

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, February 5, 1899.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Bedford county will assemble in MASS MEETING at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, (Court week.)

A full turn out is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

Several addresses will be delivered.

J. W. DICKERSON, Chairman.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT LAST.

There is now pending in Congress a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the States and the Federal Government from disfranchising any citizen of the United States on account of race or color; or rather, to give the proposed amendment in its exact language:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

This proposition will, doubtless, pass both houses of Congress, by the requisite two-thirds vote, and it will then remain only for three-fourths of the States to ratify the amendment in order to make it part and parcel of the Constitution.

We do not propose, at present, to discuss the abstract question of negro suffrage. It is our purpose, at this time, to call attention to the trickery by which this change in the fundamental law is to be foisted upon the people.

The Constitution provides that it may be amended, by propositions submitted by Congress to the State Legislatures, or to Conventions of the people of the several States. If the radicals in Congress who propose this suffrage amendment, sincerely desire to obtain a fair expression of the popular will in regard to that amendment, they will not submit it to legislatures already elected, but to Conventions to be chosen with direct reference to the question.

The legislatures elected by Congress, do not and cannot reflect the popular judgment upon the question, because the people did not pass upon it in voting for members of the legislature. Therefore it is nothing less than a fraudulent forestalling of the people, to submit this amendment to the legislatures now in existence.

It seems quite probable, now, that the adoption of this amendment will be an issue at the coming elections. Even should Congress decide to submit the question to the State Legislatures, these cannot act with sufficient rapidity to settle it before next October. New legislatures will then be chosen and in the election of members of these bodies, the suffrage amendment will become the great, overshadowing issue.

We, therefore, call upon democrats everywhere to prepare for the struggle. Let the question be discussed among the people. Let moderate, reflecting "Republicans" be told of the purpose of their party to force negro suffrage, nay, negro office-holding for this is also specified in the amendment) upon the country through the agency of Congress and the State Legislatures.

Can any one tell us what principle of civil government is to-day held by the radical party? Surely it cannot be pretended that republicanism has a place in its creed. A republic is a government in which the people rule, by and through representatives chosen by themselves.

enfranchisement of all males above the age of twenty-one, without regard to race or color. But this only makes the inequality of the elective franchise so much more marked and offensive. Suffrage is not equal nor universal so long as it is limited to one sex. Besides, whilst Boatwell and his coadjutors are talking of enfranchising the negro, they are striving to exclude the foreigner from citizenship. "Equal rights," forsooth! Let the philanthropist seek that blessing any where else than in the creed of the radicals.

On the questions of finance, such as the public debt and banking, where stands the Radical party? Ask Senator Morton, and you get one answer; ask Senator Edmunds, and you get another; ask Senator Sherman, and you are vouchsafed a third; and so on to the end of the list of Radical worthies; all differing upon these important subjects. It is confusion worse confounded.

There is a principle to which, one would naturally suppose, every radical in the country would fully subscribe, viz: "To the victors belong the spoils." Not so, however. Even this doctrine heretofore held in common by politicians of all parties, has been overturned by these revolutionists. It is held by these reformers that only to radicals belong the spoils. For instance, Mr. Young, of Kentucky, Mr. Switzer, of Missouri, Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, are elected to Congress by large majorities. But they are not radicals, and the seats to which they are elected are given to their opponents at the election who are, radicals. This, then, is the great liberal, generous, comprehensive principle which underlies the structure of this party. Who so squeamish that he cannot stand upon it. Who so filled with mawkish sentimentality of conscience, fairness, or right, that he undertakes to object to it? The most profound philosophers, the greatest reformers, the gentlest philanthropists, the most pious divines, endorse this grand radical principle. Know this, O reader, and cease to wonder that the radical party carries elections.

ARTICLE XV. A radical member of the legislature has introduced in the House a resolution in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making "manhood suffrage" universal, and putting the elective franchise beyond the regulation and control of the several States. So certain do its advocates feel that the amendment will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, that they have already named it "Article XV."

It requires little argument to convince even a radical that this amendment, if adopted, would change at a blow, the entire form of government. The regulation of the qualifications of its own citizens is the highest prerogative that a State can own. Let this power be taken away, and the States as a part of our system of government, will cease to exist. There would be nothing left of State authority worth preserving. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall ratify the proposed amendment, it may as well adjourn never to meet again. It would have performed a base act of self-emasculation, and its members should themselves, as a final act in the contemptible performance, be kicked out of the chambers and have the doors closed on them forever. In adopting this plan of subverting the power of the State, and centralizing the government, the radicals are employing the forms of the Constitution to destroy the Constitution itself.

Deprived of the power to determine the qualifications of their own citizens, the States will lose their dignity and authority in the government. The office of Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will become as contemptible as that of a satrap of the Lower Empire, who merely obeyed the decrees which he received from the capital. Her Legislature will be reduced to amending court laws, and to passing acts relating to the destruction of game. This amendment will prostrate the States helpless and hopeless, at the feet of the general government. The power of the States utterly destroyed, the federal form of government ceases to exist, consolidation rapidly ensues, and despotism closes the career of the American republic.

The resolution before the Pennsylvania legislature amounts to nothing more than an invitation to such petty States as Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire to intervene by amendment to the Constitution, and constrain the people of Pennsylvania to an act which they could not perform for themselves. It is a cowardly, unmanly proposition. It seeks to evade a direct issue before the people, by putting it before the legislatures of the several States. It is a sneaking attempt to rob the citizens of each State of their right to determine the question for themselves. If the radicals of Pennsylvania are so enamored of the negro that he must be allowed to exercise the privileges of a voter, let them confer these franchises themselves, and not invoke the aid of strangers in other States. If they

must clothe the man and brother with all the rights of a citizen, let them amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is only necessary to strike out the word "white" where it occurs, and the thing is done. But the radicals evidently prefer to reach their darling purpose by an amendment to the Constitution which will change the form and spirit of the federal government.

With the democrats, this question rises far above negro suffrage. To them it is a matter of small moment whether a few thousand negroes shall be added to the radical vote of Pennsylvania. Negro suffrage is now doing its worst in the South, where the white population is given over to the domination of the semi-barbarous carpet-bag masters. They prefer that the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended that the negro may be admitted to citizenship, rather than that the Constitution of their country shall be utterly destroyed, by the subversion of the power and dignity of the several States. Even if negro suffrage be the great boon which its advocates claim it to be, it is still not important enough to be obtained at the sacrifice of the present form of government. If this amendment shall succeed, the power and dignity of Pennsylvania in the Union are gone forever. It is the entering wedge which the enemies of the federal government are employing for its destruction. It is the instrument which is to be used by canting hypocrites in the name of humanity, to subvert the liberties of the people.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on retrenchment, reported back House bill an act to reorganize the office of the President, with a substitute authorizing the President to remove a cabinet officer at pleasure, during the recess of the Senate, and to suspend any officer during the recess without the assignment of special reasons therefor. The majority of the judiciary committee reported against the admission of Senator Hill, of Georgia, at present. The bill relative to the Central Pacific railroad was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Robinson, of New York, introduced a resolution protesting against the ratification of the treaty for the payment of the Alabama claims. It was also referred. The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was then resumed, and after some debate was referred to the committee on public lands.

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The House, apparently not anxious to proceed to business, spent much time in deciding points of order and calling the yeas and nays. The bill of Mr. Lynch, of Maine, providing for the gradual resumption of specie payments, coming up, it was discussed by that gentleman and others.

WASHINGTON, January 27. In the Senate the judiciary committee reported adversely on the resolution to pay Southern Senators from the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, and also on the memorial to provide by law for the election of President and Vice-President directly by the people. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imposts under the color of State authority. After the consideration of other business the funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, advocated it at considerable length, on the general subject of the finances of the country. He was followed by Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, whose remarks elicited much attention. The subject was then laid over, and the bill in relation to the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad taken up. After debate the bill was rejected—yeas 25, nays 77.

In the House the speech bill of Mr. Lynch and the pension bill were briefly discussed and laid over. The universal suffrage bill was next taken up, and Mr. Eldridge made a speech against it, after which the legislative, executive and executive appropriation bills were called up and considered, but not disposed of. The House held an evening session for general debate.

WASHINGTON, January 29. The Senate passed the House bill allowing the present Representatives from the Southern States to nominate to the Secretary of the Navy midshipmen to be entered at the Naval Academy before the 1st of March. A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one to constitute, under the auspices of the Postoffice Department, a national line of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to allow "universal suffrage" was again taken up, and several amendments proposed. The subject was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House the army appropriation bill was reported. The reconstruction committee reported a resolution declaring that Georgia had not fully complied with the terms of the reconstruction acts; had excluded colored members of the legislature, and directing the committee on reconstruction to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary by the Fortieth Congress in relation to right of members from Georgia to seats in the House. This resolution was adopted—yeas 127, nays 33. The pension bill and Indian appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day's session without any result.

WASHINGTON, January 29. The Senate amended and passed the bill to reduce the military forces of the United States. A long debate then ensued on the proposed constitutional amendment to provide for colored suffrage, but no final result was reached.

In the House, the Postoffice appropriation bill was reported, as was also a bill appropriating \$54,706 for the payment of salaries of the Patent Office. The consideration of the universal suffrage bill was then resumed, and occupied the time of the House up to the hour of adjournment.

THE "AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1897," the advance pages of which have been received, promises to be the best work of the kind ever issued. It is as full of interesting statistics and useful knowledge as an egg is of meat. It contains in one volume such a store of varied information as could only be gathered, with much difficulty, from a whole library. The volume will be issued during the present month. As it will be sold only by subscription, those desiring to secure agencies should at once apply to or address O. D. Case & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

Memphis, January 28.—Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, says with regard to affairs in that State, that the militia had committed outrages, but the offenders, as far as practicable, were summarily dealt with. Many outrages are committed by marauders following in their wake, representing themselves to be militia. The officers instructed the citizens to shoot down all who pretend to belong to the militia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

"Let us have peace." Yes, but peace is not to be gained by such an administration as Governor Clayton's, in Arkansas. Within a few days, in Crittendon county, six white women were violated by his negro militia men—two, Mrs. Calloway and her sister—in the presence of Mr. Calloway, who when white militia came along before the escape of the black fiends, and handed him a gun, was not man enough to fire at the brutes.

Judge Olin, of the District Supreme Court of Washington city, has prepared a decision in the matter of the claimants of the \$20,000 reward offered by the city of Washington for the capture of the assassination conspirators, in which he holds that the claimants, having been at the time in the civil and military service of the United States, are not entitled to any portion of the reward.

Eveline Courtney, an exceedingly pretty ballet girl of 16, having been dragged to the lowest depths of infamy, by a villain to whom she became fondly attached, attempted suicide in New Orleans, last week, by taking laudanum. She was rescued from death—to commence, perhaps, a happier career.

Allen Baker, the outlaw and wholesale "loyal" carpet-bag murderer of Arkansas, has been killed by Mr. Thomas Orr, whom he thought he had hanged, but who was rescued before life was extinct.

A large number of friendly Ue Indians are hunting on the Republican river, and acting Gov. Hall, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation warning the military and civilians from molesting them.

"Jim Gannon" and "Mike Hoyt," who ever they are, had a brutal fight for \$100, at Brooklyn, N. Y., nineteen rounds in one hour and four minutes, resulting in favor of Gannon. They evaded the law by wearing gloves.

The government commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific road ending at the one thousand and thirty miles east of Sacramento.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for the execution of Gerald Eaton on the 25th of February for the murder of Timothy Heenan.

Memphis, January 28.—The Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock has suspended, with it is reported, very heavy liabilities. The greater part falls on the government and New York.

A monument to cost \$9,000 is to be erected over the remains of Sam Houston, at Huntsville, Texas.

Florida planters are preparing for planting cotton largely this year. They think the unusually cold weather there has destroyed the caterpillars.

In the cargo of the steamship Moravian, which sailed from Portland for Liverpool, on Monday, was about \$50,000 worth of butter from Canada.

The four negro militia men who recently outraged five white ladies at Marion, Ark., were tried by court martial and shot.

A large number of burglaries have been recently reported in Washington, N. C., showing the existence, in that city, of an organized band of thieves.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—In his annual message to the City Councils the Mayor of Baltimore speaks in glowing terms of the trade advantages the completion of this important thoroughfare will open up to the City and State. He says he has been at some pains to ascertain through the most reliable sources, the condition and prospects of the road, and finds that the contractors are busily at work on the heaviest sections, and it is anticipated that the line will certainly be completed next year. From statistics furnished from the report of the road for last year, it seems that the gross earnings of the finished portion of fifty seven miles were \$179,694, or \$8,415.68 per mile. The entire receipts of the road, including the Fayette County Branch, were \$508,625, of which \$327,561 were devoted to the working expenses, leaving a balance of \$181,064. Were the construction accounts closed it is believed that the larger portion of this amount would be applicable to the payment of interest on the funded debt of the company which is \$1,400,000, at 7 per cent, and the unpaid interest of Baltimore city on \$2,300,000 at 6 per cent. The receipts of the road last year were derived altogether from local sources, and from the development of practically about one-third of the territory tributary to it, and from this result the President is sanguine of defraying the interest liabilities of his company in a short time. Quotations from the report of the Board show a quarter million pounds of groceries shipped Eastward from Pittsburgh last year, an increase of 30 per cent on the amount of 1897, and 100 per cent on that of 1895, while the increased quantities of rolled and hammered iron, pig metal, cast-iron, glassware, etc., transported eastward by this road during the last year seem really astonishing.

FOR SALE.—An excellent CARRIAGE ORGAN, in Walnut case, with two sets of Reeds and two Stops. This Organ is as good as new, is well adapted for the family circle, or a small church, and will be sold at a bargain. Any person wishing to examine the instrument, can do so by calling at the office of the undersigned.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER R. SMITH, President of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County of Bedford, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County of Bedford, I do hereby command you to appear in your proper person with your records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judge aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the County of Bedford, at the City of Bedford, on the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then to do the things therein directed, and to certify to me, under your hand and seal, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1899.

ROBERT STOKMAN, Sheriff.

THE LAST NOTICE.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to H. F. Irvine, will please call and settle their accounts of last year by cash or note. This is positively the last notice.

H. F. IRVINE.

G. R. OSTER & Co. have the most extensive and varied assortment of fine cloths and cassimeres in Bedford, as cheap as the same styles and quality can be purchased in the United States.

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL.—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon Plauton Bitter by all who have tried it.

The well-known health promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so honorably endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The statistics at Quile Garden show that 23,696 emigrants landed at New York during the year 1898. Of these 101,989 were Germans, 17,571 Irish, 29,952 English, 49 Chinese, 10 Africans, 3 Japanese, and 1 Sardinian. Of the whole number 65,714 remained in New York State, 31,625 went to Illinois, 3,115 to Utah, and 5 to New Mexico, while all the Southern States received an aggregate of only 2,311.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26. FLOUR.—The quotations are: Northwest superfine, \$5.00@5.50; Northwest extra, 4.75@5.25; Northwest extra family, 7.25@8.25; Penna. and West'n sup., 6.00@7.00; Penna. and West'n extra, 7.00@8.00; Penna. and West'n family, 8.50@10.50; Penna. and West'n fancy, 9.00@10.50; Rye flour, 7.00@8.00. GRAIN.—We quote: Pennsylvania red, per bus., \$1.45@2.00; Southern, " 2.20@2.40; California, " 2.20@2.40; White, " 0.90@1.50; Rye, " 0.90@0.91; Corn, " 0.68. PROVISIONS.—We quote: Mess Pork, per bbl., \$28.50@29.00; Bacon Hams, per lb., 20@21c; Salt Shoulders, " 12c; Prime Lard, " 17c. SEEDS.—We quote: Cloverseed, per bus., \$8.25@8.37; Timothy, " 2.85@2.85; Flaxseed, " 2.50@2.60.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOWER THAN FOR YEARS. OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Cheviots and Fur Beaver reduced to \$10.00—\$18.00. OF THE SOFTEST and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at \$25.00. A great variety of all styles, upwards from \$10.00. SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS.—All-wool Cassimeres, reduced to \$2.00. Vests.—Fine, all-wool Cassimeres, reduced to \$2.00. BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed. Our whole stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing to be sold out at a great reduction of prices, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

CALL AND EXAMINE our goods after having examined those of the "sterilizing" houses before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK. Half way between DENNETT & CO., 1015 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, and 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oct10/91

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., and professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 80, Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. July 3, '87

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridgroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage,—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. ang28/89

NOTICE.—WANTED at the Bedford Foundry, OLDCASTINGS of every description, for which the owner takes no responsibility. SHIRES & JORDAN, dec25/86

ARCHITECTURE.—General and detailed plans and drawings, for Churches and other Public Buildings, Private Residences, &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. Jan20/91

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, DEC'D.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reiley, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH H. MULLEN, Adm'r. Jan20/91

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in Bedford, Pa., on the Estate and Will of Hon. Wm. T. Danagher, late of said borough, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. M. HARTLEY, Executor. Jan22/89

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of David Poles, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. M. A. POINTS, Ex'r. Jan22/89

DOROTHY SMITH, by her next friend, Elisha Smith, vs WILLIAM P. SMITH. In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 8, Nov. Term, 1898. Subpoena on Label for Discovery. The undersigned appointed by the Court, a commissioner to take testimony and report the facts in this case, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 21st day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and after that persons interested in this case, if they think proper, may appear and be heard.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER R. SMITH, President of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County of Bedford, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County of Bedford, I do hereby command you to appear in your proper person with your records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judge aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the County of Bedford, at the City of Bedford, on the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then to do the things therein directed, and to certify to me, under your hand and seal, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1899.

ROBERT STOKMAN, Sheriff.

SHERRIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Jan. 15, 1899. w4

Salts.

CHRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—The mill has two pairs of French Bars, and two pairs of Churning rollers, in excellent repair, and capable of doing a very large business, a never failing water power, is in a good situation, and so mill right near five miles. For further particulars apply to the proprietor. P. B. GAZETTE. Jan13/89

BALGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently felled. 25 acres of fine clover seed, two acres of fine timothy seed, and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings well adapted to grazing. The whole will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of JOHN S. SPROAT, Bedford, Pa. Jan13/89

100 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—Farmers Take Notice: I offer for sale a tract of timber land, containing 100 acres, more or less, in the townships of Keffaufer, Beighard, Helderbaum, and others. The land is well timbered with pine, white oak, chestnut, red oak, and other valuable trees. There are three saw mills from within one-half mile to one and a half miles of the land, and the timber is easily gotten out. The land is well adapted to be farmed when cleared. This is a desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase, apply to the proprietor. J. W. DICKERSON, Bedford, Pa. dec31/88

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or money rent, his mill property, situated near Hamilton station, on the Bedford Railroad. The mill is in good repair, has a never failing water power, with no loss of water, and is well adapted to the manufacture of lumber and other goods. The property is well situated, and will be rented for not less than 2000 per year, if any party is willing to make this offer in full. For further information, address H. F. BOHM, Bloody Run, Pa. Jan13/89

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SALES.—I contain 51 acres in East Providence tp., well timbered, 1 mile from the Pike at Rays Hill. No. 2, 200 ac. of the best quality of balance well timbered, good mill site, 6 miles south of Bloody Run. No. 3, 114 acres, 80 acres in good state of cultivation, good buildings, 3 miles south of Bloody Run. No. 4, 134 acres, 80 acres cleared, 2 miles from Bloody Run. No. 5, 123 acres, 50 acres cleared, balance well timbered, underlaid with Iron Ore, 4 miles south of Saxon. No. 6, house and lot on Main street, Bloody Run, in a good business part of the town. No. 7, 1/2 lot on Spring street, Bloody Run, near Rail Road Station. All of the above are valuable properties and will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be traded for good property here or in the west, by EDWARD F. BOHM, Bedford, Pa. Nov27/88

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land: THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 150 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champlain county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Central Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains 150 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champlain county, State of Illinois. Also—One-fourth of a tract of land, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., containing about 45 acres, with all the accretions of Broad Top running through it. Also—Three lots in the town of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa. F. C. REAMER, Jan 26, '96

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 2 tracts of 160 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, back of Omaha. 1 tract of bottom land, timbered and prairie, two miles from Omaha city. One-third of 7,000 acres in Fulton county, Pa., including the best of mineral and timber lands, near Fort Littleton. Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber land in West Virginia, including the best of the State. Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa. Also—Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with ironstone, suitable for quarrying, on the upper end of each. 80 acres in Franklin Co., Iowa. 3 lots of ground, in Bedford, 60 by 240 ft., formerly by patent of John Lusk, Bedford, Pa. Also—The Amos Farm of 109 acres, adjoining Bedford. Also—A Farm of 107 acres in Harrison town p. Bedford, Pa. O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, Pa. Jan21, '97

Miscellaneous. WE ARE COMING, AND WILL PRESENT TO ANY PERSON Sending us a Club in your Great One Dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods. G O O D S, A WATCH, piece of SHEETING, SILK DRESS PATTERN, &c., &c.,