FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Important Facts in Relation to the Downy Mildew and Rot of the Potato. Directions to Be Observed at Time of Harvesting the Tubers.

The cooler and more moist sections of the country are where the parasitic fungus, generally known as potato rot, attains its greatest vigor and activity, and it is only in the dry regions of the great western plateaus that the potato grower can hope to wholly escape its ravages. The fungus attacks the stems and leaves as well as the tubers. On the leaves pale yellowish spots first indicate the presence of the disease; these very soon turn brown, and if the weather be warm and damp rapidly blacken, indicating the total destruction of the tissues. The yellowing of the tissues progresses slowly, but as soon as the fungus has pushed out its fruiting threads, which appear as a white, downy coating on the under surface, the discolorations proceed rapidly.

The stems may be attacked directly or the disease may reach them through the leaves; in either case they become blackened and soon die. There is no doubt that the tubers may be and usually are infected by the rain washing the spores down into the soil; hence potatoes lightly covered with earth are more likely to be infested than when deeply planted. In this connection Professor Scribner, in his paper on downy mildew of the potato submitted to the department at Washington, suggests that potatoes have a second or protective molding at the first appearance of that disease upon the leaves, made in such a manner that the uppermost tubers shall have at least five inches of earth over them, the tops being bent at the same time so that they hang over the furrows in a half erect position.

Attention is called to the important fact that at the time of digging the crop the tubers may become infected as they are taken from the ground by spores from the decaying tops. If the digging be delayed for a week or two after the tops have become thoroughly dead, and performed when the weather is sunny and dry, there is little possibility of infection at this period.

Potatoes should be entirely free from surface moisture when stored, and never should be placed where it is damp or where moisture can collect about them. Dusting the tubers with air slaked lime (one bushel of lime to twenty-five bushels of potatoes) before storing is strongly recommended as doing much towards preventing the rot. If during the winter the potatoes are found to be rotting they should at once be sorted over and all spotted or unsound ones treated with lime and stored where the temperature is low and the atmosphere dry.

The Wheat Apis.

In reply to numberless queries from farmers whose grain crops have been lessened or entirely destroyed by the wheat apis, Professor Cook, of the Michigan agricultural experiment station, calls attention to the fact that this pest has many insect enemies that prey upon it, and in the absence of any known remedy advises farmers to encourage these insect friends.

There are two groups of these beneficial insects, predaceous and parasitic. Predaceous insects are such as devour their prey; parasitic are those that lay their eggs on or in their victims. The wheat louse parasite is by far the most important of these little friends that have come to the farmer's rescue. These tiny black flies have, it is said, been a great factor in ridding fields of the pestiferous lice.

Lady bird beetles are very effective and efficent aids in the work of ridding the grain fields of the aphides. Both as larvæ and as mature insects, they feed on the plant lice and rapidly deplete their ranks.

The syrphus fly, a rapid flying two winged insect, many of which are lined with yellow bands, lay their eggs on the plants among the aphides, and the maggots that hatch from these look like leeches, and are gourmands for sucking the plant lice bloodless.

The green lace winged chrysopa fly, with their golden eyes, are no mean factor in their warfare against plant lice. These flies do not feed on the lice, but the larvæ do, and as these have insatiable appetites, they do excellent execution.

The entomologist knows that adversity among these tiny helpers means success to the swarms of insects that devour the crops, and therefore urges upon farmers the importance of encouraging instead of ignorantly destroying the beneficial insects here described.

A Short Chapter on Lambs.

There is only one thing that is 500 times as funny and provoking by turns as a lamb, and that is 500 lambs together when they are about a month old. The shepherd sits down and watches the 500 lambs all in a bunch by themselves playing, running and frolicking, and he laughs. When he has tried, and tried in vain, to get the same 500 across a bridge or into a corral he sits down again, but he does not laugh this time, says a writer in Rural Home, who adds a young lamb has no way of telling which ewe is its mother, and the mother only knows what lamb is her own by the scent. Hence, while very young it is a bad plan to have too many together, or the ewe may be confused by so many lambs, or become partially indifferent, and the lamb perish for want of care. When a few weeks old, however, they know each other by the sound of the voice. In a band of two or three thousand ewes, a ewe may call her lamb, and the lamb will answer from the other side of the flock. They will go straight to each other, right through the whole band, as they would if they were the only two animals for a mile around.

Health in Tenements.

It has always been accepted that in cities the death rate in tenement houses is greater than the general death rate. This belief has recently been controverted, as far as New York city is concerned, by a careful analysis of the returns made to the health department. It was found that last year the general death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 26.38, while the death rate among tenement dwellers was 23.71. Beyond this it was found that the death rate in large tenement houses is less than in the smaller ones. The chief reason for this difference of mortality to the advantage of tenement houses is attributed to the exercise of the plenary power of the board of health in regard to them in both construction and appointments during recent years, while the construction and appointments of the hitherto supposed to be the most healthful class of houses have been left to the intelligence of the architects and tenants, excepting a general compliance only with the plumbing laws.—Boston Herald.

Discouraging the Whittling Habit.

In New Haven they are determined to discourage the practice of whittling public buildings. A prisoner in the lockup climbed up a ventilator shaft and cut away a number of slats, only to be nabbed by the vigilant watchman. Brought before the magistrate he was fined $20 and costs for damaging the building, in addition to receiving the penalty for the mischiefs that brought him into the toils of the law.—Boston Transcript.

Seventy-three years ago Mrs. Sally B. Weeks Bucknam, then a blushing bride, went to housekeeping in a snug farmhouse on the west slope of Mount Prospect, N. H. The other day in this same house, where she has lived ever since, she celebrated her one hundredth birthday, and was strong enough to receive not only her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, but also a large number of her friends and acquaintances.

PRESERVING EGGS.

It is stated by an English authority that while eggs preserved in lime or salt have proved to be good after the expiration of four months, it has not until recently been established for what length of time the action of these preservatives will keep them good, as four months is comparatively of little use. From the above the reader might reasonably suppose that some new process in the use of the two articles, salt and lime, was about to be given, as it is stated as the result of numerous experiments with various substances that these have shown their undoubted superiority over all others. As heretofore tried in England, one process consisted in packing the eggs as soon as laid in dry salt, the other in immersing them in freshly made lime water. Of these two only successful processes lime proved much superior to salt, though more troublesome. Salt attracts moisture from the eggs, the albumen or white of the egg consequently becomes thickened and a considerable air space is left. When lime water is employed the eggs are quite full and it is necessary to prick them before boiling or they will crack by the expansion of their contents by heat.

But the process by which it was found eggs may be successfully preserved for twelve months is thus described: To preserve, say, a thousand eggs, take about thirty-six pounds of lime in lumps and place in a strong metal or stone vessel, pouring over the same some two gallons of boiling water. Then cover with strong sacking, taking care the sack does not touch the lime, and leave in a safe place until quite cold. Then mix with about twelve gallons of cold water, adding seven pounds of coarse salt and pour carefully over the eggs, quite covering them and leaving out any sediment that may have settled at the bottom of the mixing pan. Pickle, if thus rightly made, will in a few days frost over as if covered with very thin ice, and if this does not happen add more lime until the desired end is attained. The pickle is poured over the eggs in a milky condition, being passed through a fine sieve to catch any large pieces not dissolved. Boiling water should be used for slaking the lime.

The great secret is to have good fresh eggs and to keep up the strength of the pickle and the surface frosted over by adding from time to time fresh strong pickle, or, if not room in the vessel for more liquid, then freshly slaked lime. Stone or earthenware vessels are most suitable and should stand in a cool place and not be moved about. The eggs must be freshly laid, not more than one week old if good results are desired, and must not be cracked, and every egg should be tested before placing in the pickling vessel. By the above means eggs may be kept any reasonable time, certainly from spring to winter.

Of the method thus described, which is substantially the same that has been known and practiced in this country for years, with variations in the proportions of lime and salt as used by different persons, Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, a well known and excellent authority, says: "I have hitherto been rather prepossessed in favor of the dry salt method, but I doubt whether its efficacy would extend to twelve months. The influence of lime water and salt is apparently due to the entire protection from the action of the air, the absorption of all carbonic acid from the water, the destruction of all germs that might exist in the water, and possibly also to the antiseptic character of the salt and lime." It is further stated that Mr. Tegetmeier, who has tested some of the eggs that have been kept over a year by this method, describes them as being unaltered in appearance and looking better than shop eggs. They were perfectly good when used in omelets and custards, in which they could not be distinguished from ordinary eggs.

Notwithstanding such favorable testimony, it is well remembered that eggs preserved for a long time by any of the methods known, including the one under consideration, in some way betray the fact of their preservation. Even in periods of scarcity preserved eggs sell for so much less per dozen than fresh eggs that extravagant profits from the process are not very often realized. In this connection it may be well to state that a formula, used in New York state with good results, for the lime and soft pickle process, is the proportions of one bushel of unslaked lime and eight quarts of salt to sixty-five gallons of water, to be prepared and used in much the same manner as above described.

Agricultural Notes.

Lovett's White is the name of a new peach which is said to have yielded annually in certain eastern states where most other varieties have failed. It is claimed that it is the hardiest white peach yet produced. Its season is very late. The color is a pure white; size very large; it is a long keeper; the quality is sweet and excellent. The flesh parts from the pit perfectly.

Wood ashes are largely used by farmers as a top dressing for meadows. Spread at the rate of about fifty bushels per acre.

Poultry houses should be whitewashed, inside and out, two or three times a year. Into the whitewash for the inside of the house put a little glue or a teacupful of soft boiled rice to a pail of whitewash, and also add ten or twelve drops of crude carbolic acid, as a safeguard against vermin.

Blackcap raspberry plants are easily propagated and any one who has a few plants of a variety that pleases him may greatly increase their number by layering the tips of the young canes and covering them with two or three inches of soil. The proper time to do this is when the end of the cane begins to enlarge and swell, soon after the fruiting season.

Plaster is one of those fertilizers which have a remarkable effect upon some soils, while in other places it has no effect at all.

Dairy cattle should have access to salt every day, and salt should be added daily to all their stable feed, according to Professor Robertson.

Diamonds Are Up.

Diamond dealers in Maiden lane and John street are watching every movement of the market with sharp eyes. Their wares have been advancing steadily in value for four months past, and prices show no sign of any falling off.

"On the contrary," said a well known Maiden lane importer, who has just returned from Europe, "I found the London market very stiff and uppish in tone. As is generally known, the output of the African diamond mines is controlled by what is known as the Amalgamation, which is a sort of diamond trust, and three London firms, Jules Porges, Bonato Brothers and Julius Kohn, handle the greater portion of the uncut diamonds that come to that market. They have restricted the output to suit themselves, and as a consequence many of the Amsterdam cutters and polishers are running with reduced forces, while some of the smaller shops have closed up altogether.

"The market's firmness may be judged by an incident which occurred in London just before I sailed. I was in the office of a large diamond firm, trying to get some stones suitable for my trade, when an outsider, that is, a man not in the trade, came in and purchased a parcel of medium stones, weighing from one to three carats, and valued at £6,000 or £7,000, for which he paid cash down. He had the stones wrapped up, and put them back in the firm's safe to await a rise in the market. I miss know of many American dealers who went over this spring to buy from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of stock who have returned with only half the stones they intended to purchase, and some came back with even less than half."

Diamonds are, as a matter of fact, from 20 to 25 per cent. higher today than they were four months ago, when the market began to feel the manipulations of the diamond trust. The trust is evidently a success, and if diamonds keep on going up engaged couples may have to be content with other gems.—New York Sun.

BEST RESULTS WITH SWINE.

The Effects of Youth—How to Feed for Lean Pork.

Grass is as natural a food for swine as for any other class of animals, though this fact does not appear to be duly appreciated. This importance of pasture is emphasized by Mr. F. D. Curtis in a recent issue of American Agriculturist. He says: The best results can be had with breeding sows by turning them into a field where there is plenty of pasture. It is not advisable to allow them to have pigs where other hogs run, although in a large range there is little danger of the pigs being disturbed or injured when born. One thing is sure: there is no feed which will make better pigs or put the sows in better condition for bearing young than grass.

Sows that destroy their pigs in the spring will make good mothers in the summer when fed on grass. In the spring they were feverish and made frenzied by their physical condition; while in the summer by the cooling and succulent character of the grass they were in perfect condition for the ordeal of bearing young. Feeding vegetables has a similar effect, and when sows have these regularly they are always sure to do well. Fruits are also natural foods for swine, and sows will do well if fed nothing but apples. In the summer hogs should always be on earth and given a chance to root. When it is known that all these cheap foods are so natural and healthful for swine, it seems strange that so many farmers persist in keeping their hogs, the year round, on grain. An acre of sweet corn, fed stalks and all, will go a long way towards fattening a lot of hogs. Sorghum is also excellent. Weeds are allowed to go to seed, for extra work next year, which would make excellent pork.

Here is a maxim: The cheapest foods make the best pork. The reason is it is the leanest. Lean pork then being the best, we should try to make it. Confinement in pens tends to increase the fat. Exercise develops the muscles. The muscular part is the best food. The fat is largely waste. We make fat to throw it away. People buy hams not for the fat, but for the lean. When the fat is wasted it makes the lean cost just so much more. Reduce the fat and increase the lean.

Can this be done? Certainly; in this way: Keep the pigs all their lives in the pasture. Feed skim milk and bran. Keep corn away from them. Give them vegetables and apples with the bran. When the bodies or frames are grown give them oatmeal or rye, ground entire, mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up the vegetable and apple diet and allow them during this time to eat all the grass they will. A little corn may be fed towards the end. Pork made in this way will have more lean and will be tender and juicy.

Seeding for Clover.

In seeding for clover on very sandy soil it will be necessary to supply sufficient humus in the form of decayed vegetable matter or barn yard manure for the clover to make a catch. To establish a good clover sod on such a soil may be no easy matter and require time and manure, but, when once obtained, it will be well worth the cost. Whenever good clover production has once been reached the after improvement of the soil will be comparatively easy, and may be pushed with a rapidity commensurate with the inclination and means of the owner.

A correspondent of the New Jersey station found that on his sandy soil, when clover was sown alone, weeds took possession of the ground at first, making the small amount of clover secured by late cutting of comparatively little value. By sowing millet and clover together, he secured fodder which his stock consumed as readily as baled hay, and not inferior to that secured by others who seeded without millet and secured little or no benefit from the first cut because of weeds.

A good crop of red clover, when cut for hay, removes a large quantity of nitrogen from the land, but it nevertheless leaves the surface soil richer in nitrogen than it was before, made so from the residue of roots and stubble left in the soil.

The seed may be sown in fall or spring, depending upon local conditions and climate; but, in the majority of cases, the best results come from sowing in the spring, and quite often on the late snows. In all cases it should be as evenly distributed as possible, and on mellow, well prepared soil. If sown in autumn it should be done early, with the ground wet or moist, in order that it may get a good start before winter. Plaster will increase the growth remarkably if sown broadcast the season following the seeding.

Agricultural Fairs in October.

American institute, New York, Oct. 2 to Nov. 30.

Alabama, Birmingham, Oct. 21 to Nov. 2.

Arkansas, Pine Bluff, Oct. 23-25.

Arizona, Phœnix, Oct. 16-19.

Bay State, Boston, Oct. 7-12.

Colorado, Pueblo, Oct. 3-9.

Delaware, Dover, Oct. 1-4.

Georgia, Macon, Oct. 28 to Nov. 1.

Louisiana, Shreveport, Oct. 8-14.

Massachusetts, Boston, Oct. 3-12.

Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 7-12.

Utah, Salt Lake City, Oct. 2-5.

What Others Say.

The American Sheep Breeder states that "if a few dry cows or heifers are kept in the field with sheep, the dogs will seldom molest them. We have found sheep in the morning huddled so close around and under a friendly old cow that she could not get away from them; she had saved their lives."

A southern writer suggests that a good place for watering ducks that have no natural streams or ponds to resort to is to hollow out a round or oval pond of moderate dimensions, covering the bottom and sides with cement. If this can be connected with a pump by pipes it can be filled daily with little labor. If connected with the waterspouts of a building it will be flushed, cleansed and filled at every rainfall.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

JENKS' DREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or tiny Sugar-coated Granules, easily "knock out" and beat all the big pills hollow! They are the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills.

Beware of imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are Little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. **One a Dose.**

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are gently laxative, or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, COUGH or COLD, THROAT AFFECTION, WASTING of FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL

Manufd by Wm. Ayars & Sons, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

SUMMER CORSETS!

Made of open material, rendering them ventilating, and the coolest corset for summer. Some ladies wear them all the year round, others only in summer time. Price $1 and $1.25 each; sizes 19 to 30 in. Send in your orders by mail if you are not in the city.

SILK HOSE.

Sold at 75 cents a pair in Pink, Sky, Lavender, Apple, Green, Bronze, French Blue, Gendarme, Mahogany, Tans, Browns, Slates and Blacks. Send in your orders by mail if you are not in the city to shop.

Polka Dot French Cotton Hose.

Black and Navy ground, warranted fast color, at 20c., reduced from 25c. a pair. Send in your orders by mail if you are not in the city.

Ladies' Balbriggan Vest Bargain.

High-neck and ribbed arm; sizes 28 and 38, only 40 cents each; a regular 74 cent Vest. Nice for spelling using weather and country wear. A line of Swiss Ribbed Vests, regular 45 cent grade, closing out at 25c. Send in your orders by mail if not in the city.

If you are in, buy one or more of the small

NEAT HAND-BASKETS,

on the end of the Ribbon counter. Just the thing to carry home a nice small lot of fresh fruit, or other dainties. At the Ruching Department you will find new things in

FLAT RUCHINGS

and low-priced Tourist Ruchings. Also LINEN COLLARS and some special values in White

Linen Handkerchiefs.

Send in your orders by mail if you are not in the city to shop.

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JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Prest.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Rodgers, dec'd, late of Shade Twp., Somerset County, Pa.

Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on or before Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1889, at the late residence of dec'd in Shade Township.

N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Administrator.

sept18.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Sipe dec'd., late of Shade Twp. Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned on Saturday, the 26th day of Sept. 1889, at the late residence of dec'd.

F. W. BIESECKER, Attorney. JONAS P. SIPE, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Berkey, dec'd., late of Paint Township, Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of administration on above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1889, at the late residence of deceased.

EZRA BERKEY, S. P. GEISEL, Administrators.

J. H. Uhl, Attorney.

PENSION AGENCY.

SOL. UHL,

Duly authorized by the Government. Office in Baer's Block, Somerset, Pa. mar8'71

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of C. A. M. Kitsinger, deceased, late of Berlin Borough, Somerset Co. Pa.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 26 day of November, 1889, at the office of S. Philson & Co., in Berlin.

MRS. ISABELL C. KRISSINGER, Administratrix.

H. B. PHILSON, Administrator.

sept18

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in PITTSBURGH at the Advertising Bureau of our author. Lead Agents, **REMINGTON BROS.** who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using Wolff's Acme Blacking my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get any foot sore, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are no careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful: preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. Don't use others. Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—SOMERSET & CAMBRIA BRANCH.

DISTANCE AND FARE.

	Miles.	Fare.
Somerset to Stoystown	12¾	$ 40
Somerset to Hooversville	17	50
Somerset to Bethel	22¾	70
Somerset to Johnstown	36	1 10
Somerset to Rockwood	9	30
Somerset to Garrett	15	50
Somerset to Meyersdale	21	70
Somerset to Cumberland	58	2 00
Somerset to Washington	210	6 55
Somerset to Baltimore	250	7 50
Somerset to Ursina	24	80
Somerset to Confluence	26	90
Somerset to Connellsville	52	1 80
Somerset to Pittsburgh	110	3 40

The fare to Philadelphia is $9.24, and to New York, $11.69.

Winter Arrangement—In effect Nov. 29, '88.

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91. †

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Rockwood	6:30 a m	Johnstown	8:25 a m
SOMERSET	6:53 a m		
Geiger	6:59 a m		
Stoystown	7:21 a m		
Hooversville	7:32 a m		
Bethel	7:46 a m		

MAIL—No. 93. *

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Pittsburgh	11:30 a m	Johnstown	5:30 m
Rockwood	5:45 p m		
Milford	3:47 a m		
Somerset	3:58 p m		
Stoystown	4:26 p m		
Hooversville	4:37 p m		
Bethel	4:51 p m		

Passengers from Pittsburgh change cars for points on the Somerset & Cambria at Rockwood.

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 95. †

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Baltimore	8:00 a m	SOMERSET	11:43 a m
Pittsburgh	6:30 a m		
Rockwood	11:20 a m		
Milford	11:32 a m		

Passengers for Somerset from the east and west on the Pittsburgh Division, change cars at Rockwood.

SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS.

BALTIMORE MAIL—No. 92. †

Leaves		Arrives	
Johnstown	8:45 a m	Rockwood	10:40 a m
Bethel	9:18 a m	Cumberland	1:25 a m
Hooversville	9:31 a m	Washington	8:55 a m
Stoystown	9:45 a m	Baltimore	8:00 a m
Geiger	10:10a m	Pittsburgh	6:50 p m
SOMERSET	10:16 a m		
Milford	10:27 a m		

Passengers for points east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ACCOMMODATION—No. 94. *

Leaves		Arrives	
Johnstown	3:00 p m	Rockwood	4:45 p m
Bethel	3:35 p m	Cumberland	7:05 p m
Hooversville	3:46 p m	Pittsburgh	8:50 p m
Stoystown	4:00 p m	Washington	7:20 a m
Geiger	4:25 p m	Baltimore	8:30 a m
SOMERSET	4:31 p m		
Milford	4:42 p m		

Passengers for east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD ACCOMMODATION—No. 96. †

Leaves		Arrives	
SOMERSET	2:43 p m	Rockwood	2:43 p m
Milford	2:31 p m		

Passengers leaving on this train can make connection at Rockwood with night Express trains east and west.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Trains Leave	Union'n Wash. & Balto., Ex.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	7:00 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	10:20 P. M.
Braddock	7:28 "	11:53 "	.....
McKeesport	7:56 "	12:3 "	.....
West Newton	8:25 "	12:37 "	11:25 "
Broad Ford	9:22 "	1:16 "	1:24 .....
Connellsville	9:50 "	1:30 "	12:20 .....
Ohio Pyle	10:15 "	2:00 "	12:56 .....
Confluence	10:37 "	2:19 "	1:00 A. M.
Ursina	10:41 "	2:24 "	1:22 .....
Casselman	11:05 "	2:44 "	.....
Rockwood	11:15 "	2:58 "	1:55 "
Garrett	11:32 "	3:08 "	.....
Salisbury June	11.42 "	3:15 "	.....
Meyersdale	11:45 "	3:18 "	2:24 "
Keystone	11:53 "	3:24 P. M.	.....
Sand Patch	11:58 "	3:30 "	2:37 "
Southampton	12:04 "	.....	.....
Fairhope	12:09 "	4:06 "	.....
Hyndman	12:44 "	4:20 "	3:27 .....
Cumberland	1:15 "	4:55 "	3:55 "
Washington	.....	9:35 "	8:35 "
Baltimore (arrive)	.....	10:45 "	9:45 "

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Trains Leave	Union'n & Cumber'd Ac.	Mail.	Express
Baltimore	..... A. M.	8:00 A. M.	.....P. M.
Washington	..... "	8:55 "	..... "
Cumberland	8:00 "	1.35 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Hyndman	8:36 "	1:46 "	8 "
Fairhope	8:48 "	2:12 "	0 "
Southampton	8:55 "	.....	9:24 "
Sand Patch	9:19 "	2:50 "	9:55 "
Keystone	9:23 "	2:54 "	10:2 "
Meyersdale	9:30 "	3:00 "	10:28 "
Salisbury June.	9:33 "	3:03 "	10:30 "
Garrett	9:49 "	3:13 "	10:38 "
Rockwood	9:55 "	3:20 "	10:55 "
Casselman	10:05 "	3:32 "	11:05 "
Ursina	10:32 "	3:55 "	11:26 "
Confluence	10:37 "	4:00 "	11:30 "
Ohio Pyle	10:56 "	4:17 "	11:50 "
Connellsville	11:20 "	4:55 "	12:25 "
Broad Ford	11:55 "	5:00 "	12:49 "
West Newton	12-45 P. M.	5:42 "	1:30 "
McKeesport	1:24 "	6:15 "	2:14 "
Braddock	1:36 "	6:26 "	2:26 "
Ar. Pittsburgh	2:00 "	6:50 "	2:50 "

[The time given is Eastern Standard Time.]

Mail Trains connect at Rockwood with trains to and from Somerset and Johnstown, at Hyndman with trains to and from Bedford, at Garrett with trains to and from Berlin, at Salisbury Junction with trains to and from Salisbury.

All Trains Stop for Passengers where Time is Given.

W. M. CLEMENTS, Manager.
CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

393 Sewing-Machine FREE

To any one entitled to one made in all parts, by planting over machines and goods where the people can see them. We will send **Free** to any part of the U. S. or Canada, on very liberal terms, our new and latest high arm, light running, self-threading, self-regulating, self-setting, self-adjusting, automatic, reversible feed, lock stitch sewing machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send **Free** a complete set of the latest and most useful and valuable set of Instructions ever published, by means of which any one can learn in a few hours how to use the machine perfectly. This great machine is made after the Singer patents, which have now run out, and is fully warranted for ten years. Any one entitled to one will be sold for **$20.** Don't misunderstand us, and think we refer to some cheap, worthless machine, but we say it is the best machine in the world. All is explained. No special knowledge required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure **Free** the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.**

FOR SALE.

HOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, six weeks old, at $5.00 per pair.

BROOD SOWS, with Pigs, from $12 to $30 00.

CLYDE CHINA PIGS, a cross with Berkshire.

THOROUGHBRED COTSWOLD LAMBS; at $5 00 to $10 00, according to size. Weight from 115 to 140 pounds each. These Lambs for Stock, weighing over 500 pounds to the pair. Orders filled in rotation.

P. HEFFLEY, SOMERSET, PA.

Sept4 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob S. Livengood, dec'd, late of Elk-lick Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned on Saturday, October 12, 1889, at the late residence of deceased.

J. C. LOWRY, Administrator

sept1.

WAVES' WILD WORK.

Big Storm Along the Eastern Coast.

It was a great storm. For a long time it will be referred to in the meteorological annals as the great cyclone of September, 1889. It was one of those merry-go-round storms, generated in the West Indies, where the wind goes whirling around in a circle perhaps 500 miles in diameter, and the nearer the centre one gets the harder the wind blows, until one reaches the heart of it, where there is a calm. This storm has been traveling along the gulf stream for a week, and for three days the northwest quarter of its arc has been over the northeast corner of Uncle Sam's domain. The wind has howled, as it always does when a cyclone is around, and there have been stirring times along shore. Such waves as are seldom seen have disturbed the beaches, and the people who owned boats and ships and bath houses. The ruin has been particularly great between Cape Cod and the Delaware breakwater.

No lives were lost in Atlantic City, nor was any serious destruction wrought there by the storm, except along the beach. The greater portion of the boardwalk and most of the structures along it were damaged or destroyed, and at one time nearly the whole of the city was flooded by the high tides. Lee's Ocean Terrace property, already damaged by the waves, was destroyed by fire.

A number of yachts are reported to have been wrecked in thoroughfares and creeks at Atlantic City. It is learned that at Sea Isle City two hotels and about a dozen cottages were swept away, and some of the cottages were flooded to their third stories. Efforts are being made to repair the railroad so as to get provisions to the place.

Reports of destruction and damage to property come from all portions of the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, but the only serious loss of life is reported in Delaware Bay. Three schooners have been wrecked on Fourteen Foot Bank, and it is feared that 31 lives have been lost. The ship W. R. Grace is ashore on the point of the Capes, and has had her masts cut away. At Lewes, a guardian City of Cape Henlopen, twenty-six vessels, broken and forlorn after their buffeting with waves, lie in a dismal line along a two-mile stretch of beach, with the storm still furiously lashing them.

The total loss along the Atlantic coast is nearly two millions.

The ocean hammered away at the Sandy Hook Peninsula opposite the foot of the Highlands of Navesink, until it succeeded in reopening the passage into the Shrewsbury River which has been closed since the days of the Revolution. The waves tore out bulkheads, carried away the beautiful lawns which were the pride of the summer cottagers, and toppled several elegant cottages, down into the boiling surf, where they were almost instantly knocked to pieces.

One of the saddest features of the storm was the encroachment of the sea along the front of Long Branch. Here the storm carried away bathhouses and pavilions and cut huge gaps in the bluff which skirts Ocean-avenue the famous sea drive. On Thursday night a perfect reign of terror prevailed among the cottagers from Highland Beach as far south as Monmouth Beach. Many of them sat up all night, almost wild with terror. It was pitch dark, and the storm raged so furiously that even strong men were unable to face it.

At Asbury Park the loss was not as severe as it was further north. James A Bradley, the founder of the town, had his famous wooden ocean promenade badly damaged and one of his big pavilions was partially undermined by the surf. The sand was cut out from the beach from Deal Lake south, through Asbury Park and Ocean Grove to Avon-by-the-Sea.

The same story of wrecked walks pavilions and bathing-houses comes from all parts of the coast below Ocean Grove as far as Sea Side Park on the narrow line of sand that lies between the