OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

Mexico's Remarkable Display at Jackson Park.

Over Thirty-Four Thousand Square Feet of Space Filled with Attractive Exhibits—Wonderful Display in Agricultural Hall.

[Special World's Fair Letter.]

Our great neighbor to the south, whilom our foe and now our very good friend who seeks every opportunity to testify to his amicable feelings and to his admiration, has come in great bulk to the world's fair. Mexico, a sister republic whose territory is four times the size of Germany, five times that of Texas and nearly eight times that of the British isles, has never before been half so well represented at any great exposition as at this one. The ancient land of the Aztecs, waked from its slumbers, has appeared in our midst with an exhibit which, so far as size and variety are concerned, is exceeded by but few, equaled by not many. She has products to show in nearly every one of the exposition buildings; products of the soil, of the mind and of the hand. She is weak in some, strong in several, but insignificant in none. Her aim, as directed by her progressive and keen-eyed president, Gen. Diaz, was unmistakably to let the world see—and especially the United States—that she is a country not to be despised in any sense of the word, a country most prolific, most variegated, that has made enormous strides forward since affairs political have taken on a more stable and peaceable aspect. Let me give you a few figures in support of my claim:

Mexico covers 6,600 square feet in Manufactures building proper and 4,600 in the liberal arts display on the gallery of the same structure; 6,600 in Agricultural hall; 19,000 in Minings building; 3,000 in Transportation building; 2,000 in Horticultural building; 1,500 in the Woman's building; 1,000 in the Fine Arts palace; 1,600 in the structure devoted to anthropology; 1,000 in the Shoe and Leather building; 880 in the viticulture department; altogether 34,580 square feet, distributed in eleven different departments of the great exposition. This is no mean show for a country which, after all, has less than 22,000,000 of population, upon whom Americans have always looked as semi-barbarians. It is a greater showing than we ourselves have made at any European exposition so far held, and it must be put down, in large measure, to the desire of Mexico to cement the mutual friendship existing between the United States and her, and to make the commercial relations between the two countries even more intimate and profitable than they are at present. In this connection it will do no harm to point to the fact that 67 per cent. of the entire Mexican import trade at present is with this country, it having increased 200 per cent. within a short space of time.

AZTEC IDOL IN MEXICAN SECTION, ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

To speak generally, then, and impartially of the Mexican exhibit, I may say that it is weakest in industrial products, and strongest in agricultural ones. This is in strict accordance with her actual conditions, for industry in Mexico is carried on on a small scale, mostly by half-breeds, and its character, therefore, is that of a domestic industry, produced by half-educated men and women, whose skill is not aided by directions and hints received from superior minds. Thus we find the numerous samples of Mexican handicraft exhibited in her section in Manufactures building inferior in design, in taste and in workmanship, excepting those few which were made by her European artisans and mechanics. Her pottery, her copper and iron and bronze ware, her tinware and household utensils, her paper and stationery exhibit, her perfumery and soaps and chemicals and candles, her toilet articles, all demonstrate this fact. The only articles worthy of some praise are those peculiar to the country, where the pure Aztec art spirit has remained uninfluenced by European taste, such as clay and coarse terra cotta statuettes and vases, and those manufactures purely the work of her European, i. e., immigrant artisans, such as fine inlaid wood furniture, canes, silk hats, etc. But the bulk of these exhibits, being a mixture of ingenious and European taste and design, are anything but praiseworthy. This in itself demonstrates that our manufactures bear a large and remunerative field for exports there, if they will but avail themselves of the opportunities offered them.

Upstairs, in the liberal arts department, adjoining the German section on the north, there is an interesting display. This includes a collection of the complete fauna and flora of Mexico, sent by a great society which operates with state aid, and which is highly instructive; just to mention one item—there are over 1,000 distinct specimens of birds of song or plumage (stuffed, of course), all natives of Mexico, and there are wonderful specimens of the iguana, the tapir, the mountain sheep, gazelle and chamois, the puma, bears and monkeys of her forests, all masterpieces of the taxidermist. Then there are extensive exhibits sent from Mexico's higher educational industries, such as those of fine art, medicine, law, engineering, mining, architecture, botany. This whole department, of course, was sent by the government and is in charge of brainy, well-informed men.

