English and Foreign Fireplaces.

The London *Sanitary Record* says: "The adoption of the close stove as a means of heating air-chilly rooms has again been earnestly advocated this season. No doubt a great deal may be said in its favor, but it has many disadvantages. The Dutch stove is a close stove, but the heated iron surface is apt to burn up the air and the dust which settles upon it. The American stove is less objectionable because of the moisture yielded to the air from the vessel of water which is generally placed upon it. The stoves used in Russia and Germany, which are sometimes of iron and sometimes porcelain cased, retain within them the heated products of combustion until the whole surface of the stove structure has been heated. The saving of fuel in all these close stoves is considerable. The question is, are our grates more healthy? We have not a word to say for the common and ill-devised grates which are in every day use with us. They send nearly all their heat up the chimney, and heat merely by the radiation of the most paltry surfaces. But a room heated by a grate which besides radiating its heat into the room, sensibly warms a large body of fresh air in gills behind it, and permits no air to issue into the room, is preferable to all the close stoves which we have seen abroad. Nor have we forgotten many cases of asphyxia, for which these close stoves are answerable. There are secres of engineers in England who would undertake to make the rooms of any house here quite as comfortable as any in Russia, and maintain the heat which is implied in this comfort, without running any risk of suffocating the inmates."

Two or three months ago the most important figure in Murillo's famous picture, "The appearance of the Infant Christ to St. Anthony of Padua," was cut from the canvas, and carried away—no one knew whither. This picture, considered one of Murillo's most valuable works, was painted about the year 1650 for the Cathedral of Seville, whence the portion of it above mentioned was stolen. Owing to its size, the vandals were forced to content themselves with cutting out the figure of the monk—San Antonio—which they were able to do without damaging any other figures in the painting. Early in January two Spaniards called at the gallery of Schaus, in New York, stating that they had a valuable painting by Murillo which they wished to dispose of, though they refused to fix a price upon it themselves. Mr. Schaus suspected that this was the stolen picture, and his suspicions proved true. He communicated with the consul-general of Spain, and the picture was purchased for the small sum of $250. It had been very seriously damaged by rolling the canvas, and this fact was the reason why the thieves consented to sell it for that price, though they evidently were not aware that a reward of $10,000 had been offered for the recovery of the stolen picture. Mr. Schaus, however, restored the picture to the Spanish consulate, not for the reward, but because he considered it his duty to do so as a lover of art; and it will be sent to Spain at once, and by skillful artists be restored to its original position in the Cathedral of Seville.

George Washington as a Muscular Christian.

When Washington was a young man, he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined, till taunted with the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, he calmly came forward, and, without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow in his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg—a feat that it is quite safe to say has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen were contending at Mount Vernon in the exercise of throwing the bar Washington, after looking on for some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try," and grasping the bar sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its former limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose "age was like a lusty winter, frosty, yet kindly," observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and, taking it in his iron like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on.

How They Drop Shot.

A reporter of the Baltimore *American* thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot-towers of that city: One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a compounction of mineral substances called "temper." The temper is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop, and without which the lead would be moulded by the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "BB" shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of two hundred feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussions make the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in the water, for if they would strike any firm substance they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. To get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well," is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those used in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the well, and deposits them in a box 60 feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and little is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of dripping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet iron.

A Marvelous Resuscitation.

Most of our readers will be aware that seeds such as those found in the mummy-cases of the Pyramids, which have lain for long periods of years in a decayed state, will germinate when placed amid their natural earth. Professor von Heldreich, of Athens, has recently met with an analogous instance of long-decayed germination, in the seeds of a species of poppy (*Etlancium*), which are proved to have been in a dormant or potential state for fifteen hundred years. The "slag" or refuse-meltings from the silver mines of Laurium are being again examined and turned over for the purpose of having the metal they contain extracted; and the seeds, which are deeply buried and imbedded among the accumulated slag, are now springing into life and vitality on being restored to the genial influence of their native light and air. The age of the accumulated slag has been above stated at fifteen hundred years, but this long age may be exceeded in some parts of the mass. The germs or eggs of animal life also appear to lie, in some cases, in a dormant state for considerable periods. The *Rotifers* or minute animalcules inhabiting our pools may themselves, and as adult forms, be dried up by the sun from their waters, and be blown about as mere dust-specks, and may yet revive and return to perfect vitality on being moistened with water. These facts increase the puzzling nature of the physiologist's question, "What is life?"

All About Eating.

