FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE TO THE THRIFTY FARMER.

Some of the Answers to The Southern Farm's Request for "The Best Five Facts for the Farm"—Some "Pointers" that May Be Useful.

Not long ago The Southern Farm, published at Atlanta, Ga., opened its columns to the agricultural public by inviting its readers to send in a list of "best five facts from the farm." Some of them are given herewith:

Stephen Collins, Evergreen, Ala.: The greatest need of the farmers of today is information in their calling. To supply this want they should take and read agricultural journals, and from them drink in that which would enrich their minds, their fields, their granaries, their pockets.

The best food to fully develop the milk organs in a young cow and sustain the best flow of rich, pure milk in the south, is sweet potatoes, bran, cotton seed, watermelons and Bermuda grass for grazing or hay. The potatoes and cotton seed should be cooked and only enough of the cotton seed fed to keep up the supply of fat.

The best furnace to cook feed for stock and scald logs in, is a box made of 2-inch plank, 7 feet long by 30 inches wide, 15 inches deep, with a sheet iron bottom, placed on a brick furnace. If a greater capacity is required, make a box to fit on top of this, with an open slat bottom and 3-inch slats nailed on its sides and ends to lap down on the lower box cover, and the steam will cook what is put in this box.

A dry-house that will evaporate first class fruit, destroy weevil and their germs, cure peanuts, onions and save Irish and sweet potatoes and pumpkins from rot so they can be used at some future time as stock food, that can be built for a few dollars, would be a most desirable acquisition on the farm and save large sums of money now wasted in perishable products.

George W. Truitt, Lagrange, La.: Guano should be well mixed with the soil to insure a good crop.

By topping cotton the middle of July, it will mature two weeks earlier.

If you will cure tobacco in your smokehouse every fall, you never will have a skipper in your meat.

Dr. T. J. Walker, Shady Dale, Ga.: If the winter wood be cut during the summer it will burn better.

Land sown to grain every third or fourth year will produce better and is not liable to wash.

Ed. V. Taylor, Webberville, Tex.: To keep bugs free from lice and other vermin, take your kerosene oil can and pour a little from the ears all along the back. Two or three applications a year will be sufficient.

When sows farrow in warm weather I always sprinkle their beds with kerosene, and a light sprinkle on the sow. It keeps off the flies, hence the screw worms, which are so annoying and ruinous to the young pigs.

To take off small warts from horses and other stock, nothing is so good as caustic. I always keep a stick or two on hand. Scrape the crust off the wart and apply every day or two, and they will soon disappear.

J. G. McCall, Quitman, Ga.: A light frost on young corn is advantageous.

I. L. Mallory's Station, Wilsonville, Ala.: The best fertilizer for beets is well rotted stable manure put in drill and thoroughly incorporated with soil.

James A. Lock, Columbus, Miss.: Equal parts of mutton suet and kerosene oil will cure caked bag in cows. Apply warm.

Buttermilk and wheat bran fed daily to hens will keep you in fresh eggs the year round.

D. S. Merrill, Natchez, Miss.: My cows are, every summer, terribly affected with ticks. After trying numerous remedies with varied success, I introduced into my cow pen about three dozen hens, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans, since which time my cattle have been entirely free of ticks, and the chickens seem to thrive wonderfully well, better in fact than any other chickens I have. Give it a trial. You free your cattle of ticks and feed your chickens.

W. J. Dickson, Newnan, Ga.: Thin tar rubbed on seed corn will prevent birds from pulling it up, sprinkle with sand to prevent sticking.

Eating lamty hickory nuts will cause sows to loose pigs.

Honey will remove maggots from a sore on stock better than anything known.

The Flavor of Butter.

Professor W. W. Cook, of the Vermont Agricultural college, says that flavor in butter is developed by exposing cream to the air, either on shallow pans, in open setting, or in the cream that is held for ripening. Suppose it is; then can he prove that he has by the process made a change in the taste of the fat, or is it in the caseous matter that churning and washing does not eliminate? asks Board's Dairyman. When his butter is finished, and the flavor pronounced "quick" and perfect, which does he taste, the unchanged aromatic oils, that getting rid of much caseous matter by the most correct churning he is capable of has uncovered, so he can taste them, or is he tasting acids that have been developed in the little caseous matter still in the butter?

Suppose, too, that it is not true that good flavor in butter is caused by exposure of cream to air, as the fact that John Boyd can make perfect butter, by the aid of a "starter," and put the sweet, unstirred cream in an air tight box, till churning time, and then finds it is acidified to perfection, and makes the finest butter in forty minutes after being taken from the air tight starter vat?—then what has Professor Cook to say about the theory that it absolutely takes long exposure to open air, to rightly acidify cream so that it will make excellent butter?

Petroleum on the Farm.

Now that many of the farm implements are out of use, such as are not painted may be greatly benefited and their usefulness prolonged by the use of petroleum. This should be laid on with a brush as you would paint, but do not make the mistake of considering it as a paint by mixing colors or anything else with it. Its operation is to penetrate the wood instead of remaining on the surface, and when enough is applied to saturate a piece of wood it makes it almost imperishable from the action of the elements. Shingles dipped in it or painted with it would have their lifetime greatly lengthened, and for barns and outbuildings such use of it would be unobjectionable, while on the roof of a dwelling in any danger from sparks of fire it might be considered as perhaps increasing the risk. As a thoroughly cheap wood preservative, no better one is known, and on account of its small cost it can be applied in so many cases where expensive paints would not be thought of that it can often be advantageously substituted for them. Unpainted posts and gates and rough farm implements of any kind are good subjects for its use.

Fall Gardening.

A bed of lettuce sown now in well prepared soil, protected by a light covering of straw as soon as severe freezing begins, will come into use very early in the spring, and furnish a grateful addition to the somewhat restricted bill of fare at that time, says National Stockman. The same is true of spinach, choosing the prickly variety, which is most suitable for the cold weather.

George Jennings, of New Portage, O., was fishing in Wolf creek and had set a line and went further up the stream. When he returned he found a duck had swallowed the minnow and swam away with the pole and line. He followed it up and captured it. This is a new way to get ducks.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS OF EVERY DAY LIFE ON THE FARM.

The Ways and Means by Which Sheep Husbandry Can Be Made Profitable. Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Wheat—Troublesome Insects.

The knowledge necessary to successful sheep husbandry is of a twofold character. The manager of a flock must not alone know what to do, but when to do it. First of all, have your mind made up as to what particular phase of the industry you propose to confine your efforts. In reaching this conclusion one will need to take into account the amount of capital invested, the kind and number of sheep he will begin with, and the limits to which capital and surroundings circumscribe him. If the owner of land, one can "take chances" from which the mere leaseholder is barred. A large proportion of the failures among men making sheep husbandry their leading business have resulted from indebtedness incurred for sheep and lands with the expectation that profits would soon wipe out both principal and interest.

When once the mind is made up as to the kind and number of the sheep—stick. Don't let the report that some other man or some other place is working wonders with some other kind of sheep divert you from the road you have marked out. When you buy a sheep for breeding purposes be sure that it is better than the best of your own flock in blood and physical development; and when you have bought it see that it is cared for like any other valuable piece of property.

Take off the wool as soon as the weather seems settled and warm enough to admit of it with safety to the sheep, and put the fleeces in order that the buyer will readily give you the top price for wools of similar grade. Breed so as to have every lamb an improvement upon the average standard of the flock, and sell as soon as they can be made ready all that come below such standard. When the time comes for selling animals of any age do the selecting yourself—always keeping the best. They are worth more to you than to any one else, so long as you are not overstocked.

Do not be tempted into keeping more sheep than you have first class arrangements for keeping—food and other accommodations. Do not keep different breeds of sheep together. The conditions best suited to some are not the best for others, and when mixed the result will be that all will come short of their highest possible results. Do not depend on tariffs, or anything outside of your own individual judgment and energy to increase your income from the flock. The foregoing practical remarks by "Practical Farmer" are worthy of the consideration of sheep growers, whether their flocks be large or small.

CABBAGE SEED GROWING.

Methods Employed by Long Island Producers.

An exchange describes the cabbage seed industry on Long Island in this manner:

Contracts for the seed are made in advance with seedsmen or their representatives, stipulating the variety to be grown and the price to be paid for the seed. Seed for the plants is sown about the 20th of June, and they aim to set out the plants between Aug. 1 and 10. They are set in rows three feet apart, about 10,000 to the acre. For this purpose the grower aims to have the cabbage grow a small, soft head, not sufficiently grown for table use.

About the first of November, before freezing weather, the cabbage is taken up by the roots and prepared for wintering. To do this, a wide and deep furrow is opened by plowing both ways in it. In this the cabbage are compactly set, about three abreast, and the earth thrown against them with the plow, covering them as nearly as possible. The work is finished by hand with the shovel. To winter them well is not always an easy task, but the farmers succeed very well as a rule. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring the cabbage are taken out of the trenches and set out, about two and one-half by four feet, according to variety. To facilitate the exit of the seed stalk, the head of the cabbage is generally gashed with a knife.

About the 20th of July the seed is ready for harvesting. The seed stalk is cut off and allowed to lie upon the ground for a few days before it is drawn in. The shelving of the wagon is lined with canvas to prevent wasting of seed, very much of which is shelled out in the process of loading. It is then taken to the barn floor, where a slight flailing finishes the work, and the seed is cleaned with a common fanning mill. The crop varies largely, running between 150 and 800 pounds to the acre as extremes, and the farmers realize from 40 to 60 cents per pound. It is estimated that about 200,000 pounds are annually raised in this part of Long Island.

Eloped on a Locomotive.

Aipheus did not have more trouble in reaching Arethuse than Conductor Bell, of the Louisville and Wadley road, had in getting to his bride. The groom had long loved a young lady of Louisville. Her parents objected very strenuously to their marriage, and used all the means possible to thwart their desires. Like lovers the world over, opposition but strengthened their affection and determination to marry any way. Tuesday night was set as the time for an elopement. In some way the old folks got an inkling of what was contemplated. When the expectant groom arrived he found the house well guarded. The parents had the trump card for the time being.

Wednesday came, and the turn of the wheel threw good fortune into the lap of the young folks. Disappointment sharpened their wits. A new plan was conceived. That afternoon, as his train passed her home, the conductor caught a glimpse of his affianced. That was sufficient. Running the train to a siding, a mile or so away, the coaches were dropped, and while the few passengers wondered what was delaying them, the engine, with the exultant lover, sped down the track to the spot where she was waiting, heart in mouth, and, as the old expression goes, "twixt love and duty swayed." Love was victorious. When the engine reached the train again, after a very few minutes' delay, it had a new and fair passenger to place aboard. Reaching Wadley, a minister was summoned, the ceremony performed and the trip then continued to Savannah.—Savannah Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

The Village Blacksmith's Rival.

To see lightning assume the role of a blacksmith is a sight which no man expected to witness a few years ago. The utter subjugation of the element that gives the thunderstorm its majesty and that cleaves the granite of the mountain peak, was manifested all last week, in the working of a bit of mechanism in Mechanical hall. A rapid adjustment of two bits of cold steel, a touch upon a lever, and, lo! about the junction of the pieces of metal there flashed a circlet of cherry red that soon became snow white with intensity of heat. While one's watch ticked a score the fierce heat made the two bits of hard steel one, and the work was ended. No human hands, or fire kindled by man, could perform the same work in so perfect a way, or so swiftly. It was a welding in which a busy dynamo a mile away was the officiating power, and it was a sight full of interest and beauty. In the hands of all-potent man, the thunderbolt of Jupiter becomes the rival of the village blacksmith. The possibilities of the process of electric welding are wellnigh limitless.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

INFLUENCE OF TREE BOXES.

They Often Give Shelter to Parasites That Do Great Damage.

However necessary it may be in cities to protect trees by means of tree boxes against bodily injury, chiefly committed by mischievous boys and loafers, such protection should only be afforded for a limited time, or long enough for the growing tree to attain a sufficient thickness to prevent its being broken by any ordinary accident, says Professor C. V. Riley. After such a thickness has been reached the boxes ought to be discarded. They are unnatural and both injurious to the tree and unpleasant to the eye. A great number of trees are forever injured by such boxes, and the great increase of some kinds of insects is solely due to them.

For instance, the maple bark borer (Trochilium acerni) is almost solely confined to the injured bark of maple trees protected by boxes, and is scarcely ever found in normally growing trees. Such tree boxes furnish good shelter for the formation of cocoons and afford winter quarters for many noxious insects. The web worm makes excellent use of them. A small box elder, with a trunk of about four inches in diameter—a tree strong enough to thrive without protection—had been inclosed by the usual form of a wooden tree box. This was removed, and the inside of the box and the collected rubbish in it was carefully investigated by one of our assistants, Mr. Otto Lugger. This is the result: 74 cocoons of H. cunea; 43 egg masses of Orgyia leucostigma; 4 cocoons of Acronycta Americana, and 1 pupa of Datana ribicunda, besides innumerable old and empty pupal skins of these and other insects.

It is to be added in this connection that this tree grew in a park in Baltimore, and was not as badly infested as trees in Washington. A young tree in a tree box ought to be firmly fastened at the top to all sides of the box, and this by means of flexible bands, to be renewed from time to time. In this manner a high wind would be prevented from producing any friction of the trunk or branches against the edges of the box. After the tree attains a size of two inches in diameter the tree box ought to be removed, and the members of the city police should be instructed to pay especial attention to their further necessary protection.

The shelter afforded by the wooden tree boxes is, in my judgment, the prime reason why the web worm has become such a great nuisance in Washington. They should either be discarded entirely after the trees have attained a trunk diameter of four inches, and heavy penalties enacted for hitching horses or for in any way cutting or defacing the trunk; or, what would perhaps be safer, and certainly very much less objectionable, they should be replaced as soon as possible by round iron ones like those now in use on Fifteenth street, between New York avenue and K street. These will afford less shelter for cocoons, and are in every way less objectionable.

The White Grub Worm.

Professor W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, answers an inquiry as to a way of ridding fields of white grub worms, as follows, through The Farmers' Review:

The white grub is the larval form of the brownish beetle, commonly known as the May beetle, which often comes into our houses summer evenings attracted by the lamp light. The grub requires three years to mature and develop into the beetle. When small they attract little or no attention, and only when approaching maturity do we observe them and their ill effects. After going over the subject pretty thoroughly and reading upon the different proposed remedies, it must be confessed that there is no simple, easy way of disposing of the white grub.

This grub appears very irregularly, often ruining the crop on one field and not touching that on the adjoining one, and disappears as suddenly as it came without apparent cause. This irregularity lies at the bottom of most of the remedies, I think. A farmer applies a certain supposed remedy and no grubs appear, while in the next field or on a neighbor's farm the grub is bad. He attributes his immunity to the remedy, and announces the result to the world. Perhaps the grubs would not have done any damage if the remedy had not been applied.

Probably the most practical way of reducing the numbers is by fall plowing, and frequently stirring the soil before planting, so as to expose all of the grubs possible to be picked up by the birds, gophers and their other natural enemies. Such cultivation should not be charged entirely to the grub, for the soil may be greatly improved by it. In France, where this grub is often very bad, peasants check its ravages somewhat by carefully collecting and destroying the beetles found feeding on trees and shrubs, thereby preventing eggs being laid. This is hardly practicable in America.

Fattening Sheep in Winter.

It is a difficult matter to fatten lambs the first winter, says The American Agriculturist. As a rule, the only way it can be done profitably is to commence to feed the lambs, the earlier the better, before they are weaned, and continue to feed them grain or cake while running on good grass in the summer and autumn. Professor Roberts, of Cornell university, says that late and inferior lambs can usually be purchased in the latter part of September for from $1 to $1.50 per head, and that if properly fed and cared for there is a nice profit to be made from them. We do this. For more profit will be made if bought at the same price per pound, live weight, from good, strong, almost fat lambs than from inferior lambs. In fact, we would rather pay five cents a pound for a good lamb weighing eighty pounds than three cents a pound (if obliged to try to fatten him in winter) for an inferior lamb weighing forty pounds.

Cold stables may be made warmer by lining them with building paper.

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very closely proven that she is. But some women are constantly in such a nervous, irritable condition that the slightest thing annoys and startles them. The cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is usually some functional derangement; some distressing or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex; or, it may be due to inflammation, ulceration or displacement, of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, so certain in its curative results that its manufacturers sell it, through druggists, under a guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves 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.

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It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
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It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

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Poor, Foolish Men.

TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt

Wolff's ACME Blacking

A magnificent Deep Black Polish, which lasts on Men's boots a week, and on Women's an month.
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 $9.34, and to New York, $11.69.

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

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91. †

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Rockwood	5.36 a m	Johnstown	7.25 a m
SOMERSET	5.53 a m		
Stoystown	6.21 a m		
Hooversville	6.42 a m		
Bethel	6.46 a m		

MAIL—No. 93. *

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Pittsburgh	8.00 a m	Johnstown	1.30 p m
Rockwood	11.25 a m		
Somerset	11.58 a m		
Stoystown	12.26 p m		
Hooversville	12.47 p m		
Bethel	12.51 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	5.58 a m
Pittsburgh	6.20 a m		
Rockwood	5.35 p m		
Milford	5.54 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	7.45 a m	Rockwood	9.40 a m
Bethel	8.18 a m	Cumberland	1.20 a m
Hooversville	8.31 a m	Washington	6.50 a m
Stoystown	8.45 a m	Baltimore	8.30 a m
SOMERSET	9.16 a m	Pittsburgh	2.00 p m
Milford	9.44 a m		

Passengers for points east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ACCOMMODATION—No. 94. *

Leaves		Arrives	
Johnstown	3.00 p m	Rockwood	4.55 p m
Bethel	3.33 p m	Cumberland	7.20 p m
Hooversville	3.46 p m	Pittsburgh	9.30 p m
Stoystown	4.00 p m	Washington	6.20 p m
SOMERSET	4.31 p m	Baltimore	8.20 p m

Passengers for east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD ACCOMMODATION—No. 96. †

Leaves		Arrives	
SOMERSET	6.07 p m	Rockwood	6.37 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's Week. Balto. Ex.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	1.00 P. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.20 P. M.
Braddock	1.25 "	8.23 "	.....
McKeesport	1.38 "	..... "	.....
West Newton	2.03 "	8.53 "	10.25 "
Broad Ford	2.20 "	..... "	.....
Connellsville	2.25 "	9.50 "	11.10 "
Ohio Pyle	4.15 "	10.33 "	11.48 .....
Confluence	5.27 "	10.34 "	12.08 A. M.
Ursina	4.47 "	10.54 "	12.12 .....
Casselman	5.06 "	11.04 "	..... "
Rockwood	5.15 "	11.28 "	12.43 "
Garrett	5.32 "	11.45 "	.....
Salisbury Junc	5.47 "	11.56 "	.....
Meyersdale	5.45 "	11.53 "	1.12 "
Keystone	6.50 "	11.59 P. M.	.....
Sand Patch	6.53 "	12.03 "	1.25 "
Southampton	6.58 "	..... "	..... "
Fairhope	6.22 "	12.35 "	..... "
Hyndman	6.35 "	12.47 "	2.08 "
Cumberland	7.05 "	1.20 "	2.40 "
Washington	.....	6.50 "	7.10 "
Baltimore (arrive)		9.30 "	8.20 "

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Trains Leave	Union's & Chanber'l Ac.	Mail.	Express.
Baltimore	..... A. M.	11.20 A. M.	7.20 A. M.
Washington	..... "	12.55 "	8.10 "
Cumberland	7.50 "	7.40 P. M.	1.10 "
Hyndman	8.25 "	4.0 "	1.50 "
Fairhope	8.40 "	4.19 "	"
Southampton	8.45 "	..... "	2.25 "
Sand Patch	9.19 "	5.00 "	..... "
Keystone	9.23 "	5.04 "	..... "
Meyersdale	9.30 "	5.10 "	2.41 "
Salisbury Junc.	9.35 "	5.13 "	..... "
Garrett	9.39 "	5.18 "	..... "
Rockwood	9.51 "	5.32 "	3.04 "
Casselman	10.02 "	5.41 "	..... "
Ursina	10.29 "	6.00 "	3.30 "
Confluence	10.31 "	6.05 "	3.34 "
Ohio Pyle	11.04 "	6.22 "	3.51 "
Connellsville	11.49 "	7.05 "	4.26 "
Broad Ford	11.45 "	7.10 "	..... "
West Newton	12.35 P. M.	7.51 "	5.11 "
McKeesport	1.19 "	8.22 "	5.4 "
Braddock	1.32 "	..... "	..... "
Ar. Pittsburgh	2.00 "	8.55 "	6.25 "

[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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Barron, dec'd, late of Somerset Township, 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 to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1890, at the late residence of deceased.

GEORGE F. BARRON, Administrator.
jan1.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John W. Hay, late of Jefferson Township, 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 Friday, Feb'y 14, 1890, at the residence of the administrator in said township.

PETER F. SHAULIS, Administrator.
J. H. Uhl, Att'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Amanias Garlotts, deceased, late of Elk Lick Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of administration 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 8th day of February, 1890, at the late residence of deceased.

JOEL M. YUTZY, Administrator.
jan1-'90.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Benj. Stull, dec'd, late of Jenner 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 Administrator, without delay.

W. H. SWANK, Administrator.
dec11.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Franklin Launtz, late of Somerset Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned by the proper authority in the above estate, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against said estate to present them to the Administrator duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1890, when and where due attendance will be given for said purpose.

ALEXANDER LAUNTZ,
J. B. MILLER, Executors.
J. A. BERKEY, Attorney.

Know Something.

Dr. Holmes says a well educated man is one who knows "everything about something and something about everything." The wise doctor does well to put this in the order he does; for the man who begins at one thing and learns all about it before he tries to master anything else, is the man of power and consequence in this world, while the one who dabbles a little bit in everything gets left far behind in the race. Mr. Burdette puts the idea very neatly in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Vanderbilt pays his cook $10,000 a year, my boy, which is a great deal more than you and I earn, or at least it is a great deal more than we get, because he is a cook. That is all. Presumably because he can cook better than any other man in America. That is all. If Monsieur Sauceangravi could cook tolerably well and shoot a little, and speak three languages tolerably well, and keep books fairly, and sing some and could preach a fair sort of a sermon, and knew something about horses, and could telegraph a little, and could do light porter's work and could read proof tolerably, could do plain house and sign painting, and could help on a thrashing machine, and knew enough law to practice in the justices' courts of Kickapoo township, and had once run for the legislature, and knew how to weigh hay, he wouldn't get $10,000 a year for it. He gets that just because he knows how to cook, and it wouldn't make a cent's difference in his salary if he thought the earth was flat, and it went around its orbit on wheels. There is nothing like knowing your business clear through, my boy, whether you know anything else or not."

Zacharias Did It.

Old Zack shuffled forward as his name was called, closely followed by the officer who had captured him in one of his nocturnal chicken-stealing expeditions. He held his catskin cap tightly under his arm, rubbing his woolly head thoughtfully with his disengaged hand.

"Well, prisoner, what is your name?"

"Zacharias Tobias."

"What?"

"Zacharias Tobias."

"Are you sure it is not Ananias?"

"I ain't sure ob nuffin', yer honor; but I 'spects it'll be Dennis fo' I gets out ob yere."

"Well, Dennis—I should say Ananias—you were found in Deacon Smith's chicken coop this morning at 3 o'clock, I believe."

"Quarter pas' three, yer honor."

"Well, then, 3:15, to be more exact. I suppose you went there to read poetry."

"Sar?"

"Did you go there to read poetry?,'

"Eat poultry? No, sar; don't want no raw poultry 'bout dis n'ggah. Don't eat poultry till it's done cooked."

"Well, Dennis, I am afraid your poultry will be cooked this time—your goose at least. Do you think you can get it done in thirty days?"

"It s pretty tough, yer honor—"

"Well, then, make it sixty days, so as to be on the safe side."

And as old Zack moved away, he murmured softly: "Dun fixed it dis time; boun' to git three squar meals a day for the next two months, sho'."—*Texas Siftings.*

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50 cents and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

A writer in a scientific magazine says the earth is being bored too much and is liable to lose its place among the heavenly bodies in consequence.

The busy editor can sympathize with the 'earth. He is also likely to lose his place among the heavenly bodies by being bored too much—judging from the language he uses when the bore leaves.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day*, and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50 cents and $1. Sample bottles free.

"Can you lend me five dollars?"

"Can't do it."

"Why not?"

"I never lent you any money, so I don't know whether you would pay me or not."

"Well, great Scott! isn't it worth five dollars to find out what kind of a man I am? I might strike you for a hundred some day."

A Good Looking Face.

We like to see. Yet Erysipelas disfigures the features and the disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often ends in sudden death. S. B. Carpenter, Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs, and was cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout N. Y. This medicine excels all others for the blood.

The French railways during the six months of the Exposition earned $17,000,000 over their earnings during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Does Experience Count?

It does, in every line of business, and especially in compounding and preparing medicines. This is illustrated in the great superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla over other preparations, as shown by the remarkable cures it has accomplised.

The head of the firm of C. I. Hood & Co. is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted his whole life to the study and actual preparation of medicines. He is also a member of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Associations, and continues actively devoted to supervicing the preparation of and managing the business concerned with, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is built upon the most substantial foundation. In its preparation there is represented all the knowledge which modern research in medical Science has developed, combined with long experience, brain work, and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

It threatens your kidneys. Let it go on a little while and you will suffer much more keenly, throughout the entire system. Take—at once—Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which is the most effective medicine known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and for Malaria, as well as the purification of the blood.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CANOT, Eureka, Nevada.