Turnips—Culture.

David Landreth & Son, in their circular entitled, "What we Know About Turnips," say:—Some farmers with us of Pennsylvania, when laying out their corn ground, attach to it so much land in addition as they propose to crop in ruta bagas and turnips; plow it at the same time as the corn land, and when ever that crop is harrowed or cultivated, the root land recieves like attention. At first this may seem a waste of labor, but it can be readily perceived the finer tilth such practice is calculated to effect, but especially the economy of labor when the seed is sown. With each previous movement of the soil a new surface was exposed, and with each the latent seeds of weeds had opportunity to germinate, and were destroyed, thus slaying thousands of formidable enemies to the turnip crop. Now, all this may seem a small matter to some farmers, but we take leave to tell them that system and method in farming, as in manufactures and other industrial pursuits, will hereafter alone pay, the increasing cost of labor, and all else incidental to the culture of the soil, must make intelligent, methodic field-labor indispensable. Slip-shod tilage will certainly bring men into debt. It is true the process described above cannot be observed under all circumstances, as in the South, where turnips are frequently grown with most sure success within the boundary of the cow pen, but, even there, several plowings might be given preparatory to the seeding.

In the latitude of Philadelphia, we begin to think of sowing ruta bagas about the 10th of July, and, if everything is in readiness, make our first sowing by the middle of the month. The process is thus:—Plow the land level, harrow lengthwise and crosswise, getting it into fine tilth, then draw shallow furrows two and one-half feet apart (three feet is better where there is plenty of room to spare); in these furrows the manure is spread; it may consist of any fertilizing material within reach. Of course decomposed matter is the best, whether it be vegetable or animal; and here, we remark, it is a good plan to prepare in advance a compost, which will readily disintigrate when spread. Where such is not at hand, any of the approved fertilizers may be resorted to, but be sure and buy only from parties of good repute, of which, doubtless there are many. When the fertilizer (if a superphosphate or other commercial manure, at about equal cost, at the rate of 500lbs, per acre) has been spread, it is a good practice to remove the hind teeth from an ordinary cultivator so as to adapt it to the width of the furrow, and pass it once over the fertilizer, thus incorporating it with the soil. That done, the soil removed in forming the furrows, and little more obtained on the opposite side is returned. This process will be found to form a ridge some inches higher than the level of the adjacent land.

As it is not desirable in our climate, where heat and drought (rather than excess of moisture, as in England, from whence the practice is derived) prevails, we back down to the ridges until they are nearly level, and which brings the seed about to be sown near the manure, so important to stimulate the young plant. Everything being now ready for sowing, with a Mathews' drill, which is made to open the furrow, deposit the seed, close the ferrow, and roll in the seed if necessary, we proceed to sow. The drill should be adjusted to sow not less than two pounds of seed and one-half feet apart—not that so much seed is necessary, if any considerable percentage vegitates, and escapes the fly, the scorching sun, and other unfavorable influences. It is probable that if two ounces of seed could be evenly distributed, each grain germinate, and finally succeed, there would be a sufficient number of plants to the acre; but it would be a very unwise procedure to stint the seed to save (for the present moment only) the pocket. The English, to whom we look for instruction in root culture, use much more than two pounds per acre, but the turnip has been so generally grown in their country for generations, that the "fly," fed and pampered, has become a most formidable pest; so much so that great difficulty is sometimes found in securing a "stand."

If the sowing, which we have just described, should by any accident have failed, pass along the ridges a spike tooth harrow to destroy any weed seeds which may have sprouted, and re-sow as before. If, from the time lost, it may be deemed too late to perfect a crop of ruta bagas with certainty, it may be better to make the re-sowing with flat turnips, which mature in a shorter season.

Supposing the first sowing a success, allow the plants to reach the rough or second leaf, then proceed thus: Taking a light two-inch steel hoe in hand, and standing so as to bring a corner of the hoe in an oblique direction with respect to the line of plants, and near to them, the operator walks backward, drawing the hoe gently, and slightly skinnning the surface of the soil, and with it all young weeds which may have sprung up cotemporary with the crop; returning the opposite side of the row or drill is taken, thus leaving only a narrow line of turnip plants, nearly free from weeds. After a few days, when they have grown somewhat stronger, and are too rank for the fly to injure seriously, they may be "clumped," which is performed by taking a sharp, light steel hoe of suitable size, say two inches wide, and standing facing the row, cut crosswise, so as to leave clumps of plants at intervals of four to five inches. At first the operator will cut timidly, fearing to destroy too many; but in a little while he will have gained courage, and proceed with increasing speed. It is surprising with what celerity such work may be performed by an expert, which any one may become with an hour's practice. We have boys who can pass along a row, cutting as they go, at half the usual walking speed. When the plants left in clumps have fully recovered from the disturbance which is unavoidable, and again stand erect, the process of "sin gling" commences this is simply pulling out with the finger and thumb and casting aside all but the most promising plant in each group or clump.

After the elapse of a few days when the selected plants have become upright and self-sustaining, a very shallow furrow may be cast from each side, the earth thus removed meeting in a ridge between the rows. If the weather is damp they may stand a few days, each day adding greatly to their strength; but if the weather be hot and dry, it is better to proceed at once with the hoeing, which done, the ridge of earth is to be leveled down by a spike-tooth harrow, or, in its absence, a cultivator with well worn teeth, taking care not to cast the earth upon the young plants. This process of plowing from the plants and cultivating immediately after to return the soil, will need to be repeated several times during the season of growth: indeed it may be practiced with great advantage so long as the space between the rows is not obstructed by foliage, on each repetition inserting the plow deeper than before. Thus the crop will at length stand daily increasing in vigor and bulk, until the time arrives for placing it in winter quarters—in the latitude of Philadelphia not later than the 20th of November.

Keep Eyes Wide Open.

A one-legged soldier walking up New York the other day was accosted by a clothing merchant with the usual "Sell you some dings to-day?" Entering the store the veteran was invited to inspect the large stock but having looked through the array of coats and vests and trousers, he turned to go, saying that he saw nothing there that would suit him.

"Vell, vat you vants?"

"I want a pair of one-legged pantaloons."

"Vas dat all? Yacob, bring me one of dem one legged gray pants on dat pile in de corner."

In a few minutes Jacob returned and reported that the last pair had been sold.

Meanwhile the partner next door who had been listening through the thin partition had mapped out a plan of campaign against the one-legged cripple. "Yohn," he whispered to an attendant, "cut me off de leg off one of dem gray pants. Send him up quick."

By the time this had been done the soldier had hobbled out of the first store only to be inveigled into the second. Again he went through the inspection of odds and ends, and again demanded one-legged trousers, intimating that he didn't believe the trader had them.

"Not naf one legged pants! Fadder Moses vat takes me for?——Yohn, bring me one of dem one-legged pants in dot pile in de back of de shtore."

The newly altered trousers were produced, and the waggish soldier gave himself up as lost. But as he spread them before him he became conscious, as did the dealer, of something wrong.

"Mein Gott! Fadder Abraham! Yohn! you haf ruin me! You haf cut wrong leg!"

Fowls in the Horse Stable.

Fowls should never be permitted, says the New York *Times*, to have access to the horse stable, the feed room nor the hay mow. Their rooms should be entirely separate from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in, whenever a door is opened; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach horses and cattle.

It is a well known fact that fowls of all kinds frequently drop a very sordid, offensive, clammy, vicious odor; and when allowed to go on the hay mow, in the feeding room, or anywhere in the barn, they damage the fodder then we are wont to suppose. We would almost as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen, to hop on the dinner table while we are eating, and to roost on our beadstead, as to allow them to have free access to the horse stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls: and when one enters the manger, or rack, the timid horses will immediately surrender their entire right however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over their feed with their foul feet, and smeared a portion of it with their filthy droppings, a horse will be hungry indeed before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of these bold, gallinacious robbers that have learned when and where to fill their empty crops with the feed of a jaded horse. Let gates and bars exclude fowls and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse stables.

About Milking.

Next to having good cows is the importance of having milking well and properly done. Cows should be put into some secure place to milk, either in a barn or shed expressly for that purpose, with a good ventilation for warm weather. The practice of milking cows running loose in the yard is inconvenient and disagreeable; neither can it be done as cleanly as in stanchions; nor will they do as well out-of-doors, where they are the the greater part of the season teased by flies. There should be as much uniformity in the hours of milking as possible. Before commencing to milk the udder should be entirely clean, and each milker should milk the same through the season and in the same cows order. Harsh treatment should never be tolerated; for cows that cannot well treated will not give so great a flow of milk as when used gently.

Brother Jonathan.

This term, as applied to the United States, originated in a playful remark of Washington. The incident is this: When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary War, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means of defense, and on the occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Thumbull, the elder, was then Governor of the State of Connecticut; and the General, placing the greatest reliance on his excellency's judgment, remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The General did so and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army; and thenceforward, when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a byphrase. "We must consult Brother Jonathan;" and the name now has become designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

The Story of a Good Boy.

BY M. QUAD.

This boy was a good boy. He would an angel to-day be but for the deceit of this false hearted world. He wasn't one of a set of triplets, and therefore didn't have honors showered nown upon him in his early days, but old women said there was foundation there for an orator, a great general, or a philosopher, and old men examined his bone and said it was level. Nothing particular happened to Christopher Columbus McPherson until the eighth year of his reign. His childhood days were full of mud pies, the but end of shingels, paragoric, castor oil and old straw hats with the front brim worn off

He was a deep thinker and a close observer for a small boy, and he was juss innocent enough to believe things which other boys pitch out of the window without a second thought.

When Christopher was going on nine years old he heard some one say that a "penny saved was two pence earned." He therefore laid a big Bungdon away in a crack under the mob-board, and every day he looked to see it grow to two cents. He had confidence and patience, but at length both gave way. Then, he got the cent out, and one day Mrs. Norton's baby swallowed it. The youthful Christopher didn't believe in maxims quite as much as before, but he didn't cut all his eye teeth yet.

When this boy was a year older he heard it said that "truth was mighty and must prevail," and that a boy who always spoke the truth would surely make a great and good man. He commenced to tell the truth. One day he got his father's best razor out and hacked it on a stone, and when the old gent came home and asked who in blazes had done that, Christopher Columbus spoke up and said:

"It was I, father—I notched your old razor."

"You did eh?" sneered the old man, as he looked up into a peach tree, "well, I'll fix you won't never noteb another razor for *me*!"

And he cut a budding limb and dressed that boy down until the youth saw stars. That night Christopher Columbus determined never to tell the truth again unless by accident, and through all his life he stuck to the resolution.

When the lad was about twelve years old he read in a little book "honesty is the best policy," he didn't more than half believe it, but he thought he'd try. He went to being honest. One day his mother sent him to the grocery to buy eggs, and Billy Jones induced him to squander: the change in the purchase of soda water. When he got home his mother asked him for the little balance, and Christopher explained.

"Spent it for soda, eh?" she replied. "Here your poor mother is working like a slave, and you are around swilling soda water! I don't think you'll swill any more, I don't! Come over my right knee."

And she agitated him in the liveiest manner. That night as he turned on his downy strawbed the boy made up his mind that honesty didn't pay, and he resolved to cheat the whole world if he could.

When Christopher was a half year older he came across the injunction, "Be kind to the poor." He did not know whether it would pay or not, but he set about it. He knew of a poor woman who sadly needed a spring bonnet, and took over his mother's, along with a few other things, including his father's second pair of boots, his own Sunday shoes and so on. He went around feeling very big hearted until the old gent wanted to go to the lodge one night and then it came out.

"Gin away my boots, eh?" inquired the father; "lugged your mother's best bonnet off, eh? Well, I don't think you'll remember the poor very much later to-night!"

And he pounded Christopher Columbus with a pump handle until the boy fainted away, and never made a thorough job of it.

They fooled the boy once more. He heard a rich man say that everybody should "make hay while the sun shone." So when there came a sunny day he went out, took his father's scythe down from the plum tree and went to making hay. He broke the scythe, cut down the tulips and hacked his sister in the heel, and his mother came out and led him around by the hair and bounced him until he almost went into a decline. They couldn't bamboozle this boy after that. He grew wicked every day of his life, and before his eighteenth birth day arrived he was hung for murder. He said he didn't care a huckleberry about it, and died without making the usual Fourth of July oration.

Mothers.

Mothers you stand at the fountain, with the lightest trace of your finger on the yielding soil; you can give a direction to the infant stream, you can send a gilding down through verdant fields and flowry lawns, imparting new fertility and beauty, and anan contributing its strength to propel the complicated machinery of industry; or you can send it dashing, foaming over precipices, to join with other impetous, headlong streams, carrying devestation in their course; or you can suffer it to roll its sluggish way into some stagnant pool affording refuge for loathsome reptiles, and poisoning the atmosphere with its pestilential vapors. In infancy and at home the deepest and most lasting impressions are made; your children may have had able and faithful instructors, but there are many lessons of practical wisdom which are not taught in schools. The mind of your child is constantly busy—it will be learning a lesson of you when you least think of it. To your child, your remark is wisdom; your opinions, sound doctrine; and your word a law—your child is learning a lesson from every look and action—but, most of all your example is educating your child; lay a book constantly open before it which it is constantly studying. Be careful, fond mother, that you insert no page which hereafter you may wish to tear out, no line you may wish to blot; be careful that you admit unto that much read volume no sentiments which you are unwilling your child should transcribe on the fair tablet within its own innocent bosom.

Hereditary Influence.

Parents aware of their own tendency to infirmities of body and mind should be unceasing in their vigilance over their children, so as to prevent predisposition from becoming a habit. For example, a child of parents prone to epilepsy, apoplexy or insanity, and who displays precocity of mind and great vivacity of feeling, should be kept from all irritants, either in shape of food, or drinks, or applications to the outer senses, from strong appeals to the feelings, and be encouraged to bodily exercise rather than to book-tastes, to hasten the development of the intelectual faculties beyond their strength. The very early activity of an organ, the consequence of its premature development, so far from being a reason for tasking it to greater exercise, should, on the contrary, be the sign for dismissing the supply of stimuli or agents capable of still further exciting it. But however good and perfect the home discipline, it cannot be successful without the hearty co-operation of the sensible school instructor, who not only ought to understand human nature, and know the parents by their children, but be as able to teach the full use of the limbs, and how to wear a graceful carriage, as to lead the pupils through all the steps of a mathematical problem.

Water as a Conqueror.

Central Asia, says the author of "On the road to Khiva," barren as we are accustomed to think it, is remarkably well watered in certain regions; and it is these districts, and these districts alone, which constitute the real strength of Russia in the East. The first explorers can hardly have viewed the turbid, shoal-impeded progressively diminishing streams along which they journeyed in the light of future commercial highways or strategic communications; but they saw clearly enough, what all there successors have likewise seen, that in Central Asia water is not merely a necessary of life, but life itself. All that lives between the Ural and the Thian-Shan, whether man, beast or vegetable, is concentrated upon the basins of the great rivers.

The other tracts—the Kara-Koum, the Kizil Koum, the Moioun-Koum, the Desert of Kiea, the Turkoman Steepes—form part of Central Asia, merely as the rind forms part of the apple; and to attempt any colonization of them would be simple insanity. Hence the whole history of Russian conquest in the east is the history of a fight for the possession of certain water courses—the conquering party securing them by an ever-lengthening chain of fortified posts, and gradually pushing back the conquered farther and farther into the desert till no alternative remained but starvation or submission.

"Flocks and herds must drink," said a Russian general to me years ago, who had himself practiced what he preached with terrible effect. "Flocks and herds must drink, and so must men; cut them off from water and you have them." And this method is still looked to by Russia as a sure weapon for the work that remains to be done. More than once during my journey from Tashkent toward the Bockhariote frontier, I remarked to the officers whom I met on the way, "You will have easy work with Bokhara when you do invade it," and the answer was always the same, "We shall never need to invade it; we have only to cut off the water (which runs from us to them) and they must give in without firing a shot."

Defective Flues.

A correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* gives the following practical answer to the question:

"The question is often asked, 'What is a defective flue?' It is a flue that has open, unplastered joints in the brick work through which flames or sparks can pass into the spaces between the floors and ceilings, or in which soot can accumulate and take fire. If the joints in the bricks of the flue are carefully covered with mortar, no joints built into or touching it, and no floor or woodwork allowed to come in contact with it, the owner of such a flew can retire to sleep with a mind at ease on that score. Safe flues in houses built by contract are exceptions, as the the contractor sub lets to the bricklayer, and he does not feel responsible to the owner, who gets a defective flue unless he stands by and bosses the job. If he does not he must chance it. I have had some eight or ten flues built for ovens heated to a white heat, but have always stood by to see that every joint was well closed, as the first flue I used fired the building. The last one I built was so dangerous—passing through a hay-loft—that, rather than trust it to others, I built it myself; and although it made the loft unbearably hot, I felt perfectly safe, and used it for three years constantly. Another cause of frequent fires is the careless use of matches. A porter in a store sent into a dark cellar or upper story goes with a lot of matches to strike while hunting what he wants; the match is thrown down: if it goes out, good; if not, and there is straw, paper, shavings, moss or rags lying around loose; presto! there you have a spontaneous combustion. Always take a lantern, and let it be a globe lanters, fed with lard or sperm oil. In looking back through a business life in Cincinnati of thirty years, I find that fire originated eight times on my premises, all, however, got under without calling out the engines. Only once was I burned out, thanks to a neighbor. Once, defective flue, twice, defective stove pipes; once, pan of hot ashes left on the floor over night (servant girl), once, hot ashes in an out house (servant girl; once wood cole spilled on a floor (servant girl); twice, matches used and thrown on shavings.

How to Make Good Butter.

A New York lady of large experience in dairy management gives the following directions for making good butter:

In the first place, the milk must be brought into the dairy house clean; see that the milkers do their part nicely, for you cannot, with all the cleaning and scalding of pails and pans, make a delicious, nutty-flavored quality of butter, if straws, soaked in impurity, adhere to the udder, and from thence fall into the milk pail. The next move is to cool the milk, or take out the animal heat, to about 60 degrees, then, if you have the conveniences for keeping the milk very neyr 60 degrees, there is no required depth that the milk should be set, in order to secure all the cream. I have set it it at two inches and twenty inches, and the result was the same. If the milk is not cooled, two inches is as deep as milk should be set for all all the cream to rise before the milk sours. And the best time to skim the cream is just as you can detect a change or slight acid, which is generally in from thirty to thirty-six hours. The reason is, the butter is sweeter and better in color, and you get more from the same quantity of milk than you can if the cream remains on the milk until it has become quite thick and sour. I churn every day in warm weather, and cream should never be kept longer than three days in a cool place. The temperature for churning with me is 60 degrees in summer and 62 to 64 degrees in winter. I think that the best churn is the Eureka. We are doing the churning now in from one to two minutes, and in winter we have not at any time exceeded four minutes. I thoroughly rinse my butter, but handle gently with a wooden ladle; then salt with the best dairy barrel salt, one ounce of salt to a pound of butter; mix in thoroughly, being careful to press gently so as not to break the grain; then let it stand to become solid, then work again until dry, but never until it is oily. If your cream is too warm, surround your cream pail with cold water or with ice if you have it, stirring the cream until it is brought down to 60 degrees. If too cold surround with hot water. Do not put cold or hot water *in* the cream to get the required temperature. My butter brings "Orange County Pail" prices, invariably, in the New York market.

Miscellaneous.

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,

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Underclothing for Men and Women

A large assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

QUEENSWARE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

A large stock of fine and coarse

SALT

By the Barrel or Sack

Prices as Low as Possible.

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,

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Merchant Tailors,

And Manufacturers of

Gent's, Youth's and Boys,

Fashsionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,

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Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter.

For Health, Comfort and Style, is acknowledged the Best Article of the kind ever made. Numerous Testimonials in the favor are being received from all parts of the United States.

LADY AGENTS WANTED.

FOY & HARMON,

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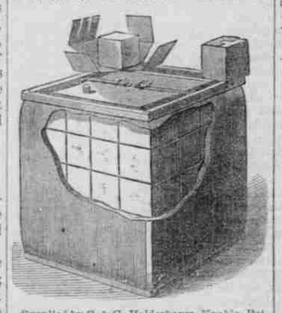
may15

ADAMS'

Pound Butter Case



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Philadelphia.

Cook & Beerits'

FAMILY GROCERY

Flour and Feed

STORE.

We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened with 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, Brushes of al kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

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

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 2, 1872.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP SIDE GROCERY.

Just received at the

Cheapside Grocery

A New Stock of Goods,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES,

FLOUR,

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DRIED and CANNED FRUITS,

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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

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 JAMES PISEL 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.

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A I O U V W Y	
THE LIGHT.	THE DOOR OPENED IN HEAVEN.

To be Copyrighted.

On receipt of fifteen cents, I will mail to any address, a neat card with either of the above; showing in the one case how "the light" will give light on any subject; and in the other case how "the door will open a door to any subject, even the door of Heaven. Or I will send the two cards for twenty-five cents.

Address, C. F. WALKER, Friedens', Pa.

[That the alphabet is a science in itself, is certainly something new, even in this day of invention and discovery. Though if Mr. Walker sustains the assertion by actual demonstration, we will all have to acknowledge the truth, and if we do find it in the meaning of the letters of the alphabet.]—

RANDOLPH'S

FINE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

87 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg Pa.

Boy's all-wool School Suits $5,50 to $6

may29

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ORGANS,

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Some of the Instruments Have

SEVENTY-TWO FIRST PREMIUMS,

Beside the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION and are pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, etc., the

BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE.

Prices are reasonable, and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship. **All Instruments Warranted from Five to Ten Years.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Instruments Sold on Moderate Monthly Installments.

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May, 13, '74, **Somerset, 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 each 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,

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BOYS AND MENS'

HEAVY PANT STUFFS,

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

DRESS GOODS,

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Of all kinds, with a full line of

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Buggy, Carriage

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Is now prepared to manufacture to order every description of

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In the latest and most approved styles, and at the

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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

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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

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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.

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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. Kuepper, Esq., opposite the Barnet House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the best brands o

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DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

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All kinds French and common

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FANCY CAKES, PERFUMERY,

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

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

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THE SOMERSET HOUSE.

Having leased this magnificent and well known Hotel property from Mrs. E. A. Flick, the undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he will spare neither pains nor expense to make this house all that could be desired. Accommodating clerks and obliging waiters will attend to the wants of customers, and the table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords. Mr. G. H. Tayman may at all times be found in the office.

D. LAYAN.

nmar26

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