OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1878.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Brooklyn made its 49th annual parade on Wednesday last. 50,000 children, in white frocks with pink and blue sashes,—for boys don't count in processions—led by martial music and waving banners, are a pretty sight, although a theatrical one; and the city turns out on the holiday to see it. The City Hall and public buildings were dressed with flags, and the houses on the route hung out their colors to do honor to the occasion.

IN SILVER SLIPPERS

religion walks, in Brooklyn, where it isn't genteel not to belong to some congregation, and young men join the Sunday School to get into society. There is not enough that is sacred about the exercises to interfere with devotion, beyond an opening prayer, which serves as a boon to the altar, and a geography and music lesson Sunday afternoon, illustrated with colored chalks and papier mache models of scripture scenes, may be as entertaining as one of Tom Nast's lectures; and no more sacred because the geography is that of Judea, and the hymns Moody and Sankey's version, which one hears hummed at the church door, alternately with "Whoa Emma," that most senseless and disgusting of Music-Hall vulgarities. Principles and piety are successfully ignored in the International Sunday School Lessons, much as they are in the machine-made religion in vogue now-a-days. The girls who go to Sunday School, wouldn't lose the parade in their white kid boots and new sash tied round the hips, "in style," if there were 56 Sundays in a year, to attend Sunday School for it, and the boys find the "exercises," with Edward Eggleston telling his brilliant stories, on the platform, quite endurable in prospect of unlimited cake and cream in the vestry parlors afterward. "I've had five pieces of fruit cake and I'm choke-full of ice-cream," confessed an ingenuous youth who ran away from home to join the parade, "and you may send me to bed if you want to, right away. It was worth it!" "The Methodists' has the mos' ice-creams, but the Presbyterians' cake's the richest," remarked a philosophical little Irish-Catholic who had intelligently "sampled" lunch at half a dozen different vestries. The Children's Day is as great a business day for the venders at Prospect Park as Fourth of July, and the price of cream soda went up to twenty-five cents a glass on this occasion.

THE POLICE PLAGUE.

Abatement of nuisances is in order, and next to the stench factories, New [illegible] is to complain of its obtuse JACK[illegible] officers. From criminals, HIRAM D. McC[illegible] is expected, but [illegible] be dreaded [illegible] police and

THE Ebensburg *Freemanite* of the [illegible] cates the nomination for Congr[illegible] man's the Democracy of this [illegible] them. A [illegible] his house to Wm. J. Baer, of Somer[illegible] evening, and did "Our own belief is, had an attack of gid[illegible] it we feel quite sch he was subject, fell [illegible] resent the feel[illegible], was picked up for drunk, [illegible] of the Depot into a cell, where he tossed [illegible] delirious and uncared for till morning, when physicians found something besides whisky was the matter. He died in the Hospital and the stupid doctor found too late, that he had fractured his skull in the fall. He might have been saved with proper attention, but he tossed all night uncared for in a prison cell, a few blocks from his home, and the first his wife knew of his whereabouts, word was brought he was dead in the Hospital. One knows not which most to condemn, the ignorant police, the careless Hospital physicians, who let a man die on their hands without finding out that he had a broken head.

IDIOT ASYLUM HORRORS.

The same indifference to human life, below a favored race, and callous cruelty is shown by the report of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island, where the pauper sick and insane are huddled together, and treated with intolerable inhumanity. The well-paid physicians never enter the wards from month to month, and idiotic children are left to the care of nurses, who are the lowest of the low, one of whom said she did not care whether the idiots under her charge died or not, and it was good riddance if they did. The children have been so starved through the winter, that they are dying off of scurvy, and are suffered to sicken uncared for, till the nurses carry them to the Hospital for fear they will die on their hands. There is a frightful underside of crime and brutal hardness to the government of New York, that 50 years from now will be read with such horror as we feel over the black history of English prisons and bedlams a hundred years ago.

A GOOD HOTEL.

There are hotels and hotels in New York. There are hotels where the rule is to extract the largest amount of money from the victim, and give the least possible accommodation; you can still fool away four and five dollars a day, if you choose, but it is not necessary. The best house in New York, to-day, is the Sturtevant, kept by the Leslands, Lewis and George. Located on Broadway, between 28th and 20th streets, it is in the very heart of the city, both as regards business and amusements. The table is unequalled and there are no better rooms anywhere. You can have exactly what you want at the Sturtevant. If you want plain home cooking, such as "your mother used to give you," you can have it, and if you want French Kickshaws, your taste in that direction will be gratified. The servants are attentive, for there are two of the best hotel men on the Continent, constantly watching them, and the establishment is conducted with an eye single to the comfort of the guest. The proprietors are genial, pleasant gentlemen, and they won't have a man about them who is not. Everybody is made to feel at home, and the prices? Well, you can live as cheaply or as expensively as you choose at the Sturtevant. You can have a room at a dollar a day, and eat where you please, or you can have a delightful room and full board for from $2 50 to $4 00 per day. You can live well at the house as low as $1 75 per diem. It is the favorite resort for Californians, and of late years, it has been headquarters for Ohio, Illinois and the northwest generally. It has held its trade during the dull times, because the house is well and honestly kept, and everybody who comes to it feels at home from the time they put foot inside its doors, till they leave. If you visit New York this Summer don't forget the Sturtevant. My word for it, you will never go elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

The Potter Investigation is the only political topic of interest here, and that excites no especial comment. Everybody knows that Sammy Tilden inspired it, and everybody knows its object. He does not want an investigation, but he does want to be kept before the people, as a martyr, to make sure of the nomination in 1880. Potter is working solely in his interest. The leading Democrats here laugh at it, and the Republicans pay no attention to it. It has had a bad effect upon business, for people outside did suppose it was in earnest, and that there was danger of the Presidential question being re-opened. But it is pretty well understood, by this time, and is no more a matter of comment.

PIETRO.

Stanley, the Explorer.

For five years the papers both in this country and Europe have published various accounts of Mr. Stanley, none of which are correct, if the account which he gave himself is true.

About '73, for months, we were thrown in daily intercourse with Mr. S., and, as we had frequently seen him in former years, when he was residing in St. Louis, employed on the *Democrat*, we were curious to learn from him what his true origin and history was. This he frankly gave us, which is about as follows:

He stated that he was born in Western New York, and that when he was a child, about five years old, his father emigrated to the State of Arkansas, and located on the Washita River, and became a small cotton planter; that in his early youth his opportunities for an education were limited; that at about fifteen he had only acquired the rudiments of an English education; that from his earliest recollection he formed a strong desire for a seafaring life; that the feeling grew so upon him that he determined to try the experiment. Without consulting his parents, he made arrangements with the captain of a flag-boat to go with him to New Orleans. He arrived at New Orleans and learned that a Spanish vessel was to sail in a few days for Spain. He took employment on it as a common sailor. He was ignorant of the business. The mate he represented as a brute, who treated him and the other sailors with great cruelty. He had struck him blow after blow. One so violent that it felled him and rendered him insensible for a time. When he recovered he obtained a large knife, and some hours afterward placed himself in a position where he could take the mate's life; but he was discovered and placed in irons, where he was left for some days, and sentenced to a terrible thrashing; but the conduct of the mate had been so brutal to the sailors that a mutiny was threatened if the punishment was inflicted.—The other sailors demanded his release, which was granted. He determined that when they came to the Spanish coast he would leave the vessel. He provided himself with a plank, and when they came within sight of the coast he stripped himself, tied his clothes in a bundle, threw his plank into the sea and followed with his bundle, and was making for the shore on his plank when a violent wave swept over him and carried his bundle to parts unknown. By the aid of his plank he landed on the shore in the same condition that he made his appearance in this world. He wandered on the beach till he met some soldiers on guard, but they spoke in, to him, an unknown tongue to each other. An officer who spoke English appeared, and to him he frankly related the true history of his condition. The officer gave him an old suit of clothes that would have been too large for Jack Falstaff, which gave him a very comical appearance. The officer went with him to the American Consul, to whom he explained his condition, and told him he was going to Paris. A letter was written to his father, with a request that funds should be forwarded to Paris to the Consul there for him. Without a dime he started on foot for Paris, and made his way by subsisting on what he could beg and the vegetables that he could capture from the gardens and fields. At length he fell in with a band of Gypsies, and remained with them for about three months. He describes a little Gypsy girl as being very kind to him. All the time he was with them they were making their way to Paris. When they came near that city he left them, much to his regret and to the apparent sorrow of his little Gypsy. Arriving at Paris, he went immediately to the American Consul, where, to his inexpressible joy, he found that his father had sent him $500. With it he returned home, satisfied with his romance of the sea. Afterwards he engaged in journalism in the United States, and his history is too well known to further relate.

Mr. Stanley is now, we should suppose, about thirty-four years of age, about five feet six inches in height, and would weigh about 165 or 170 pounds; of wonderfully powerful and compact muscular development, and looks as if he could endure as much starvation and hardship as an Arabian horse.

When Stephen A. Douglass was as young a man as Stanley, in stature, appearance, social habits and manners there was a striking resemblance. Mr. S.'s opportunities have not been such as to mark him as a man with remarkable culture, but he is an improving man, and, with a brave, manly and genial heart that animates him, if he lives for ten years the world will be the gainer for his having lived in it.—*Chicago City Times.*

A Street Car Interview.

It was on a Short Line street car; time 2:30 p. m. Young man from Pittsburgh awfully attentive to two little girls going from Federal street to Washington avenue. Young man from Pittsburg comes over and sits by one of the little girls, and talks to her about the pretty things in the shop windows, and of the doll he is going to send her Christmas. Finally young man from Pittsburg looks carefully around, and the says, kind o' careless like:

"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes."

"What does she say?"

"She says that you are pretty good."

"She does, hey! Well, now, what else does she say?"

"O, lots of things."

"Well, what is one of them?"

Georgie, thoughtfully—"She says,"

Young man from Pittsburgh, impatiently—"Well, what now? What is it?"

Georgie—"She said one time if you had rockers on your shoes, they would make a very nice cradle for my doll."

Exit young man from Pittsburg without waiting for the car to slacken speed.

Bound to occur—A muzzle.

The Communistic Element.

If it is the intention of the leaders of the various communistic societies that are now forming over the country to repeat with a greater prospect of success the riotous attempts of last summer, they are making a serious blunder in their method of preparation and in the publicity they are giving to it. A great many people who ought to have known better, sympathized with the rioters of last year under

THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE POOR MEN

almost starving for want of sufficient wages, and that they were driven to deeds of desperation by sheer destitution. It was the support given to it by those who took this view of the subject that made the riots a source of alarm to thinking citizens. They saw that it was possible by appeals to sympathy to make many consider even murder to be justifiable. It was impossible for one or two thousand ruffians to overawe a great city for more than a day or two. If in that time a tumult could not be suppressed by the regular authorities, there are more than enough who would volunteer to put it down; but

A DISTORTED PUBLIC OPINION

was so easily corrected. Even though the railroad employes asserted over and over again that the active rioters were in no way connected with them; though it was shown that a large proportion of those who were killed and taken prisoners were of the professional criminal class, still the impression that it was the cause of the poor workingman gave to the murderous movement a fascination which thousands of honest, peace-loving persons could not resist. But if the communistic leaders in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and elsewhere make an armed assault in the manner they would seem by their preparations to propose, they will have none of this indirect assistance to depend upon. The poor but honest laborer is not at all likely to suppose that a member of a communistic club, armed with a costly breech-loading rifle, and in other ways expensively equipped for the fray, is one of his fellow sufferers. He will naturally wonder why, if this disturber of the peace was so earnestly desirous of getting bread, he did not sell his arms and ammunition and purchase it. These rioters would be no longer to him workingmen whom distress had made unaccountable for their actions; but he would see in the drilled and armed troops of communists bands of men who were desirous, through blood, pillage and confusion, of overturning the existing order of society and substituting for it, what? Does any one know what the aim of these German and French socialistic leaders is? The French Revolution of 1789 had its origin in the despotic character of the King and the aristocracy, but what special grievance have we here that these armed reformers have come across the Atlantic to correct? Business is depressed, and men find it difficult to make enough to support their families in the degree of comfort or ease to which they have been accustomed. But this is a misfortune which runs from the lowest to the highest social scale, and from which few, if any, are exempt. Even in the State of Massachusetts alone thousands of men, who, ten years ago, accounted themselves well to do, are now virtually penniless. Their social position did not help them; for here we are all workers, and thrive or suffer in accordance with the condition of business. Is there any way in which this unfortunate state of affairs can be improved by communistic agitations? Suppose, for a moment, that these men were to succeed in a revolt at Chicago; what would they do? They might, it is true, seize the grain and provisions that happened to be there, rob or burn the houses of the wealthier classes and possess themselves of the control of the municipal government. But, after the poor workingman had been given a chance he would not be likely to avail himself of stealing some clothes and a few days' supply of provisions,

WHAT WOULD HE DO?

If he suffered for work before, he would certainly suffer for it after such a riotous success. Chicago would be cut off from all trade communication with the rest of the world as completely as if it were located near the North Pole. Laboring men are supplied with work in Chicago just as they are in Boston, because it is a part of a great commercial system, but if the laws relating to the safety of life and property were relaxed it would cease to have any hold upon this great current of trade, and the laboring men would have either to starve at home or go to other cities begging for work.

No lasting benefit to an individual or a class can come in this age through violence. The fabric of business and society is founded on the basis of a lawful and peaceful government. Once undermine this, and every one who could not go to some foreign country to live would be a sufferer.—*Boston Herald.*

Barometers.

Sacramento, Cal., according to a local paper, has two animated barometers which have proved trustworthy, even when the artificial instruments have failed. One of these is a catfish, which is kept in a watertrough. No matter how clear the weather may be, and before the barometers have indicated a change, this fish always, before a storm, makes it a point to swim about with its head below the water and its tail above, which latter is kept flopping until rain begins to fall, when he goes out of sight until the weather changes. The other is a couple of frogs under the floor of the police office, which has never yet been seen by any of the police officers, but who presage a storm several hours in advance of the barometrical indications by a series of peculiar discordant croaks, and no matter how clear and bright the night, the police officers make it a point to prepare for storm, and the warning has never proved vain.

Rather Die Than Part with His Gold.

Joseph Walker, of Mansfield, Pa., a widower of fifty, with four children and property of the value of some $50,000, hanged himself a few days ago. A niece of his wife, a woman of thirty, had been sent for by him to act as his housekeeper. She claimed that he had promised to marry her, and when he denied that he had any matrimonial intentions she made preparations for suing him for breach of promise. The threatened suit and the fears of losing some of his fortune in consequence so weighed upon his mind that he was led to end his imagined misery by suicide. He was a very close, economical man, and he dreaded more than anything else the thought of losing a few dollars.

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Castles in the Air.

Mr. Maroony is foreman in the foundry, and gets thirty dollars a week. With this salary the family ought to get along well and save money, but they do not. Mr. Maroony has a cousin, a shoemaker, who only gets fifteen dollars a week, yet sails right along in a lightning express, while Maroony comes lagging along in a freight with a hot box.

"How do you manage it Jack," he would frequently ask, "to get along the way you do? Here you actually keep your family and save money on fifteen dollars a week, while it takes every cent I make to live, and I get double the pay."

"O, I don't manage it at all," says Jack; "I just take the money home to the old woman on Saturday night, and she takes her five dollars to run the house with, and puts the rest away."

"Do you give her all the money?" asked Mr. Maroony, musing.

"Oh, no, not quite; I take out a little for tobacco during the week, and a trifle to keep me from feeling lonesome. If I kept it all in my pockets I would spend it sure; but Mary keeps it tight and safe."

Mr. Maroony talked it over with his wife that night, and they concluded to try Jack's plan. The following Saturday night he brought home his thirty dollars, and keeping back one put the rest in her keeping, and she promised to do her level best to set the table on five. The first week she squeezed through somehow, and got along with six and a half. Mr. Maroony was quite pleased, and began lying awake at night thinking about what kind of a house he would build. He thought a plain rustic cottage with a bay window would be about right. The next week her expense account only footed up five dollars and eighty cents, and Maroony changed his design for a future residence from a frame to a brick. The next week she brought it down thirty cents more, and he added a wing with wash house. Then she made a superhuman effort, quit buying milk, and came within two shillings of the goal for which she had been striving. Mr. Maroony decided on an iron fence in front of his premises. The next week she lost ground, slipped, and came out at the six dollar post. Mr. Maroony thought a neat pailing fence was good enough for anybody; but with the ensuing week she came in with flying colors and struck the five dollar mark in both eyes. Mr. Maroony had the iron railing reinstated and granite steps running up to the door. The next week she took the money she had saved, went and bought her a love of a hat, too cute for anything, a black silk dress, and a cherub of a cloak, that made the woman next door cry with envy till her nose got sore, and Mr. Maroony came to the conclusion that it didn't pay to live in one's own property, keeping up repairs, insurance, etc., and the worry and stew in dread of fire and earthquakes more than balanced any trifling advantage there might be.

Tight Skirts.

A dinner party was about to be held at a grand house in London; the guests had arrived, a gorgeous flunky had announced that all was ready, and the guests, pairing off in the usual fashion, so suggesting of the loving couples in the valentines adorning our shop windows, were in the act of descending the staircase toward the dining-room. Below in the hall stood any number of magnificent men-servants, waiters, solemn retainers generally. And now, leaving the guests upon the stairs for half a minute, I must diverge just to inform you, in case, as a member of the sterner and less made up sex, you should not be aware of the fact that the present attenuated style of female figure from hips downward, is caused by what a fine writer in a late millinery and dry-goods advertisement called a "perfect revolution in the style of ladies' underclothing." Which revolution, being interpreted means that the multitudinous unmentionable garments which used in days of yore to make up that portion of a woman's dress which is not displayed outside for a rude masculine public to gaze at, are by the present devotees of fashion entirely discarded, and that underneath a lady's dress nowadays is hardly anything to be found, save a tight-fitting suit of brown, composed of soft and yielding leather in winter, and of heaven knows what in the summer. Only by wearing this perfectly revolutionary style can the closely-clinging fit of the skirt so dear to the fair sex of to-day be produced. To return to the dinner guests upon the staircase. The lady on the arm of the first gentleman of the procession was gliding down in all her glory, her train trailing after her several yards along the stairs, when suddenly the gentleman next behind her, in the dreadfully clumsy manner of his misguided sex, trod upon her dress. Can you not fancy the look with which, across her shoulder, she withered that unhappy wretch? Horror! There was, all in the space of a second, a dreadful crack, a fearful sound of rending, and the entire skirt, in the sight of all the company behind its wearer, and of the flunkies in the hall below, fell to her feet. Shall I pursue the awful story, or will you fancy for yourself the picture? The elaborately arranged hair, the white neck ringed round with glittering jewelry, the fashionably trimmed dress, body, and then—no, really, it is quite too awful.—*London Letter.*

Impolite Things.

1. Loud and boisterous talking.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Talking when others are reading.
4. Cutting your finger nails in company.
5. Joking others in company.
6. Gazing rudely at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. Making yourself hero in your own story.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Spitting tobacco about the house.
11. Leaving church before worship is closed.
12. Whispering or laughing in church.
13. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself.
15. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
19. Not listening to what one is saying in company.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
18. Answering questions that have been put to others.
19. Commencing to talk before others have finished.
20. Laughing at the mistakes of others.

AGRICULTURAL.

Oleomargarine.

At a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club on April 2d, the President said that the truth can not be disguised, that oleomargarine has finally become a commercial product, and that it is the great competitor of first class dairy butter. This he affirmed was the solemn, sober, serious and positive declaration of a confirmed truth. Twenty-five thousand pounds are daily manufactured and sold in New York, and ten times the amount will be when the capacity of the establishment to produce that amount is extended. People will eat butter at twenty-five cents per pound when they can not distinguish it from butter at fifty cents per pound. Butter makers, in view of these facts, can not afford to make anything but the very best butter, and that the sooner they learn these important truths and benefit by them the better. Robert J. Dodge, from a committee appointed to visit oleomargarine factories and report upon the method of the manufacture of the butter, its quality as compared with butter made exclusively from milk, and its genesal attributes as a healthful and agreeable article of diet, as well as its commercial value as a production for foreign export, made an elaborate report, in which the affirmative of every proposition was strongly maintained. Dr. Henry A. Mott, jr., chemist, said he had scientifically examined the artificial article, and ascertained that no deleterious substances were introduced into or retained in it. He advised dairymen to produce nothing but first class butter, for the death knell of the inferior and rancid kind had been sounded.

Notes.

No farmer in the older States can afford to sell wood ashes for any price that the soap-boiler would pay. Where oats lodge, as they are apt to do upon heavily manured land, an application of ashes would save the crop.

Poultry roosts should never be allowed in horse or cow stables. Hen lice are very apt to attach themselves to the animals, to their serious detriment. Nothing is more surely calculated to destroy their appetite and prevent them from taking on flesh.

It would be quite as well if planters of rasberries would take the Florida communications, so largely sent to and printed by the agricultural press this spring, concerning wonderful new sorts of Raspberry, with due grains of allowance. There are really but few sorts worthy of general cultivation. The advice of our local and State Horticultural Societies may very safely be taken in reference to varieties, rather than the interested advice of interested sellers, in more respects than one.

Early Cultivation.

As soon as a planted crop that requires cultivation appears above the ground it should be cultivated, not only to destroy weeds, but to encourage the growth of the crop. Early cultivation greatly hastens the progress of vegetation, keeping the soil warm, moist, and mellow, and is, therefore, very advisable. But the great danger is from weeds. "Ill weeds grow apace," and soon smother the young crop. What could be destroyed by a light stroke of the harrow, plow, hoe, or cultivator, quickly takes firm hold of the soil, and is soon afterward eradicated with difficulty. In the meantime it has robbed the legitimate plant of sustenance, and has dwarfed and stunted it. The time for cleaning cultivated crops should not be put off. The early season has pushed forward weeds as well as crops, but if left alone the weeds will get ahead of the latter. What would to-day require but an hour's easy work, may next week need several days' hard labor. This is most noticeable of the garden, but is equally true of the field. One light stroke of the steel hand rake may clean a garden row from the newly-sprouted weeds which could only be hoed out with difficulty after two or three days' neglect. So a stroke from a properly-fitted harrow or cultivator may clean the corn or potato rows in the field, which will call in a few days' time for much hand labor. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich;" and it does this in no way more certainly or effectively than by promptness of action in our daily work. The present forward season and the moist weather render these remarks more pertinent and timely.

Household.

Keep fresh lard in tin vessels.

Keep yeast in wood or glass.

Keep preserves and jellies in glass.

Keep salt in a dry place.

Keep vinegar in wood or glass.

Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat and fish.

Lard for pastry should be used hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen jar, closely covered, in a dry, cool place.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

Another Minneapolis Will Burned.

ST. PAUL, May 24.—The neighborhood of the burned mills at Minneapolis has been the scene of another great fire. The Globe planing mill, owned by A. M. Woodward, was found to be on fire at one o'clock yesterday morning, and being full of combustible material, was soon totally destroyed. With the lumber in the mill, the loss reaches $22,000, insurance 5,000. A spark from a passing locomotive is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. The mill was the largest and finest in the State, and had a capacity of 100,000 feet daily.

A Kansas school marm has introduced a new feature in her school.—When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result the girls are becoming very poor spellers, while the boys are improving very much.

There are but two men in Bay City who are not candidates for City Marshal. One of them is dead and the other one is a wooden Indian.

Whenever a tramp goes into a New Jersey town he tries to flatter the inhabitants by asking the way to Washington's headquarters.

Made of awl work—Shoes.

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

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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.
Is no intoxicating beverage.
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.
Does not disarrange the system.
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.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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, Dirtiness, 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. 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.

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

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

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Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
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, 409 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

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,
May 8 Administrators.

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.,
Dec 6. Mt. Pleasant, Pa

LADIES Can color Stockings, Neckties, &c., INSTANTANEOUSLY, for less than 1 ct. Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, SILK, Woolens, 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 Current Worm, and all Insects that Feed on Vegetation. Warranted to kill. Free from Poison. Paris Green kills One, yet it is SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costs only 25c. to 50c. per acre. 1-lb box sent free by mail for 50c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer

is NOT AN 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 3133. Office, 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and quickly cured. Painless, no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CLINTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WALL PAPER!

Spring Stock immense! Paper from 6c up! All the new style of Dados, Borders and Fringes. Papers of every grade, style and quality, at lower prices than can be found in the city. Sample Screens newly papered with latest parlor papers. A fine display of New Goods for every room a house contains.

New York Paper Store.

Bet. 6th and 7th Aves. 175 Smithfield Street.
March 20 PITTSBURGH.

U can money make faster at work for us than a any thing else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
March 27

ECITON

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD TOBACCO.

The great celebrity of our TINCAP TOBACCO has caused many imitations to be placed on the market, we thereof Caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic lable, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons of tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 2,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers prices.
March 6

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

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

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.

HEAD QUARTERS

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

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, Mulay 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. Looking 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.

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, Jutlery, Stoves, Britannia Ware, Kerosene and Tinned Hollow Ware, Agate and Graniti 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.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE. WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE NUMBER 8

ROTATING HOOK.

Is the result of over twenty years' experience, and embodies all that experience 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.

A Desirable Residence For Sale.

I offer for sale my residence in Somerset Borough, containing 50 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 15. J. O. KIMMEL.

A Chance to Make Some Money, SURE.

"Cornelia History of Pennsylvania" Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SELLY & CO., Publishers, 916 Sansom Street Phil