REAL RAZORBACKS.

A HOMELY AND FEROCIOUS HOG ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

He Does Not Resemble His Pampered Brother of the Berkshire Breed—His Existence Measured by the Rule of "Root, Hog, or Die"—Hog Killing Parties.

There is a great difference in hogs. The form, contour and face of the rounded, sleek sided, short legged Berkshire and other hogs of high degree do not much resemble the angular, razor backed hog common throughout the south. The countenance of the well bred, well cared for species is chubby and contented looking, the ears small, the snout inclined to turn up rather than down. His less fortunate cousin has a long, narrow face, immense, flopping ears that hang disconsolately over his eyes, and an elongated, pointed snout that seems providentially formed to aid his earthy explorations. "Root, hog, or die," is a common saying in the country of which this hog is a native, and the swine seem to realize the situation. They have long legs and always run with their snouts close to the ground, convenient for unearthing anything eatable which may come in their way. They diligently root up the promising morsel of food and gulp it down, without stopping to enjoy it, and run on apparently faster than ever, grunting as they go, in search of something more—some favorite acorn or juicy bit of grass or berry root, upon which they largely depend for subsistence.

Naturally the vast amount of imperative exercise they take ranging through the woods effectually prevents their taking on much superfluous flesh, and the hair on their narrow backs is as rough and coarse as that of the well bred hog is smooth and glossy. The majority of them are of a dingy white color, perhaps spotted with black, and when a white coated one, scantily covered with hair, has pale eyes, bound around with pink, and very light eyelashes, protruding beneath his drooping ears, he is as ugly a living object as can be imagined.

The little pigs are moderately pretty when young, but not in the least like the plump, little, chubby faced baby Berkshire, and long before they have arrived at the age when they are called "shotes" they have become ungainly and common looking. The negroes have great faith in the ability of the hog to survive any amount of neglect and still live to provide sausages and pork stew for the winter season. At certain seasons, when the "shotes" can do no damage to the maturing crops, it is necessary to confine them until the fields are bare once more and will admit of their ranging at will.

In the course of a walk once, a small negro boy and girl were found seated on top of the fence which surrounded a pen, flinging corn to two hogs within the inclosure. The rude feeding trough was as dry as if no liquid had ever dampened it, and this on a hot summer afternoon. Inquiry as to when the prisoners had last had water given them elicited no response from the shy little "shote minders." After some inquiry and explanation that the pigs would like water the boy consented to go to the house, some distance off, for a bucket, after bringing which the children went to the spring, in a little hollow in the woods behind the pen, and procured water for the thirsty creatures. It is needless to say that they drank it with avidity. This pen was in an open field, with not a single bit of shade near. It had belonged to an humble establishment, the house and barn of which had been moved to some other tract of land, and the owner of the hogs had utilized the pen just where it was, the distance from his dwelling, which was plentifully supplied with well water, rendering it most inconvenient to attend to the wants of the animals.

The pen could easily have been moved, as the fence around it was made of movable rails placed zigzag fashion on purpose that it might be changed from place to place, but evidently the comfort of the "shotes" was not regarded as of much importance. Later, a small, slim figure, in a scant, homespun dress, faded and torn, suddenly emerged from a narrow path which opened upon the road, and a childish voice said timidly, "Do you want some headache blossom, ma'am?" a little black hand holding out a bunch of delicate pink flowers, with perfume more powerful than sweet. The acceptance of this offering seemed to thaw out her reserve, and the little girl volunteered the information that she and Yankee, her brother, "aimed to dash water to de hog ebery ebenin."

In the days of the old regime the crops were all fenced in, and the hogs, and cattle as well, were allowed to roam at will through the fastnesses of the swamps and timbered tracts. Oftentimes the animals were not seen for months. When the time drew near for hog killing, parties were made up to "drive" the swamp and capture the half wild creatures, as it was desired to fatten them in pens before killing. It was not infrequently the case that the swine became quite ferocious, having been left so long at large, and the hunters found themselves in the midst of a "wild boar" hunt in earnest, which they hugely enjoyed. Most of the farmers of the southern states now leave their crops unfenced, and the stock has to be pastured or looked after, which practice has put an end to such pursuits.—*New York Tribune.*

Hard Wood.

According to a recent legal decision reported in The Timberman, hard wood is "any tree that has a leaf as distinguished from a needle." A man contracted to deliver to a railroad hard wood cordwood, and he delivered a poplar in part fulfillment of the contract. The railroad rejected this as not hard wood and sued, but the contractor won the case on the decision of the court, as reported above. Women will now have a distinct and lawful standard to gauge their hard wood furniture descriptions.

Where to Place Brooders.

Brooders should have a house set apart for this operation, even if they are of the outdoor pattern, early in the season especially. Later the outdoor brooders may be used in the open air. The brooder house preferred by a Country Gentleman correspondent has a board floor, windows that admit the sunlight on the southerly side of the house and room about the brooder to secure exercise for the chickens, which, if very early in the season, cannot be advantageously allowed to run out of doors. The house need not be expensive. Even a building inclosed on three sides, open to the south—a mere shed—will answer, if one uses outdoor brooders, though an inclosed house is better. This correspondent has used brooders in a cellar and had really good success with them, but prefers a house set apart to their use. It is not necessary, however, to exercise so much care in the location of a brooder as in that of an incubator, for a hatched chick has much greater vitality than the unhatched germ. Still the more favorable the situation of the brooder, other things equal, the more satisfactory will be the growth and development of the chickens.

Items In Cranberry Culture.

"Dry bogs" were once rather common, but in the east they are largely given up, because they are found not to be uniformly successful over a series of years. Flooding is a necessity if one gets certain insects and diseases, which he is likely to do if he grows cranberries long. Flooding is also a protection against frost in fall and spring and against heavy freezing and heaving in winter. There is much difference in varieties, and it is generally best to secure plants from a cultivated bog, for one is then more certain of getting a uniform lot. About 150 varieties are known. Some are dark and some light. In the Cape Cod region the favorite berry is the Early Black, says Professor L. H. Bailey in Rural New Yorker.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

UTILIZING THE WIND POWER.

Valuable Functions Performed by Modern Windmills at Small Cost.

The wind, like the poor, is always with us. In no considerable area in the United States is there a demand for more wind. It is indeed the specially disagreeable feature of nearly every climate. The cold north winds of winter and the raw winds of March as well as the parching and drying winds of summer are alike disagreeable if not destructive. But the wind is everywhere and always a source of power and should be utilized by the farmer as a helping hand. Windmills are comparatively cheap, and many of them are very effective. Great improvements have been made upon the old time windmills, and a new and possibly more appropriate nomenclature is now employed whereby we are introduced to "wind engines," "aermotors," etc. Still all these improved devices are windmills.

There is scarcely a farmer in the country who can really afford to be without a good windmill. The uses to which such a machine may be put on every farm are various and may be made to yield a profit. To be sure, there will be some days when the mill cannot earn its keep through no fault of its own, but on most farms a little attention from day to day will supplement the lack of motive power, and enough work may be done on breezy days to tide over a "doldrum" of even several days at a time. Some day—soon perhaps—electrical appliances will be attached to the windmill, enabling the farmer to store power as he now stores wheat or cider, to be drawn upon for use whenever convenient. But the windmill as it is at the present time is sufficient for most purposes to which farmers wish to apply power thus derived. Thus writes a correspondent of The Irrigation Age, who adds:

