Steam in Agriculture.

If we look at industrial life, as distinguished from agriculture life, we see that many of the colossal fortunes have been made in connection with steam. The weaver first starts with a small shed, sometimes but an attic in his four-roomed house. By tremendous industry, often working fourteen hours a day, he saves a little money beyond his immediate wants. He continues on thus little by little adding to his store, till he is able to buy a steam-engine. After that, with good business tact combined, he soon gets on the road to an easy fortune.

Not always is the prospering mechanic the owner of his own steam-power. Many get near other mills, have the lease of a shaft from the main one; but still the main principle holds good that in numberless instances it is the force of steam that pushes one on to business prosperity.

Many a one complains of farming, that after years of hard work it has only yielded a comfortable living, that they have not amassed wealth at it which others have in ordinary business; but neither would those business men if they continued on through life to depend on the rough, unaided labor of their hands. Labor for labor and work for work, unaided by these great motive powers in either cases, the average farmer is by far the best off in a number of years.

Yet it is a matter of surprise that this has not struck many of our land cultivators more forcibly than it evidently has. Expensive horse or manual labor is yet the main reliance, and very little has been done towards drawing into play a part in the farmer's fortunes, that which has aided the fortunes of so many more.

Certainly this would require a reorganization of the whole system of modern farming; but it has been done in other pursuits and it might be done in this. It would be absurd to purchase five or ten thousand dollars, worth of machinery to work a farm, the utmost sales of which from all sources would not exceed $5000. It would have to be done on some very different plan from any now purchased.

But is it impossible? We do not know but it is impossible, and yet we like to believe that in time such a theory might be. Ground has been plowed by steam-power, by the aid of moveable steam engines; but who wants to get an engine to do one or two jobs on a farm, and yet have to keep a staff of horses to do all the work besides? Would it pay to have one's horses idle in their stalls while we are burning fuel to do the horses' work? These are among the practical questions that come in as we study the capacity of steam-power to do the farmer's work. And yet all this might be adjusted in the hands of thorough business-men, accustomed alike to practical farm-work as well as to regular business habits and rules. At present much of the spirit of progress in this direction is with those who rather feel that they are doing something no one else can do; as for instance with many of the English nobility who like an interest in farm pursuits. During the past season one of these excellent gentlemen has been nearly beside himself, because the first time in his life he has cut his grain by steam-power. A stationary engine was kept along one line of the wheat-field, and the reaper drawn up and across the field by ropes. One can easily see how this may be done; but is not as easy to see how we can dispense with one horse less for ordinary farm-work by having his wheat cut in this way. Still something may come of it all some day, but not after this fashion.

At any rate it does us no harm once in a while to think of it, and keep the matter before the public, until at least another more manageable and economical motive power than steam shall be discovered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Feeding Cows Turnips.

The question is asked, "does it pay to feed turnips to cows?" Yes. Feed them to dry cows but not to them while in milk. In winter the cow gets only dry feed-hay, corn fodder and straw. It may be some teed meal and bran in small quantity. This is a great change from grass, therefore I think the cow should have something to keep the bowels loose, and turnips will not only do that but will keep the animal in good health. I do not know that there is much food in the turnip, so as to save hay or fodder, but there is something in them that seems to keep the cow in fine condition, and if any one will feed his cows a few messes and look on and see them eat, certainly I think he will say, "yes, turnips are good food for cows." I am only speaking of dry cows in winter.

Any farmer who grows three to five acres of corn may have three to five hundred bushels of flat or field turnips to feed if he will take the trouble to save the seed. If any one wishes to try it next season and will follow the directions here given, I will guarantee them a full crop every time:

Get good seed. Sow half a pound per acre in among the corn any time in July when working the corn the last time; be sure and put the seed down broadcast before you plow or cultivate the corn, so as to work the seed into the ground; no matter if you are marking with the plow you will not get them in too deep. The seed will come up sure. For the good of your corn and turnips keep the weeds down.—*Rural New Yorker.*

An Interesting Relic.

