LOVE'S IMAGINATION.

A LITTLE WESTERN FLOWER.

There is a pretty herb that grows,
In the every where.
The chilliest wild winter snows,
The roughest saucy air,
It hath a way to dare;
And kissed by warmest wind that blows,
It blooms as fairy-fair.
Yet though it be on every side,
No mortal knows where it doth hide.
One seeks in vain till locks be gray;
And one upon some lucky day,
Unheeding, finds it in his way.

Hast found the wilding, my Lucille?
Ah, do not pluck it, Sweet:
It but one dainty touch it feel,
It withers at thy feet!

—NELLY M. HUTCHINSON, in *Harper's Magazine for January.*

A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

"Come along, and let us take a boat and have a sail. There's no good in trying here any longer. It's a glorious afternoon, and the sea is as smooth as glass."

The speaker was Andrew Morton, one of a group of four boys who had been fishing for the last hour from the pier of Rylmouth, one of the northeastern seaports. The other three were George Ross, Walter Gill and Harry Maynard. They resided in the town and were school fellows. It was a holiday afternoon and they had agreed to spend it together, fishing in the harbor.

But, somehow or other, they were not very successful. That afternoon the fishes were either unusually scarce or unusually wary; and although the youthful fishers baited their hooks with the most tempting bait, and put forth all their skill nothing would "bite."

"A capital idea!" cried George Ross. So saying he pulled in his line and began to coil it up, in preparation for departure.

"Aye, that it is!" chimed in Walter Gill. "And we may get a lot of fish out at sea, as we did the other afternoon."

But Harry Maynard hesitated. His father had strictly forbidden him to go out to sea unless the boat was in charge of some experienced and competent person; and even then, not without his express permission. The fact was that several fatal accidents had occurred to parties belonging to the town in consequence of their inability to manage the boats in which they had gone out to sea. In most cases those accidents had occurred through the use of sails, which, it is almost needless to say, require very skillful management.

Harry ought to have said "No" at once, and his conscience told him so; but he lacked the needful decision and courage. Indeed, that was Harry's weak point. Too easily persuaded, he had often been led into mistakes and faults which had grieved his father and mother very greatly. They were not inclined to yield to discouragement respecting him; still they felt that he would be in danger of being led astray in after years, unless he attained to a strength of character far beyond anything he had hitherto shown.

Instead of saying "No" at once, as he should have done, Harry said he did not think there would be time, for he had promised to be at home to tea at six o'clock.

"Oh," said Morton, "we can be in long before that."

But he had no money in his pocket and was, therefore, unable to pay his share of the boat hire. That was nothing, they said; they had enough and he could pay them when he liked; Besides, Carmichael, the owner of the boat, knew them very well and would trust them.

Then they laughed at him and said that he was afraid; and that if he did not go it would be because he was a coward and durst not.

There was only one boat left of those which were let out for hire, and just then Ross pointed to a group of people who were evidently looking at it from a distance with the intention of taking it.

"Come along," he exclaimed; "if we stay two minutes longer those folks will get the boat; and nobody knows when we shall get another."

That decided the matter, and the four boys rushed with all speed to the boat and jumped into it. Harry was ill at ease as he did so, but it was too late. In five minutes more they were rowing out of the harbor into the open sea; whilst the party they had observed turned back disappointed.

They were soon tired of rowing, and just then there sprang up a light, fresh breeze from the land.

"What is the use of rowing?" said Morton, "let us hoist the sail and take it easily, and enjoy ourselves."

"Had not we better let it alone?" asked Harry, who remembered what his father had said about the special danger which arose from the use of sails by inexperienced people. "We are getting on very well, and besides, we are as far out as we need go for fishing."

"Bother!" cried Walter Gill; "as it anybody could not manage a sail! It's easy enough. Besides, the further we get out the better for fishing."

Harry saw that remonstrance was useless; and so, though ill at ease, he said no more. The sail was hoisted, and they scudded away before the breeze at a glorious rate and were soon a great deal farther from land than they had any idea of.

