How Much Will a Cow Eat.

We find a statement of J. H. S., in the *New England Homestead*, on feeding fodder corn to cows. He found the pounds of green corn a cow would eat in a day. He says:

"For eight cows I began wheeling the corn to them by the wheelbarrow load. This was slow work, as the cows would consume one load while I was after the other. I then took it to them by the wagon load, keeping the cows in at night. One small wagon load would not suffice. I thought I would like to know how many tons one cow could go through in a day. I weighed one load and found it to be two thousand three hundred and forty-five pounds, and on Saturday 5 p. m., the eight cows were set to work. Let me say, further, that they were not starved for forty-eight or twenty-four hours prior to this, but were well filled at the time of beginning the fast. At 7 p. m. the stalks were turned over to them until they were full, and enough for their lunch during night left within reach. They were let out for water on Sunday, but were not dry, only two indulging. They were fed three times on Sunday. None would drink on Monday. Again they were fed during Monday. At 5 p. m., the whole load, two thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds, was consumed, an average of one hundred and forty-six and one-half pounds per day, or each cow ate two hundred and ninety-three pounds in the forty-eight hours, and was not uncomfortable either. The cows shrank during the time about three pounds each. The corn sowed was Ohio mixed; at the time of cutting it was fully ten feet high. From August 1, my pastures have increased, owing to keeping cows off at night. I regard grass as better for milch cows than fodder, unless you are making butter. I sell milk in town, and to produce it in large quantities I feed 'brewer's malt;' this produces a large flow of poor 'lacteal fluid,' but followed up with meal, or corn and oats ground together, it makes a large flow of good milk. I cannot afford, these hard times, to buy meal, so I feed sowed corn (cut and fed green), which answers every purpose, and is much cheaper."

The amount of fodder corn a cow will eat, according to the above statement, is certainly very large; but we must remember that this food is very juicy, holding a large per centage of water. If we are to take the baking experiment of the jovial president of the New York Agricultural Society, Harris Lewis, the one hundred and forty-six and one-half pounds of corn contained only about eleven and three-quarter pounds of dry food, which would be a rather small allowance, after all, for a good sized cow, since she will eat twenty-five to thirty pounds of well-cured hay per day, in winter. But the probability is, that our friend Lewis carried the drying process to a very great extreme, having carbonized a large proportion of the woody fibre; and when corn is dried at a moderate heat, it will be found to contain, in its most succulent state, sixteen to eighteen pounds of dry substance in one hundred pounds, which would give about twenty-four pounds of dry food to each cow in the above experiment, and this would be just equal to twenty-nine pounds of air dried hay.

We have tested cows with clover in its most watery state, and found they would each eat one hundred pounds per day. This gave about the same amount of dry substance as one hundred and forty-six pounds of green corn; as clover will dry out about seventy-five per cent. But J. H. S. may congratulate himself on feeding even one hundred and forty-six pounds of green corn per day; for if his corn was ordinarily thick on the ground, and ten feet high, he had, no doubt, thirty tons per acre, which would feed a cow four hundred and ten days to the acre, thus making an acre feed a cow thirteen and one-half months. What crop will do better than this?—*Live Stock Journal.*

Cultivation.

After the plants are established they need but little attention, except that the ground should not be allowed to bake or become hard, but should be frequently cultivated with the hoe and rake, or other implement, so as to keep it light and friable, as well as clear from weeds and grass. Roses of the ever-blooming class will begin to bloom almost as soon as they commence to grow, and as the plant gains in strength and size the flowers will increase in number and beauty until the whole bed is a mass of bloom. Faded flowers should be removed daily; besides adding to the neat appearance of the beds, this encourages fresh bloom, as the effort to produce seeds weakens the vitality of the plant and hinders its growth. This is particularly applicable to the hybrid perpetual class, some of which are rather shy autumn bloomers, unless care is taken to keep them growing vigorously during the summer. At the approach of winter it is a good plan to give the bed a covering of coarse manure, forest leaves, partially decomposed sods, road scrapings, or any similar material that is convenient; this serves as a slight protection, besides inducing a strong, early growth the following season.

Value of Wheat Bran.

It has sometimes seemed strange to me that wheat bran should be placed so high in the list for the value of its manure. The explanation probably is that most of the phosphatic elements of the wheat are found in the hull, and phosphoric acid or phosphate in any soluble shape is one of the scarcest and dearest of manures. As stock are not fed entirely for their excrement, this test is not an absolute one of the relative values of different kinds of feed. Still I regard wheat bran, either from country or city mills, as valuable feed for milch cows. Chemistry informs us that the phosphates which abound in bran are essential to milk, and where cows are found chewing bones in old pastures, the fact is often due to lack of sufficient phosphate of lime in their food. In practice, it is generally profitable to feed new milch cows daily with bran—not so much as a substitute for other food, but in addition thereto. The bran has a slightly laxative effect, and makes a tolerable substitute for roots. In very cold weather, and with some cows in any weather, corn meal should be added, particularly if the milk is intended for butter. Much, in fact, depends on the character of the cow. Some cows naturally go to beef, are always fat, and to these corn meal would be less necessary. A laxative, milk-producing food like bran will give better results than oily food, like corn meal. I think such cows are able, to a certain extent, to transform their fat into cream and butter, and this, by the way, is the only process of making butter from beef suet which is not a fraud on the consumer. The great majority of cows are always too thin in flesh for profit. A good cow, in full flow of milk, always tends to leanness, and even if the milk is to be sold, should be fed on food with more fat forming qualities than wheat bran.

Wheat bran, as got from a mill after taking a grist to market, contains much of the cannille, and is heartier food than that which comes from large flouring establishments, where every dust of flour is carefully separated for barreling. I infer that this coarsest bran, almost like sawdust in feeding, possesses the elements of bran intensified—that the less cannille it contains the richer it is in phosphates. As it is sold by weight, of course the coarser portion would be much more bulky per ton than the fine.

Destroying Weeds.

Every once in a while we read that the way to destroy noxious weeds is to haul loads of earth, and cover the places where the weeds grow, a half a foot or so in depth. Sometimes these instructions are varied so as to read rubbish instead of earth, and then again rubbish is defined as straw, cornstalks or even brush. Now, we have no doubt in the world that weeds can be destroyed in that way. We know that weeds are to feed on air, and all that sort of thing, and that if they are smothered they can't breathe, and if they cannot breathe they die. All this is so plain to the thickest skull that one may feel perfectly safe in recommending it as something that will surely do. And yet we would like to know how many who recommended it have ever done so, or seen their plan tried by others? We very much doubt whether it was ever done. Some one may have noticed that under a brush-heap everything was killed, and that after remaining a year the brush-heap's removal would show the spot bare of all vegetation. If the recommendation ever had any ground at all it was surely this.

Our remedy for noxious weeds is thorough cultivation. If a piece of ground is full of briers, milk-weed, couch-grass, sodom-apples, Canada-thistles, sorrel, toad-flax, or other miserable stuff that so often tries the metal of our good farmers, let them put the ground in corn for a couple of years or so, keeping the cultivation going continually, and especially going in the earliest parts of the season, and the toughest character among these weeds will fail to stand the ordeal. If the hand-hoe can be spared to go in among the hills of corn occasionally, where the teeth of the harrow cannot reach, or to cut off here and there one which the harrow may miss, a bad case may be cured in a single season. But if this cannot be done, a couple of successive years with a sharp-toothed cultivator among a corn-crop will generally do the business for the worst case that ever was.

Let anyone who has a weedy field before him, resolve the coming season to put the whole tract in corn and keep clean, and he will give up all the common ideas of smothering-out with deep layers of earth, cutting up in the full of the moon, putting salt upon their tops, or the many other recommendations started in the interest as it is believed of laziness; but which really calls for more trouble and hard work than a thorough and systematic cleaning, such as we have indicated, does.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Uses for Sweet Corn.

The finest fodder is raised from mammoth sweet corn sown for that purpose, it being of large growth and suckering freely on good soil. If to be fed during short pasturage in summer, it should be wilted at least twenty-four hours before feeding. If for winter use, it should be well cured before storing, as it contains so much sugar that it heats quickly. Our practice has been to wilt it two days, turning it on the second day, and then set it up in large stooks, and there let it stand till wanted, load by load. We find it the best and cheapest feed, and on our rich garden lands as profitable as most of our vegetable crops. We sow it in furrows three feet apart, eight or ten kernels to a foot in length. After one or two workings the shade covers the ground. It can be cut with a brush hook or, what is better, with a stout reaper, and left in bundles, if you have two sweet men to remove them "lively." Some of our largest pork raisers also grow largly of the earlier sorts to begin laying on fat before the dent corn is ready. It is especially serviceable where clover does not flourish, so as to furnish summer hog feed. As soon as it is fairly in the milk they begin to feed, cutting up from near the ground. Scarcely a butt is left, while of field corn much of the stalk is refused by the hogs. By the time the early sorts are fed out the large evergreen sorts are ready. This feed induces excellent thrift, and prepares hogs nicely for profitable feeding of the main crop, and brings on earlier pork and more of it. I have never known any one to be dissatisfied with the result of the practice.

Hints for March.

Although March by reason of its changeable weather, is uncertain at the best, yet it is well enough to be prepared to take advantage of its fairer features, in having everything ready for the all important time for planting, &c. It is difficult to advise correctly, but with all his blustering, the good old month which introduced us into this world, occasionally presents features so really vernal, that frequently very important operations can be conducted and perfected in it. Our good old grandmother, whom God bless and preserve to us many a year, has frequently told us, that the 17th of March, 1842, our birthday, was so mild and pleasant, as had been its precursor, that she did most of her early planting and seeding thereon. Whether the geniality of temperature, &c., was in honor of our coming or merely a freak of the elements, we are unable to decide, but mild, warm days frequently occur in March, in anticipation of which it is best to be prepared. Have everything ready then, tools prepared, trees and plants selected and ordered, do not delay this last, places for planting fixed upon, holes or rather *places* ready dug for planting immediately upon the arrival of trees, or as soon thereafter as possible, and on the arrival of the trees and plants ordered, plant at once if the weather permit, carefully, and if planting must be deferred, heel them in, not in a bunch, but spread out so that the earth comes in contact with all the roots.

"Is there any man in this town named Afternoon?" inquired a Mississippi postmaster, as he held up a letter directed "P. M."

Sulphur for Fowls.

There is no remedy and assistant so easily and cheaply obtained, so harmless to the fowls, or so satisfactory in its results, as sulphur. It being in the system of animals to a small degree, there is a greater affinity for it than there otherwise would be. It can be administered to the fowls by having it in a small box, so that they can help themselves, or by mixing it with their food once a week, or as often as there are indications of vermin. Penetrating as it does, to every part of the system, all parasites are quickly and surely destroyed. Also gapes are said to be prevented in chickens. Fowls need it more than most animals, their feathers containing between four and five per cent. of sulphur. Their eggs also, have a small quantity, which is noticed by the discoloring of a silver spoon when it comes in contact with a boiled egg. Applied externally to the fowls when on the nest, to the nest itself, or mixed with the soil in the dusting box, it is equally efficacious in destroying vermin. To be used as a fumigator of buildings, it is necessary to remove the fowls, close the room or house, mix a little saltpeter with the sulphur in an iron vessel, and apply a match to the mixture. This should be done in the morning, and the doors and windows opened in the afternoon for a thorough ventilation. Lard mixed with sulphur in proper proportions and applied as often as necessary to the feathers on the neck and back of young and old turkeys, is a very good safe guard against the ravages of foxes. For our own profit and the comfort of the fowls, let us then use sulphur or remedies of a like nature.

The Preservation of Timber.

An Arkansas correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:

I came here thirty years since, and began clearing land, building houses with hewn logs and boards split from the tree. After several years' residence, I noticed very often that pieces of the same kind of timber decay more quickly than others, and after much thought and observation I came to the conclusion that timber felled after the leaf had grown lasted the longest; I noticed that timber felled when the leaves first commenced to grow rotted the sap off very quickly, but the heart remained sound; that timber felled after the fall of the leaf rotted in the heart even when apparently sound on the outside. When wood cut in winter was put on the fire, the sap came out at the heart; but when cut in the summer the sap came out at the sap wood and next the bark. I noticed also that all our lasting wood had but little sap at the time in the heart—such as cedar, mulberry, sassafras and cypress.

A cypress post cut in the summer of 1838 is still sound, although exposed to all weathers, while one of the same kind of timber cut in the winter of 1855, and painted was rotted to the heart. I saw yesterday a gum plank which I sawed in the summer of 1859 that has lain ever since, and is perfectly sound; while timber that was felled in the winter before is now entirely rotten.

My conclusion then is: Cut timber after the full leaf, say in July and August, to get the most last from it. The sap goes into the heart of the tree after leaf fall, and causes decay.

Nevada Boys.

To educate boys according to old-fashioned notions, must be singularly difficult upon our Pacific slope. Wherever there is a hope of gold, prospecting claims will supersede other prospects, and there is no delving for Greek roots where there are diggings for precious metals. There is a school house on Gold Flat, Oakland, Nevada, around which the pupils dig holes fifteen feet in depth, by way of practice in the profession of their fathers. Two boys, two or three weeks ago, started this amusement in a new spot, and going down a few feet, struck a ledge of gold-bearing quartz. They and seven other boys immediately "located" a thousand feet, and are already rich in specimens. Their shaft even now leads them to what most men would value more than anything in the depths of knowledge; and the treasures of learning can scarcely offer the attractions of their "surface indications." How much information from books will they acquire, while in their tender years they carry solid quartz in their pockets? Their friends are proud of them for "developing the resources of the country;" but into what kind of men will schoolboys develop whose playground is a gold mine, and whose sport consists in "jumping a claim?"

Rosin and Alum.

A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day felt a sudden pain and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro of his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him.

The negro, having investigated the cause, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master. Bob promptly responded—

"Rosin and alum, sir."

"What did you give them for?" continued the doctor.

"Why," replied Bob, "de alum to draw de parts togedder, and de rosin to sodder um."

The patient eventually recovered.

Grafts.

Grafts or cions may be cut at any time during the month, when the wood is not frozen. Cherry and plum cions, however, should be cut and set as early in the month as possible, before the rise of the sap and the swelling of the buds, if success is desired. Apples and pears are not so delicate, and grafting with them can be deferred. In fact, if apple and pear cions are cut before too far advanced, and kept fresh, they can be successfully inserted or set as late as midsummer or a short time before.

Washing and scraping trees will be found advantageous and can be done on any mild day. Wash with a strong decoction of soft soap, or diluted lye from hard wood ashes.

Grape Vines.

Grape vines can and should, if deferred, be pruned on pleasant days during this month when the vines are not frozen. Cuttings can be made and planted where the wood was not frozen too much, layers can also be put down. If the season permits, new vines can also be planted, but the frost should be out of the soil, and the latter not too wet.

A noose paper—a death warrant.

Ebbing of the Tide.

[From the Buffalo Express, March 12.]

The returns from New Hampshire do not indicate that the Republican party is on its last legs. On the contrary, they give evidence of a degree of vitality that must be surprising, to Democrats at least. Even the most sanguine Republican in the country would hardly have ventured to predict the radical change in political sentiment in the Granite State that was developed on Tuesday. Everything was against it. The Democratic position was strongly entrenched by their having possession of all branches of the State Government. Added to this was the influence of the sweeping victories of last fall, which greatly enhanced the *esprit du corps* of party. But in spite of all obstacles the Republicans achieved a substantial victory. True there was no election of Governor by the people, but both branches of the Legislature were wrested from Democratic control, thus ensuring the election of the Republican candidate by that party.

It is claimed that the gain of the Republicans over the Democrats was not sufficient to be the occasion of any great exultation; and this would be true under other circumstances and in almost any other State. But the fact that in New Hampshire, and at this time, our friends have gained at all is a remarkable indication that a reaction against the Democracy is taking place that promises to completely reverse their late victories in November. It is significant that this ebb of the Democratic tide has occurred only four months after the November flood. It was expected that, after the Democracy had been in power a year or two in the States which they carried last fall, and in the House of Representatives, and had thus had an opportunity to expose the whole of the cloven foot, the people would be ready for another change. But that they should so soon turn their backs upon the party that won their support by such extraordinary promises of reform is more than was calculated upon.

They have done so, nevertheless, and have thereby demonstrated beyond a question that the Democratic victories of 1874 were not the result of a loss of faith in the Republican party, or of any real confidence in their opponents, but simply of one of those unaccountable freaks to which the people are sometimes subject. They have had time to think the matter over a little, and are swinging back to their old allegiance without waiting to be driven to do so by the flagrant wickedness of Democracy, which is sure to be developed whenever it has the opportunity. That they will continue drifting back in sufficient numbers to ensure sweeping Republican victories in 1875 we do not entertain a doubt.

Freak of a Bullet.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday last says:

"While car No. 56, on the Preston Street Line, was passing up Main Street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Minie ball came crashing into the midst of the passengers, bursting through a south side window, scattering glass over the floor and seats of the car. Mrs. John A. Dickerson was sitting with her baby in her arms and her back to the window. The ball, striking her veil, snatched it from her head, wound itself up in it, and fell to the floor of the car, at the time unobserved by the passengers. Several small pieces of the glass struck Mrs. Dickerson on the head, and by one piece she recieved a slight cut on the temple. The lady was, of course, greatly alarmed by the violence of the shock, and jumped to her feet hugging her child to her breast, under the impression that it was killed. When it was found that nobody was seriously hurt, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, a young gentleman, observing the lady's veil on the floor, picked it up and found it contained the ball. It was a regular Minie, weighing one ounce, and had evidently been shot from a gun. The car was opposite a vacant lot, and the probability is that the ball had passed through that way for a long distance, and was partly spent. Bullets, however, have been known to wind themselves up in silk handkerchiefs and stop suddenly when fired at short range, and it is possible that in this case the silk in the veil had a similar effect."

The 4th Plus Ultra of Winter

A Boston paper says: A telegraphic dispatch the other day, announcing that Prince Edward Island is at present one huge snow bank, gives but a slight idea of the suffering that must exist there. A private letter of the 4th inst., received in this city to-day, states that in some of the settlements the farmers find it impossible to get firewood, and have been compelled to burn their fences, and in some cases to cut down their orchards. In one locality a barn broke down with the weight of snow upon it. Winter on the island is always a rigorous season, the fall of snow being almost invariably great, while during a season, extending from about the first of December to April or May, all communication with the mainland is attended by extreme risk. A snow blockade, such as the one now reported, must be a very serious thing, as, although the island is not large, the population being only about 100,000, of whom perhaps 20,000 reside in the large towns, leaving only about 80,000 scattered over an area of something like 2,000 square miles. These facts would seem to indicate that there may probably be some very serious consequences, especially as the island winter is seldom marked by very noticable thaws.

Care of a Muff.

When you take it off, give it several hard twirls around to smooth the fur. When placed in the box, lay it on its side; this prevents the wadding from sinking downwards and falling into clods. When you put it away for winter place within it some lumps of camphor wrapped in paper, and sprinkle the outside with powdered camphor. Then enclose it in two or three thicknesses of newspaper. Do not open it until you want it in the fall. The printers ink on the paper will assist in keeping out moths.

Obituary.

In the preparation of epitaphs, says Lord, a noted writer, nothing is so desirable as conciseness. We do not remember to have seen a more concise statement of a man's virtues than are contained in the following, from an Oregon paper:

The angels to-night, in the mansions of light,
Are a waltzin' round Anthony Mink;
He was faithful and kind, as any you'll find,
And gin was his favorite drink.

Locking up a Prison.

A correspondent, writing from Sing Sing prison, tells how the prisoners were locked up at night. He says: At half past four p. m. a little bell tinkled and the convicts stopped work. About half an hour is allowed for washing and cleaning up the shop. Then the bell is rung again and the men form, and at the word "Step!" pass out into the yard and take in their cell buckets. Then the command "Step!" is again given, and they march off lock-step to the mess house, where they receive a quarter of a loaf of bread in a small tin basin, and are then conducted to their cells. Their keeper precedes them, and at the landing of the gallery to which they belong they take off their caps in passing, that the keeper may see that they are all there. They file down the gallery to their cells, pass in and hold the door half open. The keeper strikes twice on the wall with a hammer and with one accord the prisoners pull their doors shut with a clang. Two keepers are in charge of the section of a gallery. Both pass in front of the cells twice and count the convicts, who stand with their fingers through the grates. Satisfied of the correctness of the count, and that all the men are in, one of the keepers grasps the handle of a rod at the end of the gallery, gives it a pull downward and fifty cells are locked. Then the other keeper turns the key in the lock at the gallery's end and they go to the head keeper's office and report all right. The keepers then go home and night keepers watch the buildings and grounds until seven o'clock the next morning.

Faro in Nevada.

"What Monaco is and Baden was in Europe, Virginia City," says the *Chronicle*, "is to the United States." This is hardly a matter for self-congratulation, but the State Treasury profits by it to such an extent that the authorities feel justified in winking at the matter, and the people who have grown up amid wild Western scenes do not seem strongly to object, seeing that their taxes are somewhat lightened by tolerating the court of King Faro. The *Chronicle's* intellectual agent interviews at some length the man who dealt faro for John Morgan, at Crab Orchard Springs, in Kentucky, when that famous captain won $8,000 off a stake of fifty cents, and obtains some guarded information as to the expense of running a bank. The editor, in a half apologetic way, thus speaks of the benefits that accrue from the housing of the tiger in the State: "It is true that counts and nobles and ladies have ceased to make pious pilgrimages to our tables, where the croupier rakes in their pious offerings; in fact, they never did pilgrimize much in this section of the country; but still we bear a resemblance to Monaco and Baden in the fact that the State licenses the tables and derives a goodly revenue therefrom each year of its existence. Some may cry shame upon such policy, but, whatever may be the opinions pro and con, it is certain that about thirty-five thousand dollars go rolling, edge up, into the State treasury per annum from this source. In this city alone there are sixteen faro banks, and in Gold Hill four. Each of these pays a license of $270 a quarter, or $1,080 a year, making a total revenue from this district of $21,600.

How a Lover Cut a Half-Married Rival Out.

The Salem (Oregon) *Statesman* tells the following interesting story of two bridegrooms' troubles:

"A few days since a young man hailing from the classic precincts of the La Creole applied to the County Clerk of Polk County for a license to marry a young lady, which the accommodating clerk issued. The same day another young man applied for a license to marry. The Clerk was not in, and his deputy issued the license. The two licenses were issued for the same girl. The first party hastened to the home of his young inamorata, and fixed up in gay attire, they hastened to a minister's to have the 'knot tied' in regular orthodox sty'e. While the ceremony was being performed party No. 2 came panting into the room, his face flushed, and his almost broken heart thumping perceptibly. In answer to the question if there were any who objected to the bans, No. 2 yelled out he did, at the same time presenting his license duly issued and signed by the county clerk. Here was a quandary the man of God couldn't get through his clerical brain, and he stopped, leaving the party unmarried. No. 1 came to this city the next day to consult an attorney. He was in a world of trouble—frustrated in his cherished desire of wedding his lady love the day before, he wanted to appeal to the law, perhaps to place an injunction on his rival, No. 2. While No. 1 was taking legal advice No. 2 took the much-coveted Rose of Dallas to another dispenser of connubial ties, and was married. When he returned he found that while he had gained his point as to law his rival had gained his point in matrimony."

German Frugality.

No stranger can reside in Germany for any length of time and form a moderate acquaintance with the citizens without becoming impressed by the contentment, frugality and union usually reigning in the German domestic circle. The family of many a man doing a large business and moving in society of the highest respectability often occupy but one floor, and every room furnished with great simplicity. One seldom observes a disposition to occupy a whole house. Just enough rooms to satisfy every requirement, and they are generally much smaller than Americans are accustomed to, are all that are desired. A man's business may increase every year, and yet he does not seem to be troubled with the thought of getting out of his modest apartments into larger ones, or buying a house for its entire occupation.

The disposition on the increase of wealth, to enter a more aristocratic circle, by buying a stately mansion on a fashionable street, beautifying it with costly furniture, giving great entertainments, and appearing every afternoon with a grand equipage, is not a part of the German's character. If he indulged in these luxuries on anything less than a fortune, the presumption is that either he or his wife has been to America.

The first thing a wealthy German thinks of, unless his tastes elevate him quite above material pleasures, is to store his cellar with wines of the oldest vintages, and to surround himself with an abundance of servants.

Lament of the sidewalk: "Everybody is down on me."

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NOTIONS &

MILLINERY,

at Eastern prices. We guarantee you Eastern prices on Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Muslins, Brown and Bleached Denims, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Jeans, Cambrics, Tickings, Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, in fact all Dry Goods and Notions. A trip to Johnstown will not cost you the tenth part of the expense of a trip to Philadelphia, and yet we sell at Philadelp prices and save you freight beside. We can afford to do it because we buy in large lots and pay cash, have no rent to pay and do our own work. Call and see our stock and prices and judge for yourselves.

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

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. april1

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,
1 6 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 25.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell Morse & Jeffries Patent Porous Fire Kindler. The best fire kindler out. Send 25 cents for sample, or $2.50 for complete outfit. Address

ALLEGHENY WIRE WORKS,
10 and 12 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
feb19

JOHN A. IRWIN,

BOOK BINDER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

New Nos. 122 and 124 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Paper ruled to any pattern. Music, Magazines, etc., neatly bound. feb10

SEED CATALOGUE, 1875—64 PAGES.

Now ready for mailing free to all who send for it, stating where advertisement was seen. Send for one and learn of our inducements. We are also agents for Russell's Thresher, Reaper and Mower, and dealers in all kinds of Implements, Pumps, &c. Clover and Timothy seed a specialty. Dealers will please send for trade prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
feb17 137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements. *Miscellaneous.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Cut out for Reference.

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

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 93

nov11

JOHN F. BLYMYER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints, OILS, &C., &C.

The following is a partial list of goods in Stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting, Paints in oil, all colors, Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains, &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprises very elegant styles. 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, Currry 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. april15.

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 all kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

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

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 2, 1874.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

And Manufacturers of

Gent's, Youth's and Boys,

Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

april.

KEYSTONE DINING ROOMS,

293 Liberty Street, — Pittsburgh, Pa.,

W. H. SIMPSON, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

TRANSIENT CUSTOM SOLICITED. sep 18

WIKE & YOUNG,

BUTCHERS

AND DEALERS,

Wholesale and Retail,

IN

FRESH MEATS,

ALL KINDS, SUCH AS

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB,

SAUSAGE, PUDDING, BOLOGNA

AND

LARD, OUR OWN RENDERING.

Market days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. mar10'75

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 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.

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.

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 a complete 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

dec 24

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 Merchandize, 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.

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 the effectual remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A very trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does invariably 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 diseases 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 dis