Perhaps one of the most common uses to which the power of the wind is applied is the pumping of water. Raising water by hand, even from shallow wells, is very hard work and too slow a process to be thought of on stock farms or when required for irrigation on a farm, however small. With a good well, however deep, and a modern type of windmill, water for household purposes, stock and to some extent for irrigation may be easily and cheaply raised. But the pumping of water is only one of the valuable functions to be performed by the windmill. At comparatively small cost, belts, shafts and gearing may be provided whereby the power of the wind may be made to turn the grindstone, move the churn, shell the corn and grind it both for the use of the family and the stock, as well as to do a number of other errands, such as elevating grain and baled hay for storage in the barn. Cheese and cider presses may be operated by the same power, and fodder and wood cut also. In fact, the profitable uses of the windmill are many, and as users of them acquire more experience the long list of chores for the windmill will be lengthened, while that for the boys on the farm may be shortened in proportion. In brief, the modern windmill affords the farmer the readiest and cheapest means to apply the enormous force of the wind to useful purposes about the farmstead. It is an easy way to use to best advantage a waste product which costs nothing to produce, and which may nearly always be relied upon to ease the farmer's toil as well as that of his family, while adding a hundred hitherto unknown comforts not only to the farmer and his household, but to his flocks and herds.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Massachusetts highway commissioners are trying an interesting experiment. The board has found in building macadamized roads that upon loose, sandy soils much stone is being driven into the sand. In such cases gravel, when accessible, has been placed upon the sand to a depth of three or four inches, and on this is laid the stone. By so doing the cost is greatly reduced. There being no gravel at Martha's Vineyard, cheap cotton cloth has within two weeks been spread upon the sand, and over that the stone. It has been found that the sand does not work up through the stone, so much less stone is required. Layers of tarred paper were tried, but without success, as the stone pressed through them. The Farmers' Review says that this is probably the first experiment ever made with cloth, and while the stretch on which it is used is not long the showing will be none the less valuable.

Merits of Houdans.

Wright, the well known English authority, says:

"With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas—and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profit on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

A new industry has developed in the south Jersey pine lands which promises to give employment to unskilled laborers and utilise the refuse of forests. A company has been formed to make linoleum from forest leaves.

Cost of Manuring.

An elaborate foreign report presents detailed statistics of the comparative cost under European conditions of manuring in systems of farming in which (1) a large amount of stock, (2) a small amount of stock and (3) no stock is kept, the comparative merits of commercial fertilizers, green manuring, night soil, sewage, etc., being discussed.

The author concludes that green manuring, supplemented by commercial fertilizers, is suited to almost all conditions. Under favorable soil conditions manuring with artificial fertilizers may be exclusively practiced. The economy of the use of night soil, sewage, sweepings, factory waste, composts, etc., and bought stable manure depends upon local conditions, and these materials should be used only when they are cheaper than the more generally applicable system of green manuring supplemented by commercial fertilizers.

Although it is believed that in some cases the circumstances may warrant the reduction or total abandonment of stock raising and the substitution of some of the above systems of manuring, it is not safe to conclude that such is generally advisable. In deciding this question there are other important factors besides cost of manure to be taken into consideration.

Odd Mention.

Rural New Yorker suggests the trial of a few seeds of teosinte. As an ornamental forage plant it is said to be well worthy of trial.

Maine has an established reputation as a good fruit growing state. This is more especially true as regards apples, which are hard, high colored and possessed of good keeping qualities.

The catalogues are giving unstinted praise to the new potato "Great Divide" and the "Carman No. 1." The former originated in Iowa and the latter in New Jersey.

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

Nervousness, loss of sleep, loss of appetite and general debility all disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken, and strong nerves, sweet sleep, strong body, sharp appetite, and in a word, health and happiness follow the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The strong point about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that they are permanent, because they start from the solid foundation of purified, vitalized and enriched blood.

The Humane society of New York has offered a prize of $50 for the best collection of instantaneous photographs of docked and overchecked horses, with the name and addresses of the owners of the tortured animals.

"Yield not to Misfortune."

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. Cream Balm is agreable.

Eat humble pie if you must; but you need not smile at the same time. You will need all facial for your jaws.

After all it is not so very nice to be one of those men who "always kisses all his female relatives;" he has to kiss so many that he doesen't want to.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, Pa., or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin, Pa. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Science.

"Which reaches you the quicker," asked the teacher, "sight or sound?"

"Sound," replied the new boy.

"No, William, that's not the right answer. Sight reaches us first. If you watch a band playing a good way off, you'll see the drummer hit the drum a second or so before you hear the sound of it."

"Yes'm. But somtimes sight don't reach you first.

"Can you give me an example."

"Yes'm. The new postoffice. Pa said this morning that we had been hearing about the new postoffice for the last ten years and wouldn't see it for the next twenty."—*Washington Star.*

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, Pa., or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin, Pa.

There is now being built in Salem, Mass., a model of the "Arbella," in which Governor Winthrop came over. The Governor landed near where Manchester-by-the-Sea is now situated, and the vessel will take part in the celebration of that historic event by the town.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a Cold to run on? Because they think it will wear away. Why does the Cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents at G. W. Benford's drug store.

He—"Now, darling, I shall go and ask your father for you." She—"He won't give his consent." He—"How do you know?" She—"Because four or five have tried it before you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Why it is the Best.

Pan-Tina.

1—It cures Coughs and Colds.
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma.
4—Insures you against La Grippe.
5—Rids Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails. 25 and 50 cents.

Bottles of Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's drug store.

Dr. Fogg—"Young man, I am afraid I shall not see you in heaven." Irreverent Youth—"Cheer up doctor; you are not so wicked as that."—*Good Company.*

Dropping in Your Throat.

Hawking and spitting is one of the most disagreeable parts of catarrh. We have patients using Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure to report complete relief from this within ten days of its use.

Catarrh of Long Standing.

will be cured by the use of Mayers' Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh may be well called a great scourge in this country, nearly every person has it in a greater or less degree. Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure, if used promptly will cure this terrible disease. No cure no pay.

For a cold in the head accompanied by frontal headache, can be cured by one or two applications. Remember one bottle lasts 3 months and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded by agents.

Read what a one time sufferer from catarrh has to say of our marvelous cure.

OAKLAND, Md., March 24, 1893.
The Mayers Drug Co., Oakland, Md.
Gentlemen:—I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years and was recommended to use a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure and in less than six weeks I was completely cured and deem it one of the best medicines on the market and recommend its method of treatment to any sufferer from the awful malady.
Respectfully,
PERCY H. VERTCH,
Attorney at Law.

BACKACHE VICTIMS.

An Allegheny Woman Grateful for a Remarkable Cure.

HERE are hundreds of women in Western Pennsylvania who find it impossible to do even the lightest house-work without suffering excruciating pain. There is a dull, dragging ache in the small of the back, the limbs feel as though they would drop off, head aches, and the stomache is almost constantly out of order. They wonder and wonder what is the matter with them, and about the very last thing they think of is the real cause of all the trouble—the kidneys.

There's not the slightest doubt about it, it's kidney trouble. These delicate little filters of the blood get out of order and refuse to take the poisonous matter out of the blood. Disease is sure to result. Doan's Kidney Pills will regulate the kidney, easily, quickly, never-failingly

Mrs. Mary B. Devlin, of 75 Perry street, Allegheny, suffered tortures from kidney disease for seven years "There was a weakness and a dull, heavy pain across the small of my back," she said in speaking of it. "My physician eased it sometimes, but could't cure it, and it got worse and worse, until I could not get about at all. The poison in my blood brought on rheumatism. My urin was much affected. I couldn't stand erect, in fact was utterly miserable. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and within a few weeks was entirely well. Since then I have had no pain whatever, and feel that I am perfectly cured."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Study of Molecules.

The modern conception of the universe itself is based on the molecule. This is the smallest mass into which a substance is capable of being subdivided without changing its chemical nature, but in compounds the molecule itself is divisible into the ultimate particles, known as atoms, of the constituent elements. Every material body consists of these molecules, separated often by distances that are vast in comparison with their own magnitudes, and endowed with rapid and ceaseless motion. Molecules must ever remain invisible, if, as Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) calculated some years ago, their sizes are limited between 1-250,000,000 and 1-5,000,000,000th of an inch. Ruled lines somewhat closer than 1-100,000th of an inch have been resolved under the microscope, but much more is not to be expected, as the difficulties with high powers increase to a much greater degree than the minuteness of the objects seen. The motion of molecules in gases is unconfined and easily demonstrated, but in liquids, not to mention solids, the particles are held together by the power of cohesion and appear inert. Yet the motion of fluid molecules has been made perceptible. In 1827 Dr. Robert Brown, looking through a microscope at some pollen grains suspended in water, was astonished to notice a constant motion—oscillatory, rotary a traveling—of the smaller particles; and this motion, known at first as the Brownian movement, and called later, Pedesis, has since been found to be common to all minute particles of solid matter. Vermillion, gamboge and pumicestone are especially active, particles larger than about 1-5000th of an inch remaining inert. The movement is not due to evaporation, as it has been known to continue for years in a small quantity of fluid inclosed in an air-tight case, and it has even been observed in the fluids sealed in quartz of the oldest rocks, where the particles have probably been dancing for ages. Other causes have been assigned, such as gravitation, currents in the containing fluid, light, heat, electricity, magnetism and the molecular energy of the particles themselves. These causes have been studied by a number of scientific men, the last being Mr. R. Meade Bache. This observer finds that all the explanations mentioned may be rejected, and that the phenomenon is one "of water and of water only," being due to molecular motion of the water itself, revealed to the senses, just as the flow of a deep river is made perceptible by a floating log.—*Invention.*

"I burned my fingers very badly. The pain was intense. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil brought relief in three minutes. It was almost magical. I never saw anything like it." Amelia Swords, Saundersville, O.

To Renew Black Kid Gloves.

Many ladies complain that "black gloves become so rusty." Black glace kid gloves are liable to wear white or purplish at the ends of the fingers from attrition. Handling articles and buttoning the gloves assist in wearing away the surface dye, which, like beauty, is "but skin deep." This surface dye must be renewed. A little piece of sponge fastened to a hairpin makes an excellent brush for this purpose, and with a bottle of good black ink your outfit is complete. Wet your improvised brush with the ink and apply to the worn parts of the gloves. They will be on your hands, of course, unless you have one of the forms sold to wash and dry chamois gloves on, which are very handy if you wear gloves of soft leather. The ink will dry very quickly, leaving a dull dead mark on your gloves, showing where it has touched them. With a piece of flannel, after the ink has thoroughly dried, rub on the dull place a little vaseline or sweet oil, not too much, and, presto, you have nice shiny black fingers and thumbs instead of the gray, worn digits your gloves showed to your artistic efforts at a nocturne in black. Remember, this treatment is only for black glace kid gloves. The ink may and will improve worn suedes, but beware of the oiling process.—*Washington Star.*

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. B. Stumm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a siege of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stumm is foreman of Merriam's confectionery establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

Fashion cares less for what you may say about its character than about its clothes.

Read what you write when it is cold, and you may not be so warm over it.

Cholly Five O'clock—"How would you—aw—like to own a little—aw—puppy, Miss Fourleaf?" Miss Fourleaf—"This is so sudden!"—*Louisville Truth.*

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, Somerset, Pa., or at G. W. Brallier's, Berlin, Pa.

It is proposed to hang a number of clocks along the walls of the big belt tunnel in Baltimore for the use of the motormen. It would be impossible for them to carry watches, as the electric current necessary to operate the trains would speedily render a watch absolutely unreliable.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician can not always be had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Bottles of Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's drug store.

The married woman teachers of Illinois are in a state of excitement over the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of that State to prohibit their employment in the public schools. There are about 400 such woman in Chicago alone.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

"Who," asked the pastor, "will undertake to raise this money for the church?" The converted counterfeiter rose in his pew, "I'll raise it if somebody else will pass it," he said.—*Detroit Tribune.*

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

There is a movement in Bangor, Me., to erect a building as a memorial to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It liquifies the tough mucus and aids its expectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

Colossal Children.

The quaint little town of St. Nicholas, in East Flanders, boasts the possession of two children of such extraordinary abnormal growth as to put completely in the shade all similar infant prodigies of the past or present. These veritable Brobdignagian youngsters are boy and girl. The elder, Master Clement Smedst, is 15 years of age and weighs no less than 420 pounds (30 stone); the circumference of his body is 6 feet 6 inches; he measures 36 inches round the leg and 28 inches round the arm. His sister Bertha is 8 years old, and turns the scale at 224 pound (16 stone). In spite of their enormous dimensions their activity is remarkable, for they trip and skip about with all the agility of other children of an equal age. It is an astonishing sight to see these infant mountains of humanity romping about in country lanes with other children of the village. One would imagine them to be the offspring of a race of giants, so high do they tower over the heads of their little playfellows. Their appearance is decidedly interesting, both having extremely handsome and regular features. Bertha, like other girls of tender years, delights in nursing a doll, which seems ludicrously out of place and proportion in the arms of the young giantess. The couple are attracting the attention of the country around, and on fine days crowds of people flock into the quiet little town in order to catch a glimpse of these colossal children.

The secret of happiness is to love one's duty, and to find pleasure therein—*Countess Dash.*

Tumors in the Ear Cured.

Mrs. Wm. King, Buena Vista, Pa., had a discharge from the ear through scarlet fever, for years, resulting in a growth so large as to protrude from the ear an inch, as large as the end of a finger, and turned black. Several specialists consulted gave her no encouragement of cure, until Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, who assured her a cure could be made. The now decaying growth was removed. By weekly visits to his office, and home treatment, all was perfectly healed and some hearing restored. All eye, ear, nose and throat cases remember EARLY treatment saves the organs in better condition, saves suffering and worry, saves time and money. No two cases are alike and cannot be treated alike, consequently examination is necessary to skillful, honest, successful treatment. You can't afford to have such valuable organs treated by *guess.* Don't wait to *write,* come and be sure you are getting the best before it is too late. "A stitch in time saves nine."

If you would be a sage among fools never express an opinion.

Be more cautious in lending your influence than your money.

"Handsome is" all the time; but handsome does only occasionally.

Few have sufficient command of language to know when to keep still.

The world cannot afford to do without reasonable pleasures.

S. P. Sweitzer. J. F. Beachy.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency.

Persons wishing to buy or sell farms or town property in Somerset county or elsewhere, are invited to call at our office in Knepper block. Prompt attention will be given to all mail inquiries regarding prices and location of property. Please enclose a two cent stamp to prepay answer. SWEITZER & BEACHY, Knepper Block, Somerset, Pa.

DIRECTIONS for using **Cream Balm.**

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

Ely's Cream Balm opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, N. Y.

GOOD LIQUORS!

and Cheap Liquors

By calling at the Old Reliable Liquor Store,

No. 309 Main St., and 106 Clinton St.,

Johnstown, Pa.,

all inds of the choicest liquors in market can be had. To my old customers this is a well-knowd fact, and to all others convincing proof will be given. Don't forget that I keep on hand the greatest variety of Liquors, the choicest brands and at the lowest prices.

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JORDAN & HINCHMAN.

We are now ready with our new and large invoice of Fine Confectionery Goods, popular brands of Biscuits and Cakes, Fancy Goods of all styles, and everything else pertaining to a first-class house to fill orders promptly, and to supply resident families to any extent. Goods always fresh, and always offered at lowest figures. Call and see one of the finest assortments ever carried.

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Johnstown, Pa.

A. H. HUSTON,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE,

ad everything pertaining to funerals furnished.

SOMERSET - - Pa

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 3:30 a. m., Somerset 4:10, Stoystown 4:37, Hooversville 5:08, Johnstown 6:10.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 10:30 a. m., Somerset 11:15, Stoystown 11:43, Hooversville 11:54, Johnstown 12:45 p. m.

*Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 5:55 p. m., Somerset 6:29 Stoystown 6:48, Hooversville 6:56, Johnstown 7:50.

*Daily.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail.—Johnstown 6:30 a. m., Hooversville 7:11, Stoystown 7:25, Somerset 7:55, Rockwood 8:29.

Express.—Johnstown 2:30 p. m., Hooversville 3:11, Stoystown 3:25, Somerset 3:55, Rockwood 4:25.

Sunday Only.—Johnstown 8:30, Somerset 10:01 Rockwood 10:35.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

IN EFFECT JAN. 21, 1895.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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

WESTWARD

Western Express	4:53	a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08	"
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57	"
" Accommodation	9:10	"
Pacific Express	9:21	"
Way Passenger	3:32	"
Mail	5:16	"
Fast Line	9:08	p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:50	"

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	3:01	a. m.
Sunshore Express	3:40	"
Altoona Accommodation	8:21	"
Day Express	10:15	"
Altoona Accommodation	12:02	p. m.
Mail Express	4:11	"
Johnstown Accommodation	6:55	"
Philadelphia Express	7:16	"
Fast Line	10:50	"

For rates, maps, &c., call on Ticket Agents or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. Prevost, Gen'l Manager. J. R. Wood, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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A. ANDRIESSEN

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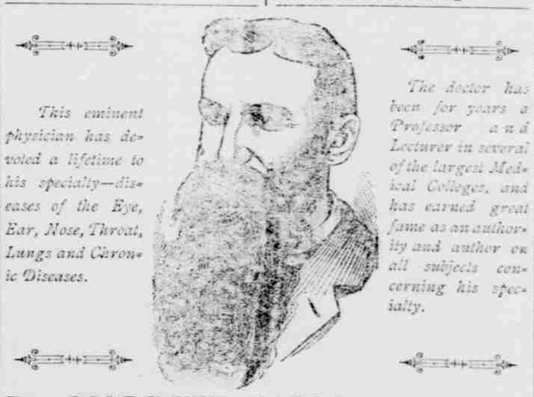

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For the last 8 years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the Ears, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the Ear has stopped, and her hearing, before having been bad, is good again. We recommend the Dr.
L. G. Jones,
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Tumor Removed from Drum of the Ear.

I have had a tumor growing in the ear almost attached to the drum. Dr. Salm removed the same four weeks ago without any pain, and I can hear now with splendid results. He is a great Physician.
Peter Auman,
Somerset, Pa.

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For 5 years I have had kidney, stomach and liver trouble. The fearful pains in my back and bladder I had during that time made me often wish for death. I could hardly work, sleep or rest, and had to go out regularly every night four or five times to void urine; could hardly eat and when I tried a little of something it made me ill, and after 4 of our best physicians had failed to cure me, I thought it about time to die. Some of my friends, however, advised me to go to Dr. Salm, who had performed so many wonderful cures in this part of the country. After I had taken his treatment 4 days, I found it did me some good. I have taken his treatment now for six months, and I can enjoy life once more, and I would advise all my friends to go to this eminent Dr. to get cured after other physicians fail. Yours gratefully
Elias Zeiross,
Somerset, Pa.

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For over 10 years I have been badly cross-eyed. Dr. Salm operated upon me without giving me chloroform, nor causing pain or less of blood. My eyes are straight once more, and the eye that heretofore was almost totally blind, I can again see splendidly with.
Mary E. Long,
Somerset, Pa.

*We Entrusted our Boy Cheerfully to