By and by there came a change. Looking towards the land they saw a great black cloud, which was gradually rising higher and higher.

"They are in for a shower at Rylmouth," said Gill. "We are out of that, anyhow."

"Aye," said Morton; "but it's coming to us as fast as it can, and look yonder!"

So saying, he pointed in the contrary direction, seaward, and there, to their dismay, they saw another great cloud slowly ascending, as if with the purpose of meeting and encouring the other.

They all knew what these opposing clouds meant, and that before very long they would be in the midst of a thunder storm. They were now four miles from land.

"It will be all right," said Morton, trying to put the best face he could on the matter; "but the sooner we get in the better. We'll hoist the sail and tack. We shall soon be at Rylmouth."

Accordingly the head of the boat was turned to the harbor, and the sail was hoisted. And now the storm burst in terrible fury. The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled all around, and sometimes just above them, so that they had no idea in what direction they were going.

"Ah," thought Harry, "this comes of disobeying my father. If only I get safe home again, I won't disobey him more."

He tried to pray, but felt as though he had no right to hope that God would hear him, because he had sinned against Him in disobeying his father; still he cried in his heart—for none of his companions knew about his prayer—"Lord save us and bring us safe to land."

They did not know it but they were really getting farther from home, although it was in the line of the coast in a northerly direction.

The wind rose higher and blew in sudden gusts. In one of these the boat was almost capsized; and it was only saved by Harry taking out his knife and cutting the rope which held the sail. As it was, the boat was nearly half filled with water and they were obliged to take their caps and bail it out. They all saw now that their only chance of life was to furl the sail and take to the oars. Yet they must wait till the storm passed away before they could use them to any purpose.

Poor fellows! they were drenched, cold and hungry and in great fear. Many a time they thought that there was no hope for them.

The storm lasted fully an hour and a half, and when it subsided a dense mist rested on every side, so that they could not tell in which direction to steer. At length, to their inexpressible relief, they caught a glimpse of land. It will be readily believed that they rowed towards it with all their might; but it was the utmost they could do to reach the shore, and when they did so they were quite exhausted. Fortunately, as they drew near to the land they were descried by some fishermen, who kindly went out to them and drew up their boat. The fishermen took them to their cottages and gave them shelter and refreshment, for which they were thankful.

It was now nearly ten o'clock at night, and they found that they were three miles and a half from home. Harry and Gill were quite unable to walk even a single mile; but the two thought they were strong enough to perform the journey and they set off, promising to inform the friends of the lads left behind of what had taken place and to assure them of their safety. They did not reach home till midnight.

The parents of all the boys were in great alarm. They had heard that they had gone out to sea, and though they had not given up hope, they were prepared for the worst, especially as some boatmen whom they had sent out in quest of the missing boat had returned, saying they could discern no trace of it. The news that the boys were safe was like life from the dead.

It was too late for Harry's father to go and fetch him home that night; but he went in a cab early the following morning, and took Harry and Gill back to Rylmouth.

Not a word of reproof was spoken to Harry, by either Mr. or Mrs Maynard. Their hearts were too full of gratitude to allow them to indulge in anything like severity, and besides, they saw that it was quite needless, as poor Harry was evidently overwhelmed with sorrow because he had caused them such grief and distress. They rightly judged, too, that it would be wise to postpone, for the present, the inculcation of any lesson they might be able to base on what had happened and leave Harry for a time to his own reflections. They were confirmed in their persuasions that this was the right thing to do, by the fact, which became apparent in a day or two, that Harry's exposure to wet and cold and his extreme exhaustion, had brought on a low fever, which lasted several weeks, and which rendered it necessary that he should be kept as calm and quiet as possible.

During the whole of his illness, Harry received from his father and mother the most loving attention. He felt it especially kind that not a single word was said by either about what had taken place.

Yet some young readers may possibly ask, "Well, but where was the harm of a few boys taking a boat out to sea? There was surely nothing very wrong in that?" No, we reply; in the thing itself, certainly not. Boys take boats out to rivers and lakes and seas every day, and nobody has any right to find fault with them for doing so. We can readily believe that Harry Maynard's three companions might be entirely free from blame in what they did. They might have no reason whatever to believe that their parents would disapprove; on the contrary, they might have the express permission to go. But in Harry Maynards, case it was entirely different. His father had expressly forbidden his going out to sea without his knowledge. He knew the risk and did not think his boy strong enough or skilful enough to encounter it. There, then, was Harry's fault and sin—that he disobeyed his father's commands. In this instance what took place afterwards proved that the prohibition which Mr. Maynard imposed was right and wise.

But although Mr. Maynard thus kept silence in respect to what had taken place Harry felt that he could not suffer the thing to pass without a frank confession of his fault, and without seeking from his mother and father the kind assurance of their forgiveness, and Mr. Maynard was quite sure that he would himself introduce the subject.

One day after Harry had gathered strength enough to leave his bedroom, as he and his father were sitting together by themselves, he summoned courage to speak. It was on a Sunday evening, when Mrs. Maynard and the rest of the family had gone to church.

"Papa," said Harry, "I have been thinking a great deal about what I did. I am very sorry I disobeyed you; I hope you and mamma will forgive me, and I will try never to displease you in any such way again."

"Say no more about it, Harry," replied his father; "it is quite enough for me to know that you feel you did wrong, and that you are sorry for it. Your mamma and I are thankful that you are spared to us; and, from what you have told me, your escape was one of the narrowest I ever heard of. What I most wish is that it may prove a lesson to you for life."

"I hope it will, papa," said Harry.

"You will have to go out in the world by-and-by, my boy," said Mr. M., "and as you grow older you will be exposed to temptations far stronger than any which have ever yet beset you; and I want you to learn to say one littel word, which I am afraid you have hardly learned to say when you ought to say it."

"I think I know what word you mean, papa." said Harry;

"You mean No."

"You are right, Harry," said his father. "If you can only learn to say that at the right time, and in the right way and to stand to it. You remember that picture we saw in the Exhibition, 'The Siren's Isle,' don't you?"

"Oh yes papa," said Harry; "it was a large picture, and it represented three females on an Island, singing; and around them on the shore, were dead men's bones. There was a ship, too, in full sail, a short distance off, with a man tied to the mast who seemed to be crying out to the sailors, and making signs to them to stop and land. They took no notice, however, but went straight on."

"And do you know what it represented?" asked Mr. M.

"Yes" said Harry, "there was nothing about it in the catalogue; but I looked at my classical dictionary when I got home. It was taken from an old Greek fable. There was a certain island, the fable says, on which there were some women, who sang so charmingly that nobody who heard them could pass by without landing, but whosoever landed perished. That was represented by the dead men's bones. Ulysses had to pass that way; and, in order that he might not be tempted to land, and so be destroyed, he first told his sailors to lash him to the mast, and, whatever signs he might make, to take to heed but sail on. He then stopped their ears with wax, that they might not hear. He tried to stop the vessel when he heard the sirens, but the sailors did as he had bidden them, and so they were all saved."

"Well," said Mr. Maynard, "is not that allegory a warning of the consequences of forbidden pleasure—a heathen teacher bidding man say No? Let us take any faithful warning, from whatever quarter it comes; but, far more, let us hear the warnings of the Word of God, and ask his help to guard against every temptation."

Just then, the other members of the family returned from church, and the conversation closed.

Harry Maynard has learned, by the help of God, to say "No." So, reader by the same Almighty help, may you.

How to Avoid Taking Cold.

The *Sanitarian* says: A cold is simply a developer of a diseased condition, which may have been latent, or requiring only some favoring condition to burst out into the flame of disease. That this is usually the correct view of a cold as a disease producing agent, under all ordinary circumstances, may be made plain by reflection upon personal experience, even to the most ordinary understanding. When the human body is at its prime, with youth, vigor, purity, and a good constitution on its side, no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, coughs, and rheumatic pains may be disregarded, and no ill effects ensue. But let the blood become impure, let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the informities of age be felt by occasional derangements in some vital part, either from inherited or actual abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder, or the disease that will ensue will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity, or the pre-existing fault of these organic processes. It follows from these facts and considerations that the secret of avoiding the unpleasant consequences thought to spring wholly from the action of cold upon the body has very little dependence upon exposure, but a great deal upon the impure and weak condition of all the vital processes. In other words, with an average or superior constitution and intelligent observance of all the laws of health, men and women could not take cold if they wanted to: they might be exposed to the action of cold to a degree equal to the beasts of the fields, and with like impunity. But in case of persons with feeble constitutions, and who disregard knowingly or otherwise the condition of healthy existence, no degree of care will prevent the taking of cold, as it is termed. They may live in houses regulated with all the precision of a hot-house, they may cover themselves with the most highly protective clothing the market provides, and yet they will take cold. I don't think the consumptive person lives, or ever will live, even if kept in a temperature absolutely uniform, and clothed in a wholly faultless manner, in whom the well known signs of one cold after another will not be apparent. But on the other hand, there are those who, like the late Sir Henry Holland, of good constitutions, and living in accordance with the laws of health, may travel, as he did, from the topics to the arctics again and again, clad only in an ordinary dress-coat, and yet scarcely know what it is to have a cold or sickness of any kind. The truth is, to avoid taking cold from ordinary or even extraordinary exposure, the vital processes must be made strong enough to rise above the untoward influence of external conditions.

Importance of Salt in Food.

Mr. Foster has made some interesting experiments on dogs and pigeons, which show that animals suffer and die when inorganic salts are altogether absent from their food, although the other nutritive constituents may be abundant. In all the animals tried there was a condition of muscular weakness, tremor, and general exhaustion. In the dog the muscles of the posterior extremities, from the second week of the experiment onward, gradually assumed a paralytic character, as when the function of the spinal cord is weakened. The activity of the cerebrum was also impaired, as was evident from the bluntness of the senses and apathy of the animal. Later on, increased excitability often appeared; the dogs were terrified at any quick motion; one had a brief attack of madness, but soon crouched down trembling and growling. On being taken out, it ran forward and knocked its head against a wall. After the animals had been deprived of salts for some time, the juices of the intestinal canal either lost their digestive power or were not secreted in proper quantity, and nutrition was thus interfered with. Death took place, however, from the alterations in the nervous system, before there had been time for it to occur from inanition. The quantity of salts necessary to life is smaller than is generally supposed, but the exact amount required is still to be determined.

American Wheat in England.

During the first eight months of the present year England has drawn from the United States more than half the entire amount of wheat that she has been obliged to import, the amount being 58 per cent. We furnished her in the first eight months of last year 42½ per cent of her entire importations of this cereal. During that time Russia furnished 24½ per cent, her contributions this year falling to 11 per cent. From British North America only 5½ per cent. was drawn in the first eight months of the year, the amount for the corresponding time this year being 9 per cent. These figures show at a glance the growing importance of the United States to England as a source of supply for breadstuffs.

Clopson Red Chaff Smooth White Wheat.

In giving a description, in a former number of this journal, we inadvertently neglected to mention that Mr. P. M. Clowson, of North Hester, N. Y., was the introducer of this extra fine wheat. Mr. Clowson writes that it "was selected out of a field of Red Mediterranean Wheat, and is without doubt, a cross between the White Soles and Mediterranean." We see that Mr. Clowson has called the attention of Mr. Geddes, the renowned farmer of New York State, to his wheat, who speaks very highly of it.

We gave it a trial and can commend it as being *hardy*, after three successful crops, cultivated under the most disadvantageous circumstances. It stood the test of two of our hardest freezing winters, when all the other known hardy varieties were completely frozen out—especially in 1872, when the Mediterranean was killed. In that severe winter the Clawson Red Chaff stood solid as a block, at harvest, and gave nearly forty bushels per acre.

We recommend this variety for the most northern States, where our favorite hardy wheats are likely to be frozen out. Where this wheat has the advantage of good soil, fair climate and thorough cultivation, it cannot be surpassed for yield or quality of grain. It should be in the hands of every farmer, as it commands now the leading prices in our markets.

The Clowson Red Chaff Smooth White is acknowledged by all farmers who have seen it to be the best winter wheat in America. It is the hardiest and most prolific wheat, and being a finty white wheat it brings the highest prices. It can be sown on all kinds of soil, and always yields a large crop, with the assurance of giving a larger yield than any other wheat in America. We do believe it will yield from five to ten bushels more per acre than other smooth wheat in this country. It has the largest head and more grains in the head than any other.

Cribbing Horses.

One of our correspondents asks for a remedy or cure for a cribbing mare. For a real cribber, we know of no cure nor do we believe there is any after the vice is well established.

Our correspondent is wrong in supposing that it never results in any way, except from the force of example—we have known a colt less than one year old, that was a bad cribber, and yet he had probably never seen another horse crib. His sire was a confirmed hand at the business, and this, taken in connection with other cases, leads us to believe that at least in some cases it is hereditary. It is a local saying that it always descends from the sire, but never from the mare; of the truth of this we know but little. Another theory is, that it is caused by the teeth being too close and crowding one another, and that it may be cured by running a small file between them. In opposition to this we may suggest that in the case of the young colt there could not have been much crowding of the teeth.

From the letter of our correspondent, we think he does not make a proper distinction between cribbing and "wind sucking." In the former the animal seizes hold of the manger and fills himself with air before he lets go. In the latter he gives one inhalation, and then lets go; and as the habit becomes more or less confirmed, makes them more or less frequently. A strap buckled around the neck is a preventive, but not a cure; and may cause permanent derangement of the windpipe.—*Independent Journal.*

Choking Cows.

Mr. Charles V. Greer, of Franklin township, seeing a remedy in the *Reporter* last week to relieve choking cows, *i. e.*, compelling them to jump over bars not fully let down—gives us his experience as follows: Some years ago one of his cows choked with a piece of pumpkin. Having heard that an obstruction in the throat could be removed by inserting a whipstock, he tried it without effect. The pumpkin remained. Hurrying off he met Mr. Rush, to whom he related his trouble. Mr. R. informed him that he had heard of a remedy that he thought would answer, but that he had never tried it: Take two or three eggs and throw them down the animal's throat. Mr. Greer tried one, but the beast threw it out of her mouth. Two more were pitched in, and as they passed down they carried the pumpkin with them, and the animal was instantly relieved. Subsequently a calf which he had presented to his daughter choked with a potato. The egg remedy was at once applied and the calf was instantly relieved. This is a very simple remedy, one nearly always at hand, and if any of our readers have occasion to try it we would be glad to hear the result.

Take Care of the Eyes.

Short-sightedness is a malformation of a somewhat serious nature, as short-sighted eyes are diseased eyes, and they require special treatment. Never allow a child or friend thus afflicted to fall into the hands of "traveling quacks," or those who make loud claims to optical knowledge. In all large cities there are reputable medical gentleman who make a specialty of the treatment of affections, and they are the proper persons to consult. It cannot be too universally known that short sight tends to increase; and that if it increases at all rapidly it tends also to destructive changes, and therefore it is an affection which requires prompt attention. Perfection of sight is essential to our welfare and happiness, and any one who neglects those precautions, upon the observation of which its preservation depends, will find cause for deeper repentance in later life. Young men and young women who suffer themselves to fall into the habit of reading by firelight, or at a window by the waning light of evening, or at a considerable distance from lamps and gas-burners, are guilty of acts for which they must suffer. Parents should promptly interfere to prevent the formation of such dangerous habits.

Poke-Root for Destroying Insects.

D. F. C. Renner, of Frederick county, Md., writes to the Department of Agriculture that several years ago he collected some poke-root (*phytolacco decandra*) for medicinal purposes, and placed it at various places about the house to-dry. After several days he observed that there were many cockroaches lying dead, and upon examination found that they had been partaking freely of poke-root. Some of the root was placed near their haunts, and the result was that it rid the premises of those insects. Since then he has communicated the remedy to others, who have tested it with satisfactory results.

New Advertisements.

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 Staple 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

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 out in our New 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 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.

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

New Advertisements. *Miscellaneous*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Cut out for Reference.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Cutlery, etc., of the finest qualities only,—offered regardless of cost. Our stock must be closed out to make satisfactory settlements with the estate of the late John Stevenson.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 *Market Street. Pittsburgh.* 93

nov11

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. Diston'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.

april5

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.

apr1

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.

HoopSkirts.

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.

KEYSTONE DINING ROOMS,

293 Liberty Street, — Pittsburgh, Pa.,

W. H. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

TRANSIENT CUSTOM SOLICITED.

sep 23

CROUSE & SHIRES,

Manufacturers of Seed and Havanna

CIGARS.

BEDFORD, PA.

Orders Solicited. No authorized agent.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats & Caps

Cheaper than ever

IN

Cover's Building,

Somerset, Pa.

We desire to say to the public, that we have leased the above named room until the completion of our new building, northwest corner of the Diamond, (which will be on or before Jan. 1,) where we will be pleased to have parties desiring to purchase goods in our line to call and see the

NEW FIRM,

NEW STYLES,

AND NEW PRICES.

See Reduction in Prices.

Men's Gum Boots, double soled, wool lined		$4 00
" Buckle Artic Gaiters	" "	2 00
Womens " " " "		1 55
Misses " Over-shoes and Alaskas		1 00
Mens Sandals		91
Womens "		60
Misses "		50
Childrens "		45

Boots made to order. Repairing neatly and promptly done. All custom work warranted.

Parties visiting our town who contemplate purchasing anything in our line will do well to call and see for themselves.

We are positive we can sell goods at lower figures than any other store in town as we purchase goods for cash sell for cash and thus save from 15 to 20 per cent by not having to lose *bad debts*, and by saving the expenses of Book-keeping. We are willing to give the benefit of these advantages to our customers.

Frank Sipe & Co.

oct28

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

MANTELS

AND

FURNITURE SLABS

A SPECIALTY.

Ranges, Grates,

&c., &c.

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 25.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

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

Davis' Cheap Grocery

OPPOSITE THE BARNET HOUSE.

nov. 9-1y.

To the Merchants of Somerset Co.

GENT'S: Your attention is called to the fact that

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 Clinton St.

JOHNSTOWN PA.

are selling

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS &

MILLINERY,

at Eastern prices. We guarantee you Eastern prices on Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Muslins, Brown and Bleached Denims, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Jeans, Cambrics, Tickings, Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, in fact all Dry Goods and Notions. A trip to Johnstown will not 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.

FOSTER & QUINN,
Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

STOP HAVE YOU A COUGH OR COLD, or are you afflicted with Asthma? If so, use SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND, prepared by McClarran & McKennan, and relief will be immediate and a cure certain.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
nov11 Pittsburgh, Pa., and all druggists.

ANDREW PEEBLES,

ARCHITECT,

Cor. Sixth Ave. and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Entrance No. 5 Sixth Avenue. sep23

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
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 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 anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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

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

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

JOHN BILLS,

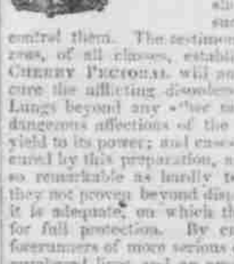
DENTIST.

Office in Coffroth & Neff's new building.
Main Cross Street.
Somerset, Pa.
nov11

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.