## WINTER SPORTS.

BY EQUINICUS.

The river is frozen as tight as a vise!
Hurrah! for a long cold season—on ice!
Don your skates and strike out—try again if you fall—
Chassez, balancez—promenade all!

Now backwards, now forwards (a trace to weak nerves),
In graceful ellipses and circles and curves,
Glide the jubilant skaters—old and young, great and small,
Chassez, balancez—promenade all—

Here is one "out of practice," he pompously states,
And glides off on his ear—inches! of his skates.
"Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall"—
Chassez, balancez, promenade all!

Thus (now comes the moral), in skating through life,
Not all are prepared to engage in the strife,
And, self-poised and balanced, respond to the call—
Chassez, balancez—[illegible] all!

*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

## Stable Economy.

The *Spirit of the Times* contains some sensible remarks on stable management, which we copy:

The importance of providing comfortable buildings and plenty of food for young colts or old horses is so obvious as to lead to the conclusion that it would only have to be commended to the notice of the breeder or owner to insure its faithful execution. Warmth, cleanliness, pure air, and wholesome food, in stable affairs, are so self-evident as to appeal to the pockets of every man whose capital is invested in equine property. Extra food and care is a cheap investment on young stock. It makes its return in superior form and early maturity. It is the rich vein that discovers untold treasures. It is almost equal to the discovery of a mine of wealth to become the breeder of first-class stock. They find a ready market and yield an abundant return upon the capital invested.

The horse barn is of vital consequence to the breeder in protecting his stock from the cold storms and bleak winds of a northern climate. The stable should be well drained and perfectly ventilated. Damp stables, surrounded by stagnant pools of water affect the atmosphere around them. Filthy, ill-ventilated stables corrupt the atmosphere, that engenders disease in the stable and destroys the inmates. The effect of confined air diluted in foul stables, breathed over and over, is to create disease, such as blindness, glanders, farcy, and contagious disorders, from which the subjects seldom recover.

Apertures should be provided in the horse barn for the egress of foul air and the ingress of pure air. Nature has provided means to purify the stable and preserve from premature decay its valuable inmates. Foul air becomes lighter than pure air and rises to the upper regions, where windows are provided for its escape, and the pure air rushes in to supply its place.

Nutritious food and stable management are the prime causes of success in the art of breeding. In raising good colts, the food that enters into the composition of flesh and blood has much to do with the future value of the horse. Hard food makes hard flesh. Colts should be fed on that kind of food that contains the most of the constituents of bone and muscle. The idea that has gained credence in the unsophisticated mind that grain spoils the young colt, is a fatal delusion in stable economy. If they ever require grain it is in winter, after they are weaned from their mother's milk. Among the cereals, oats are the best calculated to make firm flesh and solid bone. These should be fed alternately with roots to regulate the bowels and supply the natural waste of the body. Young colts require roots in winter as well as summer, if fed on nutritious food. Cut straw or hay, mixed with ground meal, will save about one-third of the cost of keeping, and is the most economical food for the slow work horse. It is not adapted to fast work, except as an alterative to open the bowels and prevent constipation. It softens the flesh, relaxes the muscles, and therefore is not suited to horses used for fast driving. The amount of grain required to keep the medium sized horse in good condition, at moderate exercise is about ten quarts of oats per day, or its equivalent in other cereals. The addition of ten pounds of hay would constitute their daily allowance. These rations must be increased or diminished according to the size of the horse, and agreeably to the labor performed. The most rational standard of feeding is to apportion out their feed according to the weight of the subject to be fed. Let two per cent. of their live weight in hay and grain constitute the aggregate measure of their daily allowance.

Horses taken up from rest, after a run to grass or a lie over in the yard, are soft and weak from relaxed muscles. They require gradual hardening of flesh and limb to recover solid condition for service. Hard work on soft flesh and weak legs tends to impair the joints and destroy the constitution.

Exercise, sweating, and grooming form the artificial cultivation by which the expert increases the physical powers of the horse. It clears the wind, hardens the muscles, and increases the artificial circulation, which secures the utmost health and vigor to perform wonderful tasks without danger to life or limb.

When the horse comes in at night, tired and dripping with sweat, he should be well rubbed down and treated to a good bed of straw, that he may lie down and rest. It will prevent fevered feet and swelled legs, and leave him in condition to repeat his task next day.

The horse is subject to be stalled off from over-feeding, over-tasking, ill-usage and other causes. When this happens, a run out to grass will prove the best medicine. It will often restore them to health when all other remedies fail.

Good quality of upland hay and clear, plump grain are always the cheapest to feed. Mow-burnt hay or musty oats are dear at any price. The best food is the most economical. Decayed vegetable food is liable to introduce disease into the stable, which may destroy its most precious subjects. It is poor economy to feed musty hay or grain at the risk of health, when it does not contain sufficient nutriment to keep the horse in good working condition.

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We have it at last. The Rochester *Union*, a leading Democratic organ of New-York, quoting Senator Logan's remark that he "has heard more bitter denunciation of Sheridan from Democratic Senators, Representatives and newspapers than he ever heard against Jeff. Davis from the same source," adds:—"This is very likely, because it is just. And it is very just because *the offence of Sheridan is a thousand times more repugnant and fatal to civil government than was the offence of Jeff Davis.*"

## Manuring in Winter.

George Geddes, of Onondaga county, New York, an intelligent farmer who has met with success in the business, gives in the New York *Tribune*, his views on manuring in winter. They are worth considering, although they do not settle the question as to the waste of manure by evaporation, during the witer months. We know that there are many dry, windy days, every winter, in which the water will evaporate from manure, exposed upon the surface; will not the volatile portions of the manure—the ammonia especially, ascends with the vapor? Mr. G. says:

Mr. A. Corbin, Jr., asks: "Is it desirable to draw manure to the fields daily; and if so, to leave it in heaps, or spread it?" The least possible amount of labor that can be given barn-yard and stable manure, and use it at all, is to draw it as made, and spread it at once from the sled, or wagon on the ground. Unless there is some good reason for treating our yard manure otherwise, this is the best way; but it can not always be done. In yards the snow of winter is generally so great that it is not practicable to handle the straw and corn stalks that on grain farms get under the feet of the cows, etc., that are principally in the yards, at least during the day time. So much manure as is made in stables and under the sheds can be carried to the field about as made.

I was very much pleased at viewing the barn of the Hon. Harris Lewis, now President of the New York State Agricultural Society. The arrangements for feeding his cows, and for taking away the manure, appeared to involve the least possible amount of labor. Some fifty cows stood in a high basement that opened on three sides above the surrounding ground. There was room enough behind each row of cows to drive a sled, on which each day's manure could be cast at single movement of a dung fork. This sled is driven out at the end of the basement stable directly to the field, if desired, and by another hauling is spread, and already to begin its work.

As to leaving manure in heaps in the field, I can see but one good reason, and that is to have it heat and thus destroy the seeds or weeds. This we have the past season done, and we are now (Nov. 27,) spreading these piles by using a sled, having to give the manure an extra handling and losing all use of it since it was drawn from our cow-yard last spring. But we have killed many seeds of foul weeds, and will have this manure on top of the ground, leaching into it all winter. In the spring, a brush drawn over this manure, in various directions and many times, will reduce it and spread it, so that next year's pasture will get great benefit from it; and if the land should be plowed in August and well pulverized, and sown to wheat in September, the prospect for a wheat crop, as large as grown here, would be first-rate.

On a part of this same field, which has 20 acres in it, we last winter drew manure fresh from the sheep-sheds. The great growth of grass that came of this sheep manure last summer enabled us to make this both pasture and meadow. Five or six acres were mown, thereby making some hay, and producing a fresh growth of grass that the cattle would eat better than they would the too rank growth that some way got the start of them earlier in the season. To-day this sheep-manure part of the field has a strong growth of thick grass that farm stock would like to dig out of the snow, even if it is six inches deep. The crop of wheat that probably will be harvested in 1876 will tell those who may then be here to see, something of the comparative benefits of the different ways of applying the manure.

The next question asked by Mr. Corbin is, "With the disappearance of snow in spring, will we not lose very much of the value of our manure by it washing away, before the surface ice thaws sufficient to admit of the land absorbing it?" On some steep side hill this might be so, or if the land is so severely frozen before snow falls that it does not thaw out under the snow, and the snow is carried off by some running water, it might carry the manure with it. But I never saw just this state of things anywhere I wished to spread manure in the winter. Generally, any dark, open substances thrown on even a deep snow will soon find its way to the surface of the ground, and only in very rare cases will the snow thaw away without having first given way under the dark substance flung on it and allowed their falling on top of of the ground while there is yet snow covering the rest of the surface. We do not often spread our manure where streams of water run even in thaws, or where water in winter ponds up. We seek the high lands, the breaks of hillsides and other places that require aid, and spread the manure rather above the line that divides the good from the poorer land, thinking that in the natural course of things the fertilizing matter will work down rather than up hill. A little thought and care in applying manure in winter will avoid any loss from its washing away when winter breaks up.

## A Nevada Miner—Means to Get Rich.

Ten to twelve years ago there was a miner working in the upper levels of the Comstock at $4 per day. He lived in a little cabin down the canon, did his own cooking, and whistled softly, "There's a good time coming, boys." To-day that miner walks about the streets of Virginia City, as cordial as in the old days; he dresses no better than any ordinary gentleman of Virginia, and eats no better food than a conscientious editor ought to have, and yet as he is rated in the stock list daily, he is so rich that, were his stocks turned into money, he could lend Scott that $70,000,000 he wants and have enough left to live comfortably upon. He could, unaided, go down and open at his own expense, the Darien canal; or should his fancy run that way, he could advertise to-morrow that the Government, through him, had determined to resume immediate specie payment, and pretty nearly make the promise good. He could endow a college in each State of the Union with $2,000,000 each, or could build a double track narrow gague railroad from San Francisco to New York, and solve at once the problem of cheap transportation. There is no telling, indeed, what he might do; but what he will do is apparent enough. He was here when thirty feet of ore was a big mine. At 1,500 feet he has found it three or four times as wide. He believes at 4,000 feet he will strike it 500 feet wide, and get rich, and he is going for it.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

## To Make Farming Pay.

John Rusticus made the following remarks on "How to make farming pay" before the Freedom, Wisconsin, Farmers' Club:

You ask me to tell you how to make farming pay. I will tell you of some things that will pay, and others that will not.

It will pay to thoroughly understand your business and make a business of what you understand; it does not pay to go into farming and know nothing about farming.

It will pay to take and read good newspapers. It will not pay you to whine that you can't afford to take a paper and that you have not time to read one.

It will pay to know something and use common sense in your farming operations, but it will not pay to be ignorant.

It will not pay to invest all you are worth in land and then attempt to farm with no working capital; but it will pay to employ more labor on less land.

It may pay to sell wheat at $1 per bushel; but it will not pay to raise 10 bushels per acre. It may pay to raise twenty, but it will pay better to raise thirty.

It will pay to buy labor-saving machinery and use it; but it will not pay to spend more money for machinery than all the crops you raise will sell for. Neither will it pay to leave your farm machinery and tools standing in the field over winter. In going to Appleton, the other day, I saw three plows standing in the furrow, a seeder and a sulky rake standing in the field where last used, besides several harrows and cultivators. I hope that none of them belong to members of our club.

It pays to study the wants of the market and to raise those productions which will find quick sale and a fair price nearest home; at least do not attempt to send bulky articles to a distant market. It may pay to ship wool and cheese while it will not pay to ship potatoes; yet with a good home market potatoes may pay the best.

It will pay to get a name for producing and selling a first class article of any kind; but it will not pay to sell a poor article for first class.

It pays to keep good stock; it will not pay to buy "improved" stock at fancy prices and then neglect to take proper care of it—better improve the stock you already have.

It does not pay to go with a rush from one thing to another. If G. happens to make a good thing out of cabbage, don't all go to raising cabbage the next year. If you do you will be very apt to have more cabbage heads than you can dispose of.

It will pay to be thorough and workmanlike in all you undertake to do—to have a plan and work to it, doing your work in the right way and at the right time. I saw a man plowing his corn ground last fall, but before he could plow he had to mow the weeds and grass, rake them into piles and burn them. Now, although that man was fulfilling the scripture, which says "the tares shall be gathered in heaps and burned," yet would it not have paid better if he had employed that labor with the hoe and cultivator in June?

It pays to carry something to sell every time you go to market. It will not pay to growl and grumble about hard times and the scarcity of money when you have nothing to sell.

It does not pay to patronize lightning-rod perambulators, gift enterprises, nor any other agents who go traveling around the country—not even if they trust you.

It will pay to buy what you really need in the shape of seed and implements or home comforts. It will not pay for any man, community or nation to buy more than they sell.

It will pay to raise fine fruit and vegetables, fine stock, to keep sheep, and cows, and hogs, and fowls, and bees; it will pay to make your home pleasant and attractive, to give your children a chance to know something and be somebody; it pays to be honest, to be a man; it will pay to be a farmer

But whether farming pays or does not pay, depends entirely on the man, on the material you make the farmer of. You cannot make a successful lawyer, or doctor, or merchant out of a blockhead. Neither can you make a successful farmer out of every ignoramus who attempts farming because he does not know enough to do anything else.

## Cranberries on Upland.

Perhaps it is not generally known that for over fifteen years cranberry culture on upland has been carried on on this island in certain localities, with, in some cases, marked success. I find the main cause of failure in every case is the fact that they have tried to treat them the same as on low land. This is all wrong, as they must be either cultivated or nourished with meadow hay, straw or leaves between the rows; this is preferable to cultivating; set them in rows three or four feet apart, one foot apart in the row; cut off the runners, the same as strawberries. The advantage of upland cranberries is that they grow very dark, consequently certainly bring one-third more in market. Another advantage is they get ripe before any pests affect them, and if not allowed to put out runners, but simply thicken up in the rows, they can be raked at a cost of one-tenth of what it costs to pick them by hand. I cannot say how they would succeed in other localities, but I am very certain that as far as Long Island is concerned there is no better business.

## Pennsylvania and Her Possibilities.

One of the speakers of the Baptist Convention in Harrisburg, thus spoke of the old Keystone State: This State, as a mission field, comprises 45,000 square miles. It is as large as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland, Delaware, and one-fourth of New Jersey combined. It is as large as Denmark, Holland and Belgium, in Europe, together. It is nearly as large as all England. Philadelphia is territorially the largest city in America; yet Pennsylvania could find room for 383 such cities. Our population is 4,000,000; as great a number as are contained in the States of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Vermont. It contains 4,500 miles of railroad, and has in contemplation as much more. It contains 400,000 church members, and over 2,000,000 of persons who are not connected with any Christian denomination. If these were placed side by side they would reach from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The State doubles its population every thirty years, and 5,000,000 of people might have each a house and garden attached within the State boundaries.

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Paying up—"Coming down."

## How to Grow the Oleander.

The oleander is a very ornamental plant when properly grown, but we seldom see fine specimens. There is scarcely one of my readers who has not seen dozens of tall, straggly plants.

I propose to give a few directions how the fine plant may be grown. Take a healthy cutting, place it in a bottle of water, and let it remain there till roots appear; then pot it, shifting into large size pots as the roots require room. Do not try to have it branch until it blooms. It will then have a long straight stalk—a good foundation for the plant you desire.

After blooming, three shoots will start; allow these to grow, as they are the flower shoots. But after these have all bloomed, cut back all the shoots to within four or five inches of the former branches. Do this each time the plant blooms.

Two years ago we had a plant given us which was two years old and several feet high. In the autumn my husband remorselessly cut it down within five inches of the first branching, but after starting the next spring it grew rapidly.

The oleander has many good qualities. It will bloom well for its owner all summer, and then after cutting down in the fall may be put in a dry cellar for the winter, doing better during the following summer for its long rest. While growing it requires an abundance of water. It would be a good plan to allow it to stand in pans constantly full of water till after blooming, when the water should be gradually withheld till cut in, and it should be put in the cellar and no more water given till the following spring. It is well to re-pot the plants every three years (just before starting them in the spring.) If you do not wish them in larger pots, pare the ball of roots with a sharp knife on the sides and bottom, re-pot in strong, rich loam, and set in a shady place, and in a few weeks the roots will form anew.

## The Shepherd Dogs.

In Scotland they often lend their shepherd dogs, and though they perform their duty well they never make a mistake, and adopt the new master "for good and all." A gentleman stopping for a few days with a shepherd's family, observed a fine dog come in every day at dinner time. He received his rations and then went away. "I never see that dog except at dinner time," remarked the guest, inquiringly. "The reason is," said the farmer, "we have lent him to our neighbor, Jamie Nicol, an' we tell him to come home ilka day to his dinner. When he gets his dinner, puir beast, he goes awa back till his work."

Fine working dogs they have in Scotland, with a great deal of national sense. Three dogs were lying asleep before the fire, when some one whistled them out. Two arose and the other lay still. "It is odd," said the visitor, "that this dog does not get up like the others." "It is not his turn," remarked the farmer, "he was out a' the mornin'."

## A Mammoth Barrel Factory.

One of the largest factories in South Baltimore is devoted to the making of molasses and oil barrels by the following process: The staves are sawed to the proper size, with the edges merely trimmed, and passed to a boy, who sets the number required for each barrel loosely in a frame. A man then draws the staves tightly together with a machine for that purpose, after which two iron hoops are put on loosely to hold them in place. This rude, unshaped compound is next passed to a third workman, who fastens it in a large lathe, and in less than a minute the barrel is trimmed to the proper size, and is as smooth inside and out as if it had been sand-papered. While it is in the lathe the bunghole is bored, and a groove is made in the chines to receive the heads, which are now sawed and inserted by another machine. The whole process does not occupy more than five minutes.

## Prices.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes a table comparing the prices of leading productions of the United States in December, 1873, with the same in December, 1874. From the table it appears that, with the exception of corn, hog products, hops, and sugar, there has been an important decline on all the articles enumerated. The decline per cent. on some of the leading articles is as follows: Wheat, No. 2, 29; flour, 23½; Scotch pig-iron, 11; American iron, No. 1, 27; cotton, middling uplands, 11½; brown sheeting 12½. Thus it appears that the shrinkage of prices which took place after the panic has continued with respect to some important articles, down to the present time.

## Type in a Newspaper.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in an article on "how mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of type used in a newspaper, the size of the *Eagle* at 600,000, *i. e.* the actual number of bits of metal arranged and rearranged every day in preparing a newspaper of that size for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and particular of all handicrafts, but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the finest machinery would render the type useless. It is very rare that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read, once in a while, of a wonderful piece of cabinet work, containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months, or even years of labor in producing it; and people go to see it as a curiosity; but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day, for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill—and if a hundred of his pieces were put in wrong side up, or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect; but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those printers."

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One of the messengers in the House of Representatives of this State is from Blair county. His wealth is put down at $75,000; but as business is rather dull at present he is turning an honest penny in the House as a kind of foot-boy, at a salary of $600 a year. His name is Theophilus Snyder, and he is a Democrat.—*Johnstown Tribune.*


*New Advertisements.* *New Advertisements.* *Miscellaneous*

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

With every lote of unnecessary expense cut off—
Buying at First Hands whole Cargoes of Goods at one time—
Watching the Market, and using Cash when it is Cash—
Manufacturing systematically and with a Business Experience of Fourteen Years—
Basing our Selling Prices upon Money paid Down at Once, and thus save ourselves from losses and delays usual to credit business—
Marking Proper Names and Quality of goods on Tickets, and in Plain Figures, so that CHILDREN may Buy as Safely as GROWN PEOPLE—
Returning the Money when Parties Prefer to Return their Purchases—
Thorough Attention to all Departments—

ONE PRICE. CASH RETURNED. CASH PAYMENT. FULL GUARANTEE.

Combining all these merits, we place our Business on the most SOLID FOUNDATIONS, and invite the confidence and support of the people of Philadelphia, as well as strangers and others now visiting the city.

Remember the Four Cardinal Points:

ONE PRICE!
CASH ALONE!
FULL GUARANTEE!
CASH RETURNED!

With the Largest, Most Stylish, Best Made, and Cheapest Stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, we invite you all to call on us.

OAK HALL

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

*WANAMAKER and BROWN.* *WANAMAKER and BROWN.*

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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. 20.

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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 outt our NewStore 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.

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URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

And Manufacturers of

Gent's, Youth's and Boys,

Fashsionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

april.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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KEYSTONE DINING ROOMS,

293 Liberty Street, — Pittsburgh, Pa.,

*W. H. SIMPSON, Proprietor.*

*MEALS AT ALL HOURS.*

☞TRANSIENT CUSTOM SOLICITED.

sep

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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.

oct28

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MANTELS

AND

FURNITURE SLABS

A SPECIALTY.

Ranges, Grates,

&c., &c.

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 25.

*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.

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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 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.

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*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, Alpaccas, Dress Goods, Muslins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, 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 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 for yourselves.

FOSTER & QUINN,

Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

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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,

novll Pittsburgh, Pa., and all druggists.

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BARNET HOUSE—

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this well known hotel in the Borough of Somerset. It is his intention to keep it in a style which he hopes will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Apr 17 '72 JOHN HILL.

*Miscellaneous.*

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY CALIFORNIA 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 unprecedented 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, liver and 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 in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a relieving Congestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Diseases

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Alterative, and Antidote.

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.

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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.

aprils

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NEW STORE!

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

GARRETT,

on the line of the P. W. & B. R. R., and now offer for sale a a General Stock of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

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

MAPLE SUGAR,

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

SALT AND FISH.

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

SCHELL & WILSON.

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PATENTS, - PENSIONS,

And all descriptions of Army and Navy claims prosecuted. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. Advice free. Address

W. C. BERINGER,

Claim and Patent Agent,

116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nov. 25.

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JOSEPH SHEETS & SON,

Undertakers, Berlin Pa., constantly keep on hand and make to order Coffins of all styles and prices, on the shortest notice possible. Having a hearse of the latest style in readiness, we are always ready to take coffins to and bring corpses to the various cemeteries. april

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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 for 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.