In horticulture and wine-growing Mexico makes a fine display, demonstrating very clearly that her agriculturists, among whom she has thousands of expert colonists from Europe, especially from France and Italy, know how to wring choice products from her fertile soil. The wines and brandies she shows have a fine flavor, although not greatly appreciated by the northern palate. In the leather line, too, she displays a great variety of products—saddles and harness, shoes and boots, leather sandals and leggings, slippers and curtains, of great variety and design, and often very ingenious in make. As to mining, of course, Mexico makes an enormous showing, the inexhaustible resources of her mines of gold and silver, copper and tin, sulphur and all sorts of stone and minerals, onyx, etc., being pretty well known the world over.

In her section at Manufactures building there are many articles sent by Mexican women, embroideries, small paintings and the like, but these are nearly all of secondary value. It is different in the Woman's building proper, where there are a number of products of female skill that are deserving of all praise—sewed articles of peculiar character; veils of original designs, and dainty embroideries of pretty patterns; also the chair of state of the president's wife, valued at $30,000, embroidered in gold and the joint work of a number of high-born Mexican ladies. If this is art, the Mexican exhibit in the Fine Arts palace is only conditionally deserving of that title, for it shows nothing of great merit.

But the strong feature of the whole Mexican exhibit is found in Agricultural hall. There the arrangement has been made skillfully and impressively, and there the wonderful resources of her soil and climate shine resplendently. The tobacco display, for instance, is the most comprehensive at the whole fair. The excellence and the enormous variety of her leaf tobacco, of her cigars and cigarettes, and the enormous possibilities of a trade in this article with the United States—the largest tobacco consumers of all the nations on the earth—are shown beyond a doubt. Then there is the coffee—strong and aromatic—and of which Mexico can produce any amount.

The seed exhibit is the most extensive comprising more than 2,000 kinds. Corn and wheat may be seen in greater variety than ever before; the maize of a peculiar blue tint, for instance, exhibited here is so wonderfully productive as to have been known to yield 800 fold. Mexicans use this sort of corn for food and call it a superior article. Then there is the showing made in cotton, sugar, peppers (chile), the maguey plant, all sorts of tough fibers and silk. The wild cotton which grows in Mexico without any cultivation is seen here. It is largely manufactured into coarse, cheap clothes, leaving it in its natural line, a dark gray. This cotton grows on bushes two to four feet high. But there is also the white cotton of fine texture, the cultivated variety. The products of the agave or maguey are exhibited in great variety, including pulque, the strong and somewhat acidulent liquor obtained from it. Brandies of every kind, made from fruit such as orange, lemon, peach, from the tequila and similar plants, are also on view. The silk plant, producing a natural fiber almost as fine as that of the silk worm, attracts attention. In a word, Mexico is first in Agricultural hall.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

THE BULL OBJECTED.

A Heavyweight Durham Chases One of the Boys in Red.

Willie Woodward wears a red suit about the world's fair grounds and sells official catalogues on commission. The other day he went to barn No. 4, where the prize cattle are corralled, to tack up notices warning purchasers of catalogues to buy only from the boys in red. He excited a mild interest in the meek-eyed Jerseys and other milkers, and all went well until he tried to nail a notice outside the stall occupied by "Bally Boy," a big Durham bull entered in the heavyweight class. The bull resented Willie's riotous advent and he resented it in a forceful manner. First he broke down the bars which kept him in the stall and started after Willie's red suit. "Bally Boy" was a good runner, but he couldn't turn corners as fast as Willie. The chase extended over the entire "backyard" of the exposition, and it only ended when Willie climbed a high fence and got beyond reach of the bull's horns. Willie will wear sober garments about the cattle show hereafter.

BLUE-BLOODED BULL CHASES A RED-CLOTHED BOY.

In the Woman's Building.

Mrs. Wellesley (to husband returning from investigating the cause of a great crowd)—Well, what is it they are so curious to see? Some woman's work?

Wellesley—Yes, a rare curiosity. A woman sewing suspender buttons on her husband's trousers.—World's Fair Puck.

In the Smoking-Room.

"I presume you haven't been to the world's fair yet?"

"Upon what do you base your presumption?"

"Well, we've been talking now for an hour and you haven't swore once or mentioned Chicago."—Judge.

Carnivorous Ocean Fishes.

Such fierce carnivorous fishes as exist in the depths of the ocean are unknown at the surface. There is the "black swallower," which devours other finny creatures ten times as big as itself, literally climbing over its victim, first with one jaw and then with the other. Another species is nearly all mouth, and, having no power of locomotion, it lies buried in the soft ooze at the bottom, its head along protruding, ready to engulf any prey that may wander into its cavernous jaws. There is a ferocious kind of shark, resembling a huge eel. All of these monsters are as black as ink. Some of them are perfectly blind, while others have enormous goggling eyes. No ray of sunlight ever pierces the dark, unfathomed caves in which they dwell. Each species is gobbled by the species next bigger, for there is no vegetable life to feed on.

A Test of Heroism.

The Illinois architect who was showing the visitor from Athens, Greece, the wonders of the world's fair wiped his forehead nervously, drew a long breath, and absolutely smothered something like a sob that rose in his throat. "And now," he said, pale, but self-possessed, "we will go and take a look at the Illinois building."—Chicago Tribune.

He Felt Embarrassed.

A Detroiter who was in Cincinnatti last week was at one of the railroad depots one afternoon and met a man whom he used to know in Albany 15 years ago. After handshaking and talking for a few minutes, the Albany man remarked:

"Come and be introduced to my wife. That's her over there."

"What! Is that—that lady your wife?" stammered the Detroiter.

"Why, certainly—come along."

"But—but—"

"Why, man, what ails you? Don't you want to meet my wife?"

"Yes, of course. That is—please excuse me. I'd rather not meet her—not to day."

"Say?" said the other as he stood back and looked the Detroiter over for a minute, "my wife was a divorced woman when I married her."

"Was—was she?"

"And I'll bet $100 you were her first husband! Yes, I'm sure of it! Out with it, old boy!"

"Well, I was."

"And naturally enough you felt a bit embarrassed and don't care to be introduced. I see how it is and won't urge you. Let's go out doors and smoke."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Snyder.

"Your Uncle," said a friend to a young fellow who has great expectations from a rich uncle, "told me to-day that he was going to seek a change of air."

"What? Oh, don't say it. Not that of all things. What could have possessed him to do it?"

"Do what?"

"Look for a change of heir."

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve an' Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

J. N. SNYDER, Druggist.

It was Jonah who first remarked, "I am not in it," as he surveyed the whale that had deposited him on dry land.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. N. Snyder's drug store; large bottles 50cts and $1.

"Van Wither made an unfortunate remark at Summer's wedding yesterday."

"What did he say?"

"Congratulated him on the treasure he had won, and every one but Van knows Summer married her for her money.

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of the cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

Johnny—Papa, are despots happy? Papa—I don't know. Ask the hired girl.

Read What Mr. Fred Wallace Has to Say.

MAYERS' DRUG CO., Oakland, Md.

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to express my appreciation of the merits of your Catarrh Cure. I have suffered with catarrh for five years, and can truly say it has given me more relief than any other medicine I have tried, and it will undoubtedly effect a permanent cure. All it needs is a fair and impartial trial to establish its universality. Very truly,

FRED WALLACE,
Mill Point, W. Va.

It has cured Mr. Wallace of one of the worst cases of catarrh on record, with a heavy discharge of the throat. One bottle is guaranteed to cure. It will cure you, otherwise no charge. Price $1.

For sale by G. W. BENFORD and J. M. LOUTHER, Somerset, Pa., and DAVID GILDNER, Rockwood, Pa.

Mr. Sappy—I hope I'll get a fool for a wife.

She—You'd better remain single, Mr. Sappy.

A safe and sure cure for catarrh and hay fever is Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. A three months' treatment for $1, and absolutely guaranteed. It is used by vapor inhilation, and is the only medicine that reaches the affected parts and sure to cure.

For sale by G. W. Benford and Dr. J. M. Louther, Somerset, Pa., and David Gildner, Rockwood, Pa.

Scooper—I'd have you know I come of a good family.

Ricketts—You must have traveled a long distance.

Put to Flight

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

The telephone girl has more callers than all the rest of the girls put together.

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all, pure blood, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

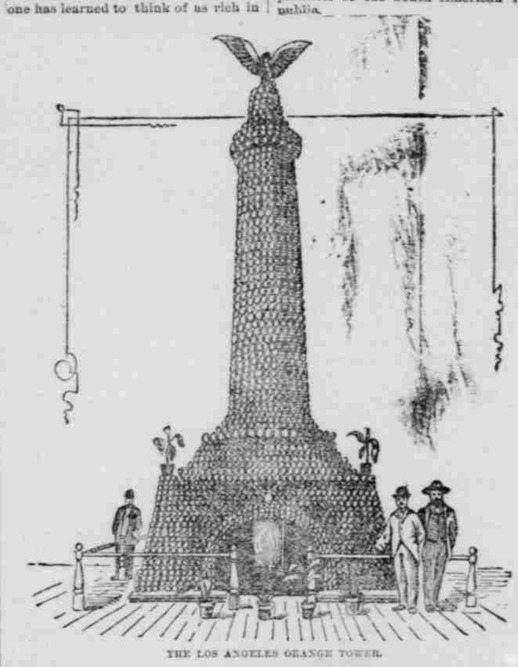
The Pomological Exhibit in the Horticultural Building.

Popular with All Classes of Visitors—The Beautiful Los Angeles Orange Tower—Pineapples and Cocoanuts Raised in the State of Florida.

[Special World's Fair Letter.]

That portion of the Horticultural building which is devoted to the pomological exhibit has always attracted the attention of world's fair visitors. Many beautiful things may be seen, but everybody is willing to concede that the Los Angeles tower, 35 feet high and covered entirely with oranges, is the center of attraction. There are 13,878 oranges in this monument. An original and pleasing feature of this design is the border of small branches of the equally famous California redwood, which marks the horizontal angles of the base with dark green lines. At the opposite end of the wing a table 52 feet long and 21 feet wide, the largest in the building, is occupied by special exhibits from San Bernardino and San Diego counties and by the second display of Los Angeles county, a liberty bell 6 feet in diameter and 5½ feet high, made of covering of gray moss, gathered from forest trees along the coast near Santa Barbara. The decorative effect of the frame is increased by the use of pretty little tangerines set on at intervals like jeweled nail heads, half buried in the moss. The bell is surrounded by a large exhibit of fresh citrus fruits in their seasons. Adjoining the bell on one side is the San Diego design, which includes a large pyramid of oranges, a smaller one of large and perfect grape fruits and other patterns worked out with the various fruits.

A correspondent of American Gardening, an authority on everything pertaining to fruit growing, considers the displays of preserved pomaceous, stone and small fruits made by states from Maine to California and by several Canadian provinces bewildering. This is partly due to their seeming similarity, and again to finding such variety and excellence in climates and locations that one has learned to think of as rich in other lines but poor in fruits. But if there has heretofore been in our minds a connection between Canada and furs and between Oregon and salmon we shall have to recast our minds to meet the conditions in those and other places, as proved by the array of attractive edible fruits shown at the exposition. In fresh or green fruits the exhibits are also large. Ontario shows 555 plates of fresh apples of 58 varieties. The exhibits of stored fruits are also large and important from other provinces—Nova Scotia, Quebec and Prince Edward's Island.



THE LOS ANGELES ORANGE TOWER.

Missouri probably has the prettiest fixtures in the hall, but here, too, the fruit is the exhibit. The woodwork is all pale ivory, piqued out with gold. A better setting for the glowing or delicate tints of the fruit could not be found. Some tiny jars, each holding a few specimens of small fruits, are particularly pleasing. All the fruit shown in this section was grown in Howell county, on the southern slope of the Ozark mountains, in the heart of the Missouri fruit belt, where the red volcanic soil is said to impart rich coloring and fine flavor to both peaches and apples. Ben Davis is the leading apple in the exhibit, and it is much finer than the same variety grown in the northeastern states. Peaches of several varieties—not less than a dozen—bear two crops each year. The first ripens in July, and consists of large and handsome fruit; the second ripens late in September, and is as much better in flavor as it is smaller in size. The only advantage claimed for the double crop lies in the fact that as soon as the second crop begins to ripen it is chosen for home consumption by the employes, who are peach epicures, and the big late market peaches with far finer complexions are unmolested.

Illinois was late in getting her exhibit under way, owing to the delay in receiving an appropriation. The exhibit is now an attractive one, however, and it is also large. The tables or shelves are entirely covered with looking glass, so that the extent of the exhibit is apparently augmented. Ben Davis, Janet, Winesap and Rome Beauty apples in long and glowing rows attract much comment. The first fresh berries were also seen in the Illinois section. Iowa, Wisconsin and Maine show attractive fruits in long unbroken lines.

Oregon has a surprisingly large and showy exhibit. The long tables are made of thirty-two kinds of native woods, and are admirably designed for displaying a large and very fine collection of fruits in jars, because they are unbroken by columns or partitions. Washington and Colorado occupy adjoining sections, and the former has one of the best displays in the entire building. Idaho, the so-called "baby-state," is, judging by its products, a remarkable infant, precocious to a degree and wonderfully well grown—some might think even overgrown, if the great sizes of the fruits are to be accepted as criterions. There are plenty of blue pearmain apples that weighed from eighteen to twenty-three ounces when picked, and, as a curiosity, a plate of apples of the crop of 1891 is shown. All of the fruit shown was grown by irrigation, and most of it is from the fertile Snake river valley.

The New York state fruit exhibit is marked by two unique features that not it apart from all others. First, it is the only state that has omitted antiseptically-preserved fruit from its collection. Everything shown in jars (which is very little) is regularly preserved in sugar, and is edible. The second feature—first in order of importance—is the marked educational character given the display by adding to the name cards of the most desirable varieties of apples a concise statement of their merits, habits and needs.

At the north end of the northwest curtain one passes into the Florida section through a showy arch built of golden russet orange, from which depends a deep fringe of soft gray southern moss, while above and beyond it rise the great leaves of a cocoanut tree. It makes a pleasing picture, but the superintendent of the display is far from satisfied, owing to some accident having prevented the arrival of the more brilliant Indian river oranges that were to have been used in the arch. Among the specialties shown in this exhibit are guavas in jars, guava jelly and guava sirup. The last is said to be delicious for all of the purposes to which fruit sirups are commonly put, as well as a substitute for maple sirup. Two fruits are shown that are grown in no other state in the union—pineapples and cocoanuts, both very valuable commercially. The cocoanut tree thrives in the southern half of the peninsula part of the state only, while the pine is successfully grown considerably farther north, the cocoa being much more sensible to cold than the pine, while it, in turn, is far more susceptible to injury from a low temperature than the orange. The pineapple is propagated by setting out the offshoots that stand defensively around the ripened fruits. Each plant is good for three pines—one the first year and two the second and last year of its existence. The top of the cocoa tree on exhibition is from Lake Worth. Its great leaves, from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, and its cluster of nuts in their thick green cases or husks, are a novelty to the majority of visitors. As the stump of the same tree is shown, as well as nuts growing out roots and sprouts, one gains an insight into the habits and appearance of the cocoanut plant. The stump is about twenty-four inches in diameter, the entire tree some sixty feet in height and its age is given by the state representative as thirteen years. He is also the authority for the following facts: The cocoa bears fruit at the age of six years and produces from three to four hundred nuts every year. The nuts are planted in rather shallow holes and lightly covered. They soon sprout, two of the three eyes seen in one end of every nut (in which children trace a fancied resemblance to a monkey's face) send out roots, and from the third grows the top.

THE United States of Colombia has opened its doors to the public. The building contains a fine display of the manufactured as well as the natural products of the South American republic.

STRANGE PROCESSION.

Father, Mother and Six Daughters Come to See the World's Fair.

Lots of people come to see the fair, but few attract the attention given to a family from Michigan on Wabash avenue, Chicago, last Sunday morning. There were eight of them, and they left the elevated railroad depot at Thirty-fifth street.

There was one man in the party and an elderly woman, evidently his wife. The other six were fine, handsome girls. The eldest was probably twenty-six years old, while the youngest was scarcely over fourteen. All wore navy-blue suits, Eton jackets and white sailor hats. When the old man reached the sidewalk in front of the depot he looked behind for his girls and did not move until he was satisfied that all were on the ground. Then he picked up a couple of yellow grips and marched toward Wabash avenue. Early church-goers saw the party turn the corner on Wabash avenue and stopped to look at the procession. First came the father carrying two grips. The mother followed close behind with another, and then came the daughters in single file and arranged like steps of stairs. The unique procession went toward Thirty-sixth street and entered a family hotel near the school-house.

THE MICHIGAN MAN BRINGS HIS FAMILY.

THE YERKES TELESCOPE.

Now on Exhibition in the Manufactures Building at Chicago.

The great Yerkes telescope, the gift of Charles T. Yerkes to the University of Chicago, situated at the north end of the main aisle of the Manufactures building, is now open for public inspection. The director general and president of the exposition, the other chief officials, the state and foreign commissioners, and the faculty of the university of Chicago witnessed the opening evolutions and workings of the mammoth instrument, under the direction of William E. Reed.

The column and head of this telescope are of cast iron, and rise to a height of 43 feet, and weigh 53 tons. The polar axis, of steel, is 15 inches in diameter, 13½ feet long, and weighs 2½ tons. The declination axis, also of steel, is 12 inches in diameter, 11½ feet long, and weighs 2½ tons. The tube is of steel, 64 feet long and 52 inches in diameter at the center, tapering toward the ends. It weighs 6 tons. The driving clock, weighing 1½ tons, is located in the upper section of the column. It is wound automatically by an electric motor and is controlled by a double conical pendulum. It is geared to the main driving wheel, 8 feet in diameter, which when clamped to the polar axis revolves it, together with the tube and all the accessories, all weighing 20 tons, in exact sidereal time. The instrument is operated both by hand and electric motors by a switchboard placed within easy reach of the astronomer. The total weight of the entire telescope is 75 tons.

A Natural Query.

"So that is a Venetian gondola, is it?" said Skidmore to a Columbian guard.

"It is."

"Venice the thing going to start?"—Judge.

At a Dinner—when you have eaten heartily, you should take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Your liver needs the gentle stimulating, as well as invigorating, effect of these tiny, sugar-coated Pellets.

If you feel drowsy, dull, languid, inexpressibly tired or debilitated; if you've no appetite and frequent headaches or dizziness, a furred or coated tongue—it proves that you're *bilious*. In that case you should carry in your vest-pocket a small sealed vial of these Pellets. They are anti-bilious granules, which act in a prompt and natural way, without griping. So beneficial and lasting is their effect that the makers can afford to *guarantee* that they will give you satisfaction, or they'll return your money.

There's no case of Catarrh so hopeless that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The makers will pay $500 reward for any incurable case.

CURTIS K. GROVE,

SOMERSET, PA.

BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS

AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK

Furnished on Short Notice.

Painting Done on Short Time.

My work is made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the *Best Iron and Steel*, Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Employ Only First-Class Workmen.

Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE and

All Work Warrantd.

Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices (do Wagon-work, and furnish Selves for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.

CURTIS K. GROVE,

(East of Court House)

SOMERSET, PA.

A. H. HUSTON.

Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE

and everything pertaining to funerals furnished

Somerset, Pa.

'91-1yr

WE TELL YOU

nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the working class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of $500.00 a month.

Every one who takes hold now and works will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there can be no question about it; others doing it and have done it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to secure. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. If you grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference,—do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Neither experience or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write today for full particulars, free? E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 420, Augusta, Me.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 8.30 a. m., Somerset 8.48, Stoystown 8.52, Hooversville 9.08, Johnstown, 9.35.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 12.50 a. m., Somerset 1.18, Stoystown 1.34, Hooversville 1.52, Johnstown 2.30 p. m.

*Johnstown Accommodation—Rockwood 6.20 p. m., Somerset 6.45 p. m., Stoystown 7.11 p. m., Hooversville 7.32 p. m., Johnstown 8.35 p. m.

Sunday Accommodation—Rockwood 12.55 a. m. Somerset, 1.18.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail—Johnstown 7.40 a. m., Hooversville 8.36 Stoystown 8.60, Somerset 9.11, Rockwood 9.29.

Express—Johnstown 3.30 p. m., Hooversville 4.16, Stoystown 4.39, Somerset 5.01, Rockwood 5.25.

Sunday Only—Johnstown 8.20 a. m., Hooversville 9.16 a. m., Stoystown 9.30 a. m., Somerset 10.1 a. m., Rockwood 10.25 a. m.

Sunday Accommodation—Somerset 5.01 p. m. Rockwood 5.25 p m.,

*Daily.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 18, 1892.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

DISTANCE AND FARE.

	Miles.	Fare.
Johnstown to Altoona	26¼	$1 10
" " Harrisburg	176¾	5 11
" " Philadelphia	275	8 25
" " Blairsville Int.	24¾	78
" " Greensburg	42	1 41
" " Pittsburgh	78	2 34
" " Baltimore	293¼	7 65
" " Washington	297	7 75

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station at Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD.

Southwestern Express	6.08 a. m
Western Express	5.23 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	6.57 a. m
" Express	9.10 a. m
Pacific Express	9.24 a. m
Way Passenger	3.32 a. m
Mail	5.16 a. m
Johnstown Express	8.55 a. m
Fast Line	9.24 a. m.

EASTWARD.

Keystone Express	5.35 a. m
Sea Shore Express	5.40 a. m
Harrisburg Accommodation	8.24 a. m
Day Express	10.15 a. m
A Scott Ex.	12.02 p. m
Mail Express	4.21 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation	7.00 p. m
Philadelphia Express	7.16 p. m
Fast Line	10.36 p. m

For rates, maps, &c., go to Ticket Agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Keep Chickens Strong and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens moult; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhœa, Leg-weakness. It is a powerful food digestive. Large cans are most economical to buy.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs.

It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated, therefore used in small doses; no other kind one fourth as strong in quantity it costs less than one-fourth cent a day per hen. "One large can served me $40; send six more to previous address." Sold by druggists, grocers and feed dealers. No stamps ever made this offer. "The best poultry paper published," sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 17 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

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You have noticed that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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1 Broadway, New York.
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National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.

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