A venerable rifle made in Virginia in the year 1744, which would make its age 130 years, was lately exhibited by its owner to the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who honored it with a full column. The maker of the now famous rifle was Jacob Young, but the first owner's name has not been handed down. Sometime in 1750 it came into the possession of Mr. William Whitley, the grandfather of its present owner. William Whitley carried it with him to Kentucky when he went with Boone and the original twenty-seven colonists who invaded the dark and bloody ground and built the little fort at Boonesborough. Accompanying the gun was a large powder horn of beautiful shape, upon which the following verses are carved:

"William Whitley, I am your horn,
The truth I love, a lie I scorn.
Fill me with best of powder,
He'll make your rifle crack the louder.

"See how the dread, terrific ball
Makes Indians bleed and toreys fall.
You with powder I'm supply
For to defend your Liberty."

The belt to which the horn is attached is heavily ornamented with beads made of the quills of porcupines, which are said to have been killed in Kentucky.

This rifle has an interesting history. It figured in the Indian war and in the war of 1812. It should now be laid up in lavender.

How Many Left.

Old Sambo had a mind to sharpen the wits of his hopeful son and heir, and in the furtherance of this praiseworthy object, he propounded as follows:

Julius Ceaser, I want to ax yer a question!"

"Proceed, ancient."

"Now look heair, Julius—' spose dar was six pigeons a settin' on a rail fence, an' you'd fire a gun at 'em an' kill four of 'em, how many would dar be left?"

"Dar was six in de fust place!" said Ceaser, thoughtfully.

"Yah."

"An' I fire?"

"A-yah."

"An' kill four of 'em?"

"Dat's it, my son. You kill four out ob de six—now, how many would dar be left?"

Julius counted over his ginger, and finally answered:

"Why, ole man, dat's no question at all. Der'd be two left ob course."

"No, Julius."

"But I say dar would."

"No, no, Julius."

"By golly! I'd like to know how you make it out?"

"Julius," said the sire with a look of extraordinary wisdom, "when you fire a big gun at six pigeons a settin' on a fence, and shot four of 'em, wouldn't de odder two fly away mighty quick? So now how many would be left?"

Julius Ceaser for a long time hung his head and old Sambo was towering in the majesty of his intellectual superiority, when the hopeful son and heir suddenly brightened.

"Say, ole man, ye think yer smart, don't ye!

"I was only only gib'n you a lesson, Julius."

"But ye ain't quite so smart as ye t'ink for. I say dar would be two left."

"Julius Ceaser. Do you dispute your paternal? Don't you see dat dar could not be any ob 'em left, when you had fired and frightened dem dat you didn't kill?"

"But, ole Sambo Jumble, jes' you look heah. Dar was six pigeons a settin' on de fence?"

"Yah."

"An'd fire an' I kill four of 'em?"

"Ex-actly."

"Den I say dar would be two left."

"Julius, you is a simple. Don't you ask what I tole you? Wouldn't dem odder two be frightened away berry sudden?

"My venerated parental, your mental optics is obfusticated. Don't you see de grand consummation? Here it am: I fire at dem six pigeons on de fence!"

"Yah."

"An' I kill four ob 'em?"

"Sartin."

"Den whar's de odder two?"

"Dat's what I axed ye, Julius."

"I tell you, ole Sambo Jumble, dem odder two *left berry quick.* Wasn't dat what I said? Golly! Ob course dey *left.*"

Old Sambo scratched his head, and later he might have been seen studying the anecdotal column of an old newspaper, wherein he had found the puzzle with which he had sought to confound his son.

Smoking in Self-Defense.

The habit of smoking is usually acquired in defiance of the protests of the stomach, and persisted in in defiance of the smoker's female relatives. The weed ought to give its votary great enjoyment in order to repay him for the domestic trouble in which it often involves him. According to the smoker's view, it discharges its duties fully. In promoting good fellowship, in soothing sorrow, in calming worry, in putting a man in good humor with himself and the world, it has no rival. It is true that the habit is expensive, and is unpleasant to other people, and often injurious to the smoker's own health. * * * Rather than be driven, as Thackeray said he was, to smoke up the chimney at home, men have built homes of their own, sacred to the Goddess Nicotia, in the shape of the great club-houses of London and New York. There is one way, however, that a good deal of male smoking might be stopped, and that is by the ladies adopting the practice themselves. Husbands and lovers who infect their breath with the fumes of tobacco, and bring themselves into the presence of wives and sweet hearts, would be gravely disturbed if they found their example followed by the other sex. Smoking is no more masculine, *per se*, than drinking. If women and men together sip sherry and claret, why should they not together smoke cigars and cigarettes? We get most of our fashions from Europe. Why not import one from Spain?

The dark-eyed twin of the maids of Spain
Neath their arbor-shades trip lightly,
While a gleaming cigar, like a new-born star,
Twixt the lips of each burns brightly.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

As Good as Any.

"Is your name Cornfield?" inquired his honor, as the next prisoner walked out.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt response.

"I didn't know but what it was wheatfield or oatfield, or some other field. It's all right, Mr. Cornfield. We'll have a husking-bee here in less than a minute. Were you drunk last night?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you've been here before?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you haven't resolved never to come back again?"

"No, sir."

"That's business, and it does me good to hear a man speak up that way. Mr. Cornfield, how would sixty days suit?"

"I am satisfied."

"Then sixty it is, and I'll ask the driver to give you the best seat in the Maria and let you read his comical almanac as you drive up. Good-bye, Mr. Cornfield"—close the court, Bijah.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A good deal of discussion has lately taken place in England over the old question whether sunshine checks combustion. It is an old notion that sunlight lessens the intensity of a fire, and may even put it out, and the theory was that the sun's heat by expanding the air caused a diminished supply of oxgen to the coal. This and all other explanations are now condemned, and the fact is denied. One writer says that if a few pieces of charcoal are ignited in a chaffer, and placed in a sunny room, provided with closely-fitting shutters, the fire will appear to die away in the sun's light. But if the shutters are closed, coals will be seen in full combustion. There is no phenomenon at all, but only the appearance of one, which is due not to the sun's heat, but to the fact that its light, being stronger than that of the coals, overcomes and subdues it. The fact of combustion is so intimately connected with glowing ignition in our minds that anything which lessens the glow appears also to diminish the combustion.

Pictures and People.

"A cattle dealer went to Paris with the intention of having his portrait painted. He applied to an artist, and in concluding the bargain dwelt strongly on his wish that the likeness should be striking and unmistakable. The painter promised that it should be so. 'Indeed' he added, 'I will appeal to the most disinterested judge possible—to your own bulldog; we will show him the picture, and see whether he recognizes you.' Accordingly when the picture was finished, it was brought into the dealer's lodging, and placed on the floor, and the dog was called in. He instantly ran up to the portrait and began to lick it, wagging his tail and showing every sign of delighted affection. The grateful dealer convinced of the accuracy of the likeness, instantly paid down the sum demanded by the artist, quite unconscious of the fact that the painting had been well rubbed with a bit of bacon.

The rogue must have made a flattering picture, or the owner would have examined more closely. Few are like Cromwell, who told the painter he would not pay him one penny if he left out the big pimple on the side of his face, or softened down his harsh features. He was determined that men should see him as he was. He seemed better aware of his own ill looks than most people are of theirs.

Look at yourself in a glass, then turn your back, and you cannot recall the features you saw a moment ago. What a surprise it must be to people unacquainted with looking-glasses to unexpectedly come across one. In one of his earlier journeys, Livingstone visited a tribe called the Mokolos. His looking-glass caused great excitement, especially among the women. They would come at all hours to take a peep in it. While the Doctor pretended to read, one by one they would eagerly examine their reflections and laugh at themselves, saying: "What a big mouth I have!" "I have no chin at all," "My ears are as big as pumpkin leaves." "See how my head shoots up in the middle."

The men were as curious as the women. A man once came to have a good long look at himself when he thought the doctor asleep. Livingstone watched him as he screwed his face into various shapes, and heard him say at last, "People say I am ugly, and how very ugly I am!"

Heavy Building Materials.

Some of the blocks of granite used in the construction of the Treasury building at Washington are the largest ever moved in this country, and they were all carried from the eastern part of Maine. They were transported to Washington by water, and after their arrival there moved by ex-power upon a sort of double pulley system, a distance of two miles. The work of moving them was performed with comparative ease, not more than eight or ten yoke of oxen being employed to move a block weighing more than seventy tons. The fluted pillars, great numbers of which are used in the building, are forty feet long, and weigh fifty tons at least. The largest blocks; thirty to forty feet square, and three feet thick, weighing upward of seventy tons. The facility with which these large blocks were moved and fixed in their places was a source of wonderment, and seemed to admiring spectators to be the perfection of mechanical skill and ingenuity. And yet how insignificant the achievement when compared with the triumphs of ancient art. In the foundation of the great Temple of the Sun at Balbec may still be seen, even in the second course, stones which are thirty-seven feet long and nine feet thick; and under these, about twenty feet from the ground, three stones which alone occupy 182 feet in length by twelve feet high. These three stones are estimated to weigh 909 tons each! But we read of an Egyptian idol temple, Buris, far surpassing this, in which there was a sanctuary composed of a single block of granite sixty feet square. This is the largest and heaviest stone mentioned in the history of nations.—*N. Y. Republic.*

Accomplished Ducks.

The Wyandot (Michigan) *Courier* says that W. R. Jardine, who has charge of the shooting demesne at Point Mouliere, has educated five wild ducks to an extraordinary degree. They are allowed to roam at will, and will come at the call of their teacher when he is ready to start for the shooting grounds, either riding on the bow of the boat, or swiftly gliding by its side. Arrived at the marshes they are posted as decoys, while the hunters conceal themselves in the "monitor," or otherwise get out of sight. Then commences the fun. A single passing duck, or a greater number, attracted by the industrious motions of the decoys, come tumbling down to join in the splashing and receive the fire of the hunters. If successful, every one of the five stands up, duck fashion, in the water, shakes it wings, and with its "cah-cah-cah" testifies appreciation of the sport. At the conclusion of the day's sport, they fly homeward, or ride on the bow of the skiff, as directed by Mr. Jardine. He has been offered fabulous sums for "Dick" and the four feminine decoys, but money cannot buy them.

Coins at the Centennial.

The associated banks of Philadelphia at a recent meeting determined to make a department of coins and notes one of the features of the coming centennial exhibition; and, with the purpose of giving it completeness and attractiveness, invited all national and other banks, and all bankers of the United States, to send representatives to a convention to be held at Philadelphia on a day to be appointed hereafter, to collect, classify and prepare for exhibiting specimens of coin and paper-money of the Colonies of the United States and of the several States from the earliest settlement of the country. Coined and stamped money are instructive for their historical value in illustrating the habits and ideas of a people, and if the present enterprise shall yield a full collection of these objects, it will be one of the most interesting departments of the exposition.

Miss Kellogg says that American girls have the sweetest voices in the world. When one of them puts her mouth to a hole in the fence and "hollers" to the girl next door to "fetch back them crimping irons," it fills the air with melody.

A spread-eagle orator wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land, but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out: "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flied a mile."

The charity that begins at home isn't the kind that "covers a multitude of sins."

One Reason Why Farmers are so Poor.

It is believed that seven-tenths of the planters and farmers of this country, North and South alike, are staggering to the fall under a load of debt and mortgage. What is the matter? As a class, farmers are not lazy. They are seldom idle. They work as hard as any body ought to work. They make, taking one year with another, what may be considered, under the prevailing standard of agriculture, fair crops, and they get, as a rule, good prices for the surplus products they put into the market; still they don't get rich—in fact, are getting poorer every year. Why is it so? To say nothing now of a faulty system of cropping—all cotton, all wheat, or all something else; or of credit, liens and interest, the reason which we had in mind with which to point this paragraph is that *it costs too much to make our crops.* We grow poor, not so much because our incomes are so small as because our out goes are so large. There is no strict method in our operations and no close economy of means. The expense of making a crop has not been reduced to a minimum. We fence in too large a field and travel over too many acres to produce ten bales of cotton or a hundred bushels of corn. We pay out too much for labor and fertilizers, for the results produced.

The remedy must be sought in sounder methods, labor-saving implements, and better trained labor, and less of it.—*Rural Carolinian for November.*

A Puzzled and Indignant Witness.

They were trying a "horse case" in court the other day, and the lawyer was questioning a witness in reference to the animal's habits and disposition. "Have you ever driven her?" was asked. "I have," was the reply. "Was there any one with you at the time?" was the the next question. "There was a lady with me," the witness answered, and he blushed a little. "Was she a good driver?" was the next question, the lawyer referring to the animal, but the witness understood that he meant the lady. "She was," he replied. "Was she gentle and kind?" asked the legal limb, and the reply was in the affirmative, though the witness, still thinking of the lady, looked a little surprised. "She didn't kick?" was the next interrogation, and a decisive "No," was the answer. "She didn't rear up or kick over the traces, or put her hind feet through the dash-board, or try to run away, or act ugly, or—" The witness was boiling over with indignation by this time, and interrupted the lawyer with: "Do you mean the horse or the lady?" "I mean the mare we're talking about," thundered the counsel. "Oh!" was the response, "I though you meant the gal." And with this explanation the pursuit of justice was resumed.

What is Thy Name?

It is often the case that persons who write on the whole a legible hand sign their name so carelessly that a stranger can scarcely make out what it is. Our editorial experience has given indubitable evidence of this. Any of our readers who may have fallen into such a habit would do well to learn a lesson from the anecdote told of Rev. W. S. Potts, D. D.:

When a clerk in Philadelphia, he took a bill to a Quaker, and had signed the receipt with one of those hieroglyphic cartouches, sometimes seen on bank notes now. The Quaker, taking up the paper, said blandly—

"Friend, what is this at the bottom?"

"That, sir, is my name."

"What is thy name?"

"William S. Potts."

"Well, William, will thee please to write it down under here plainly, so that a witness in court could know it."

Ever after Dr. Potts wrote and lived so that no man could mistake a word or letter.

A Hot Cent.

The fireman of the steam heating apparatus at the Central depot yesterday found a penny as he was raking over the hot ashes in the furnace, and he took it up with the tongs and placed it on a bench to cool off. It hardly commenced to cool when a heavy man named Johnson, living in Saginaw, came along. He was talking business with a friend, and as he came to the bench he parted his coat tails and sat down on the penny, remarking, "As I was saying, you can have forty acres for—whoop! Thunder and blazes—ouch—dash it—gosh to whoop!" He galloped around in wild amazement, the hot penny sticking to him like a brother, and it was two or three minutes before any one found out whether he had dropped down on a tack or had been bitten by a dog. There was a heavy arema of burning cloth and blistered meat, and Mr. Johnson stretched forth his arms and exclaimed that he should devote the remainder of his life to hunting down and punishing the fiend who thus planned to waylay him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As my wife at the window one beautiful day, stood watching a man with a monkey, a cart came along with a broth of a boy, who was driving a stout little donkey. To my wife then I spoke by way of a joke, "There's a relation of yours in that carriage." To which she replied, when the donkey she spied, "Ah yes! a relation by marriage."

A young lady up-town has discarded the use of false hair, and thrown away her chignon, with the remark, "There's millions in it." Very probably.—*Wash. Chron.*

A Rockport man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead, and the dream proved true. He tried the same game with his mother-in-law, but it didn't work worth a cent.

Mercy Consolation Smith, is Fort Wayne's handsomest girl. Mercy will no doubt be a Consolation to some fellow.

There is a man in Jersey who has not been to church for twenty years. He boards at the State Prison, Trenton.

When was the greatest freak of nature? When Mary had a little lamb.

With hungry men, meal times are the best times.

A strong minded woman will always be speaker of the house.

When they hang you in Texas you stay hanged and eventually die.

Why is a side-saddle like a four quart jug? Because it holds a gall-on.

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 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

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 outin 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 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 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, Axes, &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. apr18.

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,

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.

KEYSTONE DINING ROOMS,

293 Liberty Street, — Pittsburgh, Pa.,

W. H. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞TRANSIENT CUSTOM SOLICITED.

sep 29

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.

CROUSE & SHIRES,

Manufacturers of Seed and Havanna

CIGARS.

BEDFORD, PA.

Orders Solicited. No authorized agent.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats and 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 50
Misses " Over-shoes and Alaskas	1 00
Mens' Sandals	90
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 close 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.

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 249 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 disease 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

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

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.

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 will all the best brands o

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 Domestics, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Jeans, Cambrics, Tickings, Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, in fact all D y 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 Philadelp prices and save you freight besides. 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 f ryourselves.

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 HORE HOUND, 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. sep22

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. CALIFORNIA. PURELY. DR. WALKER'S. 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 wonderful qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS! 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, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative and Tonic.

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-worm, 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 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 Sutter 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 Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish