A New Use for Rifles in Warfare.

A new use for rifles in warfare has been suggested by the experience gathered in the late campaign in Turkey, viz: its application to vertical firing. It was found (according to the *Times* from Bucharest) that numbers of Russian soldiers were struck by the Turkish balls, when under the old conditions of fighting they might have been considered safe, being not only far beyond the usual range, but actually concealed by elevations of the ground, and their opponents.

A remarkable instance of this occurred at Shipka Pass, when Gen. Dragomerioff was wounded in the knee by a bullet, notwithstanding that the mountain intervened. The Turkish bullet rose high in the air, passed over the summit and came down on the other side as it fell. Some of the Russian rank and file were hit in like manner at the same place. The writer suggests the question whether it might not be possible to devise a regular system of vertical or dropping fire to reach the enemy when quite out of sight, hidden behind a wood or ridge. The distance being determined by the ordinary range finder, all that is necessary is a simple instrument to indicate the correct elevation which should be given to the barrel of the rifle, and about this there does not seem any difficulty.

It is easy to conceive how demoralizing to a body of troops waiting reserve—without the excitement of action—would be a shower of bullets from unseen enemies dropping over the very ridge they relied on for protection. The Gatling gun appears capable of utilization in this way. There is no reason, it seems, to fear that the bullets will lose the penetrative power at such ranges. At 2,000 yards the bullets from the Peabody rifle used by the Turks came with such force as to bury themselves eighteen inches in a hard and clayey soil.

The Use of Whiskers to a Cat.

The sense which of all others is most deficient in the cat is that of smell. In this she differs most markedly from the dog. It is said that a piece of meat may be placed in close proximity to a cat, but that if it is kept covered up she will fail to distinguish it. This want, is however, partly compensated for by an extremely delicate sense of touch, which is possessed, to a remarkable extent, by the whiskers, or vibrasse, as well as by the general surface of the skin. These bristles are possessed to a greater or less extent by all cats, and are simply great developed hairs, having enormously swollen roots, covered with a layer of muscular fibres, with which delicate nerves are connected. By means of these latter, the slightest touch on the extremity of the whiskers is instantly transmitted to the brain. These organs are of the greatest possible value to the cat in its nocturnal campaigns. When it is deprived of the guidance afforded by light, it makes its way by the sense of touch, the fine whiskers touching against every object which the cat passes, and thus acting in precisely the same manner as a blind man's stick, though with infinitely greater sensibility. Imagine a blind man with not one stick, but a couple of dozen of exquisite fineness, and these not held in his hand, but imbedded in his skin, so that his nerves come in direct contact with them instead of having a layer of skin between, and some notion may be formed of the way in which a cat uses its whiskers.

Rifle Balls Seen in Their Flight.

The fact that human eyes with the aid of a field glass have seen rifle bullets, during their flight from the muzzle of the rifle to the point at which they were aimed, has been published, we believe, several times; but we have never seen, to our knowledge, the announcement that they could be seen with the naked eye. Yet it is a well-attested fact that rifle balls were seen in their flight by several gentlemen, without the aid of a glass or anything, at the rifle range north of this city, one day last week. A high wind was blowing and showers were frequent—in fact, it rained almost constantly. When the spectator stood at one side of the shooter they could only follow the ball to the highest point of the arc which it described, but when they stood immediately behind the shooter (he lying down and they standing up) they could follow the bullet from a point about ten feet from the muzzle, all the way to the target, or whatever object it struck One gentleman told the shooter, immediatly after he had fired, that he had shot too much to the right, and the signal of the marker a minute or two afterward confirmed exactly what he had said. The rifles were of the heavy military kind, which carry a large bullet. Those who saw the bullets in their flight say that the arc described by them is immense at that distance, and that they also appear to curve to the right as well as up and down.—*Rochester Ex.*

Origin of the Letter Stamp.

The origin of the letter stamp had a tinge of romance in it. It was thirty-seven years ago that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the North of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand and asked the price of postage. This was a large sum and evidently the girl was poor, for the postman demanded a shilling. She sighed sadly, and said the letter was from her brother, but that she had no money; and so returned the letter to the postman. Touched with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl who seemed very much embarrassed. Scarcely had the postman turned his back when the young innkeeper's daughter confessed that it was a trick between her and her brother. Some signs on the envelope told her all she wanted to know, but the letter contained no writing. "We are both so poor," she added, "that we invented this mode of correspondence without paying for our letters." The traveller, continuing his road, asked himself if a system giving place to such frauds was not a vicious one. Before sunset Rowland had planned to organize the postal service on a new basis—with what success is known to the world.

There is no doubt that walking is a healthy exercise—no doubt, except in the mind of the boy who was sent on an errand. He believes in sitting on the fence.

'Flamation of the brain and conjection of the lungs' was the diagnosis a Traverse City (Mich) doctor made in a patient's case. A little information of the brain would not hurt that doctor.

Extinct Weapons.

War in the earliest day was simply brutal. In the middle ages it was full of romance and chivalry. To-day it is utilitarian. Le Beau Sabreur is a gallant, dashing fellow, says modern war; but how many men does he kill? The German medical staff reports that their losses in the Franco-German war was 65,160 killed and wounded, and of these only 218 were killed and wounded by the sabre and clubbed muskets. Of the cavalry 138 were killed or wounded by the sabre out of a total of 2,236, and 212 wounded by the bayonet.

That is to say, the deaths caused by 40,000 cavalry with the sabre in six months' campaigning over almost half of France amounted to six. In a grand aggregate of 253,142 cases of wounds analyzed and recorded in the office of the Surgeon-General of the United States during the war of the rebellion, there were only 906 examples of sabre cuts and bayonet stabs, and of these only 52 resulted in death.

General Benet, chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau, in an official letter to the Secretary of War, invites attention to the question whether the sabre and bayonet should any longer form part of the arms of the cavalry and infantry soldiers of the United States. "In my mind," says General Benet, "there exists not a doubt that the days of the sabre and bayonet are numbered, and that the only question to be decided is whether the time is not already at hand when they should be discarded."

The General of the army, who is utilitarianism personified, says in a letter to General Sherman that he is convinced that the bayonet and non-commissioned officers' swords are simply useless weapons in war, and that infantry and cavalry alike should be armed with the best rifle, a Colt's revolver and a knife which could be used for cutting meat, fighting at close quarters and for intrenching.

Clearly, says a Boston journal, commenting on these significant facts, there is nothing for it but to sheath the bright blade, once for all, and lay it away to rust with the bayonet, the pike and the halberd.

Trusting a Candid Boy.

One who has money that he is willing to lose (in case he should fail), can afford to show confidence in a stranger—for the sake of experiment. Unquestionably in a boy unused to be trusted, a generous trial of trust will often inspire honesty and give him the self respect that will make a man of him.

During the session of the late Episcopal convention in Boston, the Bishop of Louisiana, in crossing the common, met a boy whose face he fancied, and calling to him, asked if he had anything to do just then, to which he said no.

"Are you a good boy?"

The little fellow scratched his head, and replied:

"I am not a very good boy, I cuss a little sometimes."

This candid answer inspired the bishop with confidence, and he then said after giving his name and address:

"I want you to go to a certain place and get a bundle for me, and bring it to my hotel. There will be a charge of eight dollars; here is the money to pay it, and a half a dollar which you can keep for doing the errand."

On his return to the hotel the bishop's friends laughed at him for his credulity, telling him that he would never see the boy, or the bundle, or the money again; but in a half an an hour the young chap returned, bringing the bundle and a receipted bill for eight dollars and a half, the bishop having made a slight mistake as to the amount that was due on the bundle.

"How did you manage to pay the extra half-dollar?" he inquired of the boy.

"I took the money that you gave me for the job. I knew that you would make it all right."

And "all right" it was made, and I have no doubt that the confidence that was reposed in that boy, because of his truthfulness, will do him good as long as he lives.—*New York Ledger.*

Method of Judging a Horse.

The first thing to be looked at in a horse is his shape. A horse's head should be fine, broad between the eyes, and tapering in toward the nose, the jaws should be clean and unencumbered with flesh, the eye full, bright and lively, the nostrils open, and of a bright red internally, (which generally denotes breeding and courage). The space between the jaws underneath should be roomy and void of lumps or glandular swellings; the ears should be well set into the head and pointing forward. A horse's neck should be light, airy, well curved and having considerable sweep underneath, at its junction with the jaws. In horses whose wind pipe is curved where it is set into the jaws, they have generally better wind than others, inasmuch as the air in expiration has not to encounter the obstruction caused by the neck when it joins the head at a sharp angle. A long necked horse is generally weak, swashy, frequently predisposed to be a roarer, and the rest of his shape generally partakes of the same type, his back being long and his body none of the shortest. An upright shoulder generally marks a harness horse; a sloping shoulder is, therefore, as essential in the saddle horse. Plenty of room in the chest is a desideratum; nevertheless many a narrow-chested horse has performed wonders. The back should be short, rather arched over the loins, having the tail set rather high. The body should be deep, well ribbed up—that is between the last rib and the hip-bone. A low-rumped horse generally puts his hind legs well under him when at work, and this is a good quality. A horse's thighs should be well clothed with muscle down to the hock; there and thence to the hoof, all should be a considerable bend on the back part of the thigh. Horses that stand with the caps of the hocks nearly touching, are seldom thought much of. The frog legs should be muscular down to the knees, and thence, like the hind legs flat and sinewy.

Bishop Ames tells a story of a slavemaster in Missouri, in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to his chattel: "Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher." "Yes, massa: de Lord do help me powerful sometimes." "Well, Pompey, don't you think the negroes steal little things on the plantation?" "I's mighty 'fraid they does, massa." "Then Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Pompey replied: "You see; massa, dat won't do, 'cause 'twould throw such a coolness over the meetin'."

"That is Near Enough."

When we see a piece of work laid down with the remark "That's near enough" we know at once it is not a first-class job. The employer may say "that's near enough" because he has taken the work at a price that he can not afford to do good work, or it may be a temporary repair in which time is of more consequence than first-class workmanship. If a workman makes use of the remark we know he has little pride in the job, and is satisfied to do inferior work; while if an apprentice says 'that's near enough' we conclude that he is not likely to make any reputation as an expert or good workman.

Suppose a professor of mathematics were to say twice $2\frac{1}{2}$ are 4; it might be near enough for the purpose to which he applied it, but it would not be near enough to maintain, much less to stake his reputation as a mathematician upon.

The difference in time necessary to convert the quality of a job from that denoted by "that near enough" into that expressed by 'that's a first-class job' may be sufficiently worthy of consideration in many cases; but the confidence, expertness, experience and interest in one's work the latter gives and leads to, represent the best spent time an apprentice or workman can possibly employ, because such practice soon enables him to turn out first-class work in the same time formerly required to finish the job in a "that's good enough" style, and therefore converts him from an inferior or ordinary into a superior workman.

"That's near enough" has led to hundreds of so-called accidents, which have come down to us as mysteries. It makes hot bearings, throws shafting out of line, causes nuts to come loose, bolts to fall out, shafts to break, brings in the plumber to disturb the peace of our homes, leads to scamping, to botch work, and finally to ruin.

When the hands can lay down a piece of work and say "that's good enough," the spirit of emulation has gone, the very expression is a confession of indifference as to quality without an equivalent or gain as to quantity.

Dutch Musical Plates.

That the Hollanders had and have a passionate love for music is well known. For two centuries the popular songs of Holland figured conspicuously in the history of the country. Every peasant boy was in the habit of carrying about with him a collection of songs in a shape which he could tuck away in his pocket easily. When a group gathered they would fall to singing in chorus. A similar custom prevailed among the higher classes of the population. After dinner, when the jovial Dutchmen were in a frolicking mood, each man would pull out his song-book from his pocket, and the whole company would join in a rousing chorus. It is easy to see that here was a mine for the faience-makers to work. A dozen dessert plates displaying the couplets of various songs were a source of amusement which was never-failing in its after-dinner effect. The idea is, perhaps, one worth adopting in our day and and country as a provoker of jollity among the people not unduly given to that sort of thing.

Several of these musical plates have come down to us. Most of them bear inscriptions and mottoes in Dutch, but very many—and the most objectionable—of them have verses in the French language, and were doubtless made for sale in that market. Certainly they were very much in the spirit of modern opera bouffe, and would not be in demand at English or American dinner tables, nor even in France in the family circle. Others of these musical plates, instead of giving the verses at length and a mere suggestion of the tune, present the whole score, and give but the name of the song. Some have the music, not of a song, but of a minuet or gavot. Still others not only give the dancing tunes, but show us pictures of the dancers. —*Harper's Magazine.*

The Cambria Iron Works.

The extensive works of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, says the Pittsburgh *American Manufacturer*, exhibit even more than their usual activity. Of the five blast furnaces at the works four are in blast and besides those the other furnaces belonging to the company, viz: one at Conemaugh, two at Hollidaysburg, one at Bennington and one at Frankstown, are all in blast. Several very important additions and improvements to the works are now either in operation or under construction. The first of these, is the wire rope mill, with an average capacity of 60,000 pounds of Bessemer steel rod No. 4 to No. 9 per day of twenty-four hours; 35,000 pounds of No. 7 have been rolled from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch billets in ten hours.

A new wire mill has been built, in which the Cambria Iron Company have one-half interest, the other half being held by Gautier & Co, of Jersey City. The wire mill will be prepared to make all kinds of wire.

A bolt and nut factory belonging to the C. I. Co., has just gone into operation in one of the old buildings belonging to the works. The machines are not yet all in position. A horseshoe mill is also being erected, and will probably go in operation about July 1.

The new building over the blooming mill is about completed. An immense foundation is now being laid for a new blooming train which will be capable of rolling a much larger ingot than that now used. A foundation has also just been begun for a Siemens-Martin plant. Other improvements and additions to the works are contemplated, some of which now exist in the drawings. The whole of the steel department is running briskly on orders which will not be filled for several months. The wrought iron department, on the contrary, is running to less than half of its capacity.

The Emperor of Germany, if one may believe divers pleasant anecdotes concerning him, is a stout disciplinarian. It is said that at one of the recent State balls he observed that a young officer, in talking to his partner had accidently turned his back on an English lady. Walking up to the unconscious offender, he seized him by the shoulders and turned him round, telling him at the same time that he should never turn his back to a lady. It is related also that his Majesty happened to see another officer dancing rather awkwardly and immediately told his Colonel to inform him that he was not to dance again until he had learned to do better—an excellent injunction.

Prices are not so very much down. The sleeping car porter is still blacking boots for twenty-five cents per pair, and making no charge for his society.

Growing Filberts.

The *Turf Field and Farm* says: "We were surprised on visiting one of our Broadway fruit shops to find fresh filberts, imported from Kent, England, selling with their heavy green husks only for eighty cents per pound, and this has been the average for several years. Why should not our farmers in the Middle and Southern States grow filberts? The climate which will produce good peaches will also produce filberts, and all our light tobacco lands in the basin of the Chesapeake are as well suited to their growth as the soil of Kent, and certainly at the prices ruling now in New York, or at even half these prices, filberts would prove the most profitable product within the whole range of agriculture. Nor is the adaptation of the soil and climate of our Middle States to the growth of these nuts at all problematical, for they have been grown in a small way on some of the old homesteads in Virginia for more than a hundred years."

Why should not our farmers grow filberts; they would probably say in answer, because of the disease which attacks the bushes in the main. It is quite likely there may be some profit in it in spite of this trouble. It may be that we have neglected to make money on material close to our hands. But for all this we think it the duty of an agricultural newspaper to point out where there may be a hidden rock, as well as to urge on the voyage to a brighter land. Generally when things have been a very long while neglected there are some good reasons therefor, and it is just as well to find out what these reasons are, if any. It clears the ground for future crops.

Modern Definitions of Commercial Terms.

Bankrupt—A man who gives everything to a lawyer so that his creditors will not get it.

Assignee—Is the chap who has the deal and gives himself four aces.

A Bank—Is the place where people put their money so it will be handy when other people want it.

A Depositor—Is a man who don't know how to spend his money and gets the cashier to show him.

President—Is the big man who promises to boss the job and afterwards sublets it.

A Director—Is one of those that accepts a trust that don't involve either the use of his eyes or ears.

Cashier—Is often a man who undertakes to support a wife, six children and a brown stone front, on fifty dollars a month and be honest.

Collaterals—Are certain pieces of paper as good as gold, due and payable on the 1st day of April.

Assets—Usually consist of five chairs and an old stove, to these may be added a spittoon if the bust ain't a bad one.

Liabilities — Are usually a big blind that the assets won't see nor raise.

A Note—A promise to do an impossible thing at an impossible time.

Endorser—Is a man who signs a commercial philopena with a friend and gets caught.

An Indian Rabbit Drive.

The Piutes and Shoshones of this vicinity, says a recent Nevada paper, have inaugurated a grand rabbit drive in Reese River Valley, which will last five days. The valley is teeming with rabbits, and the method pursued by the Indians in killing them insures the slaughter of thousands of the animals. Their mode of procedure in rabbit hunting is the same as that pursued by the Irish soldier, who captured a prisoner by surrounding him. The Indians select a piece of ground which they know to be the resort of rabbits, and, each man being armed with a gun or bow and arrow, form a circle. Inside this circle the women and children are placed, and the circle is gradually contracted, the squaws and papooses meanwhile beating the bush with sticks to start the rabbits. The bewildered little animals rush hither and thither, finding no escape from the circle of hunters, and being hemmed in on every side, and gradually concentrated in a smaller and smaller space, and when the supreme moment arrives, the Indians turn loose their and arrows on the confused and affrighted rabbits, slaying large numbers of them at each discharge, and women and children even killing many with their sticks.

"In the Twinkling of an Eye."

One moment, the sick room, the scaffold, the stake; the next, the paradisiacal glory. One moment, the sob of parting anguish; the great, deep swell of the angel's song. Never think, reader, that the dear ones you have seen die had far to go to meet God after they parted from you. Never think, parents, who have seen your children die, that after they left you they had to traverse a dark, solitary way, along which you would, if it had been possible, lead them by the hand, and bore them company till they came into the presence of God. You did so if you stood by them till the last breath was drawn. You did bear them company into God's very presence if you only staid beside them till they died. The moment they left you they were with Him. The slight pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you yet, but the little child was with his Savior.

Mind your stops. A compositor in setting up the toast, "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation in the wrong place, which made it read, "Woman, without her man, would be a savage."

Was it ever a subject of wonder to you why those persons who have the most desirable boxes in the postoffice never give them up, nor die, nor move away, nor break up, nor do anything?

It is suggested that one reason why so many marriages turn out unhappily is because the bridegroom is not always the "best man" at the wedding.

The legend runs that a St. Louis directory man never ventures to pass through Chicago. He always gets out of the train and walks around it.

In Massachusetts they call burglars "midnight mechanics." In West Virginia they call them out and hang them.

In consequence of the popularity of young ladies' cooking clubs, dyspepsia is becoming very prevalent.

When the Khedive of Egypt has a grudge against a man he marries his daughter.

The most popular ring in the country—The circus.

AGRICULTURAL.

Treatment of a Wornout Meadow.

As to the best plan of ploughing, fertilizing and reseeding an old wornout meadow. Last fall I ploughed a meadow of ten acres that had been mown and after-fed for many years, till it did not produce half a ton of hay to the acre. Early in the spring I sowed ten bushels of slacked lime to the acre and worked it with a cultivator. I then sowed 500 pounds of superphosphate to the acre and ten bushels of oats, sowing the oats thin to give the grass seed a better chance. After harrowing, I sowed twelve quarts of timothy and four quarts of clover seed and cross harrowed. The oats came up and produced a rapid growth, standing fully three feet high, and the one acre which we let get ripe threshed forty-four bushels. The other nine acres we cut with a mower just as a few of the heads began to turn yellow; when dry we raked them up and put them in as hay. As a fodder crop they are worth more than all the hay grown in the same meadow for three years. And as I sell no grain but wheat, except in the form of pork, beef and butter, we have found this the cheapest and most profitable way of using our oat crop. For horses and sheep I know of no better fodder. Our grass seed took beautifully, and we have now a stand of timothy and clover thickly set and fully six inches high, with every prospect of a good crop of hay the coming year. My soil is gravelly loam, inclining to clay, with little or no sand in it. I have found but little benefit in ploughing and reseeding old exhausted meadows without using some fertilizers, not only to get the seed to catch, but to supply the wants of the grass in its future growth. In buying my timothy seed I always buy that which is not hulled in threshing. Hulled seed will grow, I doubt not, under favorable circumstances, but that which is not hulled will grow under less favorable circumstances, and I think it much cheaper to buy, though costing a little more.—*Elmira Farmer.*

Getting Rid of Potato Beetles.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives an interesting experience which may be worth the attention of farmers. He writes:—"When first the "bugs" made their appearance in Northern Pennsylvania I was breeding several varieties of fancy poultry mostly in confinement, and among others Sebright bantams, whose coop was just at one side of the patch of early rose. When the vines were nearly ready to bloom the beetles made their appearance in strong numbers and our hopes of early potatoes were dismal. We knew of only two modes of relief, namely—hand-picking, which we had not the time to attend to, and an application of Paris green, but this was thought to be unsafe so near the house where the children were wont to play, and it was also feared that the poultry might get a taste of this deadly poison. A friend said, 'Turn out the bantams,' which we accordingly did, though without faith, as we had read that no member of the feathered or, any other tribe could be induced to touch the ravagers. What was our surprise to see the little beauties march directly among the potatoes and greedily devour the insects as fast as they were found! Neither were they satisfied with one meal but continued the good work until not a beetle was left, and we harvested a fine crop. Now, the secret was this:—The bantams had been a long time in confinement with but little animal food, and no doubt their appetites were particularly sharp for food of that nature, and the Colorado beetle being the first they found were tried and found to be satisfactory. Thus a taste was formed, the warfare continued and our potatoes were saved. I believe that unless some similar plan is adopted in order to educate the Guineas to the work the disappointment to follow will be almost certain."

Feeding Young Chickens.

In some localities it is difficult to get chicks through the first two weeks after they are hatched, for the little complaints of this early period are more numerous and critical than at other periods of their lives. Feed is the first consideration and pure water a great essential to them from first to last. Cornmeal is the one article of chicken diet which has been the main dependence for generations, but some experiments with rice last year convinced us that for young chicks it is equal to anything, if not superior to anything else. Broods fed upon rice alone all lived and grew finely on a single handful at a feed for the hen and her brood. An inferior quality known to the trade as broken rice, is just as good for feed, and it takes so little for a feed that the expense is no greater in the Northern States than cornmeal, while in the South it will be the cheapest feed known.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Ashes for Cattle.

One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.—*Maine Farmer.*

What Five Sheep Will Do.

Five sheep will enrich one acre of old, worn-out mowing land in three years, so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per year for several years by a light sprinkle of seed each year sown in early spring.

Five sheep will produce manure in winter to the value of $10 by giving them suitable bedding.

Five sheep will get their living through the summer on one acre of ground; the pasturing of the same would be $3.

Five sheep will raise five lambs, worth $15.

Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool, worth $6.—*Ex.*

Speaking of mysterious disappearances, what has become of the 2,300 American sopranos who have made astounding *debuts* in Italy?

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to

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AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. The Cheapest, Purest and best Family Medicine in the World.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
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Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant.
Does not interfere with business,
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Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind,

AS A REMEDY In

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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SIMMONS' LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz Hon. LIVER Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen. John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga., are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active medicine.

REGULATOR. It is not the quantity eaten that gives the strength, life, blood and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken let it be much or little. Therefore, do not stimulate up the stomach to crave food, but rather assist digestion after eating by taking

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Feb. 13

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP,

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure White and Healthy! is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and purifying; removes Dandruff, Chafing, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Roughness and redness of the SKIN; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the Skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve ITCHING PILES where nothing else will have any effect; is FREE FROM ALL OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an External Medical and Toilet Preparation it has no EQUAL. Price, 25 cts. a cake; Box, three Cakes, sixty cents. Sold by Geo W. Benford, Somerset, Pa., and Druggists generally. E. S. WEBSTER, Proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philad'a, Pa. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. Third St., Phila., Pa.

July 25.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

March 27

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila.

Feb. 6

SURE REWARD.

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 Per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."

Running streams—pure water—ready markets—schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.

Send for pamphlet, English or German.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

March 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Hay, late of Elklick Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Wednesday, June 19, 1878, at the late residence of said deceased.

PETER S. HAY,
W. A HAY,
SAMUEL M. SAYLOR,
Administrators.

May 8

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county Pa., to distribute the fund in the hands of G. B. Heffley, Administrator of Adaline Kuepper, dec'd., to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset, on Thursday, June 6th, 1878, when and where all persons interested can attend.

ED. B. SCULL,
Auditor.

May 15

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Aaron Freidline, late of Jenner Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, May 25, 1878, at the late residence of deceased in said township.

SARAH FREIDLINE,
Administratrix.

April 17

WESTERN PENN'A. CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

The Institute prepares Students for College, Business, Professional Schools, Home Life, and Teaching. Location elevated, healthful, easy of access, and picturesque, commanding an extensive view of Chestnut Ridge. Full corps of Instructors. Five courses of Study. Open to both sexes. Expenses moderate. New building for ladies. Open grate in each room.

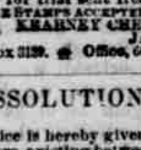
Address the Principal,
JONATHAN JONES, A. M.,
Mt. Pleasant, Pa

Dec 6.

LADIES Can color Stockings, Neckties, &c., INSTANTANEOUSLY, for less than 1 ct. Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, SILK, WOOLEN, or COTTON, at a nominal cost, imparting new and lovely shades by the use of our MAGIC TINTS. Stick of ANY COLOR sent for 10c.; 3 different colors for 25c. Send 3c. stamp for sample and circular. ALSO,

Our Improved Pest Poison

is a SAFE, sure and cheap destroyer of the **POTATO BUG**



Currant Worm, and all Insects that Prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill Five Bugs where Paris Green kills ONE, yet it is SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costsonly 20c. to 30c. per acre. 1-lb box sent free by mail for 30c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer

is NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. POSTAGE STAMPS ACCEPTED. Discount to the Trade. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, JAMES R. DEY, Agent, P. O. Box 3139. Office, 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livengood, carrying on the Banking business at Salisbury, Somerset Co., under the name of Keim and Livengood, has been dissolved this 1st day of May, 1878, and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to call and settle.

J. D. LIVENGOOD,
S. C. KEIM.

May 8

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal.

SUYDAM, LAWRENCE & CO. WHITE LEAD Guaranteed Strictly PURE PITTSBURGH PA.

ALL OUR productions are guaranteed PURE and of uniform quality. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.

J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON'S

STORE,

West End, Main st., Somerset Pa.,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE SALE OF

CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS, OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, HAGERSTOWN GRAIN SEED DRILLS, EMPIRE THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, HORSE POWERS.

FARQUAHR'S Four Horse Threshing Machines with Shakers.

FARQUAHR'S Thresher and Separator.

FANNING MILLS,

CORN PLOWS,

SHOVEL PLOW SHARES,

Cultivator Shovels

AND

Repairs for Nearly All the Plows Sold in the County.

May 1

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENIMG

AT

J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON'S

STORE

West End, Main St., Somerset, Pa.,

A Large and Well Selected

LOT OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Assortment of Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING

Fresh and New, Ever Offered in SOMERSET.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for GOODS.

May 1

JOHN F. BLYMYER

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints

OIL &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 atttention 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.

DEMMLER BROTHERS

126 & 128 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

And Dealers in

BIRD CAGES,

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Cutlery, Stoves, Britannia Ware, Enameled and Tinned Hollow Ware, Agate and Granite Iron Ware, and

House Furnishing Hardware in General,

Proprietors of the Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves.

April 24

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

STRAIGHT NEEDLE.

ROTATING HOOK.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW

FAMILY SEWING

MACHINE

NUMBER

8

Is the result of over twenty-five years' experience, and embodies all that is useful in Sewing Machine invention.

UNRIVALED FOR ITS SIMPLICITY, EASE OF MANAGEMENT, QUIETNESS, AND LIGHT-RUNNING QUALITIES.

Sold on the most favorable terms.

Agents Wanted in City and Country.

ADDRESS

WHEELER & WILSON MF'G CO.,

182 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

A Desirable Residence For Sale.

I offer for sale my residence in Somerset Borough, containing 30 acres of land all in a high state of cultivation, except four acres of timber, with an orchard of 200 choice selected fruit trees. A brick dwelling house with 10 rooms, wash, wood and ice house, well filled. Swiss barn, carriage house, has never failing running water at the door, fine evergreen shading. Strawberry bed, bees and bee-house. The distance from the public square is one-half mile, with pavement and plank walk the entire distance, will sell stock, farm implements and furniture if desired, and will give possession immediately.

July 18. J. O. KIMMEL.

A Chance to Make Some Money, SURE.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom Street Philadelphia.

March 27

ESTABLISHED 1853.

A RECORD OF A QUARTER CENTURY.

The choicest selection of new styles of every kind and quality of

CARPETING,

LINOLEUM,

Carpeting Lining,

77 FIFTH AVE

Above Wood St. Pittsburg.

FORMERLY

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

AND

McCALLUM BROS.

April 10

After considerable labor and experiment the

ST. JOHN

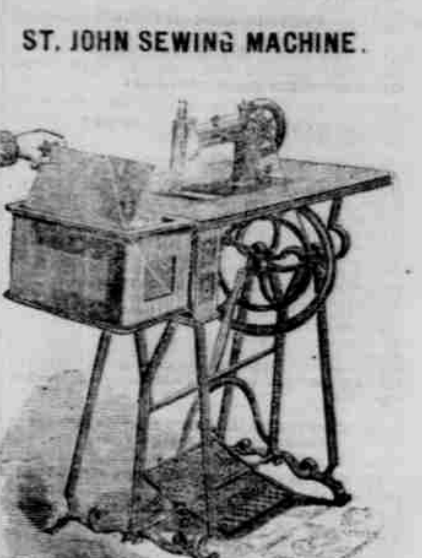
Sewing Machine,

is now offered to the public, as the triumph of inventive genius in this branch of manufacture.

Its points of excellence are apparent to any one examining the machine and so readily recognized that already the "ST. JOHN" has forced itself to the front rank of Sewing Machines. It fulfills all the necessary requirements for a first-class Sewing Machine, which are

1st. Ability to do perfectly all kinds of work demanded of a Sewing Machine. 2d. Ease of management. 3d. Lightness of running. 4th. Freedom from noise. 5th. Simplicity of construction 6th. Durability. All these points are secured more than in any other, in the

ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE.



No. 1 Machine.

Ornamented Machine and Stand, Black Walnut Table, two Drawers, Patent Box Cover, which attaches to side of the Table, forming a convenient work box or an extension top at will.

PRICE	-	-	-	$45 00
No. 1.	-	-	-	$35 00
No. 1 1-2	-	-	-	$40 00
No. 3	-	-	-	$55 00
No. 3 1-2	-	-	-	$65 00

Makes the Lock Stitch.

Beautiful in Design. Perfect in Construction

Equally good on the lightest or heaviest Goods.

Its Points of Peculiarity

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE

It makes no difference whether the Machine is run backward or forward; the work will always run from you, and there is no loss or change of stitch.

It has a close shuttle in one piece, with no thread hole through, the bobbin holding from 80 to 100 yards of thread.

It winds the bobbin without running the machine; so that there is no necessity for unthreading the machine, or removing the work when the bobbin needs to be wound.

Its tensions are simple, perfect, and can be adjusted both under and upper, without removing the work.

Each Machine is furnished with the ordinary attachments.

Its Furniture is novel, peculiar and desirable.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.

It takes well and gives complete satisfaction. Twenty-five of these Machines have already been sold in this county.

I also sell the well known Family Favorite or Weed Machines at about half the old price, and also repair the various kinds of sewing machines promptly and satisfactorily—And all kinds of attachments procured to order:

Address C. F. WALKER, Somerset, Pa.

P. S.—Sample Machines to be seen at D. Flick's or at Casebeer & Co's Store.

Jan. 23

J. R. MEGAHAN,

BUTCHER,

AND DEALER,

Wholesale and Retail, IN FRESH MEATS!

All kinds, such as BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, SAUSAGE, Pudding, Bologna, Mince Meat, and LARD of our own Rendering.

Poultry dressed to order a specialty.

MARKET DAYS

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Somerset, Pa.

Meat can be obtained any day during the week. April 11.

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 as complete an ment 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.

SOLOMON UHL.