RETROSPECTION.

"OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

In the dim vista of the past, my thoughts are wont to stray,
Along the aisle of memory a distant silent way.
And there upon the inner wall in bright and vivid green,
Are living pictures of the past, to other eyes unseen.

"Though many Summer suns have set, a score of years and more,
And Winter with his frost and snow, has thrown his mantle o'er,
And Time has many silver threads mingled with darker hue,
Still, memory sacred to her trust, has kept thee clear and true."

A little darling winsome face, so sweet and wond'rous fair.
A little curly, golden head, around me everywhere;
And soft brown eyes and dimpled hands and rosy little feet
Eager to run, with joyous voice and cooing smile to meet.

We could not love our darling more, we could not love her less,
A sunbeam in our home was she in all her loveliness.
We would have shielded her from pain and every earthly care,
Surrounded her with love and all things beautiful and rare;
And yet we were so helpless in her hour of sorest need
To aid or to relieve her, powerless as a broken reed.

The little face grew pale and cold, and the dear heart was still;
And tearfully we bent in meek submission to His will.
And why? The pitying Saviour had but borne the lamb above
Enfolded in His circling arms with a far deeper love.
And we sat there sorrowing in the dim twilight grey.
We knew no pain or death could enter in the home so far away.

"Suffer little children to come unto me." He said,
And took them in His arms, and placed his hands upon each head.
"In heaven thine angels always do behold our father's face."
And in the fullness of His love, their sure abiding place.

And while I heard the pattering of her feet upon the floor,
And looked to see the sunny head through the half-opened door;
Ere I bethought me she was there where clouds can never come,
Safe in her Father's house above, our own eternal home.

Some time, when in the midst of all, a voice will softly say:
"Thou art on the verge of time; I come to summon thee away."
And when about to step in the dark river's silent wave,
About me the everlasting arm, mighty and strong to save.
Then on this near eternal shore, with unveiled eyes shall see
The little loving, joyous face, waiting there for me.

RURAL TOPICS.

Written for the HERALD by a farmer, gardener and fruit-grower of great experience.

CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFS.

I doubt all alleged advantages of cement or gravel roofs, as in many cases they leak, and require repairs often; and the damage done to the building, if it be a dwelling, is often more than the expense of a tin roof, which when well put on, and painted once in five years, will last a century. There are cases, as in building flat-roofed out-houses, when it may do to put on a cement roof. Here is the manner of making such a roof from the Agriculturist, as follows: "A cement roof may very easily be made, by having an edge strip all around, so as to leave a space two inches deep all over the surface. The roof should not be more than one-eighth pitch, and may be very nearly flat. The cement should be mixed with four times its bulk of sand, while dry, water should then be added, until sufficiently plastic. The cement is to be laid on with a plaster's trowel, and finished smoothly. When dry and hard, it may be coated with gas-tar and sprinkled with fine sand." I know of no kind of cement that can be used on a roof, or anywhere else, and made a good job with "four times its bulk of sand." It should be half cement and half sand; and I warn my readers against attempting to make a roof, cementing a cellar bottom, subject to water upon it, with less cement. The gas-tar and sand on such a roof as the Agriculturist describes, is all there is about it of value, and it would be better alone than over such weak and useless cement, because as soon as the tar becomes dry, say in two or three years, it would be liable to crack, then the cement would become wet, and the frosts of winter would destroy it. No ordinary cement, as the "Rosendale," which is extensively used in the Middle States, and other brands from other manufacturers of a similar article, can stand the frosts of winter, when laid in walks, or in any other level, or nearly level position, out of doors, unless protected from becoming wet by something upon it.

A CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOF.

In building a cheap stoop or portico at the rear of a house, the roof may be made of well-seasoned, matched, pine boards, put on very tightly, having six inches descent in six feet, and painted as soon as laid; and when dry apply another coat, filling up all the crevices where the boards were joined together with paint made quite thick, and in a few weeks take white lead and boiled oil, in which mix about one-quart of the measure of lead and oil of white sea sand. Apply this mixture, with an old brush, as thick as it will lie, and not run down from the heat of the sun, seeing that where the boards were matched is made smooth with the paint, and you will have a roof that will never leak, if the boards are well seasoned, and are painted once in five or six years. Any roof not over twelve feet wide can be made of such boards, and they will give good satisfaction. Plastic slate may be safely used for flat roofs on out-houses; but for a good dwelling-house it is better to cover the roof with tin, if it be flat; if not with shingles. The cost of tin roofing is from 8 to 10 cents per 100 square feet; and a house costing from $2,000 to three $3,000 can be roofed with tin for about $200, while cement, gas-tar and plastic slate would cost about $125; consequently, the saving by making a roof the of latter material is not enough to be of any great object.

ERECTING BUILDINGS.

I will now merely make a few remarks on the *frames* of buildings; and having built a good many houses, I profess to know something about building—not as a carpenter, but as an owner and planner of houses. Twenty-five years ago no builder in New York and vicinity though that any frame timber but white pine ought to be used; but they have got that kicked out of their heads; and now hemlock is considered good enough for either city or country houses. Now, if any reader of these remarks contemplates building a dwelling, I advise him to use hemlock for the frame, if he lives where it is cheaper than other timber, as it generally is everywhere.

Its advantages are: It is durable, lasting perhaps 100 years, if kept dry. It does not warp as some other kinds of timber do, and when nails are driven into it you find them there, just where driven, to the end of—time, I may almost say. Then, 25 to 30 years ago, the majority of country buildings ignored the fact, that timber for houses need not be half as large as was the old custom to use; and to-day we see in old houses enough timber in the frame of one to build three in the modern way. But the climax of folly was the mortising of the sills and girts to receive the ends of studding (tenons); and if there be any one at the present day (and I suppose there are many in the "back woods,) who continue this practice, the least offensive epithet I can bestow on such men is to call them *ignoramuses*. No matter of what class, or how large a building may be, there should be no mortising for the studs, as toe-nailing top and bottom with tenpenny nails is vastly stronger, much cheaper, and it holds the building together in a great degree. In regard to the size of timber for a frame to a house, no matter whether large or small, the corner posts should not be larger than four by eight. For most houses in the country, or in villages, posts four by six are large enough. The sills should in all cases be four by eight to afford depth and stiffness to the floor timbers two by eight in size. For large houses the studs should be three by four; but for small ones two by four are large enough.

OLD FRAMES.

Frequently old buildings are bought for the purpose of using the frames in new ones; and the price paid is often about as much as new timber would cost, while the labor in remodeling the old frame, is double, perhaps, what it would be to frame the building from the timber. I do not consider that a man would be much, if any, the gainer, if the timber of an old building were given to him, for the purpose of being used in a new one, even if it were perfectly sound, and of a quality to last as long as new hemlock. It does very well to buy an old building for "a song," from the material of which some cheap out-house can be made entire except the roof; but it is always better to buy new timber for a dwelling house.

LICE IN POULTRY HOUSES.

"A poultry house may be cleared of lice when badly infested, by thoroughly cleaning it, scalding the floor, if of boards, and washing it with soft soap and boiling water. Wash the rest of the house with hot lime-wash, and rub the roosts thoroughly with lard and kerosene oil in equal parts. A small quantity of the grease should also be rubbed upon the wings of the fowls, and upon their heads. This plan may need repeating once, before the vermin are cleaned out entirely. A plenty of dry earth or coal ashes should be scattered in the house."—[Agriculturist.

REMOVING HONEY BOXES.

At this season of the year the boxes in the caps of bee hives, if the bees are populous, are generally filled with honey; and the question is, what should be done with them. If removed there is difficulty in getting the bees out, without having the honey taken away by the bees, unless one fully understands how to manage bees in such cases. If the boxes be removed and empty ones put in their place, it is doubtful whether any honey be stored in them, unless one lives in a locality where a good deal of buckwheat is growing. If the boxes are perfectly full of combs, and the cells sealed over, it will be well to remove them now, and put empty boxes in their places; but if the boxes are not full of combs, they should not be removed till October or early in November, on a cold morning when all the bees are down in the hives. Honey in boxes, or otherwise, should not be kept in a damp cellar, and when the boxes are removed in July or August, they ought to be placed in a tight box—one large enough to hold the honey from six or seven hives, and they to be fumigated with burning brimstone, to destroy any eggs of the bee-moth, that may be deposited in them. If the honey is not removed till Fall the fumigating is not necessary.

PEKIN DUCKS.

A few years ago this breed of ducks was imported from China; and of course, a great deal of lying was published about them to make them sell at $20 to $25 a pair, and the eggs at one dollar each; but now the price is down to a moderate figure, because they are worth no more that the ducks we had before they were imported. In size they are about the same as the Rouen ducks, and they have no qualities that make them any more valuable than that breed, or the Aylesbury ducks, which are the same color, (white) and about the same size. At fairs some very fine specimens of the Pekins are frequently seen, raised with great care; but when raised in the ordinary way, where they have no pond or stream of water in which to keep themselves clean, they become dirty, and are not a desirable breed to have; but where they have access to pure, running water it is well to have them, if they do not cost over $2 or $3 a pair.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

"The most effective preservative for eggs that has yet been proposed is linseed oil, or cotton-seed oil may be used instead. By carefully coating fresh eggs with either of these oils, and packing them, small end downward, in any dry, porous substance, that is a non-conductor of heat, such as chaff, cork-cuttings, or maple sawdust, they have been kept in perfect condition and without loss of weight for six months."—[Selected.

Black Hills.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 17.—The Black Hills *Times* publishes the following this evening, as an extra: "We learn from Mr. John McKelvey, of St. Paul, that this afternoon as the Bismarck stage arrived at a point two miles north of Bare Buttes, and 10 miles from Crook City, they came upon the bodies of two men and one woman lying on the road. The men had been shot and scalped and the women had been shot, scalped and horribly mutilated. The murdered party had been traveling by ox-train. The contents of their wagon was scattered promiscuously around. The Indians, about 12 in number, after killing these travelers, attacked a party of teamsters who were corralled a few miles back, but ran away at the first fire. Freighters coming in picked up the bodies of the two men and one woman, and brought them to Crook City."

A clumsy man with big feet is the biggest train-wrecker a lady knows of.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race, where some succeed,
While others are beginning;
'Tis luck at times, at others speed,
That gives an early winning,
But if you chance to fall behind,
No'er slacken your endeavor,
But keep this wholesome truth in mind—
'Tis better late than never.

If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel,
By honest, patient labor;
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

No'er labor for an idle boast
Of victory o'er another;
But while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother.
Whate'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose over;
And if you fail to beat the rest,
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you ran—
Succeed by noble daring;
Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing;
Then never fret, if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor;
But ever keep this truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

The Czar's Wild Cavalry.

A Kescheneff correspondent writes: The Cossacks are divided into several corps—the Cossacks of the Don, the Cossacks of the Ukraine, the Cossacks of the Caucasus, etc. Each of these divisions has a chief, who is called an ataman and holds the rank of general, and all the Cossacks of the empire are united under a single chief, who has the title of "ataman general." This latter title always devolves upon the hereditary grand duke. The Cossack clothes and equips himself, and his uniform and his horse belong to himself. He wears a large, round, low cap made of skin from Astrakan, wide pantaloons, stuffed into his boots and reaching just below his knees, the whole covered by a kind of overcoat, buttoning on the back, and having three long flaps reaching to the feet and fastening on the full length. On his breast, to the left and right in vertical cases, he carries six cartridges at each side. In his belt he carries a poniard. A baldrick hangs from his right shoulder and passes to the left side, where it supports a long saber, in a leather scabbard. On his back, hanging from a bandoleer and wrapped in a case made of goat's skin, he carries his rille. The Cossack always carries in his hand a whip, with a short lash, which he calls *kinjal*. His horse is small and rather ugly, and, though he is made of good stuff, his form is somewhat angular. To form an idea of the Cossack saddle, imagine an ordinary saddle upon which would be fastened by a strap a square leather cushion about four inches high. This is the reason that at first sight one is so much surprised to see this curious looking cavalier perched up so high on his saddle. He sticks on his horse's back by sticking his knees into the animal's sides with all his strength, which gives his legs the appearance of a pair of pinchers. The stirrup is an equally curious thing. The bottom is thick and round enough, but from that up it resembles very much one of those tin boxes in which preserves are sold. It has been already said that the Cossack's horse is his personal property, and it may be added that he turns it to business account by hiring it out. Since the arrival of the troops at Kischeneff they have been the delight of the collegians, who for a rouble an hour, have been enabled to make promenades on horseback in bands of these valiant little animals. At the time of my arrival the squadron of Cossacks was massed in a heap in a corner. One of them started at a gallop and threw his cap into the middle of the square. Immediately all the others precipitated themselves forward at a headlong gallop and endeavored to pick up the cap either with the hand or the whip or by jumping to the ground. It was a scene of general confusion, during which the eye could scarcely distinguish horses from men. All this is accompanied by cries which do not cease until some horseman by an adroit maneuver has managed to obtain possession of the trophy. Then they all start off again, lashing their horses with all their might for it is a curious fact that during the whole time the Cossack is mounted he beats his horse without a moment's cessation. The reader must not suppose that it is necessary that the Cossack must form one of a band in order that he may give play to his fantasies. Sometimes when he is alone he lets himself run into certain eccentricities, of which I will give an example.

I was break'asting in a restaurant when all on a sudden the door opened with a loud noise and a Cossack rushed in like a hurricane. After promenading noisily around the tables he pulled up his horse before one of the guests and placed the animal's nose on a plate of green salad which had just been brought out and which the horse ate with great celerity. Then man and horse departed just as they came, without any person, not even the proprietor of the establishment, saying a single word. Perhaps it was because the Cossack held in his hand a *kinjal*, whose strokes would cost him nothing. Later on I spoke of this incident to the aid-de-camp of an ataman, who simply laughed and said: "What surprises me is that the Cossack did not make his horse get up on a table." Seeing that I was astonished he called a Cossack who was waiting in the yard. The soldier came in on horseback without hesitating. The officer spoke but a single word and in less time than it takes me to write it the Cossack made his horse mount the billiard table. I insisted on no more, for this experience was enough to edify me. As much will be said of Cossacks in this war it may be well to give an account of this peculiar cavalry. However astonishing may be the acts attributed to them the reader may accept the statement with confidence; for the truth of the stories can be established by good evidence. Already they have made hitherto unheard of marches, and they will be the real heroes of the events about to commence.

The reader has observed, no doubt, that in every war attention is concentrated on some one fact. In the Crimean war the Zouaves were the startling novelty. In 1859, in Italy, it was rifled cannon. In 1870 the Uhlans. In the Bulgarian insurrection of last year the Bashi-Bazouks were the feature of great interest. This year the Cossacks will play a leading part. They will encounter the famous Bashi-Bazouks, whom the Turks will not fail to put in the advance-guards. We shall then see if the Turkish irregulars exhibit as much readiness to meet and destroy an armed enemy as to butcher women and children.

The United States Government still owns one-fifth of all the land in Alabama.

Mussulman Secret Societies.

The Mussulman nations are permeated by secret societies and their agents. "The ramification of these societies," to quote the letter written by Mr. Wood from Tunis, "extend like a net over the whole of the Mohammedan world, in towns as well as villages, and then they have redoubled their zeal in carrying out the sacred object of their mission—namely, the consolidation of Islam as against the infidels." In the latter term are, moreover, included not only Christians and Israelites, but also Mussulman princes and potentates suspected, as the Khedive is suspected, of being favorable to Christian institutions. The most prominent of these religious orders according to the same witness, are the Bektashy, Abdul Kaderei Bagdadi, the Khowan (or Fraternity,) Issawiye, and Darkawy.

Of all these sects the Bektashy is that which comprehends the greater number of the higher and better educated classes. Its members profess to be rationalists or free thinkers, and Mr. Wood thinks that it is in consequence comparatively harmless. But events have occurred in Constantinople since the report in question was written showing that a free thinker, or even a member of the liberal and progressive party, will not be averse, when opportunity offers, from trading upon the vulgar enthusiasm fostered by the sects for his own ends. However little the Bektasby hold to the old rigid dogmas of Islam, they know that their own power lies chiefly in making use of those more ignorant associations which profess narrower creeds. The Khowan sect has its principal headquarters in Yeman and at Mecca, and as it is at the latter town that the annual general meetings of all the societies are held, its members are better known, and probably have a more widespread influence among their co-religionists, than any other. The Abdul Kader el Bagdadi was originally a purely religious order, but has gradually changed its character and now, though less active than some other societies, is politically as well. The most zealous and bigoted, however, of all the orders is the Darkawy whose principal seat is Morocco. These are the Jesuits of Mohammedanism—indefatigable and uncompromising, hesitating at no device for the accomplishment of their object. It is their especial care to work in close proximity to the Christian or Jewish missionaries, so as to counteract the influence of their teaching; and although their affiliations and branches extend over the whole of Western Asia and Northern Africa, "their propaganda is exercised with greater fervor and fanaticism in those countries—such as India—where there is a considerable Christian element, or which have fallen under the dominion or influence of European Powers." Another society which is not mentioned by Mr. Wood, is described in a letter from Crete dated 1873. This is the Mevlevis, which, as well as the Bektashy, has been in full working activity in the island for some years past. It was originated by a Dervish chief at Aidin, in Asia Minor, and has rapidly extended its organization throughout the Ottoman Empire, being encouraged everywhere, as it appears, by the approval of the Turkish Government. Its object is philanthropic and religious—the propagation of Islamism, and the education of the poorer classes in the tenets of the Koran. Its apostles hold weekly religious meetings for the purpose of catechising their converts and disciples, and were, when the consul wrote, constructing a large "teket" at a short distance outside the town of Canea.

Both the writers we have alluded to above point out that, although the secret societies have proceeded lately with greater caution, it must not be inferred that their fanaticism has abated, or that they have in any way relinquished their purpose, which is with them an object of fervent faith. On the contrary circumstances have in modern times contributed largely to increase their power and extend their spheres of action. For instance the introduction of steam navigation in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf has enabled their missionaries to meet at fixed and regular times at the sacred rendezvous of Mecca. Meetings are held at Mecca at the time of the pilgramages.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Pleasant Reminiscence of the War.

In one of the hotly-contested fights in Virginia, during the war, a Federal officer fell wounded in front of the Confederate breastworks. While lying there wounded and crying piteously for water, a Confederate soldier (James Moore, of Burke county, North Carolina,) declared his intention of supplying him with a drink. The bullets were flying thick from both sides, and Moore's friends endeavored to dissuade him from such a hazardous enterprise. Despite remonstrance and danger, however, Moore leaped the breastworks, canteen in hand, reached his wounded enemy and gave him a drink. The Federal, under sense of gratitude for the timely service, took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. The officer then asked the name of the man who braved such danger to succor him; the name was given, and Moore returned unhurt to his position behind the embankment. They saw nothing more of each other. Moore was subsequently wounded and lost a limb in one of the engagements in Virginia, and returned to his home in Burke county. A few days ago he received a communication from the Federal soldier to whom he had given the "cup of cold water" on the occasion alluded to, announcing that he had settled on him the sum of $10,000, to be paid in four equal annual installments of $2,500 each. Investigation has established the fact that there is no mistake or deception about the matter.—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

Arson and Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—An unknown party set fire to the residence of Wm. Anderson near Worthville, Kentucky, yesterday morning while the family were yet asleep. A daughter, sixteen years of age, awoke and came to the front door, when she was immediately fired upon by the parties, who could not be seen. Eleven shots took effect upon the girl's person, inflicting wounds from which she died at noon. No motive for the deed is known.

A little boy, whose sprained wrist had been cured by bathing in whiskey, surprised his mother by asking her "if papa had a sprained throat." It's a wise child that knows, etc.

A wag suggests that a suitable opening for many choirs would be: "O Lord, have mercy on us miserable singers."

CURRENT NOTES.

Think of this for a calculation—that the sea holds 60,000,000,000,000 tons of salt.

"That's the only wedding trip I shall ever take," said an old bachelor, as he stumbled over a bride's train.

The "Big Krupp" gun is worth $10,000. Some of our big guns are worth $10,000,000.

A Chicago woman with false hair was saved from drowning. She did not reach the under tow.

Blue eyes, with a few tears in them, sometimes cure a man of the habit of staying out late at nights—and then again sometimes they don't.

One of the hardest working men in Danbury earns his bread by the sweat fo other people's brows. He makes sweat-leather for hats.

There is nothing but a plain slab a the head of the mound, but the simple inscription tells its own sad tale "He was umpire in a close game."

When a fond son starts forward in life he sometimes turns round to caress his friends, but a mule never turns round. He is the only affectionate one of his species who can strike out in life both ways at once.

An Empress' Costume.

A friend in Paris tblls me that at the last reception at the Elysee the Empress of the Brazils wore a dress of pale blue brocatelle, ornamented with old Bruxelles point lace, and bouquet of purple cactus; as head-dress, an aigrette, with cactus and arrow of diamonds. Madame de Sampany, a dame d' honneur of the Empress, had a dress of brocatelle, queule de loup, or fox-glove red, over lemon colored faille, with high comb of diamonds, and mantilla of white blonde. The Marechale wore ivory white fingered silk over a skirt of Parma violet, with thin cordons or strings of dark velvet on the seams and edge of the skirt. At the Auteuil races the Empress had a plain dress of gray faille, princesse fashion, and for young, graceful figures, extremely pretty; but as each season has its peculiar flowers; so ought each age to have its fashion; however, that is an awkward subjeet to touch upon, but in my eye the chief evil of the princesse shape ts that the stouter the lady happens to be, the more she presists in wearing this shape, and in addition insists on having the dress made as close-gtting as possible. As a rule, however, all dresses are made much less tight-fitting than a month ago.

Hanging On.

One was a parcel-boy and the other a cash boy, and as they halted under an awning for a minute the parcel-boy asked:

"Do you get the same old wages yet?"

"Yes, just the same."

"Havn't you been presented with a watch or cane, as a token of esteem?"

"No—not a thing."

"Don't the boss ever ask you up for a Sunday dinner?"

"Not a one."

"Never comes around and asks your advice about the markets?"

"Never."

"And he hasn't got a daughter to fall in love with you and threaten to commit suicide if she can't marry you?"

"No."

"Well, I don't see why you stay there. It must be awful humiliating to a boy of your temperament."

So it is—it's just awful on me, but I'm hanging on in hopes of finding a five dollar bill on the floor and buy all the rock-candy I can eat. Seems as if I could taste it now—yum—good-bye. Few people know how we boys suffer day after day."

The Colored West Pointer.

Lieutenant Flipper was born at Thomasville, Thomas county, Georgia, March 21, 1856, and is now past 21 years of age. He was born a slave, the property of Rev. R. Lackey, a Methodist minister of Thomasville. His father was the slave of Mr. E. G. Tender, who afterwards bought Henry and his mother and moved to Atlanta. During the last nine months of the war Henry's father and himself lived as refugees at Macon, but after this returned to Atlanta. The lad received some instruction there from the wife of an ex-confederate officer. In 1866 he attended the mission school. In 1867-68 he attended the Storr's public school, and in '69 he entered the Atlanta University, which is partly supported by the State. He remained in this institution until his appointment to West Point by Congressman Freeman. It is stated that while there, despite the antagonism of the prevalent aristocracy of that institution, he held his own under the most trying tests and the most severe examinations, concocted with the evident intention to "freeze him out." He was, however, found prepared for these issues, and came through with success. The Southern papers speak of him with no little complacency, and are inclined to give him due honor.

Probable Murder.

TORONTO, July 18.—The body of Charles Burt, a farmer from Garafraxa, was found on the track near Fergus early this morning. The head lay across a rail. The body was covered with brush. Burt was in town yesterday in company with several strangers. He had $300, which was not found on his body. Foul play is suspected.

The devil picked up a newspaper and said; "Here is something about a woman; must I cut out?" "No," thundered the editor; "the first disturbance in the world was occasioned by the devil fooling around a woman."

"Oh, heavens, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson River recently. They succeeded in rescuing her. And her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocket-book again."

Eggs are kept fresh for years in Scotland, by rubbing then with oil or butter when newly laid, so as to stop the pores.

A California man has named his hog Maud because she come into the garden so much.

Don't annoy your neighbor by asking for the use of his snow-shove this morning.

"Not for Joe," is what the Indians yelled at Howard.

Robert Toombs is 67 years old.

MISCELLANEOUS,

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Merchant Tailors,

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Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods

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A certain, safe and speedy cure for every ache and pain. It gives instant and permanent relief, and may be used as a liniment if desired.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

And an unfailing remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Send for Pamphlet containing valuable information.

HARRIS & EWING,

Wholesale Druggists, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SLATE ROOFS.

Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a Slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of

Peachbottom & Buckingham

SLATE

for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, spired, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant them. Call and see him or addres him at his Office, No. 110 Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with

NOAH CASEBEER,

Agent, Somerset, Pa.

WM. H. SHIPLEY.

April 9, 1878.

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WITH

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285 Balt. St., Baltimore, M. D.,

Would respectfully ask the merchants of Somerset county, to send him their orders for

NOTIONS, FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

assuring them satisfaction both as regards price and quality of goods. The merchants visiting Baltimore are urgently requested to call and see me before making purchases.

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER

THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURES OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters

WITH SHAKING AND CLINKER-GRINDING GRATES FOR BURNING ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL.

CENTENNIAL

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

KEYSTONE

WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,

Cooking Ranges, Low-Down Grates, Etc.

Descriptive Circulars sent free to any address.

EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.

April 25.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC

HOMESTEAD

Is published by the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to supply the large and increasing demand for information respecting KANSAS, and especially the magnificent body of lands granted by Congress in aid of the construction of its road. This grant comprises

OVER 5,000,000 ACRES

OF LAND, consisting of every odd section in each township, for a distance of twenty miles on both sides of the road, or one-half of the land in a belt forty miles wide, extending to Denver City, in Colorado, thus forming a continuation of the belt of country which, from the Atlantic coast westward, is found to be, in climate, soil, and every production of nature, the most favored.

To aid in the settlement of this superb domain with an intelligent and industrious people, is the object of the HOMESTEAD. It is intended to contain a fair and candid representation of facts, nor will it ever give, intentionally, any statement that will not, upon investigation, be fully sustained.

The Company obtains its title to these lands from the Government of the United States.

They are being offered at prices lower than any other lands in the West, that will compare with them in soil, climate and general advantages. The terms of payment, as will be found on a careful examination, are more liberal in all essential features than have heretofore been offered by any railway company.

THE HOMESTEAD

IS FOR

FREE CIRCULATION,

And will be sent gratis to anyone upon application.

All communications in reference to the lands of the Company should be addressed to

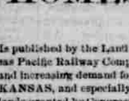
S. J. GILMORE,

Land Commissioner, K. P. Ry.,

SALINA, KANSAS.

March 7, 1877.

PATENT HAY RAKES.



I have a few of my Patent Horse Hay Rakes on hand, for sale at the planing mill. Price $25. Anyone wanting to buy may come or write soon.

June 20. C. F. WALKER, Somerset, Pa.

J. E. MEGAHAN, Somerset, Pa. H. S. STONER, Berlin, Pa.

MEGAHAN & STONER,

PLASTERERS,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset County, that they are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Plastering. Repairing promptly attended to. Address as above.

Work solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nov. 29.

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 comprise, 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.

New Firm.

SHOE STORE,

SOLOMON UHL,

Having purchased the Shoe

Store lately owned by

H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expect keep constantly on hand an complete assortment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture

af 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.

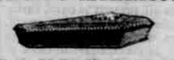
Whose reputation for making

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.

SOLOMON UHL.

JOHN H. MORRISON.



UNDERTAKER.

A full line of city made coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to without regard to distance. A first class hearse kept. Terms moderate.

Address JOHN H. MORRISON,

April 4. Bakersville, Pa.

ALHAMBRA,

will be allowed to go to a few mares during the season at $35.00 to insure.

March 4. PETER HEFFLEY.

PREMIUM QUEENSWARE.

L. S. LAYTON & CO.,

Agents for Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Co's

IRON STONE CHINA.

Factory at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Also a full line of

GLASSWARE, Rockingham and Yellow Ware.

Our Queensware took the highest premium at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; and also first premium at the Pittsburg Exposition last fall. Orders respectfully solicited.

Office and Warehouse: 153 Wood St., Near Liberty, opp. 1st Free. Church. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ware shipped from Pittsburg.

June 20.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

(OFFICE OF THE SALISBURY RAIL ROAD CO.,)

MEYERSDALE, June 18, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting and an election of the stockholders of the Salisbury Railroad Company, will be held at the chief office of the Company in Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., on Friday 24th day of August, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of determining by a stock vote, whether said Company will issue one hundred and ten thousand dollars of mortgage bonds, as is promised by the 7th section of the 18th article of the constitution, of the Commonwealth and the act of Assembly approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1875.

NOAH SCOTT, Secretary. W. S. BISSELL, President.

June 20.

W. P. PRICE

Has opened a choice selection of Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, embracing the leading implements of the day; among which will be found the Wood, Kirby, Clipper and Hubbard Mowers and Reapers; Buckeye (6 ft. lever) Sulky Hay Rake; Advance, Paddock, and Archer Hay Rake; round and square teeth Revolving Rakes, Pumps, Farm Bells, and all kinds of implements large and small, of the most approved patterns, for garden and farm use, also a full and complete stock of Wood and Willow Ware, Gardens and Field seeds. The famous Oliver Chilled Plow will also be found in stock knives and sections for the leading Mowing Machines; extra parts for all Machines sold by us on hand. A visit for inspection is requested, on application dealers will be furnished with a catalogue to which their attention is especially called.

172 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

may2

PATENTS!

FEE REDUCED. Entire Cost $25.

Patent Office Fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents Sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio.

April 25.

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND