The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, . . . February 12, 1873.

PURE cider vinegar at Davis & Bros.

Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal, for sale at Cook & Beerits.

FRESH OYSTERS, 30 cents a can, every can warranted, at SAMUEL SHAFFER'S.

OATS—wanted for cash, at Cook & Beerits' feed store, Somerset, Pa.

JUST received at Davis & Bros. a splendid stock of tobacco & cigars.

FOR a good article of Carbon Oil, go to Cook & Beerits.

MONROSS & BRO.'s Liniment. Largest bottles for the money and the best.

CANNED fruit of all varieties, at W. W. Davis & Bro.

3,000 bushels of coal at Stutzman's bank four cents per bushel for fine.

MONROSS & BRO.'s Cough Syrup.—Best in market.

WE have now on hand a large supply of Justices' blanks and judgment notes.

JUST received a large lot of prepared mustard, Catsup, Pickle Sauce, French mustard, &c., &c., at W. W. Davis & Bro.

PERSONS wishing a good dish of oysters, will find it, one door east of the "Barnet house."

100 empty flour barrels for sale at the grocery and feed store of Cook & Beerits, 2 doors West of Main Cross st., Somerset, Pa.,

PREACHING at Berlin Pa., by Elder E. Bevins, on the 23d of February, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Bedford county has but one Furnace within its borders and that one is clearing over $300,000 per year.

Fine coal at Stutzman's bank, 4 cents.
Starch coal, . . . . . 6 cents.
Lump coal, . . . . . 8 cents.

THE cost of Post Office Money orders is as follows: $1 to $20, ten cents; $20 to $30, fifteen cents; $30 to $40, twenty cents; $40 to $50, twenty-five cents.

W. W. DAVIS & BRO., have just received the largest and best selected stock of Groceries, Confections, Tobacco and Cigars ever brought to Somerset.

NOTICE.—All persons in Somerset township who have not yet paid their school taxes will save costs by paying me next Monday of Court. I will be in Somerset to receive the same. G. ZIMMERMAN.

CHEAP OYSTERS.—Go to Cheap Sam's, North-West corner of the Diamond.
One Dozen Stewed . . . 30 cents.
One Dozen Raw . . . . 25 cents.
Half Can . . . . . 30 cents.

W. B. ELLIOTT'S Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.
W. B. Elliott, No. 144 Market St., Pittsburgh Pa.

We last week received a copy of the "Daily Voice," published at Johnstown, Pa. It makes its *debut* as one of the leading papers in this portion of the state. Published in connection with the Daily Voice it will doubtless be a success.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for wedding and other fees, will please call at the Recorder's office on Court week, lift their deeds and pay the fees. After that all my accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.
D. J. HORNER.

GENTLEMEN visiting town on Court week who wish to purchase underclothing, fancy handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, neck ties, ties or anything in gents' furnishing goods will find it to their advantage to call at Mrs. Jas. B. Tredwell's, No. 6, "Mammoth Block", N. Main Cross St.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar.
nov. 29, 12w.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS.—Go to W. W. Davis & Bro., and buy a box of Pnoyer's "NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP POWDER." It is the wonder of the world! It will positively prevent your lamps from exploding, and your lamp chimneys from cracking.

At the last number of the Bedford Co. News we notice that Mr. Elliott retires from the editorship of that enterprising journal, to labor "in a wider field." Mr. J. C. Reid, formerly one of the assistant assessors of Bedford county, assumes control of the Press. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

Pork fresh pork, for ear corn by sled load 50 cents per bushel, oats by sled load at 25 cents per bushel, Buckwheat flour at $3 50 per 100 pounds, Corn Meal at $2 50 per 100 pounds, best Family flour at $10 per barrel and everything else in their line at low rates, call at the Grocery & Feed store of Cook & Beerits, Somerset Pa.

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who take it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any other oils in market. jan. 1 1w.

GARRETT, PA. Jan. 31st, 1873.
The undersigned have associated with them Frank Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md., under the firm name of Enos, Delp, Camp & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling lumber, at Garrett, Somerset county Penn'a.
EARNEST, DELP & CAMP.

A correspondent writes us from Upper Turkeyfoot that a gentleman stopping at the house of Jacob Henry, on the Clay Pike, west of New Lexington, lost a horse valued at $25, by the brute's going on a tour of exploration in the thrashing floor, where he had been housed for the night, and tumbling headlong through a mow-hole into the floor-room below, injuring himself so badly that he had to be dragged out. The horse had been sleighing, but his horse got loose.

A LOT of seasonable goods at Blymyer's Hardware Store.—The best Meat Cutters in the world, Sausage Stuffers, Coal Buckets (very low,) Coal Shovels, Forks, Butcher Knives, Saw Cutters, Horse Blankets, Sets of Ladies, Sleigh Bells—Al-Patent Mop and Brush Holders, Soap Boxes for Buckets and Tubs, Porcelain Lines, Iron Stands, Stone Sledges, Wire Clothes Lines, Baskets, Step Ladders—in fact, if you want anything at all in the hardware line, go to Blymyer's Store for it.

BERLIN, PENN'A., Feb. 5th, 1873.
The undersigned have on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, all of which we will sell from this date at largely reduced prices for cash or good produce. Persons who trade for cash will find it generally to their advantage to give us a call as we are determined to close out all of the above named goods by the first of April if possible.
ANAWALT & BRALLIER.

LOOK POSTED.—I would advise my trade and patrons that my books are posted and ready for settlement. You will please remember that I am a serious sufferer by the calamitous fire of the 9th of May, and in order to rebuild and pay off my indebtedness, I must collect all the money I can on my books. I hope this notice will not be neglected, or I will be compelled to place them in the hands of an agent for collection.
Respectfully,
ED. M. KIMMEL.
Feb. 5, 3t.

"GIVE me," says the Rev. Robert Taylor, "the money that has been spent in rum, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-top and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and I will support in every pulpit an able minister of righteousness."

THE United States postal law requires postmasters to furnish publishers immediate notice of any publication addressed to him. Blanks are furnished for the express purpose, and the "reason" why the publication is not called for must be stated. The postmaster who fails to do his duty faithfully under this requirement is liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and becomes responsible for the subscription price.

LADIES in the country who need anything in our line, Hats, Bonnets, Real or Artificial Hair, Laces, Ribbons, Flowers, Hose, Gloves, Embroideries, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Fancy Goods and Notions, will have a good opportunity to send by their friends coming to Court next week. Special attention given to orders of this kind from the country—goods taken back and money refunded if not satisfactory—stock all latest styles; new goods received twice a week. Mrs. Jas. B. Tredwell, No. 6, "Mammoth Block," Somerset, Pa.

CLEVELAND, April, 1872.
MESSRS. LEFFINGWELL & CO:
We have used the "Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead," sold by you, and have found it uniformly and finely ground, very white, and of excellent body. For Purity, Durability, and Superior Finish, we can recommend it to all parties wishing good work done. James Hayr, M. B. Gibbons, J. Chubb & Son, Geo. Scholey, H. L. Denning.

A THING of beauty is a joy forever; but when beauty and utility are combined, as in the case of the Domestic Sewing Machine, our lady friends will unite with us in the verdict that absolute perfection has been attained in this invention.

Possessing advantages which can be found in no others and combining simplicity with strength, it is no wonder that its large and steadily increasing sales have been unprecedented in the annals of the trade.

Our lady readers are cordially invited to call and examine the beauties and advantages of this machine, at No. 24 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

WHAT do our readers think of an old law which was in force in England during the 17th century, and what effect would it have now were it enforced? Here it is: "All women, of whatever, age rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, wives or widows, that shall, from and after this date, impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by cosmetics, scents, paints, washes, artificial teeth, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws in force against witchcraft and the like, and the marriage, upon conviction thereof shall stand null and void."

A QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, sends that paper the following question, and asks its solution. Have we any rural arithmeticians in Somerset county who can solve it?

"John Smith, who was worth $4,500, when on his death bed was informed that his wife was about giving birth to a child, he at once sent for his attorney to write his will as follows: If the child is a boy the estate is to be divided equally between the mother and son, but if a girl the mother is to get two thirds and the daughter one third. Now, it so happened that the wife gave birth to twins, a girl and a boy.—What is each one's share? An early answer is desirable.

ON Wednesday of last week, when the water in the creek below town was very high, a gentleman by the name of Saucer, from Tyrone, Pa., passed down the plank-road in a sleigh, on his way to Berlin. The snow had nearly all disappeared from the ground near the bridge, and made the pulling quite heavy; the horse's collar being too small, he began to choke, but he was so impatient that the driver could not stop him, and when he reached near the middle of the bridge he fell over, the side of the bridge gave way, and the horse fell into the water, still fastened to the sleigh by the traces. Mr. Saucer cut the traces, and the horse went down into the stream. The current at this point was very strong, and judging from the sound of the bells on the horse, he must have turned over and over several times, when at last he struck bottom and stood up on his hind feet. In a moment he started and swam safely to shore, uninjured, but minus the bells.

INTEREST RULES.—For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days, the answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures to express it in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days run; separate the right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by six.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

LAW IN REGARD TO DRUG STORES.—For the information of those interested, we publish the following sections relating to the sale of liquor by Druggists:

SECTION 5. That the provision of this act, shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries, who shall sell unmixed alcohol or compound, or sell any admixture, wine, alcohol spirituous or brewed liquors *in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician; Provided*, That no druggist, or apothecary, shall *sell, or keep for sale*, under any name or pretence, any *preparation* or admixture as a foresaid, that may be used as a beverage and, any violation of this section shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the twenty eighth section of this act."—Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania of 1859; page 200.

SECTION 28 of said act, last clause page 208—"And any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionery or mineral, or other fountain *who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to conviction and punishment as aforesaid."

According to this law, any druggist selling unmixed liquors, except upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician, is indictable; and, also that a druggist, or apothecary, selling spirituous, vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, is indictable.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—We do not know how we can ever express our gratitude to the Danbury News for furnishing us with a panacea for all the coughs and lung complaints that we may be subject to this winter. In the language of the virtuous father of the melodrama, we can only say, Heaven bless you, my che-ild! Listen to his solid chunks of wisdom: One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs effected his recovery in the following simple manner. He boiled a little boneset and hoarhound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard plaster instead. His mother put some onion drafts on his feet and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea, and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonfuls of home-made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pill, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of gratitude. We advise our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.

**Public Notice.**

My term of office as Prothonotary has expired. It is therefore necessary that I collect the fees &c., due me. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will please pay promptly. Bills will be sent through the mails to most of those against whom I have costs, and I hope they will remit at once. The coming court will afford a fine chance for liquidation and payment.

DENNIS MEYERS.

Somerset, 10th February, 1873.

DR. W. M. MARTIN, who lately associated himself with J. B. Hicks in the profession of Dentistry, comes well recommended, and upon authority that cannot be doubted as a dentist of many years experience, a skillful and successful operator, and is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College of Philadelphia; we bespeak for the firm a successful career.

SCHOOL REPORT.—Report of the Southampton Mills school, ending February 4th, 1873:

| | M. | F. | T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole number enrolled during month | 32 | 30 | 62 |
| Whole no in attendance " " | 27 | 25 | 52 |
| Average attendance " " | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| Per c'tage of " " | 92 | 91 | 90 |
| No. that attended every day " | 6 | 6 | 12 |

Names of pupils that have attended every day: Abbey Gaither, Phillip Dahl, Alfred Moser, Lincoln Weller, George Ways, Thomas Dom, Johny Barb, Phina Dahl, Alice Ways, Lillie Ways, Mary Barb.

* * * * * * *

The pupils have all made as rapid progress in their studies as we could expect; yet much more can be made by more study and perseverance. N. W. KNEPPER, Teacher.

WE wish our friends in the country to remember the fact that we pay especial attention to their orders whether sent by mail or otherwise. If you want any article in our line, no matter how small, send us the order and we will send you the goods, by mail, express or as you may direct. We go to particular trouble in filling small orders. If the goods sent don't suit, we exchange them, or refund the money.

The coming Court week will give our lady patrons in the country an opportunity of sending for many little articles, by their friends attending Court, that they cannot get at the stores in the neighborhood. Remember our stock is always of *the latest style*. We get goods twice a week *the year round*, besides buying personally in the eastern markets every few months.

MRS. JAS. B. TREDWELL,
No. 6, Mammoth Block,
Somerset, Penn'a.

DROWNED.—Day before yesterday a man named Decker was drowned in Little Will's creek, about two miles and a half above Bridgeport. Decker was crossing the creek on an old foot bridge, the hand railing of which was very frail. The rush of the water in the creek caused him to grow dizzy, when he caught hold of the railing, which broke under his weight and precipitated him into the water. Search was made for him but up to noon yesterday his remains had not been recovered. It is supposed that he had about five hundred dollars upon his person at the time of the accident. Deceased had for a long time been employed as a repair man on the railroad about Bridgeport; was a very large man and of German birth. Many persons in this city knew him quite well.—*Cumberland Times.*

DON'T OMIT THIS!!—The undersigned having associated with himself, in the profession of Dentistry, Dr. W. M. Martin, late of Harrisburg, Pa., the firm will hereafter be known by the name and style of J. B. Hicks & Co., and they are now prepared to perform all operations, and do all work, belonging to the profession, as promptly, neatly and satisfactorily as it can be done in any town or city in the country.

WE POSITIVELY EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION in all such operations as Filling, Regulating, Scaling and Cleansing of the teeth.

WE INSERT NEW TEETH on all bases known to the profession, and WARRANT a perfect fit in every case.

Office at the old place in the MAMMOTH BLOCK, five doors north of the Diamond.
J. B. HICKS.

CONSUMPTION—JUDGE AND INVESTIGATE.—The victims that perish yearly by Consumption, form a long and fearful list. Their lives are often sacrificed by neglect of the disease when it first begins—when the cough, like a small spark, is lighting up a fire which will consume the constitution and the life. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will arrest the disease in its infancy. It will cure it during its progress to the last stage. It will often renew the sources of life in the last stage of that disease, and rid the constitution of that poisonous matter that taints the blood and renders it unfit for renewing the body.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. An essay sent free, on application. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

HAVE YOU SEEN HER?—A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche driving a pair of superb ponies in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and lustre to the complexion without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse and wrinkle, is HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. The name of the distinguished member of the beau monde who made this declaration cannot with propriety be given, but it may be mentioned *en passant* that she has spent several years of her life in Europe and is familiar with all the arts and preparations employed by the court beauties of the old world to enhance their charms.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—Keeping a diary is troublesome business, but keeping a small blank book always in your side pocket, with a pencil in it, is easy enough. In this book a man should set down every important item of business which is necessary to be looked after. For example, such needed repairs about the farm, garden, orchard, dwelling, barn, and other outdoor affairs. Again, those who write for Rural papers, often have ideas and subjects which present themselves to the mind, and which they would like to put in due form for publication at some other time.—A good plan is to make a note of this in a memorandum book, whenever and wherever the thought may suggest itself; and then, at your leisure you can give that thought ample expression in words, and thereby benefit others by giving them the results of your experience. Besides these things such a book is useful as a repository for messages given one by others, or as a safe place to put down thoughts as they occur, of such matters of business or pleasure as one may desire, at some other time and place, to look into. I have carried such a book for years, and find it a great help to my memory—so much so, indeed, that I would not willingly lay it aside. Try it awhile, and judge for yourself.—*Columbia Herald.*

TIMBER.—Some statistician gives us as a result of his investigations that, about 7,000 acres are cleared of timber each week day in this country. Of the annual crop $75,000,000 worth goes to fuel, and $150,000,000 worth to fencing. The Locomotives in this country consume no less than 700,000 cords of wood a year, or 5,000 acres annually. We also see it stated, that a careful estimate has been made of the timber lands in Pennsylvania and the average yield of lumber per acre, and the alarming conclusion is arrived, at that three years stocking of mills at the present rate, (five hundred millions of feet per year), will exhaust all the pine timber now standing. These statements being made after very careful estimates and by experienced lumbermen in the State, gives them such an emphatic indorsement that their truth can scarcely be doubted; and taken in connection with the recent heavy sales of timber lands in this and adjoining counties, should admonish those who still have good bodies of pine timber to be careful as to how they slash and cut it down. We have frequently, during the past year or two, tried to impress upon our landholders the necessity of preserving their standing timber, that its increase in value on the stump would yield a greater profit to the owners in the course of a few years, than could be realized in any other investment they could make; and each day is developing the fact that our predictions were correct.—And now, once more we admonish those who still have good standing timber to preserve it. Take care of it, and don't cut any of it unnecessarily, for the day is not very remote when it will be worth double its present price.—*Exchange.*

# ADDRESS

OF THE

## Committee on License or No License.

*To the People of Somerset County:*

Having been appointed by the Anti-License Convention, held at Somerset, on the 23d ult., as a Committee to prepare and present for your consideration, an address on the question of License or No License, we proceed to the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon us.

You are already aware that, at the session of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, held in the winter of 1872, an Act was passed to permit the voters of each city and county of the State to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This law was approved by the Governor on the 27th day of March, 1872.

By this law it is made the duty of the inspectors and judges of the elections to be held in the several districts of Somerset County, on the 3d Friday of March next, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, to receive tickets, either written or printed, labelled on the outside "License," and on the inside "For License," or "Against License;" and the tickets so received are to be counted in the usual manner, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of said Court at the first meeting of the Court after such election shall have been held, and if it shall appear by said returns that there is a majority against license, then it shall not be lawful for said Court to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in the said county of Somerset.

In accordance with the provisions of this law, you, as citizens of the county, are to determine by ballot, at the coming Spring election, whether licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted in this county for three years next ensuing. It, therefore, becomes the duty of every voter to give the subject such a degree of careful consideration as will enable him to cast his ballot wisely and well, or on the side which will most enhance the moral, social and financial interests of the people.

It is now more than one hundred and fifty years since the business of retailing intoxicating liquor has been licensed, in some form or other, by the colony and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is no easy matter to set aside the laws and customs of a growth of more than a century and a half; but if they are wrong, the sooner they are righted the better for us and for those who are to come after us. Time does not, cannot, sanction or consecrate a wrong, no matter what its age may be.

As a man in public life is judged by his official acts, so laws must be judged by the effects of their operation on individuals and communities. The present license law has now been in operation for a period of about seventeen years, a time sufficiently long to test its practical results, and to justify every one in passing judgment upon it. Now, what is the effect of this license system as taught by observation and experience? Has it made the people better in a moral sense—has it elevated them socially—has it benefited them in a financial point of view? Is there a man, woman or child, in all the broad scope of the State that can say *yes* to either one or all of these questions? Who is there anywhere in this age of Christian civilization that will say that the authorizing and encouraging of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink, has been a blessing, and productive of good results? Then, if no good has been derived from the operations of the law, evil must have been entailed thereby. That the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is an evil, a great and crying evil, all right-minded men will admit. The fact that such liquors can be sold only by special grant or permission, and that their sale is limited to a certain few, shows that even the very law that permits their sale, recognizes the traffic as an evil; otherwise, it would permit every one to engage in it, indiscriminately, without let or hindrance. The sale of strong drink as now engaged in, is an evil for the reason that it does encourage its use. It affords every facility for obtaining it, and the "vile stuff" is constantly displayed in its most attractive form, to tempt the morbid appetites of the intemperate, as well as to ensnare the young and such as have not yet acquired a taste for stimulants. It is from these licensed houses that men of all ages and conditions in life, created in "the image of God," and but a "little lower than the angels," come reeling and staggering in a beastly state of drunkenness, a disgrace to their manhood, and unfit for decent society. It is in these houses where men of families barter their last dollar—nay, their last penny, to fill themselves with liquid damnation, while their wives and children are suffering the untold miseries of those who are without home, without clothes and dying from starvation. It is in these houses, very frequently, that the young and innocent learn to utter the first oath, to tell the first lie, to take the first intoxicating draught, and, in short, take all the first lessons in a life of degradation and ultimate ruin. "Opportunity makes thieves," and who will say that the same is not true with regard to drunkards.

But we have heard it said that, as the sale of intoxicating liquors is legalized, those engaging in the traffic, do so under cover, and by authority of law, and, therefore, the people have no right to interfere with the business. This position, it seems to us, is not well taken. If the people, through their legislatures or otherwise, have the right to grant special licenses or permits to certain parties to engage in a certain business, they certainly have the right, both implied and actual, to revoke that grant or privilege at any time they may see proper to do so. The people are the sovereign power in this country, and they have the inherent right to make and unmake laws at their own good pleasure; and to this right may be added the moral duty of the people to make inoperative all laws that are pernicious and demoralizing in their effects. Again, we have heard it said that, should the people decide against license, the loss of revenue derived by the county from that source would have to be made up by a corresponding increase of the taxes. There is an impression with some people that the money derived from liquor licenses goes into the county treasury. This is not the case; it goes into the State Treasury. The amount thus received from the county is about $1250 per year. Now, let it be granted that this amount would have to be raised by additional taxation, and it amounts to this: The value of taxable property in Somerset county, according to the triennial valuation, is about 4,500,000 dollars. Then, to raise 1,250 dollars, it would require an increase of less than one-third mill to the dollar of each man's valuation, a sum much too small to be of any consequence.

But this deficiency would be more than made up in another way, by diminishing the expenses of the county. The total cost of our courts, (exclusive of judges' salaries,) jail and poor house, is about 16,000 dollars per year, all of which the county pays. Now, it must be admitted by all who are familiar with the proceedings of our courts, that a very large proportion of its business is confined to the adjudication of troubles arising directly or indirectly, from drunkenness and violations of the license laws. Those most capable of judging, give it as their opinion that fully one-half of the expenses of our court trials, are created by this class of cases. The same is certainly true of the cost of maintaining prisoners in the jail and pauperism the poor house. It will be seen, therefore, that whilst the State might lose 1,250 dollars as the liquor license revenue from this county, in the absence of the poverty and crime superinduced by intemperance, the county would save at least 8,000 dollars each year, and could well afford to lose the paltry sum of 1,250 dollars, even though it had to be made up by direct taxation.

In corroboration of the truth of this theory, we will state that the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Pa., at the January term (1873) of their Court of Quarter Sessions, submitted the following facts for the consideration of the judges of said Court:

They find that the amount realized by the State from licenses granted to hotels, restaurants and wholesale liquor dealers in that county, amounted to the sum of $6635,00, no part of which went into the county treasury.

Also, that the expenses paid by the people of Dauphin county for the trial, conviction and safe keeping of criminals in the year 1872, for offences directly and indirectly chargeable to the license system and the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, amounted to the sum of $34,219 75.

In other words, the license system in Dauphin county enriches the State by $6635 00, but impoverished the people to the extent of $34,219 75 in hard cash. What is true of Dauphin, is more or less true of every other county in the State. No man who is governed by the facts in the case, will complain of the loss of revenue from the license system, while, under the operations of that same system, he is compelled to pay his portion of nearly ten times that amount as a tribute to rum's doings.

We have also heard it said that some men will vote for license on the ground that hotel-keepers may raise their bills when not permitted to sell whisky. We cannot believe that any one will suffer himself to be controlled by a motive as narrow and selfish as this, and so unworthy of an intelligent man. No man of principle will object to hotel bills if they are reasonable, and if our present landlords cannot live by charging fair and reasonable prices, without resorting to the profits of a business that is, to say the least, of doubtful respectability, there are plenty of men who can and will do so.

Still others object to the Local Option law because, in their opinion, it will not accomplish that which is claimed for it. While it is true that the future alone can reveal its practical results, we do not regard this objection as of sufficient importance to determine the direction of any man's vote. The question is not, will it sweep away intemperance at one fell stroke, but will it lessen the evil and prove a benefit to the community in general? In short, is no license better than license? These are the questions which should influence the minds of the people. We believe that the doing away with the system of license cannot but be productive of good results, and we further believe it to be the christian duty of every man in the county to use his influence and cast his vote against license. Let us say by our votes on the third Friday of March, we will have no licenses to sell intoxicating liquors for three years to come, and if, at the expiration of that time, we do not see less drunkenness everywhere, less misery and poverty among wives and children, fewer whisky cases in our courts, fewer criminals in our jails and fewer paupers in our Poor House, then let us devise some other means to secure these results.

We cannot close without a word to the women of Somerset county. Wives, mothers and sisters, you have a deep, an abiding interest in this question. It is you who suffer most from the curse of intemperance. It is you who are left to fight the wolf from the doors, while those whose duty it is to protect you, your fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, are squandering their hard earnings in the grog-shops. It is you whose faces are often crimsoned with the blush of shame because those who are nearest and dearest to you, are unfortunate slaves to the intoxicating bowl and make an exhibition of their degradation to the world.—Your interests are of such grave importance that you cannot regard the issue as one of no consequence. Then arise in your might, and exert the power of your gentle, holy influence against a system that contributes so largely to your miseries, and to the downfall of those who should be the delight, the hope and the stay of your lives. See that every one who has a vote, goes to the polls and casts his ballot "No License."

And now, we trust, enough has been said to assist the people in viewing the question in its proper light, to strengthen their determination to pronounce against one of the greatest evils of the present day, and to encourage a verdict which shall be in harmony with the sacred injunction of the wise man—"LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE WHEN IT IS RED, WHEN IT GIVETH COLOR IN THE CUP, WHEN IT MOVETH ITSELF ARIGHT; AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT AND STINGETH LIKE AN ADDER."

D. WEYAND,
SAM'L GAITHER,
M. A. SANNER,
H. L. BAER,
J. J. HOFLMAN,
} Committee

**Jenner X Roads.**

Our Planing mill has been doing a thriving business for some time past and in order to meet the demands of its patrons they are still adding new machinery to the same.

The sudden "break up" of the weather on Monday and Tuesday of last week brought with it high waters, though we have not heard of any damage caused by the same in our vicinity.

N. S. Griffith formerly of this place, but now a resident of Chicago, Ill., spent a couple of weeks among his friends and acquaintances here, on a visit during the Holidays. "New" reports the commission business as good, at Chicago.

Rev. G. N. Chappell, Pastor of the U. B. Congregation of this place in the past year, has been assigned to the work of Tyrone, