Testing Working Stock.

When an animal moves certain muscles are contracted. When the motions are very active and great force is exerted, as when a draft animal works, these contractions are severe and extensive. One of the conditions of animal life is, that when the fibers of which every muscle consists are contracted and the muscles set into motion, a certain portion of the substance of these fibers and consequently of the muscle, is wasted, or used up, or disorganized; for all these terms are equivalent ones in this sense. A portion of the living texture of the muscle dies, and is changed into lifeless, dead, effete matter, just as though so much of it had been consumed in a fire or subjected to the destructive action of corosive acids or alkalies. The changed dead matter undergoes a chemical conversion by means of the blood which constantly circulates through the minute cipillary vessels which connect the arteries with the veins. The blood, loaded with the products of this dead matter, passes through the kidneys, and there deposits a part of its load, which appears as the ammonia or urea of the urine. Another part is deposited in the lungs and appears as the carbonic acid and the water which are given off at every respiration. These matters deposited by the blood are thrown off from the system, and the blood relieved from them becomes again pure, passes through the heart, from thence to the arteries and takes up another load, returning again by the veins. This is the action which goes on incessantly in a living animal. As life can not exist, without motion to some extent, if it is only that motion needed to breathe and kept the heart in action, there is always this process of waste and building up going on. It is well known to every person that the waste of the body here described is made up by matter derived from the food. Therefore, life can not exist without food without a decrease of the substance of the body, and this decrease of the substance is what we know as the wasting process of starvation, and that is only possible to exist for a short period. It is seen that a certain supply of food is needed to maintain the mere life of an animal. But when an animal is obliged to exert its muscles severely its living processes are hastened. The waste is enormously increased, in proportion to the enormous increase of muscular force exerted, to do the work over that exerted in simply breathing. The increased waste calls for increased supply of blood to carry it off, and increased supply of air to receive it from the blood and expel it through the lungs, the increased secretion of urea from the kidneys being proportionate. Therefore the circulation and breathing of a working animal is quickened. The increased supply of nutriment to maintain the animal in condition. Therefore it is that we need to feed our working animals well with nutritions and readily digested food, and such a kind of food also as shall not interfere with the process of breathing or add excessive weight to the stomach. We need to preserve the exact balance of nature. The feeder is skillful in propotion to his success in maintaining this balance, and the whole art of feeding stock of any kind, young and growing, mature and fattening, breeding and milking, and working stock, simply consists in providing exactly for this imperative natural necessity—the supply of this waste of the system. As we know of what elements this consists, we can judge exactly of what elements the food that is to restore it must consist. The waste is mainly carbonic acid, water and nitrogen. The food needed to supply the waste, then, is such as contains starch, sugar and albumen—the first and second supplying the carbon needed, and the third the nitrogen. Grains contain these substances in the most concentrated form and in greatest proportionate quantity, roots and leaves of plants being less rich in them. Therefore the extra food for working cattle should consist of those grains which are richest in starch and albumen, and which are in plentiful supply, and therefore cheap. Corn, oats, beans, peas, linseed, and some others meet the necessities of working animals. To make the feed more readily digestible, and to prevent more muscular exercise in eating and converting them into nutriment than is necessary—for this useless exertion, as has been explained, is a waste of food—the food should be ground as finely as possible. To prevent overloading of the stomach, it should be fed frequently and in small quantities. The quantity should be proportioned to the muscular exertion required, and should be increased or diminished accordingly. It should also be remembered that the waste is instantly occurrent upon exertion, while repair is a more deliberate process. The feeding should therefore be begun a few days previous to the beginning of the labor. Eighteen pounds of hay per day will keep a horse or an ox in steady condition when it is not at work; on being put to work we may suppose the demand upon the system to be at once doubled. But thirty-six pounds of hay would be too bulky to be contained in a horse's stomach and concentrated food of equal value should be substituted. Corn and oats possess 1½ times as much flesh producing value as the best hay. We should, therefore, add 12 pounds of corn or oat meal per day to a horse or ox in addition to eighteen pounds of hay. A quart of meal weighs 1½ pounds, and eight quarts would therefore be a sufficient addition to the standard food of an animal when it is put to work. There will be an exception to this rule, which must be met by a judicious discretion, but in general the result brought out by the forgoing rational process accords exactly with the practice of observant and careful feeders.

To Can Fruit.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* furnishes some excellent ideas about canning fruit. She says: Use only fresh fruit, and that which is perfectly ripe, not too soft, but just right to eat well. Fill your cans full of fruit, put the can in a kettle of cold water; put a few iron rings in the bottom of the pot to prevent the cans from breaking; then put over a slow fire at first, making it hotter after the can has become hot. Too great a heat at first will crack the cans at the bottom. Meanwhile, make a nice syrup of white sugar, and when your fruit is half done cooking pour your syrup over the fruit in the cans, and continue boiling until done; remove from the fire and seal. Some people cook their fruit before putting it in cans but it does not preserve its natural flavor as well, neither will the syrup be as clear. Cooking the fruit in the cans is the proper way of canning fruit, in my estimation. I use half a pound of sugar to a quart jar of fruit; cherries, peaches, pears and raspberries will do with six ounces. Cook quart jars twenty to thirty minutes, according to hardness of fruit. Keep watch of your cans while boiling, and as fast as the fruit in the can lowers, fill up with well ripened fruit; next morning test your jars; and if they do not hold, boil them over again. In ten days from time of canning, test your fruit again, and if the cover holds them it will stand for years, as I have some now nearly four years old. By testing ten days after canning, you will never be awakened in the night by a loud report as of a gun going off, as I have heard people tell about, and breaking some half-dozen cans nearest to it. Keep your cans in a cool but not a damp place.

Feeding Meal to Cows.

The best way to give meal to cows is either to mix it with some cut hay, moistened so that the meal will adhere to it, or to scald it and give it in the shape of a thin gruel as a drink. In the first place it is necessary to perfect digestion that the saliva should be mixed with the food and the food should be returned from the first stomach to the mouth for a second chewing or rumination. This is only done when the food is bulky, requiring considerable chewing. In the second place the gullet, or passage from the mouth to the stomach, in ruminants, opens directly into the third stomach, having intermediate longitudinal openings closed by lips, by which the food enters the first stomache. If the food is bulky and solid, it separates the lips of these openings and finds an entrance to either or both the first and second stomach. If otherwise, it passes over the closed lips and enteres the third stomach. In the first case, by a periodic inverted action of the gullet the food is thrown in small quantities from the stomachs to the mouth, where it is reduced to a soft semi-liquid condition, in which state it is passed easily to the third for digestion. In the second place it misses this process, of rumination, and is therefore not in a condition for perfect digestion, and the meal is seen to pass away in considerable quantities unaltered.

Fall Seeding of Meadows.

The practice of seeding down meadows in connection with some kind of grain, is less common among our best farmers than formerly. Many of them have learned from experience that the various species of our cultivated grasses actually succeed better when sown alone than with rye, wheat, and similar coarse growing kinds of grain, which are likely to smother and retard the growth of the delicate grasses sown therewith. But when grass seed is sown in spring, and upon rich soils, the coarse growing weeds are likely to be more injurious than ordinary kinds of grain, whereas, if sown in fall, early enough to insure a good start before cold weather, the weed nuisance will be almost, if not entirely, obviated.

Wheat, rye, and oat stubble may be turned under immediately after harvest, and allowed to remain for a few weeks, or until the first fall rains; then harrowed and the grass seed sown. If rye or wheat should appear from the scattered grain left at harvest time, or the land is not in first-rate tilth, cross ploughing may be necessary before sowing. There is nothing gained by sowing the grass seed too early, but if heavy showers should come in August, we prefer this month to September in the more Northern States. Usually the first week in September is a safe time to escape severe droughts, and insure a full growth and a fair crop of hay the ensuing season. If it is desirable to add clover to timothy, the seed may be sown early the following spring. If any of our readers expect to seed down any land next spring with the hardy perennial grasses, we would suggest that they try fall seeding to a limited extent, and see which of the two systems is the best. We have practised both, and are decidedly in favor of sowing grass seed alone, and in the fall, instead of with grain and in the spring.—*Weekly Sun.*

Hauling Manure.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I am always provoked when I see one man loading a wagon, hauling it a quarter of a mile, unloading it and returning. I am worse than that; I am mad when I see any one hauling out manure and throwing it down in heaps. The true way is to spread the manure from the wagon and spread it evenly over the ground. It is easier done in that way for several reasons:—1. The load is portable, and can be moved forward to suit, enabling you to vary the amount put on as circumstances require. 2. There being a good board bottom to shovel from is much easier to handle it than when lying on the ground. 3. From the elevated position on the wagon it requires only about one-half the exertion to do the work that it does from the level of the ground. But the advocates of the heap theory will say, the manure wastes by being exposed to the sun and air. I have very little faith in such theories. I have hauled manure and spread on land in summer before the land was plowed, and never in my life did I see the same amount of manure produce better results.

Repose the Secret of Power.

A peaceful life is most likely to be a full one, with finer and keener sensibilities; better related to beauty and poetry and all higher matters; more dignified and self respecting.

Repose is the secret of power in persons, pictures, statutes, architecture books, and nature, as if it were a means of retaining as well as disclosing life; and health demands a frequent pausing to restore the balance of the system, and keep up perfect circulations.

The night, if spent in healthy sleep after proper evening hours, reduces the world's chaos, and we are new every morning.

Who does not know the magic of a brief pause in the midst of the worst confusion? A calm of five minutes will invite back our vagrant ideas and powers.

So the home should be like a hush and a lullaby in this headlong, whirling, noisy, furious and distracted world of the nineteenth century—a nook apart from the thoroughfares—a grotto or power under the sky, where the beautiful spirits of the air will hover and dance.

Its atmosphere should be a little oriental and cheering, as if exhaled from poppies and balsams.

A paper containing many fine points—a paper of needles.

Sensible Advice to Farmers.

A good many farmers are rushing into the dairy business under the impression that the profits are large and sure. They figure only on the profit side of the ledger, and do not take into account losses liable to occur in the different departments. We do not wish to discourage any one from entering upon dairy farming, for we believe it will compare favorably in its profits, when conducted, with other branches of farming; but we have named some of the disadvantages in one department—that of live stock—in order that men may see their own way more clearly and not get to high notions of the profits to be realized. We advise every farmer who is doing well and making a fair income for his special kind of farming, to be cautious about changing it for some other branch concerning which he is not familiar; for the chances are that the business will not yield any more profit, and perhaps not so much as the one with which he is acquainted. We believe the profits from dairying are often over estimated; and while its advantages to topic of discussion and laudation, it is proper that some of the advantages be made to appear, and then the balance of the account may be struck, and no one need be led astray.

A Gypsy Divorce.

A camp of gypsies is near Washington, and a *Republican* reporter has visited it and talked with Gitana, a gypsy maiden. We quote:

"We suppose you are human beings and have to get divorced?"

"Sometimes; but its a dreadful thing with us to get divorced. It causes grief and mourning, and blood has to be shed."

"Well pray tell us how you get divorced?"

"I know I am talking too much," and the Gitana trembled as she spoke, but a half dozen bright silver quarters, thrown into her lap, seemed to give her assurance. "I know I am talking too much, but I'll tell you. It is this way: When a man and his wife are to be separated, it is done by the sacrifice of a horse."

"One is picked out which is entirely sound and free from a bruise, or even a scratch, and he is led out to the spot where the divorce is to take place, and exactly at twelve o'clock. The men cast lots for the one who shall kill the horse, and, for this occasion he is the priest. The priest takes a long pole in his hand and walks around the horse several times, and in a loud voice praises the good qualities, and names all the persons who have owned it."

The horse is then led into the tent of the woman who is to be divorced. If he kicks round and jumps about, the woman has been very bad; if he keeps quiet, she has not been so bad. The priest then takes a large knife and stabs the horse to the heart, and when it is stretched out on the ground, the husband takes his place on one side of it, and the wife on the other. They join hands across the horse, and repeat some sentences in the gypsy language. Then they walk three times around the horse in opposite directions.

"The last time, when at the head of the horse, they face each other and speak, and do the same thing at the tail. They again shake hands and separate, one going north and the other south. She never marries again, and has to wear a mourning veil, and big shoes on her feet. The heart of the horse is then taken out, roasted, sprinkled with brandy, and eaten by the husband and his friends. The horse is then buried on the spot. The husband can marry again."

A Monkey in Trouble.

Sam Wilcoxen, of Virginia City, has a small menagerie of monkeys, badgers, foxes, cayotes and the like. He also has a large Newfoundland dog, on whose back he sometimes places one of his pet monkeys when he is going for a walk about the town, the monkey fastened to the collar of the dog by a string. As a general thing the monkey enjoys his ride, but we saw him a day or two since when he would willingly have traded himself off for some less privileged specimen of his species. His canine steed, being allowed to roam the streets at will, saw another dog that he thought he could whip, and forthwith went for him like a hairy hurricane. In a moment both dogs were on their hind legs and going for each other like two sausage machines. This made times very lively for the monkey, as the strange dog evidently considered him as part and parcel of his antagonist. Such wails of despair as that monkey uttered, and such hideous faces as he made we never heard or saw. He would climb down the side of the dog he bestrode opposite to where the war was going on, and thence peep over occasionally his jaws quivering, visage distorted, and his eyes starting from their sockets with terror. As the dogs were constantly changing sides, it made times awfully lively with the monkey. When he jumped to the ground the string held him, and he found himself trampled under the feet of both friend and foe, and he was glad to get again upon the back of his steed and face the battle. The poor monkey was in a worse fix than the boy who stood on the burning deck, and had not the dogs been separated he must have been rendered a fit subject for the Stocton Insane Asylum. As it was, he did not get over examining the end of his tail for wounds for four hours after the battle; perhaps he had fears of hydorphobia.

Tit for Tat.

A young lady, the daughter of the owner of the house, was addressed by a young man who, though agreeable to her, was disliked by her father. Of course he would not consent to their union, and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour came, the lover placed the ladder to the window, and in a few moments the young girl was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon some distance from the house. After a while the lady broke the silence by saying:

"Well, you see what proof I have given you of my affections; I hope you will make me a good husband." He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered: "Perhaps I may and perhaps not." She made no reply, but after a silence of some minutes she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room." "Then," said he, "We must go back and fetch it." they were soon at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill-natured lover waited below. But she delayed to come, and so he gently called: "Are you coming?" when she looked out of the window and said: "Perhaps I may, and perhaps not;" and then shut down the window, leaving him to depart alone.

New Advertisements.

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 as complete an 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 HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of

N. B. Snyder, Esq.,

Whose reputation for making

Good Work and Good Fits

is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.

SNYDER & UHL,

dec24

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. feb18

WEAVING.

I am prepared to weave

CASSIMERES,

Single and Double Coverlets,

BALMORALS, SKIRTS, TABLECLOTHS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, &c. Persons having any kind of weaving to be done are invited to call and examine my work. Woolen and flax yarn taken in exchange for work or goods.

OSWOLD FEIDLER,
july15 New Lexington, Pa.

ALPINE HALL,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Home School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.

Misses Lucy N. and Mary Jones, Prin's.

ASSISTED BY

MADEMOISELLE DE COURCELLE, Resident French Teacher.

This School is situated on an elevated point in a retired healthy part of "the Mountain City," at the former residence of the Daughters of the late James. W. Jones, of Cumberland. The ample grounds, by which it is surrounded, will be appropriated to and afford every facility for out-door exercise. The large and well ventilated rooms are admirably adapted for Dormitories and School-rooms, and no pains will be spared to make all as comfortable and attractive as possible to the pupils. Only such rules will be enforced as are necessary to their improvement and happiness, and as will promote a healthful and Christian training.

Great care has been taken in the selection of Teachers of acknowledged reputation and experience.

Every facility is furnished for the acquirement of a finished French and English education.—French being spoken in the home circle. A punctual attendance at the opening of the School is requested.

Scholastic year will commence Sept. 7th, and terminate towards the end of June. aug12

JESSE HUSTON, President. J. A. EGE, Sec. & Treas. J. H. McKNOWN, Vice Pres.

WESTMORELAND MUTUAL

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.,

OF GREENSBURG, PA.

Live Stock Insured Against Death and Theft.

OFFICE—West Pittsburgh street, GREENSBURG, PA.

☞ Agents wanted in all adjoining counties. july15

ALLEGHENY CITY STAIR BUILDING & WOOD TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with joints cut and bolted ready to hang, furnished on short notice. WM. PEOPLES, Cor. Webster street and Graham alley. july15

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,

GLOVES, &C.

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,

Somerset, Pa.

Oct. 30.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

And Manufacturers of

Gent's, Youth's and Boys,

Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

april.

ADAMS'

Pound Butter Case

Supplied by C. & G. Holderbaum, Keable, Patton & Co., A. J. Casebeer & Co., Somerset Pa. J. M. Holderbaum for county.

O. A. MILLER, DIPPY & CO.,
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 our New Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET,

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectionerie . Notions.,

To . r. &c.

We will endeavor to merit a share of patronage.

BEST

FAMI[illegible],

CORN-MEAL,

[illegible]

All were [illegible] ment, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR

CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of

Glassware; Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of all kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

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

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa
Oct. 2, 1872.

Miss Josephine Brinker,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Millinery, Trimmings, Notions, Gloves, Hamburg Embroideries, Ladies' and Children' Underwear and Furnishing Goods, cordially invites the citizens of Somerset county to call and examine her stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full line of White Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY. A full assortment of Butterick's Patterns of all descriptions for sale. Goods received daily. Please give me a call, at No. 320 Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

may6 JOSEPHINE BRINKER.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP SIDE GROCERY.

Just received at the

Cheapside 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

407---70

The Golden Remedy.

This wonderful prescription is a certain, safe and cheap cure for Gonorrhea. One bottle will effectually cure the most stubborn case and leave no painful or troublesome effects behind. It has cured over 10,000 cases. Price $1.00 per bottle. Address, enclosing price,

sep9 P. O. Box No. 287, Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN F. BLYMYER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints,

OILS, &C., &C.

The following is a partial list of goods in Stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting, Paints in oil, all colors, Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains, &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprises very elegant styles. Ditston's Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kinds.

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES,

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Sneaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Loooking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meal Sieves, Door Mats, Baskets, Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Twine, Rope all sizes, Hay Pulleys, Butter Prints, Mop Sticks, Traps, Steelyards, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Traces, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Shoe, Dust and Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Latches and everything in the Builders' line. Caps, Lead, Shot, Powder and Safety Fuse, &c., &c.,

The fact is, I keep everything that belongs to the Hardware trade. I deal exclusively in this kind of goods and give my whole attention to it. Persons who are building, or any one in need of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will always give a reasonable credit to responsible persons. I thank my old customers for their patronage, and hope this season to make many new ones. Don't forget the place

No, 3, "BAER'S BLOCK."

April 8 '74. JOHN F. BLYMYER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

AT

The New Store of

G. R. PARKER,

Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy & Staple Notions, Ribbons, Embroidery, Laces, &c.

Would be pleased to have his Friends and Patrons call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Store Room on Main Street, opposite the **"Barnet House,"** Somerset Pa.

april 15.

FRANK T. PAINTER,

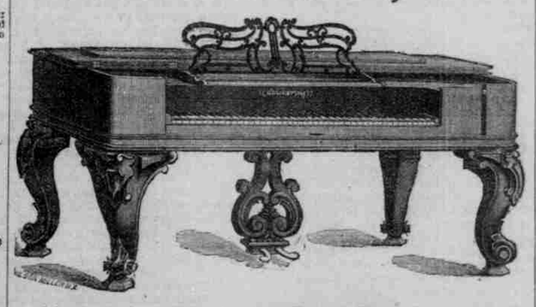
DEALER IN

PIANOS

And

ORGANS,

SOMERSET, PA.



Kranich, Bach & Co, Chickering, HARDMAN, BRADBURY Decker Bros. Pianoes, SIMMONS & CLOUGH, Esty Mason & Hamlin, Smith's American, Taylor & Farlay, and Shoninger's Eureka Grand and Concerto.

ORGANS.

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.

FRANK T. PAINTER,

May, 13, '74, **Somerset, Pa.**

Miscellaneous.

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.

Save Doctor Bills!

Many dollars can be saved annually by using Schmidt's Compound called Man's Friend or Family Gem, which is a tonic wine bitters, prepared by L. F. SCHMIDT, at No. 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. This compound is composed of roots and herbs, and strictly pure wine; it is pleasant to take and invigorates the whole system; it is a valuable family medicine; it will cure all diseases of the bowels; it is a preventative of Cholera, and as a blood purifier it is unexcelled. The demand for this popular medicine is so great that heretofore it has been impossible to fill all orders. Mr. Schmidt has lately increased the facilities for preparing it. The price is $1 per bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try a bottle and it will then need no recommendation to continue its use. We have used the bitters in our own family and know whereof we speak.

Try it, reader, it will do you good.

aug12

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 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 Painters, 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.

H. 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.

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

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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

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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.

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.

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

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS & MILLINERY,

at Eastern prices. We guarantee you Eastern prices on Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Muslins, Brown and Bleached Jeans, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Jeans, Cambrics, Tickings, Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, in fact all Dry Goods and Notions. A trip to Johnstown will cost you the tenth part of the expense of a trip to Philadelphia, and yet we sell at Philadelphia prices and save you freight beside. We can afford to do it because we buy in large lots and pay cash, have no rent to pay and do our own work. Call and see our stock and prices and judge for yourselves.

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