Two results are sure to flow from a careful habit of eating; one that we will not eat too much, and the other that we will gradually acquire an instinctive aversion to unhealthy food. When a man "bolts" his food, giving it only a momentary opportunity to gratify the palate, and then sending it headlong to the stomach, he is liable to take a great deal more than he can readily digest, because the sense of taste, only rapidly and slightly exerting itself, is not stated until long after the amount has been exceeded of which the stomach can properly dispose. And on the other hand, in the rapid process, the taste has no opportunity to assert its real power of choice. It is placed at the entrance of the digestive system, not only as one of the most important members of it, but as a guard and sentinel to protect the other members. But what can be expected of it when we crowd upon and past it a mass of matter which it has no time to examine. Treat it fairly, and the sense of taste would demonstrate its power to do ample justice to its duties, and to this end nothing is necessary but an adequate reduction of the food by the combined working of the teeth and the salivary secretions. And it may be added that adhesion to the very simple rule suggested would not only be of the greatest benefit to health, but would indefinitely increase the pleasure of the table. Those who follow it will steadily develop their capacity to tell good from bad or indifferent food, and will, moreover, increase their natural and delicate enjoyment of the former.

Adjusting the Harness to the Horse.

Every part of the harness should be buckled up shorter or let out until the harness fits the horse as nearly as a pair of boots that are of the proper size to fits one's feet. The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit of a man's hand. If too large, it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together. On no consideration should a team or work-horse be compelled to wear a martingal, as it draws the head down, and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position. The check rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position, and should never be wound around the hames. See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft irons at the proper point on the side of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulder, but gives the collar an uneven bearing. Caution should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on string teams, for when the traces are straightened it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly and distress the horse.

Wild Turkeys.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says this about wild turkeys:

Several years ago an uncle brought from the far West a pair of turkeys, which had been captured and tamed. Their offspring proved very hardy and prolific. Last season I secured a trio, and this year gave them a trial. I found them better than I expected. The severe cold and wet weather of last spring destroyed many flocks of common turkeys, but, with one exception, which I think was owing to gross mismanagement, all the flocks, (several in number) of "wild" turkeys endured the storms, and came through in good condition. They are blue-black, tipped with white, and are a handsome bird to look at. Having a rich gloss, they made as beautiful an appearance as the peacock. Their most valuable characteristics are hardiness, large increase, fineness of bone, and last, not least, quietness. Strange to say, they have not the wandering habits of common turkeys.

In Search of His Valise.

An individual, who made his appearance at one of the principal hotels in San Francisco a few days ago, evidently seemed to be a little bewildered. He was well dressed, and seemed to be a man of some intelligence. He was first observed scanning the arrivals in the register, but as soon as he could catch the eye of the clerk he made him a signal to indicate a desire to speak to him. When the clerk came he remarked to him, "Stranger, I've lost my valise and I want to know if it is here." The clerk said he did not know, and inquired of him when he left it and what kind of a valise it was. "Well," says the stranger, "I got to last night; came from Nevada; went to some hotel; went out with the other fellows and took a 'drink;' went back to the hotel, left my valise and then we all went out around, you know, and we took so many 'smiles' that I really don't know whether I left it here or at some other hotel, and just thought I would inquire at all of them until I found it. Was I here last night?" The clerk assured him that he had never set eyes on him before, and the odd individual turned slowly away, remarking, in an undertone, "I reckon I may as well give it up; this makes the sixth hotel I've been to this morning, and they all say they never saw me before."

Road Mending.

The subject has received considerable attention from us, for the reason that it is a very important one, in which the whole community is more or less interested. Every person who owns a horse or rides in a vehicle of any kind knows the vast difference between a good road and a bad one—a safe road and a dangerous one. Many roads are never properly repaired and of course are never in good order. Sometimes a quagmire or a moist, miry place is left year in and year out without an attempt to remedy it permanently, and the little pottering done only makes the evil worse than it was before. No road, not even a macadamized one, will continue in a good condition for any length of time, unless it has sufficiently large gutters at the sides, kept clear of obstructions until the water passes from the road. Toward these gutters the road should bevel gently, removing everything that may prevent the water from running directly into them, and not force it by obstructions, (little embankments along the edge of the gutters, made by the dirt thrown out of the gutters,) along the road sometimes for fifty or a hundred yards before finding its way into the gutter, thus washing deep lines in the road-bed and seriously damaging it. Holes in the road-beds are the worst drawbacks upon travel. They gather the water, and from a very small depression, become larger and larger until they are a decided nuisance. Many of the superintendents or managers of macadamized roads, it seems, are beyond recognizing this simple fact

Dirt roads, such as come under the charge of township supervisors, require the same method and care in keeping them in good condition. But on many of these highways the road scraper can be used with great efficiency and economy. At least two of these should be owned by every township. The best that is made was invented, and we believe patented by Prof. John Wilkinson, now of Baltimore, a description of which, by Mr. W., appeared some time ago in our columns. Another has recently been invented by Mr. Thompson of Gardiner, Me., with which he offers, to use his own words, "to take the roads in one hundred townships and keep them in good repair for one year for one-half the former cost; or for ten years for one-fourth the former cost, with the exception of bridges and culverts, and providing the roads are free from stones." He adds, "with my machine one man and two horses will smooth up and put in good condition ten miles of road a day."

We bring the subject before township supervisors now that they may have full time to consider it and make the necessary provisions for the coming season's operations.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Doing Up Clothes.

Starching properly is important. Dissolve thoroughly until as thick and smooth as cream, and pour on sufficient boiling water, adding to every pint a piece of spermaceti, lard or butter the size of a hazelnut. One ounce of gum arabic in a half pint of water, and a teacupful added to the starch, gives a fine polish to shirt-bosoms, collars, &c. Muslin dresses should be starched in rice water, made by boiling two tablespoonfuls of rice to a pint of water, and boiling until entirely dissolved; this will stiffen two dresses. When the clothes are perfectly dry, lay all starched articles—excepting shirts and collars—upon a sheet, and sprinkle them with a wisp broom kept for the purpose, then straighten and roll tightly, letting them remain covered in a cool place one hour before ironing. Dip the shirt-bosoms and collars, in a little cold starch-water, squeezing very tightly and rubbing well.

The ironing is important, as everything depends upon the manner in which it is done. The light, smooth, nickel-plated irons sold for a dollar and a half, are by far the best. Above all, if you value your health and feelings learn to iron sitting. Standing is wearing and wearying work. A man may plow all day who will faint if required to stand a few hours. A piece of soft old towel or other linen, or a small sponge, is always requisite to wipe off starched articles and little specks and spots from various pieces. An old book or pamphlet should always be at hand on which to rub the iron if not perfectly smooth. Linen goods should be ironed on the right side, cotton and embroidery on the wrong. Never use heavy irons for muslins; but iron off rapidly, and finish the gathers, &c., on the right side. Lace curtains must never be ironed, but pinned to a rod on which a strip of cotton is tacked, and a heavy rod, with weights fastened to the ends, pinned to the bottom.—*American Rural Home.*

Using the Same Towel.

Health follows neatness, and disease the departure from it. The use of the same towel by many, common in a public place, though more allowable than the use of the same tooth-brush, is, nevertheless, a not much healthier practice. A prominent occulist says that the contagious Egyptian or granular inflammation of the eyes is spreading rapidly throughout the country, and adds: "I have in many, and I must say in the majority of cases, been able to trace the disease to the use of the so-called rolling towels. Such towels are generally found in our country hotels and the sleeping apartments of the working-classes, and being thus used by nearly every one, are made the carriers of one of the most dangerous, and as regards its symptoms, most troublesome diseases of the eye. I therefore would strongly recommend that the use of the rolling towel be abolished, for thereby we will discard one of the great instruments for the spread of such a dangerous disease of the eye, by which thousands of working-men are annually deprived of their means of support."

To Increase the Flow of Milk.

A writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which were made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter in the year, gives the following as his treatment: "If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warmed, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not found this by daily practice, that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to this that she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night."

Fat Sheep for Heavy Fleece.

There is much said about ewes being too fat to breed well. In my experience of twenty years, I have never seen anything that led me to think so, providing the flesh was put on with good pasture during the summer, and a few roots with good hay during the winter. The fatter sheep become under these circumstances the more valuable I should consider them. There is a time in the year when it pays better to feed a small allowance of grain daily than in the Fall, after the feed gets frozen, and it is necessary to bring the flock to the barn.

It is an old saying, that "sheep well Novembered are half wintered." Keep the ews fat and the lambs will be fat and fleeces heavy. I do not say whether it is better to have the lambs come early or late, but I do say it is best to have them fat; then whether early or late they are saleable. All ewes, that with good care, will not raise a lamb and shear four pounds washed wool, should be sold. I have them in my flock that will shear nine pounds, and raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one than a sheep that shears only three pounds. I think no one will hear the man who keeps his flock in this way complaining that his sheep are "run out" and do not pay and the like.

Ticks must be kept out of the flock; they are the worst enemy of the sheep. If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them I have never tried anything better than strong tobacco juice.

Confidence in Animals.

There are probably few persons, familiar with farm life who have not observed a marked contrast between the general character and appearance of the domestic animals kept on different farms within the circle of their acquintance.

On approaching some farm houses, the first salutation comes from a noisy, growling dog, who seems to take you for a tresspasser. The next, from his master who divides his energies between welcoming you and scolding the dog for not behaving better. You visit the barn, and as you open the door, a frightened cat scuds across the floor, and with one look back at you from her great eyes, disappears through the hole in the floor, or out at a broken window.

The horses lay back their ears, squeal and kick the sides of their stalls, as much as to say: "We feel cross and can't help acting it out."

The oxen and cows start back as you pass them as if afraid they would be hit with a fork, and the young calves and pigs scamper to the farthest corners of their pens, and even the chickens seem to be bound you shall have all the room to yourself.

We cannot begin too early to handle and pet the young animals we are raising. It is wonderful how soon they will acquire a feeling of confidence and learn to come to us for protection and care.

Intelligent Horse.

The editor of The Maine *Farmer* gives an account of a knowing horse, in the employ of Mr. Pullen, a milkman near Augusta, which has been driven over the city route daily, for the past year or two. Knowing this horse to be an intelligent one, Mr. Pullen, one morning after starting on his route, let the reins remain in the hook in the top of his wagon, to see what the horse would do. He had his own way in coming to the city; he stopped regularly at eighty-four customers without a mistake, then went to the postoffice, thence to the store of E. Haskell, Esq., where Mr. Pullen is in the habit of stopping, and then took up his route home, where he arrived safe, Mr. Pullen not having touched the reins from the time he started. Is not this pretty well for a horse? And could any ordinary milkman do better? Mr. Pullen says any variation in the route, such as new customers or a change of residence, is readily learned by the horse in four days, after which he never makes a mistake. Who can blame Mr. Pullen for thinking a heap of such a horse as this? And who does not respect him for saying that he will keep the horse so long as he is fit for service, and then keep him afterward so long as he is able to eat well—and then gently dispatch him where good horses go?

Stop and Mend the Buckle.

You have read in history of that hero, who, when an overwhelming force was in full pursuit, and all his followers were urging him to more rapid flight, coolly dismounted in order to repair a flaw in his horse's harness.

Whilst busied with the broken buckle, the distant cloud swept down in nearer thunders; but just as the prancing hoofs and eager spears were ready to dash down upon him, the flaw was mended, the clasp was fastened, the steed was mounted, and, like a swooping falcon, he had vanished from their view. The broken buckle would have left him on the field a dismounted and inglorious prisoner. The timely delay sent him in safety back to his huzzaing comrades.

There is in daily life the same precipitancy, and the same profitable delay. The man who, from his prayerless waking, bounces off into the business of the day, however good his talents or great his diligence, is only galloping on a steed harnessed with a broken buckle, and must not marvel, if in his hottest haste, or most hazardous leap, he be left ingloriously in the dust; and, though it may occasion some little delay beforehand, his neighbor is wise who sets all in order before the march begins.

Pecuniary Value of a Troy Husband.

The Troy *Whig* tells this story: "A few months ago a married woman on Ida Hill became acquainted with a maiden lady of forty, who resides near the junction of Congress and Ferry streets. They had been acquainted but a short time when the married woman made a proposition to the maiden lady, and offered her husband for sale. The price fixed was two cents. This was quickly paid, and the pair soon parted. When night came Mrs. A.'s husband failed to make his appearance; up to last night he was still missing. Mrs. A says she was only in jest when she made the proposition, but, unfortunately for her, the maiden, who happened to be somewhat advanced in life, took the matter in earnest, and she is now lord and master of Mrs. A.'s husband. The disturbed feelings of one and the supposed rejoicing of the other cannot easily be portrayed, and the circumstances connected therewith belong only to themselves. No doubt, anxious friends however, are awaiting future developments."

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.* *Miscellaneous*

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A Large and Complete Assortment of Goods for
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Ladies' Furs,
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Clothing,
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A large assortment of
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AND
QUEENSWARE,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
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Prices as Low as Possible.
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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
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And in addition to a full line of the best
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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, Queensware, 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
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URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO,
Merchant Tailors,
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Fashionable Clothing and
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JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
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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.
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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!!!
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G. R. PARKER,
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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.
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HEAVY PANT STUFFS,
in Cottonade, Double and Irish Jeans, Satinets,
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in Plain and Corded Alpaccas, Poplins, Cashmeres, French Merrinoes, &c.,
STAPLE & FANCY NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
HARDWARE
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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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, warranted	$4 00
" Buckle Artic Gaiters " "	2 00
Womens " " " "	1 00
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.
6ct28

MANTELS
AND
FURNITURE SLABS
A SPECIALTY.
Ranges, Grates,
&c., &c.
JAMES OLD,
103 LIBERTY STREET,
Nov. 25. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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 E. 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.

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 Sheetings, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Jeans, Caseimeres, Tickings, Stanleds, 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 you get all Philadelphia prices and save you freight beside. We are afraid 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.

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 prepared to take coffins to and bring corpses to the various cemeteries. april

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.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DR. WALKER'S
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-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 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; purge 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.

ANDREW PEEBLES,
ARCHITECT,
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA
Entrance No. 5 Sixth Avenue. sep22

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 are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or hindrance to occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Flatulence of the Heart, Pains in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be liberally taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical