Horse Feed.

For horse feed, Indian corn possesses all the elements of warmth and nutrition, and is well calculated to supply the wear and the tear of the system of the hardest worked horse, and keep him in a healthy condition, without any assistance from oats; but the usual addition of hay should be allowed to horses, whatever be the feed that is in use. By a reference to the analysis of corn, it will be observed that there is a little loss from woody fiber or other inert substances. It is this principle contained in corn that it is to be modified and corrected as a feed, and not to be added to by a greater concentration of nutritive matter; or in other words, add to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least, but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn; and for this purpose we will recommend that the corn be in minute division, or ground into meal, to insure a greater diffusion in the stomach, and less concentration than would result by feeding it whole, and not mixed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or chaff and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least to modify, the costive or blinding and heating effects of the corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist and the meal from contractions. At the same time the horse has a feed before him, of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic which often results from feeding corn whole, in a meal, without a sufficient mixture or bulk given it. It is the knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn, and in favor of oats. A carriage or saddle horse, used for shopping or afternoon rides or drives, can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of cornmeal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran, and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with warm water in winter, and cold in summer, the water to be just enough to barely moisten the mess, and not to make soft feed slop, disturb the bowels of the horse, and unfit him for exertion. The above named mess is divided into three feeds—for morning, noon and evening. An addition of six to eight pounds of hay must also be given to the rack. These quantities, however, are merely approximate, for the old horse and one of harder work will, to keep him in good condition, require an addition, and young animals of less work will not require so much. Draught and hard worked horses should be fed more generously, say fifteen to sixteen pounds of meal with six to eight pounds of cut hay, half a peck of bran, an extra allowance of hay in the rack at night.—This amount of feed to saddle and carriage horses is equivalent to about forty bushels of corn, about two tons of hay, and twenty-five bushels of bran per year; and for draught horses one hundred bushels of corn, about two tons of hay, and ninety-one bushels of bran.

Taking Care of Farm Implements.

On this subject the *Christian Union* gives the following advice, which we fear that too many farmers will take in its literal rather than its "sarcastical" sense, through we wish that by putting their folly in a new light it might have a more salutary effect upon them:—

We have resolved, for the present at least, to change our tactics regarding the care of farm implements.—Hitherto we have, in common with the agricultural papers in general, urged farmers to take care of their tools and machines. We have even printed directions for oiling and painting, and storing, and the like.—Now, however, we have abandoned that line of policy. The dealers in and manufacturers of such implements must live, and as we have some friends and acquaintances among them, we are convinced that we have been too forgetful of their interests. An editor says that during a ride of ninety miles which he took through an average agricultural district, he counted the following unhoused implements, namely: Forty-four ploughs, twenty-three harrows, seven mowers, one reaper with beater and platform as last used, wagons too numerous to count, and in one instance, a set of harness hanging on a fence. The ploughs were mostly standing in the furrow where they had been last used. Such a sight as that gladdens the heart of the itinerant manufacturer, and is an example which ought to be followed by every tiller of the soil who wants a new set of implements. Farmers, attention! Do not rub linseed oil on your fork and shovel and rake handles, do not paint your ploughs and mowers, do notuse any rust preventi ve on the iron and steel parts, and above all, leave everything out of doors. You really have no idea how quickly you will possess a new set of tools, provided you have a balance at the bank, if you abandon that most objectionable structure, the tool-house.—Only seven mowers and one reaper out in the air in a stretch of ninety miles! And only one set of harness! Well, we will hope for a better report from that section the next time our agricultural contemporary goes that way.

Geo. E. Waring, in a late number of the *Agriculturist*, thus alludes to the system of deep milk cans, when set away for raising cream. Speaking of his butter he writes: "It has never been more easily made, and never better; and the advantage of the deep can system was never better demonstrated. I am sure that any dairyman who makes even fifty pounds of butter per week would rearrange his milk room so as to set his milk in deep cans, even if he has to use a windmill, as we do, to get a supply of fresh, cool water to set them in."

Mr. Waring uses cans eight inches in diameter, and twenty inches deep, set in spring water up to the rim; he is now making 150 pounds of butter per week, and gets a high price for it, as the "Ogden Farm Butter," is well known for its quality and uniformity.

To Clean Paint.—Never use a cloth, but take off the dust with a long-haired brush. With care, paint will look well for a length of time. When soiled, dip a sponge, or bit of flannel into soda and water, wash it off quickly, and dry immediately, or the strength of the soda will eat off the color.

When wainscot requires scouring, it should be done from the top downwards, and the soda be prevented from running on the unclean part as much as possible, or stains will appear after the whole is finished. One person should dry with old linen, whilst the other has scoured off the dirt and washed the soda off.

Why is a a man's life safest in the last stages of dyspepsia? Because he can't di-gest then.

Preserving Cider.

I get my cider pure right from the press, and I desire it made the last of the season, in cold frosty weather. To a barrel of cider add seven pounds of brown sugar; let it ferment until you think it safe to drive in the bung perfectly tight. Rack off into a clean cask in March (if you wish good cider the cask that holds it must be as clean as your milk pitcher,) and take about two quarts of the cider and put in one quarter of a pound of gelatine, and let it soak two or three hours; then warm and stir it till the gelatine is all dissolved (I use Cooper's.) Set away until perfectly cold, and mix with cider, and stir it well with a stick through the bung hole, long enough to reach the bottom of the barrel; agitate it thoroughly, and bung up tight; bottle in April or May. If it presses the cork too much, stand it up. The corks must be tied. If it has not life enough, lay it down.

Sometimes cider is too strong to make vinegar, and will remain in a state too sour to drink and not sour enough for vinegar. In such a case, add about one-third warm water, in which stir in two quarts of molasses to a barrel, and in two or three mouths you will have sharp vinegar—as sharp as you want. I cant soy this is the quickest way, but I know it makes good vinegar.

Practical Butter Making.

A lady in the *Western Rural* thus pleasantly describes her practice in butter making:

"I use six quart pans, putting about three quarts in each, and allow it to stand 30 or 36 hours before lifting the cream, which is put in a suitable vessel (usually a pan) in which it remains in a place somewhat warmer than that in which milk is kept; stirring occasionally in order to equalize the acidity and temperature. Churning day comes twice a week, and is looked forward to with pleasure than otherwise. My churn is very primitive in its simplicity—a stone jar, used without a cover of any kind. When churning time comes I set my cream near the stove, stirring occasionally while getting breakfast. After breakfast, I scald my jar, and put in the cream before the jar gets cool, and from four to seven minutes churning it is ready for the butter bowl; and strange it may seem, all the work of churning is performed in an open jar, with a simple paddle. Patent churns of the most philosophical pattern will fail when cream is improperly cared for. There is no witchcraft about the churn, no mystery in butter making; the one thing needful is common sense and vigilance in the care and preparation of the cream."

Why Do Eggs Spoil?

We find lining the shell a thin skin, which, when kept in a healthy condition by the albumen of the egg, is impervious to air, but if the egg remains too long in one position, the yelk, being heavier than the albumen, gradually sinks through it, and contact with the, skin and having none of the qualities requisite for keeping the skin lubricated and healthy, the skin soon becomes dry and pervious to air, which penetrates through it to the yelk, causing the mass to rot. Therefore, the true plan is to keep the yelk in its central position. By doing this, the egg can be preserved for a long time.

My plan for accomplishing this is to take a keg or barrel, and pack the eggs on their sides, end to end, laying a tier first around next to the staves, and so continue until a layer is filled; so on till the barrel is full. Use oats for packing; jar them down as much as is required to keep them firmly in their place; head up the barrel ready for market. By rolling the barrel a quarter round every few days, the yelks of the eggs will be kept as required.

Helpful hints for Housewives.

To Drive Rats Away.—Fill the ratholes with new slaked lime; repeat it a second time if necessary. It affects them in such a manner that they soon leave, very seldom requiring a repetition of the dose.

To Bleach Cotton Cloth.—Take one large spoonful of sal-soda, one pound of chloride of lime, for 30 yds., solve in clean soft water, rinse the cloth thoroughly in cold soft water, in order that the cloth may not rot. The above amount may be whitened in 15 or 20 minutes.

Whitening Flannel.—Immerse the flannel for an hour in a dilute solution of acid sulphate of soda, and then stir in a dilute of hydrochloric acid in the proportion of one part of acid to fifty of water. The vessel is then to be covered over and allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour, when the articles are to be removed and thoroughly washed.

Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a great aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered.

A Big Yield of Eggs.

Dr. A. M. Dikie, of Doylestown Pa., writes to the New York Farmers Club, "I have 22 hens; ten full blooded White Leghorn and twelve Brama, and half Leghorn. They laid in January last 433 eggs; in February, 493; in March 488; whole number in three months, 1,404 or 117 dozen. They have the run of a well ventilated back shed for roosting and laying, and an open shed on the sunny side to feed and stay in during rough and stormy weather. Mr. Bruen's method of feeding and mine coincide, and, of course, I think he is right, especially in the cooking or scalding of the feed, which should be given to them They have the run of a small yard and orchard. Those who want plenty of eggs must not omit the daily ration of pounded oyster-shells. My hens, keep cost me seven cents a day.

An old lady hailed a passing Union car, which pulled up at her call.—"Good bye, then, my dear," said she to a female friend who accompanied her, "I'll write and tell you how I got on directly I've got there. You've get my address, haven't you? No! Why, I thought I gave it to you.—It's in this bag, I suppose, under my pockethandkerchief and my keys and my packet of sandwiches. Oh, I'll come to it directly. I'd better give it to you now, else when I write I may forget to send it. That's not it, is it? No, that's the prescription.—There—there you are! And you won't forget to write? If you see Mrs. Brown you will remember me kindly. She's a sweet woman, isn't she? And to think she should be married to such a brute! But that's the way of the world all over. It's just like my poor dead sister Maria; she was as meek as a lamb—never did a bad thing or said a bad word of anybody that I ever heard of. Drat that conductor's impudence, if he hasn't driven on again! Now I shall have to wait for the next." She did

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, October 3d, 1872.

What is there to reconcile?

The recent speech of General Garfield at Wilmington, Ohio, shows how idle is the rant of Liberals about reconciliation. He proves that there is nothing on the part of the Northern people and their feelings towards, or their treatment of, Southerners that opens a question of reconciliation. An overbearing or quarrelsome disposition towards the South must be shown, before a reconciliation can possibly be inaugurated among the people of the North. In the absence of this and of any atempt to treat the Southern people differently from the people of the North, which the General has conclusively shown cannot be discovered to exist, the new gospel of Greeley Liberalism is without foundation—a cheat and a fraud. The accepted "Liberal" doctrine that the *Union soldiers now in the Department at Washington are a standing menace against the people of the South*, and that they be withdrawn, is an outrage upon an honest and fair administration of the Government. The proposition plainly stated by Greeley that in case of his election, he intends to divide the public plunder of official patronage among all those who vote for him, without reference to the past, is a blow at that protecting care which all civilized people exercise over and extend to capable soldiers who have won the victories and protected the State from overthrow in time of war. According to this doctrine of submission of the North to the South, the Union soldiers who have only one leg or one arm, or neither, shall be absolutely barred from employment under the Government, whatever superiority for such places they may possess, and the Rebel supporters of Greeley whose ire is so great as to be inflamed by such a standing menace, shall be put in their places whether qualified or not. No competitive or other examination is suggested by Mr. Greeley—nothing but a promise to reward his friends for their political aid. In fact he scouts the idea of examinations, and lays down the one term principle of electing the President as all that is needed in the lines of civil service reform, reviving the Jackson doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils. Will it bring peace and reconciliation to the country to turn out of the Department all the soldiers of the Union and replace them with unrepentant Rebels of the South? This is one of the White Hat absurdities! We want more of them.

Capital Items.

Despite the reduction of internal revenue taxes, the receipts continue to be fully equal to those under the old law. A half million per day was reached recently, and fifty millions have been collected during the first three months of the new fiscal year, which is *pro rata* an *excess* over the estimate. The effect of the abolition on the 1st inst., of all stamp duties except the two cent stamp on bank checks must, however be anticipated during the remainder of the year.

It is foreshadowed that the Pesident will issue a message to Congress when it re-assembles asking for an appropiation to send a delegation of working-men to Vienna for the purpose of reporting on the progress of the industrial arts in Europe as shown by the General Exposition, the delegates to be nominated for approval by the various branches of industry represented. The Exposition will open next May. General T. B. Van Buren of New York is the Commissioner on the part of the United States.

A friend has just returned here from a visit to Bellefonte Pa., the home of ex-Governor Curtin, and he informs me that of his four brothers who reside near that place, not one of them supports the ex-Governor in the ridiculous cause he is pursuing in the Pennsylvania canvass. This shows that what I recently stated about his want of influence is true.

Fifty-one Indians from the staked plains arrived here yesterday. The party consists of representatives from the Kiowas, Apaches, Caddoes, Arapahoes, Towacakees Waccoes and Delawares. They held a conference at the Interior Department to day. It is a very good sign that peace with all these tribes will be made and maintained when their representatives come all the way to the Capital of the nation to confer with the Great Father through the proper executive Department. The Apaches are reported to be now on the war path in Arizona.

Four murder cases were called for arraignment yesterday in our District Court, and one man is on trial for chopping his wife to death with a butcher's cleaver. There are ten homicide cases awaiting trial, and the horrible character of the crimes in many of these cases causes a shudder of horror to run through the frames of peaceful citizens. Like Chicago, Washington will soon be obliged to examine into the cause of so great an epidemic of crime.

C. M.

They are having a pleasant time in Detroit, according to a newspaper in that city. A man bought his boy a trumpet a few days ago, and his neighbor, mad at the tooting, bought his boy a drum. Another mad neighbor got his boy a "California devil," one of those things which screch a man's hair upon end. The man across the road gave his boy an old boiler and a club, with instructions to pound all day, and he also spends most of his own time shoving a lawn-mower around. It is expected that the other man will set up a steam gong in his yard and blow it forty-eight hours a day, and that his antagonist will buy a million hand organs and rig them to a steam saw mill and tear the ear-drums out of the other man. The people of the town are already beginning to take to the woods, and the price of real estate has fallen fearfully.

A Newport Belle.—A correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from Newport, says: The belle of the season here is a Philadelphia lady, who has been a belle for over half a century, and whose hair is as pure and white as the paper on which I write. She is charming. She is never 'out of practice' when asked for music; she is ready to entertain any one, and she does it as few young ladies can do. 'I should be furiously jealous,' said Kate last night, after watching her hold court in the hotel parlor, 'were I her husband!" I do not believe this better half of hers ever felt more proud when he led her to the altar than he did last night when he carried her off up stairs from among an admiring crowd."

A fanatic, who is always preaching perdition, maintains that the Yellowstone region is the placed of eternal punishment. He argues that yellowstone and brimstone are one and the same thing.

The Victims of the Prusso-French War.

A German newspaper presents the following very interesting statistics in regard to the wounded of the war of 1870-71:

Out of 3,453 Germans wounded around Metz ninety-five and a half per cent. were injured by the Chassepot rifle, two and seven-tenths per cent. by the artillery, and only eight-tenths her cent. by cold steel.

Among the French wounded, twenty-five per cent. were wounded by the German artillery, seventy per cent. by small arms, and five per cent. by cold steel.

These figures in themselves tell a very remarkable story.

The same paper pretends that in the whole course of the war twenty-five thousand French were hit by the German artillery, so that, on comparing the number of wounded with the number of shots fired, the conclusion is inevitable that for every three discharges of a German cannon at least one Frenchman was killed, or more or less injured.

According to the statistics of the German wounded, the following proportion has been established in official manner:

Ninety per cent. of men were hit among the infantry, five per cent. in the cavalry, three per cent. in the artillery, and two per cent. in all the other branches of the service.

As these results have been confirmed by every course of investigation made up to the present time, they establish what had been previously asserted—first, that the Chassepot rifle is superior to a needle gun or Dreyse fusil; second, that the breech-loading German artillery is superior to the muzzle-loading French.

The second proposition has never been questioned, viz: the overwhelming superiority of the German batteries. They appear to have been as much better than the French than the like Northern arm was to the rebel, a fact established by every trial of fopce and precision.

Royalty in the Kitchen.

The Queen's Guard of the 63d Highlanders, at Edinburg, have been teaching Queen Victoria how to boil potatoes. During her stay at Holyrood, the sovereign went on foot to the quarters of the troops, who are posted near the palace. When she entered the guard room most of the men were absent and going through drill; but a few were present, and they were engaged, with their coats off and their shirt sleeves tucked up, in the highly useful occupation of boiling potatoes. One, indeed, was practically trying whether they were sufficiently boiled; and, in answer to a queenly question, the embarrassed cook could with difficulty articulate the words, "Potatoes, your Majesty." The soldier-many congratulate himself on the fact that he was found so well employed and certainly his reply displayed a brevity and point which might serve as models for the addresses that town councils present to the royal house. The three words were so admirably expressive and explanatory that the hero of the potatoes ought at once to be raised to the rank of sergeant. Her Majesty was curious about other things beside the vegetable food of her defenders; stopping to see how the soldiers were housed, and asking our hero with the mouthful what was his name, where was he born, and how long had he been in her service. Such little acts of regal courtesies cost nothing beyond kindness of heart; but, because they do betoken womanly sympathy, as well as because they come from a queen, they are deeply prized by the recipients. The visit of her Majesty during the boiling of the potatoes will be a red-letter day in the memory to the 63d Highlanders who were on guard at Holyrood.

A Young Prodigy.

At the last school exhibition of a town in Maine, the following essay received the prize: "On the Turkle. This animal is found most always in the water and then he comes on dry land. The Turkle cannot fly. If he was the right kind of bird he could fly; but if he was a goose bird or an ostrich he could not fly. The Turkle has four pays and a mouth like the Americnn eagle, which makes the British lion and the uniform tremble. The turkle has a shell, and sometimes folks put fire on it and then the turkle crawls out. When the turkle crawls out of his shell he is very wet and sticky. There are two kinds of turkle, mud turkle and the other kind. We don't have the other kind in our pond. French and Irish people eat turkle and frogs, but I should not like to. I caught a turkle once, but it did not do me any good for I swopped it off for a jack-knife and cut my fingers. Father said it was a judgment, but I thought it was a knife. I don't know much about turkles, but I am for Grant.

Yours, respectfully,
Lucious Tewsbury Fay."

William Prescott Smith, master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died on last Tuesday. In the death of this gentleman the railroad interests of the country have sustained a severe loss, for few men have done more for American railroads than Mr. Smith. He was born in humble circumstances in Baltimore, and was about fifty years of age. In 1850 he became a clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office, and step by step he rose to the position of master of transportation, the actual manager of the vast working interests of the road. During the war he was notable for directing the transportation of many thousands of troops over the road, which carried more than any other in the United States. In this connection he won the friendship of Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, which continued warm and unbroken until the death of both of those distinguished men.

The First Forged Bank Note.

Sixty-four years after the establishment of the Bank of England the first forged note was presented for payment, and to Richard Vaugn, a Scafford linnen draper, belongs the melancholy celebrity of having led the van in this new phase of crime, in the year 1758. The records of his life do not show want, beggary or starvation, urging him, but a simple desire to seem greater than he was. By one of the artists employed (and there were several engaged on different parts of the notes) the criminal had filled up to the number of twenty, and deposited in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached, as a proof of his wealth. There is no calculating how much longer bank notes may have been free from imitation had this man not shown with what ease they might be counterfeited.—From this period forged notes became common. His execution did not deter others from the offence, and many a neck was forfeited to the halter before the abolition of capital punishment.

Miscellaneous.

Established in 1838.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own Manufacture, will be found at the MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT of

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh, we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

46, 48 & 50 Seventh Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

aug7-3m CUT THIS OUT.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Elegant Buildings, well furnished and carpeted throughout. Thorough course of study.

TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS.

Seven Departments. Special teachers—four in Music—for each of the ornamental branches. Native teachers of French and German. Charges less than any school affording equal advantages as accommodations. Fall term commences September 10th. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Parshing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. aug. 7-6w.

MANSION HOUSE,

BERLIN, PA.,

SAM'L FERREE, Proprietor.

This is one of the best hotels in Somerset county. The tables will always be supplied with the choicest viands the market affords, and the bar with the best liquors. Roomy stables attached. aug7-3

CASSELMAN

PLANING MILL!

WOLFERSBERFER, ZUFALL, PHILLIPPI & Co.,

Are now prepared to do all kinds of planing and manufacturing

BUILDING MATERIALS,

FLOORING,

WEATHERBOARDING,

SASH AND DOORS,

Window and Door Frames,

BRACKETS, &c.,

Or anything used in building. We are also prepared to saw

FRAME-TIMBER, BOARDS,

And any thing in that line of business. All kinds of work done to order. Orders promptly filled.

WOLFERSBERGER, ZUFALL & PHILLIPPI,
Casselman, Somerset co., Pa., July 27, 1872.

THE BEST PUMP

IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED

Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.

It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.

It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.

It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.

It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.

It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.

It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.

Terms:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ⅞ foot.
" 1 " 18; " 65c. "

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT,
Sole Agents for Somerset County.
Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

SURVEYING, CONVEYANCING, COLLECTING &c.

JAS. B. GAITHER,

DALE CITY, : : : MEYERS' DALE P. O.

All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. The Agency for the purchase or sale of all kinds of real estate taken on moderate terms. july10

LANDS AND BUILDING LOTS.

Building lots in the

Borough of Somerset,

Eligibly situated, and

Farming, Mineral and Timber Lands

In various sections of Somerset county, for sale

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

A portion of the lands are

Improved Farms,

Others are unimproved.

LIME-STONE,
FIRE-CLAY,
IRON-ORE and
STONE-COAL,

Are found on some of them, of fair quality and quantity. For terms, &c., call on or address

D. WEYAND,
August 22, '71-tf. Somerset, Pa.

CROUSE & SHIRES,

Manufacturers of all grades of

CIGARS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Attention particularly asked of Jobbers.
Orders solicited by E. H. Marshall, druggist, Somerset, Pa. my. 8.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

Stair Rods, &c., &c.

A Full and Carefully Selected Stock.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

june 12-'72.

BANKING HOUSE OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE BUY AND SELL

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS

On Liberal Terms.

WE ALLOW

Six per Cent. Interest on Deposits.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

James T. Brady & Co.

July 3-'72.

WARMCASTLE & MOORE'S

FAVORITE CRACKERS,

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

oct29 & Manufactory, 21 Seventh St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is constantly progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure,

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT exceed all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are bricks or deposits in the urine in DRINK, decidedly, indeed in all instances like the white of an egg, or tinctured like white or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and a burning sensation in the kidneys, and when there is a pricking sensation when passing water, and pain in the loins, small of the back and along the limbs. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms, Pin, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

Bangor, Maine, July 16, 1870.

Dr. Radway:—I have had Cancerous Tumor in the cervix and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I was under treatment, and thought I would try your Resolvent. It is known I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNATT.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, mild, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A single dose of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. To be had of all Druggists.

☞ FRIENDS AND THEIRS. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Maiden Lane, New York, for advice, or information worth thousands will be sent you.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!

J. C. YUTZY.

DENTIST,

DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.,

Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the beststyle. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. je12-72

S. S. GOOD,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

SOMERSET, PA.

☞ Office on Main Street. no4'72

GARRETT

Lumber Company,

GARRETT, SOMERSET CO., PA.

Earnest, Delp & Camp,

PROPRIETORS,

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, OAK, HEMLOCK,
AND CHESTNUT LUMBER,
SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES,
AND PLASTERING LATH.

Building Lumber

"Cut to a bill" at short notice.

Orders from lumber dealers promptly filled at wholesale prices. aug. 9, '71-tf.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

H. W HANAGA,

Feb 14 71 Proprietor.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants should call on

H. H. KEMP,

HARNEDSVILLE,

Somerset County, Pa.

You can purchase of him at lower rates than of any other party. Feb. 28-'72.

DUQUESNE

SAVINGS BANK

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH PA.

Incorporated by Act of Legislature.

CAPITAL, ... $100,000
PRIVILEGE, . . . $500,000

Depositors secured by Real Estate investments exclusively.

Six Per Cent. Interest

Paid to depositors on the compounding principle.

☞ *Attention is directed to the liberal provisions for withdrawing money deposited. It can be done in small amounts, WITHOUT NOTICE FROM THE DEPOSITOR.*

All communications will receive prompt reply.

JAMES T. BRADY, *President.*
DAVID CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.*

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a Letter guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Medium in Force Physic.

The number of modern Medical, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Improvements. No one of any longer trial than the mild, popular and numerous pills, composed of roots, herbs, gums, resins, and balsams, when we can by a careful application of chemical science, extract and the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the vegetable tissues and fluids, and combine them from a minute dose, sugar-coated, lesser than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most delicate stomach and fastidious taste. Hitherto Purgative Pills have been a nuisance, a mere mechanical force, whose cathartic power was so modified by being in a lump pills found for years the disease, and when their wonderful effects, in a measure, by reason of their size, people were sick and tired of them, not to suppose that they should, on a sudden, be cured, but each is not all the same, yet different active medicinal principles which they are composed being so harmonious that a modifier, one by the other, so to speak, is not something and shortly, mildly and kindly operating.

Being entirely vegetable, no danger can arise from their use in any quantity, yet they are so sufficient in their influence to the constitution, that, compared with Drastic Purges, Cathartics, Constipation, Impure Blood, Fits of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Blood to Head, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE