had only one fault—that of being too short—he replied that he should have made it shorter if he had had more time. Let our writers—especially those of the press—boil down their efforts before they present them to the public. In this fast age the man who can say the best things in the shortest space is not far removed from a public benefactor.

Habits of the Fur Seal.

The fur seal never sprawls out and flounders when moving on land, as might be supposed from observing the progression of the common hair seal; on the contrary, this animal carries its body clear and free from the ground, with head and neck erect, stepping forward with its fore-legs, and bringing the hinder ones up to fresh position after every second step forward. When exerting itself it can spring into a lumbering, shambling gallop, and for a few rods run as fast as a man, but will sink quickly to the earth, gasping, panting, and palpitating. In the water all movements when swimming are quick and swift, the fore flippers propelling and the long, attenuated hinder ones serving to guide the course. The animal always in traveling swims under water, ever and anon rising, with head and neck clear from the sea, to snort and survey the field. The seals will frequently, when in play or suddenly startled, leap from the water like so many dolphins.

The young seals are exceedingly frolicsome at sea (as also a great part of the time on land); running acrobatic races in the surf, chasing one another, and whirling in swift circles, they seem to be brimful of warm, joyous life. They also delight, especially the old ones, lazily turning over and over in the swell, scratching and rubbing themselves with their flippers, exposing as they float in the water but a small portion of their bodies; and they also sleep upon the surface in the same short, uneasy slumber so characteristic of them when on land. There is nothing dull or lethargic about the fur seal when asleep or awake. A healthy seal is never seen sleeping without an involuntary nervous muscular twitching and flinching of various portions of its body, usually an uneasy folding out and back of its flippers, with quick crawling movements of its skin, the eyes being, however, always tightly closed.

Arising from these great bands of herding seal is a peculiar dull, vibrating roar the joint effort of hundreds of thousands of vigilant and angry males, together with the call of their harems, a din which never ceases for an instant, day or night, during the six or eight weeks of the breeding season: it can be heard at sea miles away, and frequently has warned vessels of the dangerous proximity of land when searching for the islands in thick, foggy weather. There also comes with this sound a most disagreeable smell. The seals themselves do not emit this oder, although they have a sweetish, oily breath, but they are constantly stirring up the decaying bodies of the dead, on and over which they sleep or incessantly flounder.—HENRY W. ELLIOTT, in *Harper's Magazine for May.*

Maxims for Working Men.

A good advertisement for a working man, is a seat in church.

The savings-bank is a safe debtor.

Fifty cents for a good lecture, is better than half that sum for a circus.

Dress neatly. A well-clothed man commands favor and respect, while one in slovenly attire can hardly borrow his neighbors saw-horse.

If you wish to personally comprehend the completeness of the old adage—a fool and his money are soon parted—buy a lottery ticket.

Never sacrifice money for what people will say. It is better to buy a fair piece of beef for fifteen cents a pound and leave the sirloin for some other man, who would buy your kind except for the name.

The man is always most honored who is most excellent in what he undertakes. It is better to saw wood well, than to plead law poorly.

Be honest: a stove cold is better than a warm stove with stolen fuel.

The laboring man holds the same relation to the merchant, manufacturer, attorney, physician and minister, that the locomotive does to a train of elegant and well-filled cars: they would stand still forever if the engine did not move them

There is many an honest, hard-working poor man, who rises himself and calls his family before sunrise, three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. In nine cases out of ten, when his children arrive at his age, they will be called up by servants.

A meerschaum pipe and a bank-book always quarrel, and the upshot of the encounter generally is, that one puts the other out of doors.

Work harder at drilling rocks, for instance, if your employer never visits you than if he frequently does. He will know of your faithfulness when he pays for the drills.

The poverty of childhood is more frequently than otherwise the stepping stone to wealth.—*Money and How to Make it.*

How to Churn.

To make the task of churning light, certain rules must in all cases be observed: First, proper temperature, second, proper motion. A thermometer should be used and the cream kept at about thirty-five degrees, not varying more than three or four degrees, either way. N. A. Willard says of motion in churning, that it should be regular, neither too quick nor too slow. If the agitation is too quick, the butter will make and unmake itself, before the churner is aware of it, as too rapid motions induce fermentation, which, when it has reached a certain point, is entirely destructive of anything like the possibility of making even moderately good, or well tasting butter. If, on the other hand, the motion is too slow the agitators in the churn fail to produce the desired separation of the component parts of the cream, and the consequence is, that after a good deal of time spent in lazy action the churner is just as far away from his butter as he was at the beginning of his labors.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Foot of a Horse.

The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well. But have you ever examined your horse's hoof? It is hardly less curious in this way. Its parts are somewhat more complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bones, fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers, or leaves, of horn, about 500 in number, and nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers, belonging to what is called the "coffin bone," and fitted into this.—These are elastic. Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of the several layers. Now the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet—about 4,000—and all this is contrived, not only for the conveyance of his own body, but for whatever burdens may be layed on him.——*Rural Home.*

Potatoes for Seed.

The question, "How small to cut for seed?" is not yet settled, and never will be until all soils and seasons shall have but one condition of moisture and one quality of fertility.

In localities where the soil and atmosphere are decidedly moist, single eyes and small pieces are most suitable because under such conditions the young plant easily perfects its growth, without depending upon the moisture contained in the solid part of the potato. On the other hand, a dry soil and season compels the young plant to derive all its strenght from the piece it sprouts from and unless that is of large size its growth must be both weak and imperfect, resulting in a small crop of immature roots.

I think these are facts, and we must draw the following conclusions from them:

Taking medium-sized pieces for seed, if planted in a poor soil, but having sufficient moisture, they would produce as large a crop, or larger, than if planted in a very rich but very dry soil.

If, then, we can select a rich soil in a moist position, and slightly favored by a moist atmosphere, small pieces are the most suitable and economical.

But if we are driven to a poor soil, and in a dry position, then we must plant large pieces, to give the plant an early start and thus let it become robust before hot, dry weather checks its growth hence to throw roots deep enough to feed the vine, develop blossoms, and perfect the tubers.

I thing close attention to the conditions under which the plants are most likely to be brought by the general course of the seasons, will give to each planter the best crops which his peculiar soil and seasons are capable of producing.

Method for Making Hard Soap.

A farmer's wife says: Having used several different recipes for making hard soap, and having found one very much superior to any other, I venture to send it to you. Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lime, 3 pounds washing soda, 2 gallons soft water: boil half an hour, and settle all night; then pour off the liquid into a brass or iron kettle, and put in a half pound of rosin and three pounds grease: boil an hour, and put into your mould. It is for use when cold, but improves with keeping in a cool place. This recipe I have used for a number of years, and it has never failed to give perfect satisfaction. I make it out of tallow, lard, grease arising from meat boilded, drippings of beef, mutton or pork, and always have a good article. For toilet soap I use perfectly pure, sweet lard or tallow and white rosin, and give it a little longer time in boiling, sometime adding a little borax, or somethings healing to the skin. Of course perfume and coloring can be added also by those who like them, but I prefer the pure article. This soap I prefer for my own use to the finest article that can be bought, not only because it is an excellent and beautiful soap, but also because I "know what is in it."

Drainage for Health.

The proper drainage of buildings is a matter of great importance. Cellars may be wet, stables not very dry, water may drop from the eaves, cutting holes into the earth and making puddles. The water from such puddles filters directly into the cellar, so that old houses in the country are very frequently dangerous to life on account of the water settling into the cellars. A damp cellar may sometimes be made dry by making a sink in it. Cellars are sometimes made in such wretched places that they need drain pipes to carry off the water. In arranging any of this kind of work about a stable it is necessary to be careful that the drainings of the stable do not filter into any water required for domestic use. Water should on no account be allowed to drip from the eaves; it is a great nuisance, undermining foundations and rapidly destroying buildings.

Air confined anywhere, even in a clean room, becomes offensive, probably unhealthy, with a disagreeable smell of closeness, and confined in a drain or sewer it must be infinitely worse. Drains built tight, with traps etc., so that there is no ventilation of their interior, generate very poisonous gases, which are ready on the occurrence of any small leak to escape and poison everybody who happens to go near them. The best arrangement for ventilators in houses is to have a separate flue buit in the chimney stack expressly to receive the ventilator pipes. Thus the air from the drain is discharged high in the atmosdhere in a position to be mixed with smoke; and the noxious properties are destroyed, the smoke, whether of wood or coal, containing about the best chemical disinfectants known.

In all parts of England hundreds of people are dying every year of typhoid fever; a large tract of the city of Boston is now building on made land as flat as the prairies, around Chicago; and in a few years it will doubtless have to be regraded and rebuilt to get rid of this pestilence. From Main to Pennsylvania there are flat, undrained fields and wet cellars nearly as bad. All over the country further south, but principally in the Mississippi Valley and the flat country bordering the ocean, the half-drained land is infected with the intermittent fever and the other material pestilences to such an extent as to destroy many thousands of people every year; so that, in spite of constant immigration, extensive tracts of country are about as sparsely peopled as they were when Pocahontas saved the life of John Smith.—*Dr. Joseph Wilson, Med., Dir. U. S. Navy.*

Another Peach Destroyer.

The Denton, Caroline County (Md.) *Union* says: We were shown a few days ago several peach twigs which were literally covered with hundreds of little bugs resembling the lady bug. They seem to infest the peach trees in this vicinity, and are said to be in quantities of millions. The nurseries of Mr. J. W. Keer, near this place, is damaged by them already to the extent of $3, 000. This is a new enemy to the peach crop, and is likely to prove a formidable one. One single farmer estimates that he has in his orchard fifteen hundred trees, five hundred of which are badly afflicted with the bugs, and that there is a fair estimate five bushels of these bugs in his orchard.

THE Michigan Legislature has passed a bill submitting the question of female suffrage to a popular vote. The majority in favor of this course, both in the Senate and House, was heavy. The result will be a thorough canvass of the merits of the subject. It is quite brobable that the vote will be in the affirmative.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP SIDE GROCERY.

Just received at the

Gheapside Grocery

A New Stock of Goods,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES,

FLOUR,

BACON,

FISH,

SUGAR,

SYRUPS,

MOLASSES,

TEAS,

COFFEE,

DRIED and CANNED FRUITS,

&C., &C., &C.

Of the best quality, and will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see our stock.

Opposite Somerset House,

SOMERSET, PA.

F. K. Colborn & Co.

april 8

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, and the supplements thereto, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817, and the 20th of March, A. D. 1824, and the 6th day of March, A. D. 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Somerset hereby gives notice to all persons concerned herein, that unless the County, State, School, Road and Building Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes and cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in Somerset, County of Somerset, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day till all are disposed of. All taxes included in the following list must in all cases be paid before the day of sale, with cost of advertising, or the property will be sold as advertised.

GEORGE M. SEFF,
Treas. of Somerset Co.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

ACRES.	WARRANTEES.	TAXES.
400	Biddle, James	$19 29
400	Bell Wm	17 07
400	Chary, Aaron	19 29
400	Chary, Jane (½)	5 21
417	Charey, Mary K	19 83
411	Moore, Hiram	19 68
150¼	Moore, Mary	3 88
405	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	18 51
408¾	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	29 36
711½	Meyers, Martin	13 11
400	Hood, Abel	19 29
400	Hood, Joey	19 29
400	Cherry, Jerry K	19 29
400	White, Adam	19 29
200	Wright, John	9 29

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

390	Baer, Ludwick	13 69
114	Woods, Wm	2 44
49	Wolf & Co	4 51
46	Wolf & Co	5 53

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

177	Berkey, Joel	6 85
412	Suffborough, Nathan	14 42
297	Stein, Abraham	6 54
109	Potter, Sarah	3 50

CONNEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.

341½	Jones, Israel	4 25
200	Larbit, Thomas	4 59
449	Williams, Israel	5 54

ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

400	Charry, James (⅓)	4 40
410⅝	Cory, James (¼)	3 31
400½	Cory, Wm	8 61
400	Moore, Betsey (⅓)	8 89
400	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	8 80
45	Wolfersberger, P. and D	1 02
388	Grandman, Charles	8 58
400¼	Cory, Josiah (¼)	4 56
415	Cory, Thomas (¼)	4 54
22	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	48
64	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	1 44
208	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	5 74
194	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	4 40

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

480	Riley, John	16 89

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

127	Cunningham, John	3 04
269	Denton, Thomas	7 60
400	Gibson, John	7 60
400	Gilbraith, Mary	7 60
17	Shaully, David	1 14

JENNER TOWNSHIP.

430	Humbert, Christian	8 00
402¾	Musser, John	9 35
292	Oliver, Wm	8 21
400	Scott, John	9 20
321	Whitmore, Jacob	6 40

LOWER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.

404	Hallowell, John	21 64
400	Powers, Alexander	21 64
400	Patrick, Andrew	21 64
272	Stimmel, Mary, (in part)	8 10

LARIMER TOWNSHIP.

200	Bowman & Ebersole	40 20
18	Bowman & Berkley	3 94

MIDDLECREEK TOWNSHIP.

403	Bedford, Gerning	8 94
254	Conner & Connelly	8 74
180	Miller, Jacob A	3 78

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

154½	Beam, Jacob	5 82
25	Enos, Franklin (⅙)	76
119½	Gosbert, Mathias (⅔)	2 20
418	Hoover, John	15 64
400½	Johnston, Wm	15 21
188¾	Lents, Thomas	3 30
415	Margreedant, Charles	15 73
50	Wolfensperger	1 65
382	Price, Isaac (⅙)	7 25
374	Tom, Rachel	14 25
328	Tom, Dinah	12 83
269	Wilson, Thomas	16 16
61¼	Witt & Wolfensperger	2 32
152	" "	5 76
200½	Kendel, John	7 60
25½	Wolfensperger, P. and D	93
122½	" " "	3 67

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

71	Young, Ann	40 20

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

275	Moore, Joseph (⅔)	4 09
383	Johnston, Berry	7 45

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

18¾	Mong, John	2 18
440½	Stein, Jacob	4 40
300½	Witt and Wolfensperger	3 00
100½	" "	1 00
8½	Wolfensberger, Philip	26

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

319	Showman, Benjamin	15 17

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

399½	Adams, Alexander (⅔)	6 95
434	Brown, Thomas (⅔)	13 23
405	Combs, Wm	26 60
200	Douglis, Alexander	26 26
112½	Mong and Witt	10 56
402	Wayman, Catharine (⅔)	7 34

SHADE TOWNSHIP.

21	Auckerman, George	1 00
366	Campbell Mary	15 84
404	Litton William (⅔)	9 27

STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.

431	Stiles William	8 60
400	Kercher Daniel	8 60

UPPER TURKEYFOOT.

44	King John	88
400	Kohr Peter	8 20
20	Mason Thomas	2 46

Lots in Casselman.

	Coleman Doram	1 45
	Collins Mark	2 90
	Dean Edward	2 90
	Hoffman Carl	48
	Phillippi Daniel	1 45
	Phillippi Derrick	48
	Pile John	
	Ward James	

Lots in West Salisbury.

	Brown Henry	20
	Connelly W	20
	Clark W	80
	Fulton Andrew	40
	Gross Peter	20
	Guinn William	20
	Horen Ellen	20
	Howley Patrick	1 47
	Humberson John	20
	Infield Americus	20
	Jones W. H	20
	Rohr James	80
	Kimbel James	20
	Knode James	20
	Kelly Ellen	20
	Leochel Caspar	20
	Lewis L. A	20
	McBride John S. F	24
	Michael Stavannis	24
	Meyers William	96
	Offit Frank	20
	Roscerafi Stephen	20
	Wagner Peter	20
	Wetmiller Henry	20

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

Full Spring Stock of beautiful Papers, in all grades, from the cheapest to the best. Gilt Papers, very cheap. 50 patterns Red Paper. A splendid line of Satin Goods, 300 different styles. Plain Tints, 25 different shades, the best colors. Illuminated borders to suit, very cheap. All the novelties.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

110 Wood St.,

Mram PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

J. W. PATTON. C. O. HURST.

NEW FIRM.

NEW GOODS.

THE NEW FIRM OF

PATTON & HURST,

No. 4, Baer's Block,

are now in receipt of a stock of goods adapted to the present wants of the people. Purchased within the last ten days and since the decline in the prices of Staples and Domestics, they are enabled to offer special inducements to all in want of goods of every description in such variety as cannot be found anywhere else in town, comprising a general assortment. They call special attention to their large assortment of

CALICOES,

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

GINGHAMS,

SHIRTING,

TICKING,

BOYS AND MENS'

HEAVY PANT STUFFS,

in Cottonade, Double and Irish Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, &c.,

DRESS GOODS,

in Plain and Corded Alpaccas, Poplins, Cashmeres, French Merrinoes, &c.,

STAPLE & FANCY NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

HARDWARE

The best assortment of

Carpetings and Oil Cloths

ever brought to town. A large stock of Queensware. Determined to be up to the times in assortment, styles and prices, we respectfully solicit a call from those in want of goods. febl8

Joseph Horne & Co.,

75, 77, and 79 MARKET SREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS

Millinery & Straw Goods,

The Lowest prices and the Largest Line of the above Goods in Western Pennsylvania. Orders carefully filled, and acknowledged the day they are received.

CLOSE CASH TRADE

will find it to their advantage to call and look through our stock.

Terms, Thirty days, and Price to Match.

mar25

BOOTS & SHOES,

and

Hats AND Caps

Leather and Shoe Findings.

S. J. COVER.

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.

NEW ENGLAND

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

Chartered 1835.

Statement, Jan. 1st, 1874,

Premiums received in 1873	$2,340,267 06
Interest received in 1873	747,782 48
Total receipts	$3,288,089 54
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1874	$12,670,119 81
Reserve, or Re-insurance Fund as required by law	$10,209,492 58
All other liabilities	227,180 16
Total liabilities	$10,436,672 74
Surplus as regards policy holders	$2,133,447 07

This would enable the Company—if such a course were desirable—to divide during the year

Eighty-four per cent.

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts, 10 per cent. For every $100 of liabilities the Company has $121 of assets.

Agents Wanted for this Vicinity.

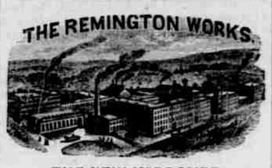
Marston & Wakelin.

General Agents,

133 South 4th St., Phil.

mar11

Miscellaneous.



THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED

The "Medal of Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873.

The Highest Order of "Medal" awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A New Invention thoroughly tested and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs light, smooth, noiseless and rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is most easily managed by the operator.—Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design simple, ingenious, elegant, forming the stitch without the use of cog wheel gears, rotary cams or lever arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. **Pittsburgh Office, 10 Sixth St.** apr29

New Firm.

SHOE STORE.

SNYDER & UHL,

Having purchased the Shoe Store lately owned by H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the fact that we have now and expect to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture,

as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of

SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO,

CALF SKINS,

KIPS,

AND LINING SKINS

Of all kinds, with a full line of

Shoe Findings.

The ROME 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.

SNYDER & UHL,

de24

NEW STORE!

SCHELL & WILSON would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a store at

Millwood Station,

Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad, and now offer for sale a General Stock of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH or exchanged for produce.

WANTED—Lumber of all kinds, Hoop-poles, Cross-Ties, Bark, Staves, &c. Also, Wool, Butter, Eggs.

MAPLE SUGAR,

Bacon, Grain of all kinds, Furs, Sheep-Pelts, and Beeswax, for which we will pay the highest prices in Cash or Goods.

SALT AND FISH.

always on hand. Give us a call and be convinced that we intend to do business and cannot be undersold.

SCHELL & WILSON.

April 8.

Nervous Debility—Sufferers Send Stamp for Pamphlet and full particulars, in a Sealed envelope, of the new German Remedy—a Speedy & reliable cure. Address Dieffenbaugh Remedy Co. Milwaukee Wis.

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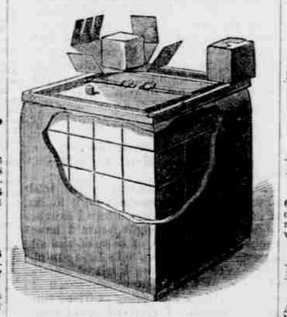
Pound Butter Case



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Mansion House,

LATE "BENFORD HOUSE,"

Corner of Franklin and Broad Streets.

JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

Jos. Shoemaker, Prop'r.

Having lately taken charge of, refitted and furnished this large and commodious Hotel, I now invite my Somerset County friends to call on me, and hope by prompt attention to their wants and moderate charges, to merit their patronage. Table supplied with the best the market affords. The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, &c.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.

N. B.—Best stabling in town. apr29

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — 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.

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 tribgtaries, 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.

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LIGHT WAGON

MANUFACTURER,

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Is now prepared to manufacture to order every description of

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
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In the latest and most approved styles, and at the

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