DIVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURISTS.

for Grinding Them-Suggestions to Huy-

As a rule the fruit of seedling trees, or for eider than many of the popular table varieties. The test cide, tarieties are rather small, hard and sound late keepers. Among the best are Howe's crab, Wangh's crab, Harrison apple and some red crais. Golden russets, Newtown pippins and any similar apples, sound and lard at the time of grinding, will make good cider, but such varieties are usually more valuable for other purpasses. Too much stress cannot be laid upon having the rider apples clean and free from rot. While the chemical changes going on in vin-ger making will eliminate most of the Lavor caused by decayed fruit, not so in caler, where it honey, construct the comb, secrete the will remain and affect it unfavorably to | wax and prepare food for the young-in the extent of its existence in the apples short, perform the entire work of the

out of which it was made. The later in the season that eider can make less cider and more vinegar. The double as much as it would be if made in September. Cider made in cool weather, when the germs of fermentation are inactive, may be placed in large open casks to settle, when it can be racked off into barrels while yet sweet and be stored in a cool place. Temporary vent may occasionally be needed to prevent straining the barrels sons to cause lenkage, but late made cider from sound apples, if well cleansed from the fine, pulpy particles, will keep sweet through the winter and be palatable into the summer. Besides this, it will be natural and will have undergone only enough acid change to give it more life and spirit.

The best machine for grinding apples rather than one that rasps or grates tle as possible of fine pulp held in solution. When ground, the pomace should remain in the trough over night before it is pressed. Straight, clean straw is the best straining emterial for laying up the cheeve, and all tubs and barrels should be thoroughly cleansed before a second using. Should eider freeze at any time the ice ought to be separated from it and thrown away, and not be permitted to melt into it again. Where this is done before thawing the cider that remains unfrozen will be greatly.

Cider should never be diluted with water in any part of the process of making, and the colder it can be kept, without freezing and thawing, the slower it will be in turning to an acid condition. In addition to placing it in large casks as soon as made, where it can be cleansed by skimming the scum from the top and drawing off the clear liquid from the sediment at the bottom, it is quite often further purified by filtering it through clean sand before it goes into the barrels to be bunged tightly and stored away. making cider, and when so made it will according to The New York World.

The Preservation of Pruit. tion of these organisms in the fruit itself by heat and a complete exclusion of the side atmosphere by sealing air tight whatever contains it while in this hot condition will preserve it effectually. The glass jars with tops to screw down on to rubber bands, now in such general use, save housekeepers a good deal of worry and trouble incident to the canning season that was so inevitable before their introduction. Great care must be taken to put on the tops while everything in the interior of the can is hot, and any loosening of them afterward by which | jaw. outside nir can enter will cause the loss of the fruit by souring and decay. Fruits should be kept as nearly as possilde in a cool and uniform temperature after they have been put up, and those in glass especially should be kept in a ter for it. The preservation from decay in a cold atmosphere is due to the fact that in a low temperature these germs are comparatively inactive and quiet. but they nevertheless exist, and while their action is slower than in a warm show itself in the same results.

Milk for Pattening Powls. The value of milk for laying bens has been frequently urged and now Poultry one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then be consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food. Farmers realize the importance for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds good with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juiciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of

move the Broken Eggs. Egg shells should never be given to hens, as they will learn the vice of egg eating thereby. When an egg is broken in the nest or yard, it should be removed as soon as discovered. A hen seldom be gins to cat egg shells until she finds one broken by accident, or until she becomes accustomed to egg shells that may be thrown into the yard.

till wanted for use on the table.

Cows are creatures of babit. With their first calf everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to be milked, and think it all right; but suffer them to run with a calf the first season and a liabit is established that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever after submit to be milked quietly it is evidently under protest. But there is a greater objection than this-the calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two so that the milk vessels are not distended with milk, though the quantity secreted in a given time may be large. And yet this is the natural time to distend the milk ducts and expand the adder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with the next calf, you require the milk to be retained for twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and painful and the milk leaks from the tests, or, more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of the milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanentiv a small milker. Much of the future character of the cow, therefore, depends on the treatment with her first calf.

The Annual Lings of a Tree. In a recent work by Professor Hartig it is stated that a count of the annual feet from the ground may not give the are crowded in a forest and have developed feelile crowns the greatest annual increment is just below the crown, and hes regularly downwards. When the leaf area is not sufficient to affor certain years, and the total number of rings would be less than the number of years in the tree's life.

AMONG THE BEES.

The Queen and the Drunes. In the New England states the races of bees kept are Italian, black and hybrids. The middle states generally lave How and When to Make Good Cider-The Italian, black and their crosses Farm-Best Cider Apples and the Best Machine | ers in the wouth, who have only a few hires, keep generally the common black bees, but advanced beekeepers have Italian and their crosses almost entirely. Throughout the whole country the Ital natural fruit, as it is called, is botter | ians are the favorite race, and the blacks and natives are being replaced by improved breeds.

As persons in general have rather fraof bees, a few facts in regard to them, gathered from different sources, may prove interesting. A colony of been onsists of a queen, several thousands year, a few hundred drones. The queen is the mother of the whole colony, and, while she is called a queen, she is really more of a reproductive machine than a monarch. Her great function is that of maternity. The workers gather the

colony. The queen and the workers are provided with stings, while the drones be made the letter. It is true that eider are not. In shape the queen resembles apples will not be so plentiful, but if a the worker more than the drone, being fine beverage is the object it will pay to longer than either. The drones are the males; their bodies are large and clumsy, apples that remain sound until the last | and their buzzing, when on the wing, is of November will make cider worth loud and different from that of the workers. The drones are only valuable from the fact that they are males and are thus necessary in the process of reproduction of the race. A drone and the queen are the parents of the entire colony, including virgin queens, workers and drones. The workers are all females, undeveloped, and rarely laying eggs, but are nevertheless good nurses for the brood of the queen mother. Practically the workers dominate the

hive. Asstated by Mr. N. W. McLain in a report to Dr. Riley, United States entomologist, continued observation and experiments furnish corroborative evidence of the theory that it is the prerogative of the worker bees to determine the degree for cider is one that will crush them of development and dominate the functions of the drones, as they determine them into a fine pomace. The object is the kind of degree of instinct and organto get out the juice and have as lit- ism, and dominate the functions of the The volition of the queen deterines the sex of every one of her deints: but the life of every individnal, as well as the modifications in organism and instinct, depends upon and receives its correction from the worker bees, whose unerring prescience forbids the rearing or maintaining of individuals for whose services there exists no present or prospective demand. As the queen must be bountifully supplied with egg food before the egg cells begin to germinate and mature in the ovaries, so the drone must be well supplied with that special food suited to him, the giving and withholding of which is instinctively determined by the worker bees, as the present and prospective condition of the colony requires.

ALL ABOUT GLANDERS.

ive Measures the Great Safeguard. Equine glanders and farcey are probably the most widely diffused of all the lime and pour water on it until it be The above is the entural process for plagues that affect our domesticated animals. It can be found in every state in sixty or one hundred head, run them India, and was unknown in Mexico until back through the lime in the morning it was introduced there by the horses of | and put them on a dry soil or bure field. The principle of fruit preservation lies | the United States army in 1847. Great | Then move them away from where they in excluding it from contact with the Britain and Europe suffer great loss from germs of fermentation and decay, mi- its rayages. Glanders and farcey, though tion. I should have said, first trim and croscopic organisms floating in the at- a malignant and fatal disease, need not mosphere. Nothing short of a destruc- cause either excitement or alarm if the owners of live stock will use a little precantion and common sense, says S. N. Cook, veterinary surgeon, in his report to the Georgia commissioner of agricul-

Horses and mules are subject to many discharge from the nostrils, such as catarrh, nasal gleet, influenza strangles or any affection of the nasal sinuses and glanders. In all of these there is a discharge from one or both nostrils and a swelling of the glands under the lower

To the ordinary observer, the symptoms in all will present about the same appearance. Most of these diseases are contagious or infectious, but very harmless if properly cared for. Prevention is better than cure. When an animal dark place. If each one is wrapped in shows the first symptoms of a discharge paper when put away it will be the bet- from the nose he should be kept separate from all others and well cared for. With strangles will run their course in from one to three weeks. Nasal gleet is very rarely met with. If affected with glanders the discharges will continue. If and varying one, it will in due time proper attention is paid to the ventilation, drainage and general cleanliness of the stable, glanders and farcey would be unknown in this climate unless brought

Tard calls attention to its use for fattening purposes. What a different taste a one of your family, and wait patiently those that have been thinly sliced. fine, nicely and quickly fatted fowl has, for a few days for developments. If in when served on the table, compared with a few days the symptoms should be suspicious, just walt a few days longer and you will probably find your fears are groundless. If not, examine him carefully, and be fully assured of the fact of fattening quickly, when feeding beeves | that it is glanders, and then have him

There is no question but that large sums of money are every year spent by farmers on nostrums and patent humbugs which their families and their animals would be better without. There tenderness result from letting fowls run are thousands of horses "doctored" to death, many of which, if turned out and left to themselves would get well, There is scarcely a disease to which our animals are subject that may not be prevented by the exercise of judgment and

> liadley for Poultry. This grain is one very extensively used when the price permits of this. It contains 12 per cent, of flesh formers, 70 per cent, of fat and warmth giving substances, and 2) per cent. of bone constituents. Whether whole or ground, a leading poultry authority recommends this grain for rearing or egg producing purposes. When not too expensive this food can be used to great advantage, and as a change it is to be commended even when selling well.

In regard to bee stings being a relief for rheumatism, as has lately been claimed, a bee keeper writes: "I have suffered with that disease for three years and have handled bees every season, and this summer I was badly stung while hiving a swarm, and I am sure I never got any relief from the stings."

Southern Planter knows of no grass or clover so valuable as the Japan clover or lespedeza for poor, thin land. H. B. Geer, a southern authority, asserts that gapes are born of lice. Get

rid of the lice and there will be no more gapes. It may be that that which kills the lice on a young chicken also destroys the germs that create the worms in the windpipe, which causes the gapes, but in take it as we will the fact remains, according to Mr. Geer, that the chicken mand strengthens the mand for it is constant. Professor Shelton, of the Kansas exrings of a tree when cut three or four periment station, says that his experience of the last two years gives no supaccurate age of the tree. Where trees port to the opinion entertained by some that selt, applied as a fertilizer to wheat, wiil ward off the attack of chinch bugs. The salt, however, does make a brighter straw, which was noticeable in the cuim

weeks after the grain was out. ford food material to provide for a sheet P. M. Augur, of Connecticut, says: We of cambium all over the tree the growth | have used sometimes eight or ten tons of stops before reaching the bottom, and the potash per year largely in our peach ring which is found twenty feet up the orchard. We have also used muriates trunk may fail altogether before it and different grades of potash salta. But reaches the ground. In such tress there I am sorry to say we have met been able may be rings lacking at three feet high | to report complete exemption from the

Spinach may now be sown in drills for winfering over.

ASHES AS A MANURE.

The Valuable Ingredients Contained, with Directions for Applying Them. It has been alamiantly demonstra y analysis and experience that ashes of ineral coal are practically of no value us fertilizers, although the use of these in finely sifted condition is frequently represented as beneficial. In such cases the benefits are due to the mechanica changes wrought on sails of a texture that required some such addition. It must be added, however, that this mechanical action of coal ashes is, in some

With the ashes of wood the case is different, these being classed nong the most valuable of fertilizers The valuable ingredients of wood ashes are potash, time and phosphoric acid, potash leading in importance, according to the popular opinion. It is, however, sometimes difficult to decide to which of these ingredients the useful effect exerted by wood ashes is due, depending, as it does, on the amount of each that may have existed in the soil as plant food previous to the application of the ashea for lime and phosphoric acid are as essential to plant growth as is potash.

The ash remaining from the combus tion of wood and plants is very small in volume and weight compared with the mount of vegetable matter it represents, but it has been conclusively demnstrated that a plant cannot grow in the absence of the substances found in its ash. The ashes of plants are, therefore, exceedingly valuable agents in their own reproduction, for, although they are not all identical in their comosition, the ash of each class of plants differing in some respects from that of others, yet there is enough similarity existing in all to make their ashes generally useful. As they are among the most useful, so, where wood is used for fuel they may be pronounced among the most economical numures, and none should be wasted, but all be saved and applied to the land. Lenched ashes though less valuable, contain most of their original elements, except a less in their potash and soda. They may also be advantage-usly applied, and will im prove all soils not already saturated with

In general, it may be said that a dress ing of from twenty to forty bushels of wood ashes will be beneficial on all soils reduced by cropping; neverthelessa continued yearly application of ashes withbut a corresponding use of vegetable or barn yard manure would eventually be injurious. For renovating orchards and for all plants having a wessly structure ashes will be found useful. As a rule ashes will be found more profitable on soils deficient in potash and for crops that exhaust the land of this ingredient The relative proportions of the alkalies in the composition of the ash of a num stated by Johnston as follows: Cereals (grain), 30; legumes (kernels), 44; toot crops (roots), 60; grasses in flower, 33, The above may serve to indicate in some measure the crops to which ashes may

the principles they contain

Foot Root in Sheep. National Stockman says:

be most profitably applied.

The best treatment I have ever seen for this intolerable pest in sheep is to make a trough of sufficient depth and width, put in it several bushels of slacked pare the feet thoroughly and they are cured. I have proved this. Some years the Zoar society had a thousand head that were all affected with the foot rot. After working with them for a venr without success they sold the whole flock to a Lancaster county buyer-onehalf of them lame. He moved them discuses that are accompanied with a slowly over the national pike, which is macadamized with timestone, and in a week the whole flock was completely

Brying Apples. The season for drying apples is at hand, and where there are a good many to help in a family, if apples are plenty, quite a large amount may be dried dur for drying are those that are white fleshed and sharply acid. Sweet apples and such as have no decided flavor do not make good dried fruit. I would as soon have sun dried apples as those that have been evaporated, were it not that nsects are so numerous and troublesome that it is about impossible to dry then that way and keep them clean. Windfalls may be used for drying, if not too badly injured in falling, but the bruised snots must be cut out or they will show in the dried fruit and injure it as much as they do the green. A small dry house can soon be made at very little expense, to be heated by a store. For my own

Seed the thin spots on the lawn.

For seed corn select the choicest ears that have not been frosted; gradually dry these very thoroughly and keep them dry. Remember that dampness and mold must be guarded against.

The calf that is being raised for a dairy cow must be liberally fed on grass. clover, hay, oats, bran and other pro-

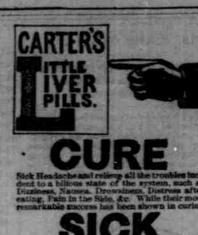
Horses now demand good care, good feed and good shelter after the exhausting work of the hot months.

The stalks from old asparagus beds should be burned, and a good dressing of manure spread over the ground. Young plants may be set out now as well as at any season, when the ground is in good condition. In heavy, wet soil it is best to plant in spring. Any good, rich gar-den soil is suitable for asparagus; newly set plants should be lightly covered during winter.

One of the sublimest things in the world in plain truth.



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HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophesphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a firsh producer. Persons gain rapidly while taking it. SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best prepara-tion in the world for the relief and curs of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS. The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.



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Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse nket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

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If you can't get them from your

g, and the coolest corset for summer. So adics wear them all the year round, oth-ers odly in summer time. Prices \$1 and \$1 % each; sizes 19 to 20 in.

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

SILK HOSE.

Sold at 75 cents a pair in Pick, Sky, I svender, Apple, Green, Brouse, French Blue, Gendar-ine, Mabogany, Taus, Browns, S'ates 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, a Sec., reduced from Ne. 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 28, only 40 cents each; a regular 74 cent Vest. Nice for inedium warm weather and country wear. A line of Swiss Ribbed Vests, regular 25 cent grade, closing out at 26. 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.

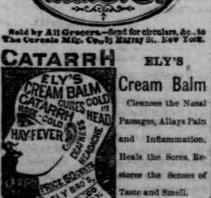
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EASILY DISCRICTORY PREPAREDA DELICIOUS DREAKPAST BISH. CAN BREAKFAST CE



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MAIL-No. 93. *

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION-No. 26. †

... 8:00 a m SOMERSET11:45 a m ittsburgh 650 a m ockwood 1120 a m lifford 1132 a m

SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS.

BALTIMORE MAIL-No. 22.+ wu..... 8:45 a m Rockwood......10:40 a m Hooversville 9:31 a m Washington 8:36 a m Saystown 9:45 a m Baitimore 8:00 a m Geiger 10.16 a m Pittsburgh 6:50 p m from Omaha, at 6:45 o'clock last evening Milford 10:27 a m

ACCOMMODATION-No. 94. * Passengers for east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD ACCOMMODATION-No. 96. † 243 p m Rockwood 243 p m Passengers leaving on this train can make con-section at Kockwood with night Express trains ast and west. . Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD .-PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS. 11.50 a. M. 10:20 P M. Rockwood 5024 ** eystone and Patch

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

[The time given is Eastern Standard Time.]

Mail Trains connect at Rockwood with trains o and from Somerset and Johnstown, at Hynd-nan with trains to and from Bedford, at Garrett with trains to and from Berlin, at Salisbury June-ion with trains to and from Salisbury.



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UDITOR'S NOTICE.

enators.

Crushed Into Bits by a Train. POUUHEREPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Shortly fter two o'clock this morning, three fisher-nen, named James Race, aged 18. John Lewis, aged 18, and Thomas Cooney, aged 7. all residents of Hudson, N. Y., were walking on the Hudson River Railroad track, across Hudson Bay, on their way to heir nets at the north end of the bay. They were, it is supposed, on the up track, and hearing a train coming on the same track, stepped over on the down track just as an

extra freight train came along. The engine of the train hit all three of em, throwing them forward on the track irectly in front of the locomotive, and then whole train ran over them. The engineer of the train did not know nat his engine had struck any one until he

ived at the station between Hudson and oughkeepsie after daylight, when he found he front end of the engine smeared with blood, and souttered with brains and flesh. The under part of the whole train was also pattered with blood. Part of a human head nd a hand were found on the cov-

Men were sent to the scene to recover the odies. They were found strewn for son e stance along the track. Identif'c tion as each victim was impossible. It is thought that two or three trains passed over the podies after the men had been killed.

Frightened the Mourners.

Sr. Louis, October 18 -Jeremiah McCar thy, who is a laborer, 57 years of age, to all appearances departed this life after a long iliness at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, surrounded by his wife and family. A perish priest was with him in his dving me ments, and when all was seemingly over an ndertaker was sent for and the body laid out. All day Wednesday friends watched the remains, and Wednesday night the neighbors came in and smoked pipes and conversed about the virtues of the deceased. This was repeated last night, and the corpse was duly "waked." The papers announced this morning in due form the death and proposed funeral of Mr. McCarthy.

ALL THE

WORLD

PATRONIZES

less assortments,

best qualities, lat-

These are the

magnets which at-

tract purchasers

from near and far

est prices.

At ten o'clock to-day all arrangements had been made and a group of friends were siting about the coffin, when they were statled almost out of their senses by noticing the eyes of the corpse open and then close and then the head bobbed up and looke over the side of the coffin, and there were hair-raising gasps. The watchers fled in terror. The physicians were summoned, the funeral was postponed, and a search is now being made for the vital spark that caused such a sensation.

Eloped with a Widow.

GREENSBURG, PA., Oct 18.-Considerable excitement was created here when it became known that Will Turney, of this city, for a number of years an employe of the P. R. H. at the outer depot, had eloped with an alleged widow of Manor station, leaving behind a wife and three small children. No reason is assigned for the act, as his domestic relations were believed to be of the most pleasant kind. Turney is quite well off, owning considerable property. He has not been seen since October 9, and as this woman, Mrs. John Felgar, left about that time, the supposition is that they have gone together. Mrs. Turney is almost frantic and refuses

Terrible Crash on the Rall.

OMARA, NEB., October 16 .- A terrible Chicago, ran into No. 9, which makes

The combination coach and the chair car on the latter train were crow-led with passengers. The chair car, after being overturned, caught fire, and many of the passengers were badly burned. Altogether more than a score of passengers were injured, and Mary Butler, of South Omaha, and Charles Laure, of Craig, Missouri, are not expected to live.

Democratic Charges.

HELENA, MONT., Oct. 18 .- The Democra's of this newly-born State charge the Republi cans with endeavoring to steal the infantile empire, and this is how they say it will be done: The county clerks, the majority of whom are Republicans, are to make their returns to the Territorial Canvassing Board which will immediately certify the returns to the President. The President will then appoint a Republican Judge in Silver Bow county, the only county where there is a contest. This Judge will then declare the throwing out of the Democratic votes legal and the legislature will be Republican, and this Republican legislature is to elect Russel Harrison United States Senator.

Bloody Fight With Knives.

LEBANON, Mo., October 16.- In the neighborhood of Spring Hollow, near here, the daughter of J. W. Hardy, a farmer, became greatly attached to S. H. Lamson, another farmer. Her father forbade her having anything to do with Hamson, and yesterday when Hardy met her riding behind Lamson on a horse he ordered her to dismount. The girl obeyed, and this so enraged Lamson that he attacked Hardy with a knife, plunging it into the latter's body twelve times. Hardy managed to unsheath his weapon, and inflicted five wounds on his adversary's body. Neither can recover.

Fifty Taken Out Dead.

London, October 16.-An explosion occurred in the Bentilee Colliery, at Longton, County of Stafford, at an early hour this morning, and of the 70 miners who were at work there at the time only 11 are known to be alive.

The pit was completely wrecked, and a large force of workmen had infinite difficulty in getting at the bodies of the victims. So far fifty mangled corpses have been recov-

Marked for Life.

CHARLESTON, S. C. October 18 .- A horrible strage committed by a negro woman upon another, has just come to light. A negro woman named Rebecca Perkins, on her way me from church last night, was horribly burned by a rival with a can of vitriol of concentrated lye which was thrown in her face. The victim's eyes were burned out and her face horribly scarified.

James H. Jacobs, the Lancaster county murderer, and George Clarke, the Greene county murderer, both sentenced to death on October 23d, have been respited by Governor Beaver until December 19th. It is said that the Board of Pardons will again look into

In view of the fact that typhoid fever eems to be gaining a footbold in certain localities of our town, might it not be well enough to investigate some of the wells from which water for drinking and cooking purposes is used. Short Work of a Troublesome

Case.

of the Bowels. The stomach and other

One day I was taken with Paralysis

ford, Lowell, Mass. South Dakota's Senators. Presse, S. D., Getober 16.-The Legislaire met to day and elected Judge Gideon L | best extern

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can the great blood purifier. Sold by all

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT

Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Stimulates the Liver, Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

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