AT THE CHURCH GATE

BY W. M. THACKERAY.

Although I enter not, yet round about the spot
Oftimes I hover;
And near the sacred gate, with longing eyes I wait,
Expectant of her.

The minster bell tolls out above the city's rout,
And noise and humming:
They've hushed the minster bell; the organ 'gins to swell:
She's coming, she's coming!

My lady comes at last, timid, and stepping fast,
And hastening hither,
With modest eyes downcast; she comes—she's here—she's past—
May heaven go with her!

Kneel, undisturbed, fair Saint; Pour out your praise or plaint
Meekly and duly;
I will not enter there to sully your pure prayer
With thoughts unruly.

But suffer me to pace round the forbidden place,
Lingering a minute,
Like outcast spirits who wait and see through heaven's gate
Angels within it.

BOGUS TELEGRAPH SCHOOLS.

How Pretentious Institutions Swindle Their Unfortunate Pupils.

Among the many traps for the unwary to be found in New York none is bolder or meaner than the bogus school for telegraph operators. The victims are always young people who have but little money and who are ambitious to improve their positions in life. They are usually working girls who have to work ten hours a day in dusty shops for a pittance, but who, in the hopes of gaining a livelihood in more cheerful surroundings, starve and pinch themselves until they obtain the money necessary to pay the tuition fee of a schoolmaster who professes to teach telegraphy, and then rob themselves of needed sleep and rest in order to attend the school. After months of anxious labor they receive printed sheets of paper that are called diplomas, but when application is made for the "positions when competent at salaries from $45 to $125 a month," they find that the snapper of the whip is in the words "when qualified," and that no amount of instruction in the school could make them qualified. In other words, they have been deliberately deceived by the advertisements and circulars of the school, and the money which they saved by going without food has been taken without any return.

At the office of Manager Humstone, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a young man was asked if a graduate of a telegraph school could obtain a job, provided there was a vacancy. "We do not discriminate against those who attend the schools," he said; "we treat all applicants alike. If graduates as you call them, go somewhere and learn the business after they have the college they stand as good a chance as anybody." "But they learn the business at the college?" "They do not. It is utterly impossible. They learn the alphabet and nothing more. Learning to operate a telegraph instrument is something more than learning the alphabet. You might as well expect a man to make a revised translation of the Scriptures after learning the Greek alphabet as to expect him to get a job in this office after going through one of these schools. At the same time we favor one school to a certain extent, the one in Cooper Union. Girls can learn the rudiments there, and occasionally we take those that are most intelligent and place them in the forward offices, or the little places on street corners and ferries, where a dozen or two messages are sent in a day. There they have plenty of time to work out a message, and some of them become valuable operators. It takes years of practice to make an operator, though." "These schools, in their advertisements, say that graduates can obtain employment where the pay runs from $45 to $125 a month. Are salaries as good as that?" "There is not an operator in the country that makes such wages. There are plenty of operators working at $30, and there are instances where a few first class cable men get as high as $60. The advertisements are frauds."

"Do the schools never graduate a pupil who eventually becomes an operator?" was asked of Editor Taltaval. "Now and then a student is particularly ambitious, and is naturally adapted to the business. If he has enough money he may learn the business. The manager, after graduating the youngster, offers the manager of some office a fee to give the pupil a chance to learn. Not long ago one of these schools had printed in the Western Union organ a standing offer of $10 to any manager who would allow the pupil to hang around his office and do such work as he could. Of course, the work was to be done without compensation, and the pupil had to put up the $10. Some managers took it up. They kept the pupil around for a week or two, and then kicked him out to make room for another pupil with the $10 bonus. The treatment of these ambitious young people is shameful. Even where the graduate is apt he finds, when he has paid his bonus and has gone to work in a regular office, that he has first to unlearn all that he learned in the school. His time and money spent in the school were worse than wasted; but if he has the pluck he can still learn the business. A great many boys and girls come in from the country to learn the business. Schools are sometimes established in small provincial cities for the benefit of rural greenhorns. I have exposed a number in the *Advocate*, but only operators read the paper, and so the exposure does no real good. The instructors say the *Advocate* opposes the school because the Telegrapher's Brotherhood wishes to limit the number of operators. The fact is the schools help to limit the number of operators by disgusting young men and women who would otherwise learn the business in some office where practical work was done. Careful inquiry at the time of the strike of the telegraphers showed that there were plenty of operators waiting for vacancies, while the number now unemployed and waiting for an opening is probably much greater then the number actually employed. Even if the schools gave valuable instruction, and work could be obtained at once, telegraphing would not be a desirable business to learn. The pay of the skilled operators is not as high as that of many mechanics of corresponding ability, while clerks or expert boookkeepers make better wages. The work seems to be easy to those who have never done it, but it is, in fact very hard, and wears out the operator rapidly, as many a man, gray before his time, is willing to testify. Another objection to the work is that there are but two telegraph companies, and those may be consolidated. While men can only make $15 a week working for them, they are liable to lose even that if they displease the one boss who rules them. A discharged operator may get work on a railroad, but the pay runs from $8.50 to $15 a week in the country, wages even the cloakmakers the east-side tenements refuse to accept."

Go to the Ant.

If you have ever had your head examined the phrenologist would tell you that it is a very nice thing to have a good big head. But somebody else might repeat to you the well-known couplet:

"Little head, little wit—
Great head, not a bit!"

But how is it with the ants, who have such small heads and great wits?

There is nothing on earth, except man, that can surpass the wonderful devices of those heads, no bigger than if they belonged to so many pins.

Watch how they build their tunnels and cover them in like so many railroad engineers! See how they stop every now and then to study out their plans; how they consider all obstacles and avoid them; how they use every leaf and stick and straw to make a wall or roof of their galleries. But who is the foreman, or "boss," as men sometimes say? A new plan is thought of, he goes to work upon it, the others soon adopt the improvements and help the skillful inventor. They are all as busy as possible, and yet they work always on one common plan.

The Queen lays her eggs, the workers at once take care of them, running with them from place to place, and always with some end in view; and when the baby ants come, if you could look inside any busy little ant-hill, with the rising of the sun, you might see these careful little nurses (for they have real nurses for their children just as we do), who live in the upper stories of that wonderful house, very early astir and on their way to call their young masters from down below.

And then you would see them tapping them with their antennæ, which look like horns, as much as to say, "Come, children, time to get up; don't you know the sun is up?" and thus waking them they carry them through the long galleries that lead to the top of the ant-hill, and lay them outside very carefully that the bright rays of the sun may warm them and help them to grow. And they are careful, too, not to leave them in the heat of the sun after the early morning. As soon as the air gets too warm they carry them into the rooms near the top where the rays have penetrated, and where the warmth can still reach them, and again further below if they think it best.

But the older ants can bear the sun, and like to feel its rays; and though they are very industrious, yet as they begin to work with the dawn they take a little rest as people do sometimes in the heat of the day and often lie heaped together in the sunshine.

Just as long as the baby ants cannot run alone they are dressed like young children in the East, or like the babies which the Indian squaw hangs on her back, or on a peg in her tent. They have natural swaddling clothes, for they are wrapped up so tightly in their larval covering that no legs can be seen, only a head and wings, traced through the transparent skin in which they are folded. Of course you know the baby ant begins life in an egg, which, in a couple of weeks, is hatched, and then the nurses take them in charge, to brush and comb and shampoo them, and soon they are ready to begin the next change.

If you could only look at these tiny insects, (the nurses) through a microscope, you would see on their legs some very fine, soft hairs, which they use as brushes, and a spur close by which, if needful, we may imagine can do the work of a comb. And the shampooing is done by working about, kneading and distending the thin skin which covers their limbs until it is ready to open and let them go free. Then then these baby ants wind a curtain of silk around their own little bodies and go to sleep, to wake up full-grown ants, without "guide, overseer and ruler," except the tender services of the nurse. Isn't it wonderful that these little ants can do so much for themselves? Some hoist aloft in their front arms, as it were, a stick, or piece of grass, two or three times their own length, moving it forward as if in the air. And when they build, each addition is put in what each considers the best place, but the general form of the dome grows into a curiously regular diminishing curve, as if every one bore the architect's elevation in his pocket.

Some of these wonderful workers make desperate attempts to move heavy beams of wood, but after superhuman exertions give it up when clearly beyond their strength. If a thing, however, is within the bounds of possibility, it is surprising with what obstinate pertinacity they will return to a pellet that has rolled away from them, even to the bottom of the hillock, again and again, and begin once more to haul it up, tugging, lifting it over stones and sticks, tumbling over with their burden on the other side of an obstacle which they have scaled, and lying for a few seconds quite exhausted, yet never leaving hold of their burden, and setting off undauntedly as soon as they recover breath. Occasionally two or more will lend a helping hand, but as a general rule they prefer to work alone. The hand of man is considered a miracle of art, but what of the ant's six prehensile feet, indifferent organs as they seem comparatively, to hold to pull or lift or even to cling with!

But what will you say, apart from their building ability and tender care over each other, the almost moral elevation which is their most extraordinary quality, whereby the good of the individual is given up to that of the community, if I should tell you of one with still more remarkable powers, and this is the agricultural ant of Texas? You will hardly believe the story, and yet it is vouched for by eminent naturalists and others who have made these their study. This ant is one of the brown species living in families, occupying mounds or cities, as they are called, set upon artificial hills three or four feet in diameter. Around these mounds the ants smooth away the surface for three or four feet further in all directions, and make a sort of farm of this cleared region. Here they are said to actually plant the seeds of a certain grass of which they are very fond, keeping the crop clear of all weeds and grasses meanwhile. Then they harvest the seeds, clearing the chaff away, and storing the rest for winter use. They tend these seeds as carefully in winter as they tend their eggs and grubs, drying it when damp and actually throwing it away when spoiled. Their harvest time is in November, and after harvest they clear away the stubble and leave the surface bare for the next year.

How incredible this seems! and yet we are not surprised at anything we hear about these wonderfully knowing little creatures.

No wonder that the ant has been held up as a model of wisdom and industry.—Solomon declares the ants to be "a people not strong, but exceeding wise, who prepare their meat in the summer." But the highest praise it has received is from Mr. Darwin, who says that "the size of the brain is closely connected with higher mental powers, and the cerebral ganglia of the ant is of extraordinary comparative dimensions. The fineness of the quality seems to make up for absence of quantity. "The brain of the ant," another naturalist has said, too, "is one of the most marvelous atoms of matter in the world, far more wonderful than the brain of man."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Home-Made Picture Frames.

The following directions for making neat picture frames from common brown paper are so full and clear that our readers will have no difficulty in carrying them out:

Take an ordinary drawing, or print, or photograph. Mount the picture with ordinary paste on a piece of smooth cardbord. Any color, plain or printed, will do, if it only has a fair surface and enough thickness to withstand the warping. Let this cardboard be the size of the print (that is, the actual black-and-white picture, regardless of the margin it possessed in its first state), with an outer margin of equal width all around. If the print itself is five by seven inches, allow a clear three inches each side, making the size of the mount eleven by thirteen inches. Paste the picture without cutting off the old margin, (as it may be useful for reference, and will be hidden) in the exact centre. Then take a piece of the gray mottled cardboard, now so much used and so easily obtained; cut from the centre a piece either five by seven or six be eight inches, at will. Some prefer the gray mount to touch the picture everywhere; others like a narrow white border, with the name of the artist, etc., visible. This is, we think, only to be decided by the character of the drawing, as some are mvch improved by allowing no other white than left in the drawing to destroy the value of the tones of the picture itself. Having cut the gray mount, take a piece of rough cardboard, the top of a paper box or other available material, and cut it eleven by thirteen; and at the distance of three-fourths of an inch from the top, and say three inches and a half from the sides, cut two short upright slits with a sharp penknife, and pass a piece of narrow tape through them; this will lie flat on the surface, and should be tied behind in a knot close to one of the slits, so that a firm and unobtrusive support is left to hang the picture when complete. Then, having procured a piece of glass eleven by thirteen inches, lay the cardboard flat on the table, above that place the mounted etching, then over that the cut-out, mount, and the glass over all. Next cut some thick brown paper into strips an inch or an inch and a half wide: thoroughly paste these, and bind the four thicknesses together, the brown paper showing about half an inch all around in front, and well over the back, being cut in mitre fashion at the angles. When dry it will be ready to hang, and, after first cleaning off any paste-marks from the glass, will be found a very pleasing little picture, unpretentious in appearance, the framing being not unlike a plain oak frame at a distance, and an ornament—or at least no disfigurement—in itself, apart from the actual etching, in any room it may find itself. The cost of the glass is at most 12 cents, and the cardboard perhaps 5 or 6 cents; so that for 17 or 18 cents a picture may be neatly framed. But this does not exhaust the possibilities of brown paper. If the old gilded molding, fly-specked and tarnishing, is well re-clothed with brown paper, soaked with paste, and well stuck on, so that it shows every feature of the molding, it gives a very presentable appearance. The paper should be pasted a few minutes before use, and thoroughly molded to the wood. Each hollow and fillet will be seen sharply defined; and the whole will dry hard, and, while unlike paper, look somewhat like oak, and present a certain fresh character of its own, not attainable in any other way. In this case the brown paper is a pleasant variety itself to the gray mottled card for the cut-out mount, and an ideal setting to many wood engravings, as it gives such value to the blacks and whites of the print, in the same way that a photograph gains by a dark, dull mount.

The Profits of Inventors.

Occasionally we hear of some lucky inventor making a fortune from an invention secured to him by a patent. We are not likely to hear much of those who lose whatever they invest in that direction. Sometimes we hear of a merchant whose profits have been abnormally large, and once in a while a manufacturer gets rich; but no one thinks of taking exceptions These are all—inventor, merchant and manufacturer—exceptional cases; and the inventor alone is judged by the exception rather than the rule. Probably not one in ten of the patents issued are ever heard from afterward, and of those that do find some kind of a footing, in about nine cases out of ten it would have been better for the inventor and those interested if they had been abandoned. If those who are anxious to show up what they call the monopoly of invention will take the trouble to divide all they can charge in the way of profits to patents by the total number of patentees they will not find the quotient alarmingly large. In the *Official Gazette* of July 21 the number of the last patent recorded is 322,844. It all the profits arising from patents were accounted for, and from this the cost, actual and incidental, deducted, the sum left to divide would in all probability be a minus quantity. A good deal of the progress of the country is due to invention, notwithstanding which inventors, as a class, are poorly paid, if paid at all, which is doubtful.

Among other forms of animal life which disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it appeared to have become entirely extinct.

A Girl Farmer's Trouble.

"The worst nuisance that I have to deal with," said a Dakota girl farmer to a New York *Sun* correspondent, "are the men, young and old, who come out to see me. They are about the toughest lot I ever saw. I had to drive some of them off the place as they seemed determined to stay. I suppose it is so everywhere, but it seems strange that a woman can't go ahead and accomplish something for herself without being worried to death by all the old bummers, cranks, widowers and dudes within a thousand miles. One young fellow came to see me last spring, and after following me around a sixty acre lot twice, just because I treated him decently, actually had the nerve to ask me if my thoughts ever turned to matrimony. I told him they never had, though I didn't know what might happen if I came across just the right person. That seemed to help him on a little, and he asked me what sort of a person it would have to be. I told him I didn't know, and called his attention to the fact that my off horse was a little off his feed.

"'How would I do?' said the fellow, and I says:

"'If I had a ten acre lot of fellows like you I wouldn't take the trouble to scrape you up with a horse rake.'

"One elderly man from Pennsylvania came here last fall, and, stopping in town, he would drive out here every day. He began at first by pretending he had a deep religious interest in me. Then he wanted to know how I stood financially, how I got my farm, and how much I made from it. It took him several days to get what he wanted to know, and then he intimated a wish on his part to take tea with me, and spend an hour or two in the evening at my house, as there was something that he wanted to say to me. I tried to get rid of him, but he was old enough to be my father, and so decent about things generally that I finally consented. After tea he took a couple of chairs out on the east end side of the house, and when we had both seated ourselves he said:

"'I have been thinking for a long time about marrying again. I've got———'

"'Now you stop right where you are,' said I, "or I'll set the dog on you. If that's the nature of your remarks, we'll adjourn this meeting right here. I've got work to do, and I don't want any fooling around.'

"You never saw a man get up and git like he did. He never said a word, and I haven't seen him since. I rather like some of these young chaps from the city, though—the kind that are not making love, but who are always wanting to help you. They think they are so strong, and when anything is to be done they are so quick to take hold; but gracious goodness, I could break a good many of them in two if I wanted to. They're good boys, though, and I'll never say anything against them."

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptons of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, ect. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by C. N. BOYD, Druggist, Somerset, Pa. dec.3-1y.

A nursery must be a great place for dancing.
Why so?
Because it is.
I don't see how.
Why, ain't a nursery a regular bawl-room?

Power of the United States.

Hon. James N. Kerns, United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, writes that during the severe winter weather his family used Red Star Cough cure and were much benefitted by it. He states that he knows nothing better in relieving colds or sore throats.

A philosopher has observed that very often it is green youths who paint the town red.

Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For Sale by C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, Somerset, Pa.

Home is the seminary of all other institutions.

Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica and Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. For Sale by C. N. Boyd, Somerset, Pa.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For Sale by C. N. Boyd.

Want of good sense is the worst of poverty.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by C. N Boyd.

An ordinary polar bear is worth from $900 to $1,000.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

PROMPT, SAFE, SURE

Cures the Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

Buy Curve a Bottle at Druggists and Dealers.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in Cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y. may28tf.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DETZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 36 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

PUZZLE. N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR. FOR COLDS CONSUMPTION AND COUGHS. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

CONSUMPTION has been cured times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure *Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever,* and all diseases of the *Throat, Chest and Lungs,* when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE BY C. N. Boyd, Somerset.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas,* was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye,* but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

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MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.,* had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.,* of intolerable Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., *Occoquan, Va.,* of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.,* of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.,* of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

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ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

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ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHES, FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS PER BOX.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., PROP'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pa., to be held in Somerset, in said County, on Friday, October 2, 1885, to have the limits of Confluence Borough so changed or extended as to include his farm adjacent, two hundred acres, and the buildings thereon.

sep2-4t. HIRAM FRANTZ.

"Rough On Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggist.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Pain" Perousal Plaster:

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousnes, Debility. $1.

Whooping Cough,

and the many Throat Affections of children, promptly, pleasantly, and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Balsam, 25c.

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If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

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Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Hacking, Irritating Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

The Hope of he Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Wide Awake.

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Balsam, 25c.

"Rough On Pain" Perousal Plaster;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Buttermore et al. Indicted.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3.—The grand jury has found a true bill against ex-representative Buttermore and others, of Fayette, for embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the State out of $12,500 in the Connellsville Hospital matter. About twenty-five witnesses are here from Connellsville and vicinity, and among those who testified before the grand jury were State Treasurer Livsey and Auditor General Niles. It is said that the case will be postponed until November, owing to the press of business before the court.

Out Door Sports.

With the opening of the season of outdoor sports comes the time of trouble for the poor victims of Hay Fever and Rose Cold. For them flowers have no odor, and the summer little or no beauty. To snuff, sneeze and wipe their weeping eyes for three or four successive months.—this is their pitiable portion. There is no help in sea-voyages, there is no help in high mountain air. But there is a positive cure in Ely's Cream Balm. Try it. If you continue to suffer it is because you neglect a remedy as sure as it is cheap and pleasant.

How young old people look who have never been seriously sick, and who never worry and fret. How old young people look who fret and stew and suffer pain—all at once. But we can't altogether help our disposition, and we will sometimes get out of sorts in spite of all our caution. Then we need the best, the simplest and the safest medicine known, which is Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Purifies the blood and renews vitality in old and young.

Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Tonic because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back or kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.

"I never patronize patent medicines. Don't you? Why not? You patronize "patent" articles of a hundred varieties—why not patent medicines. "Because they are often worthless." True, but not always. Frequently they are the very best in the world, representing the widest experience. At least we know that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is one of these, and for all troubles of the blood, liver and urinary organs it stands on its merits, and not on advertising.

"The ladies especially go into ecstacies over Parker's Hair Balsam," writes Mr. J. H. Decker, druggist, of Findlay, Ohio. "They say it is the most elegant dressing they ever used." Stops falling hair, restores color, promotes growth.

Attacked by Hoodlums.

JACKSON, Sept. 3.—Arnold Moorey a colored school teacher, attended a church festival near here Thursday night. On his way home with two young ladies he was set upon by a party of hoodlums. Moorey retreated, and one of the attacking party drew a knife. Moorey then fired his revolver into the crowd, killing Isaac Maxey, wounding Bill Anderson in the leg and hand, and Albert Starkey in the thigh. The Coronor has returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Just as Good.

Many unscrupulous dealers may tell you they have remedies for Coughs and Colds, equal in merit and in every respect just as good as the old reliable Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, and unless you insist upon this remedy and will take no other, you are liable to be greatly deceived. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by C. N. Boyd.

A negro was holding a cow which a squinting man was going to knock on the head. The darkey, observing the man's eyes, in some alarm inquired, "You gwine to hit whar you look?" "Yes." "Den," said Cuffee, hol' dis cow yo'self."

Try Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

A French scientific journal reports that in Paraguay a tribe of Indians with tails has been discovered. A Guaycuyus child of 8 years was captured with a tail a foot in length.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood enriching qualities.

G. W. BENFORD. C. H. BENFORD

DRUGS.

G. W. BENFORD & SON'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 1, BAER'S BLOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dyes, Toilet Articles and Sundries kept in a first-class Drug Store.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, and all leading appurtenances used both by Physicians and Families. TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, the best in the market from Domestic to Imported. PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH CARE. FAMILY RECEIPTS FILLED CORRECTLY. All advertised medicines kept on hand. If not parties can depend on its arrival in a short time, as we pay great attention to all such demands. Our own make of HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER is beyond doubt the best in the market, 25 cts. per pound. We go to no expense of packing, labeling, advertising, &c., but keep in bulk. Any ingredient wanted specially can be added. Call and see for yourself, and be convinced we offer Bargains. G. W. BENFORD & SON intend doing a square business, and want all to see for themselves. No trouble to show our stock.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use Only.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

FISHER'S BOOK STORE,

SOMERSET, PENN'A.

This well established, old and reliable Book, News and Stationery Store was moved on February 2d, 1885, from its old, cramped and insufficient quarters to the large, elegant and convenient new Store-Room directly opposite Cook & Beeritz'. In these commodious quarters, specially fitted up for its occupancy, the stock of Books, News and Stationery has been very greatly enlarged. Special attention will be paid to the *Wholesale Trade.* School Books, School Supplies, Paper, Envelopes, Inks, Pens, Almanacs, Pencils, Blank Books, &c., will be bought in large quantities direct from manufacturers, which will enable this establishment to job to town and country merchants at such figures as will make it advantageous to buy here. To retail buyers, an almost innumerable line of goods will be offered. Always for sale an extensive and varied assortment of Poetical Works, Histories, Books of Travel, Novels, Lutheran and Disciples Hymn Books, Dictionaries, Children's Toy Books, Magazines, Reviews, Daily Papers, Story Papers, and a general line of reading matter.

Day School and Sunday School Reward Cards,

LAWYERS AND JUSTICES BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, TABLETS, AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

CHAS. H. FISHER.

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ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

Manufacturer and Dealer, Wholesaler and Retailer of

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS,

HARD AND SOFT WOODS,

OAK, ASH, CHERRY, CHESTNUT, POPLAR, WALNUT, YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SIDINGS, FLOORING, SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS

A General Line of all grades of Lumber and Building Material, and Roofing Slate kept in Stock. Also, can furnish anything in the line of our business to order with reasonable promptness, such as Brackets, Odd-sized work, &c.

ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

Offices and Yard Opposite . & C. R. R. station, Somerset, Pa

THE BERLIN MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

MEMORIAL WORK

IN THE COUNTY, AND THE ONLY PLACE WHERE

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS WORK

Can be purchased at a reasonable price. We claim to do *BETTER WORK,* set it up better, proportion it better, and SELL IT CHEAPER according to quality, than any other dealer in Western Pennsylvania. If you want to be convinced that this is true, go to any Cemetery in the County, and compare the work done by the Berlin Works with that done elsewhere.

R. H. Koontz is the best man to deal with:

FIRST, Because he is *Fully Established in The Trade,* and is therefore doing a perfectly Reliable Business.

SECOND, Because his *Very Extended Experience,* and Artistic Skill, enables him to proportion his work better than others.

THIRD, Because he claims to be, *and can prove it by his Work and Numerous Patrons,* the Finest Carver, the Neatest Letterer, and the Best General Workman doing business in this section of country. feb18.

THE OLD RELIABLE

SCHUTTLER WAGON.

ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO IN 1842.

I have just received two car loads of the Self-oiling Steel-skein Schuttler Wagons, the most complete Western Wagon in the market for Road or Farm Purposes. On the latter there is a Rear Brake, to be used when hauling hay or grain, a something that farmers know the necessity of when hauling on hilly farms. Every part of the Wood-work of this wagon has laid in Stock three years before being worked up, insuring the work to be r oughly seasoned before being ironed. Being the patentees of the

DOUBLE COLLAR AND OIL CUPS,

It is the only Wagon made that has this improvement. It avoids the necessity of taking off the wheels to grease, as in the old style; by simply turning a cap the wagon can be oiled in less than five minutes. This Wagon wants to be seen to be fully appreciated, and parties wishing to buy will do well to see it before purchasing elsewhere.

EVERY WAGON FULLY INSURED.

In offering this make of Wagon to the public, will say I used the same make of Wagon for five years when freighting across the Rocky Mountains, over roads that were almost impassable, and they always stood the test. I feel warranted in saying I believe them the Best Wagon on wheels.

Call on Oliver Knepper or Henry Heffley, who will show you the Wagons.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

P. HEFFLEY.

SOMERSET, MARCH 28, 1885.

State Normal School,

INDIANA, Pa.

Will open for the new year

Monday, September 7, '85.

This is a thorough Professional School for teachers, presenting, also:

College Preparatory Department,
Music Department,
Commercial Department.

To be sure of a room it should be ordered early.

For information or catalogue, address,

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FASHIONABLE CUTTER & TAILOR,

Having had many years experience in all branches of the Tailoring business. I guarantee Satisfaction to all who may call upon me and favor me with their patronage.

Yours, &c.,

WM. M. HOCHSTETLER,

Somerset, Pa.

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WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Our Stock Of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Is the Largest in the County. Having enlarged my Store-room, it is now suited to a rapidly increasing trade. I have increased my