A Big Blow Out.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The shores around Hell Gate were black with people yesterday morning. They came on the elevated roads, in horse cars and in carriages and poured their steady stream to where the blue-coated policemen and the hues of soldiers with gleaming bayonets arrested their progress. On the water, steamers and tugs and hundreds of rowboats, all filled with people, lay awaiting the great explosion. Thousands of eyes were fixed on Flood Rock, which was soon to crumble to atoms. The sheds and houses which for nine years have covered the rock, had been removed. A solitary derrick remained there, and from it floated a United States flag. Workmen were moving rapidly about on the barren rock, and the navy launches steamed hither and thither warning vessels that sought to come through the Gate that the explosion was about to take place, and that they had better keep out of the way. The knowledge that tons of high explosives were under the innocent-looking rock, around which the flood tide lay with unaccustomed tranquility was a powerful argument in inducing the skippers of the various craft which sought to pass that they ought to obey the mandates of the straight and glittering young officers who waved their hands to them from the launches.

The interest among the spectators was intense. Enough dynamite and rackarock was to be exploded to level every building on Manhattan Island. The forces of science were to be employed on a gigantic scale. What would be the exact result no one knew, though such veteran dynamiters as Gen. Newton, Gen. Abbott, Lieutenant Derby and Lieutenant Zaliuski were pretty confident that the giant forces which had been conjured up could be properly controlled. General Newton felt no more anxiety in controlling the explosion than he would have felt in holding the reins over a dray horse. The dynamite was his slave, and while realizing the great forces he was employing, he felt that it would obey him. All through the upper part of the city windows had been opened and pier glasses put to bed in preparation for the concussion, which was expected to break glass and tumble down crockery by those who realized more the force employed than the method of its application. In Astoria and on Ward's and Randall's Islands the same precautions were observed. The atmosphere was hazy but the sky was cloudless and the scene was flooded with the bright October sunshine.

The hour of 11, the time set for the explosion, approached, and a state of intense suspense took possession of every one. The flag was hauled down from the derrick and a tug took the last man from the rock and conveyed him to the shore. There was a hush of breathless expectation. Minutes glided away, and still flood rock reared its head in the glassy space of deserted water. The suspence became painful, and one felt like crying out or moving about rapidly.

General Newton's daughter Mary, who nine years ago with the touch of her baby finger destroyed Hallet's reef, pressed the key which fired the mine at 11:13 a. m., and like a flash the barren rock disappeared, and in its place a serrated wall of water 1,200 feet long and 150 feet high at its greatest altitude stood flashing in the sun. It looked like a miniature range of snow-covered mountains and seemed to stand stationary and firm. Then, like Niagara pouring over its precipices, it fell back. Immediately the space between Mill Rock and Hallet's Point was a seething mass of waves, some white as snow, some smoke-colored, and some black. They mingled and met and dashed against each other in wild confusion, showing all sorts of turgid tints and colors. Some after a minute could be seen dashing their foam high along the Long island shore and over the rugged surface of Mill Rock. To the west of the scene of the explosion the waves were not high, and a fleet of rowboats started for the place where Flood Rock had been. The large boats approached the place, but still kept at a safe distance. The air was permeated with an odor of carbonic acid gas, which was blown over the north part of the city by the wind.

Flood Rock had been shattered into fragments, but a few broken rocks and part of the derrick which had held the flag earlier in the morning, could be seen above the surface of the disturbed water. One of the greatest engineering feats ever known had been accomplished, the result of nine years of hard labor and a great expenditure of money had been reached and the show was over. Then came the rush home of the spectators, who will tell their grandchildren of the day they saw this great blow struck at Hell Gate. Those who have seen torpedo salutes fired have seen more stately columns of water thrown into the air, and the sunset gun often makes more noise than did the explosion of Flood Rock. But high explosives never before accomplished so great a work and the whole thing will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Hell Gate is a narrow, rocky part of the East River, about one mile east of Central Park and seven miles from the Battery, or lower end of the city of New York. The success of the explosion removes a most troublesome and dangerous obstacle from the path of navigation at the entrance of Long Island Sound into the East River. Nine acres of solid rock have been lifted from their position at the bed of the river, and Hell Gate will thus be made a safe channel for vessels of the largest draught.

Modern Architecture.

Mr. W. W. Armitage, architectural draughtsman, No. 402 Montgonery street, San Francisco, California, writes that having a severe cough, which he found it difficult to remove he tried Red Star Cough Cure, and after a few doses was completely cured. Encouraged by this remarkable result, he gave it to the young members of his family who were sick from a like cause, and it produced similar effects upon them. He recommends its use in every household.

Falling Headlong from a Window.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 6.—Sam Jenkins, an old man suffering from the effects of an army wound, was left by his attendant this morning for a few moments, with instructions to remain quiet for a little while. The attendant was hardly out of sight when Jenkins tottered to his window on the third floor for fresh air and pitched out head first. People at the Court House, across the way picked up his crushed and bleeding body. He was 60 years old.

Sowing Wheat.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Society, there was an interesting discussion of the following important question: "At what depth should wheat be sown, and what quantity should be sown per acre to give the best results?"

Jacob G. Zerr, Esq., of Union township ex-president of the society opened the discussion. He said that opinions differ; some favor deep and others shallow sowing. He had experience in regard to each. He thought that first of all ground should be placed in the best possible condition, the same as farmers work their gardens, before any planting is done. If ground is well pulverized it matters not as to the light covering. Take potatoes, he said, and put them in well prepared ground, and if only slightly covered they will grow. He illustrates the question of shallow planting, and the growth of embryo shoots. If planted too deep the ground will bake, get hard, and the weak shoot can scarcely break through. One inch of soil on corn is enough, and the same may be said in regard to wheat.

Judge Stitzel agreed with Mr. Zerr that one of the first duties in putting out the winter crops would be to put the ground in order. The majority of the farmers in this county are disposed to plow the ground but once, which he thought a great misteke. He had been told that if plowed twice the ground would get too fine, but that is because they use the harrow too much. If we plow twice, and harrow as often as farmers here usually do, we get the ground too fine, and wheat will get too deep but by plowing twice and using the roller you will not get the wheat down more than two inches, which is ample. But the principle thing is the quantity of seed to be sown. A mistake is frequently made by sowing too much seed. One bushel to the acre in carefully prepared soil will produce as much as if two bushels were sown. The speaker thought that a bushel and a half is quite enough.

R. W. Scherer of Oley township related his experience He believed in twice plowing for thorough preparation of the soil, as the ground can be put in better condition than by frequent harrowing. In loose soil he believed in shallow planting, but in heavy soil like that of our limestone valleys he thought it ought to be put a little deeper. He explained the nature of the growth of the wheat plant, and spoke of its double set of roots, one deep down and the other near the surface. For general purposes he preferred shallow seeding. The quantity of seed per acre depends upon the character of the soil. In strong soil, a bushel and a half of wheat is enough, and in light soil two bushels is not too much.

Jacob G. Zerr spoke of the use of a drill on his farm, which had been set to drill a bushel and three pecks to the acre. By a mistake only a bushel and a peck had been put on one portion. The wheat came up in both portions, and the wheat was best where the smaller quantity had been sown. He then gave a result of his visit to the State College, where experimental plots of wheat are cultivated, and where shallow seeding has produced the best results.

The secretary then read a letter from H. J. Schantz, Esq., of Trexlertown, Pa., in reference to wheat culture. Mr. Schantz had been invited to attend the meeting, but was prevented by illness in his family. He writes: "Your subject for discussion is one that every farmer ought to feel an interest in. For my part, I have paid great attention to the subject, and have been experimenting for some years. As regards depth, I have found that which was planted from one and a half to two inches has stood the winter the best, especially in an open winter. As regards quantity, that I find depends a good deal on the soil and the time of planting. Soil well cultivated with five tons of stable manure and 200 pounds phosphate applied close to the wheat and sown or planted about the 25th day of September, with one bushel and a peck to the acre, has given me the best results and the best quality of wheat. Last year I had my wheat sown on the 12th of October, with five pecks of Martin's Amber, but the result was not so good, yielding only twenty-five bushels to the acre. My nephew Thomas S. Cooper, however, to whom I sold eight bushels of Martin's Amber wheat, with which he planted six acres, having applied ten tons of stable manure, and planted the 23d of September. The yield was 42 bushels to the acre, and to give you an idea I have mailed you a few heads of his wheat as a fair sample of its growth and quality. It was very prolific in straw and grain, and was cut on the 9th of July, whereas my own sown on the 12th of October under sod and without the application of fertilizers, but well cultivated, was eight to ten days later, so that I am satisfied it depends a great deal how the soil is prepared, and the time when sown, for the best yield."

The sample of wheat heads sent by Mr. Schantz were passed around and examined. The verdict was general that the heads were unusually fine.

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, symptoms 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.

Four Men Buried in the Ruins

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The immense wholesale stationery and printing establishment of H. S. Crocker & Co., on Bush street, was burned to the ground. Four men are buried in the ruins. The estimated loss of the building and stock is $500,000.

Election in the Land of Steady Habits

HARTFORD, Oct. 9.—Nearly full and official returns from the town meetings in this State on Monday last show that of 162 of 167 towns, 79 are Republican, 56 Democratic, 27 equally divided. Last year the standing was almost exactly the same.

Worth Quoting.

Professor W. J. Beal's experiments regarding the vitality of seeds are useful, but cannot be expected to show the remarkable vitality exhibited by wild mustard and other like seeds, which remain thirty or forty years in the soil unimpaired, as Professor Beal's experiments cover only a few years' time. Seeds possess an oily substance, which enables them to retain their vitality for a long time. The farmer who allows weeds to seed upon his farm bestows an inheritance of toil and vexation upon his followers.

The *Independent* tells of an Orange County farmer, who stops the leak of milk from his cow by plugging the teats with little wooden plugs. this is a remarkable experiment, and one to be recommended only with caution.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture says: "I cannot only acknowledge that the application of artificial manure, in the shape of kainit, for districts of light, sandy soil, is of highest importance. One sandy field, sown te rye, produced forty or fifty bushels per acre, by the application of kainit, while another field near by, and precisely the same, was covered with a miserable poverty stricken crop, not more than six or ten bushels to the acre."

It is said that the "spores" found in the smut on corn are so small that 7,500,000 can be placed side by side in the space of one square inch.

Dr. Brown stated before the Mississippi Horticultural Society that, automatically considered, the leaf is an expended portion of the bark, the form and working of which is made up of the branching vessels of the food stalk. The external leaf is covered with a layer of empty, united cells. The small opening in the leaves are connected by valves. The number of these is astonishing; single square inch of the leaf of our common rhubarb contains 5000 and the hydrangea 160,000. Our leaves also possess glands, which serve as vessels, containing peculiar secretions, such as aromatic oil, honey and poison.

In speaking of the mysterious burning of barns, the New York *Tribune* says "that hay will sometimes take fire spontaneously, even in cases where it appeared to be well cured. There is more danger when new hay, not well cured, is piled on old and very dry day, as new hay heats by partial fermentation as manure heats in a pile, and the old dry hay in close contact will be easily ignited.

The *American Agriculturist* says: "Have the roots of pits or celiars before the ground freezes; do not cover pits too much before cold weather; have earth ready to cover them with as thick a coating as they need when it comes on cold. It is well to protect the earth alongside the pits with tops, or potato vines, swamp hay or cornstalks, to keep it from freezing solid. The freezing line begins to move Southward along our Northern line in October and ofter moves rapidly. Many a farmer will be caught with his root pins half protected and the ground frozen solid six inches deep before he thinks it is possible."

Farm and Home recomnds the use of muck as a source of revenue. An experience of twenty years has confirmed their wisdom and trust in this fertilizer. It is recommended to be exposed to the frosts and weather for at least one year, but it is not necessary where the muck is in a field that has been cultivated unless dug to a great depth. One hundred and ten bushels of potatoes were grown on a sandy loam by furrowing deeply and covering each hill with a shovelful of muck. Nothing more was done to the piece until time to cultivate, when a little dirt was brushed over the muck, and the tubes came out smooth and of a high quality. The greatest value was found to be when composted with wood ashes. Muck is not especially good for grain. A compound of two-thirds muck and one-third stable manure is excellent for potatoes on lightish land. The dressing is elegant for grass land in the Fall.

Professor Manley Miles gives his experience in drainage, considering that the physical condition of the soil, which is improved by drainage has not received proper attention. It is admitted that a large portion of the tile drains have failed to do all that is expected of them. The failures are the result of neglect of well established principles in connection with defective excavation. The slope should be uniform, especially where there is but little fall. Work should be begun at the lower end of the ditch, and with reasonable care no difficulty should occur.

The same paper gives an interest-account of the "silo system" being abandoned. There was too much expense for the benefits derived. The object was to make money out of cattle, and not simply manure and labor. Good judgment told him to stop and he did so—he made a mistake in building the silo and acknowledges it.

The "Husbandman" speaks of the indication that the Hussion flay will take our wheat fields again another season. They multiply rapidly and are able to effect complete destruction of wheat if permitted to occupy the field. A suitably late sowing was reccommended, also, burning, and yet, when a field is seeded to clover, fire cannot be introduced with impunity. Early frosts put an end to the work of the flies for that season. While there is an object to late seeding it is a question of wheat or no wheat. I will suggest, in this connection, that all sow commercial fertilizer with wheat late sown; it pushes forward the growth rapidly and hastens the season of ripening; also, by preparing the soil in the best possible manner previous to seeding we can induce rapid growth that will in a measure make up for late sowing.

Entombed Miners.

SHAMOKIN, Penn'a., Oct 8.—Scott Stricker and James Phoenix, who were employed to rob pillars in Big Mountain colliery, were closed in today by a heavy rush of coal. Rapping can be heard, which indicates that they are still alive. Many men are at work, driving a heading from breast 25 to breast 24, in which they are confined. They are certainly without light, but it is to be presumed they are receiving a sufficiency of air through the loose coal. It is supposed they will be reached about Saturday.

Six Hundred Children die of Smallpox

MONTREAL, October 9.—Of the 697 deaths from smallpox during September 600 were those of children under 10 years of age. During the epidemic here two persons have had the smallpox twice.

A revolver club is about to be established in London.

He Fixed the Button.

He drifted into a sample saloon the other day, wiped his forehead, felt around in his pocket, and said, with a smile:

"Well, as it seems I have just one ten-cent piece left to-day, I'll take a drink."

When the four fingers of Antioch nerve tangler had been secreted in his remotest recesses, the customer fumbled among his keys, and laid something on the counter. As he did so, he said:

"Great Scott! Just look at that, now!"

"I see it," said the barkeeper, scornfully regarding the alleged dime. "It's a suspender button; what of it?"

"Why, I didn't look at it, you know. I just felt in my pocket and I'm blamed if I didn't think it was a dime. Ahem! I suppose you'll have to put it on the ice until tomorrow. Then I'll drop in and fix it."

"Oh, of course you will. Take this and fix it now." And the cocktail dispenser handed over a needle and thread.

"What's that for?"

"Why, for you to sew that button on with, right now. You may make the same mistake somewhere else; sew her on strong."

The Helpful Man.

"There is a man," said his neighbor, speaking of the village carpenter, "who has done more good, I really believe in this community than any other person who ever lived in it. He isn't worth two thousand dollars, and it's but little that he can put down on subscription paper for any object. But a new family never moves into the village that he does not find them out to give them a neighborly welcome and offer any little service he can render. He is usually on the lookout to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor and look after his affairs for him, and I've sometimes thought he and his wife kept house plants in winter just for the sake of being able to send little bouquets to invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word for every child he meets, and you'll always find them climbing into his one-horse wagon when he has no other load. He really seems to have a genius for helping folks in all sorts of common ways, and it does me good every day just to meet him on the street."

Pears Growing on a Vine

At the old Hoffman homestead out Crooked Run there is a curiosity that many gardeners have been puzzled over for months, and to-day they are as far off as they were when first they saw it. The property is occupied by Robert Gordon, and the peculiarity of the puzzle was first noticed by him when he moved to the property. It is a pear tree, but a most peculiar one. When first noticed it was though to be a grape vine, but it was not. The tree looks from its limbs or vines to be several years old, and runs from the trunk close to the ground to the top of the house. The limbs are numerous and the size of a man's wrist, and cling to the wall as a grape-vine does. The leaves are those of a pear tree, and the most prominent proof that it is such a tree is that the fruit it bears are larger than the Grand Duchess pear.—*McKeesport (Pa.) Times.*

No Havin Done.

Colonel Nat Hammond was on the train not long ago, when a lank, inquiring looking stranger moved across the aisle and took a seat by him. He gazed attentively for a full minute at him and then said:

"Howdy do?"

"I am well, sir," replied Colonel Hammond.

A pause for about two mintes; then: "What might your name be?"

"My name is Hammond, sir."

A still longer pause, and then: "I hope there ain't no harm done?"

"There is not sir!"

An embarrassing silence, during which the stranger contemplated Colonel Hammond closely; then, "You see. I've got an uncle lives up in Tennessee, that I ain't never seen, and I thought I might come up on him some time by jist asking folks their names!"

He Paid.

"I notice by the papers," he said, as he waited for the froth on his beer to settle, "that a man in a Chicago saloon fell dead just as he finished drinking a glass beer."

"I see dot same thing in the paper, too," replied the saloonist.

"Curious wasn't it?"

"Vell, I don't think so. You see, he drank oop dot beer und said: 'Charge it to me!' und der bartender he prings oudt his club and taps him on der head. It was almost eafery day somebody drops deadt here!"

He laid a hickory club on the bar and looked the other man full in the eye, and the beer was hardly down before it was paid for.

In regard to the merits of the small Yorkshire hogs, Mr. Mangles, a celebrated English swine breeder, says: "The small Yorkshire is always ready to fatten, and turn to account, either in the way of roasters, small porkers or bacon, all that may be given him. Three or four of them may be fed well and kept in good condition on food that would barely support some hogs of the larger breeds."

A cyclone is like a waiter. It carries everything before it.

Foot notes—the patter of the mule's hind legs on the hired man's ribs.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

PROMPT, SAFE, SURE

Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

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Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times: "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe Iron. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any intelligent chemical dealer will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This accounts for the fact that iron is now acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a well ascertained fact that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines it acts slowly. When taken by one the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active, in women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant nourishment is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

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Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Eruptions and Skin Diseases.

Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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DYSPEPSIA.

Sedentary habits, mental worry, nervous excitement, excess or imprudence in eating or drinking, and various other causes, induce Constipation followed by general derangement of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, in which the disorder of each organ increases the infirmity of the others.

The immediate results are Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Foul Breath, Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, failure of physical and mental vigor, distressing sense of weight and fullness in the stomach, and increased Costiveness, all of which are known under one head as **Dyspepsia.**

In every instance where this disease does not originate from scrofulous taint in the blood, AYER'S PILLS may be confidently relied upon to effect a cure. Those cases not amenable to the curative influence of AYER'S PILLS alone will certainly yield if the PILLS are aided by the powerful blood-purifying properties of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Dyspeptics should know that the longer treatment of their malady is postponed, the more difficult of cure it becomes.

Ayer's Pills

Never fail to relieve the bowels and promote their healthful and regular action, and thus cure **Dyspepsia.** Temporary palliatives all do permanent harm. The fitful activity into which the enfeebled stomach is spurred by "bitters," and alcoholic stimulants, is inevitably followed by reaction that leaves the organ weaker than before.

"**Costiveness,** induced by my sedentary habits of life, became chronic. AYER'S PILLS afforded me speedy relief. Their occasional use has since kept me all right." HERMANN BRINGHOFF, *Newark, N. J.*

"I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for **Indigestion, Constipation,** and **Headache,** from which I had long been a sufferer. I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. They have benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried." M. V. WATSON, *152 State St., Chicago, Ill.*

"They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and vastly improved my general health." REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, *Atlanta, Ga.*

"The most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain." W. L. PAGE, *Richmond, Va.*

"A sufferer from **Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,** and **Neuralgia** for the last twenty years, AYER'S PILLS have benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken." P. H. ROGERS, *Needmore, Brown Co., Ind.*

"For **Dyspepsia** they are invaluable." J. T. HAYES, *Mexia, Texas.*

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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.

Heat Palms.

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

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

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

This 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.

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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.

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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.

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

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

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

An Electric Plant.

If a German account is to be believed the plant world has its living electrical generators as well as the animated kingdom. It is stated that on breaking a stem of the *Phytolacca ellctrica* the hand receives a shock like that given by an induction coil, and that the magnetic needle is affected to a distance of twenty feet. This energy of the plant is greatest at 2 p. m., and almost disappears at nightfall.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust in it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years, and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Aneson, St. Louis, Mo.

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

For Sale by C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, Somerset, Pa.

A century of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied with the finger. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases.

Queer reading would be the history of names. We cannot, however go into the subject now, except, so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," &c., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capital letters.

A smooth complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood, there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheeks.

The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For Sale by C. N. Boyd, Somerset, Pa.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood, and considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle. J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

Arnica and Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For Sale by C. N. Boyd.

The New York *Ledger* declares that American girls of the present have more beauty than the American girls of a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, who is always looking after the interest of his customers, has now secured the sale of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, a remedy that never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest and all Lung affections, Price 50 cents and $100. Samples free.

Jumbo had the advantage of the mule who had a controversy with a locomotive. The mule left the track and the engine went on; but Jumbo stayed on and then engine dusted.

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache permanently.

An Ohio court has decided that a man is the owner of his wife's clothes. If his wife's new bonnet does not at any time please him, he can wear it himself. This is a very important decision.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strength, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

G. W. BENFORD. C. H. BENFORD

DRUGS.

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

NO. 1, BAER'S BLOCK.

We keep constant 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,

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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 & Beerits'. 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.

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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 Bracketz, Odd-sized work, &c.

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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.

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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 wagon has laid in Stock three years before being worked up, insuring the work to be u ghly 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.

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SOMERSET, MARCH 28, 1885.

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Outsells all other books. Hon. J. S. Wise of Va., says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole." Hon. Allen G. Thurman, says: "A classic in our political history." Agents make from $500 to $1000 per month. Address, The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich Conn. Sept. 9-1 m.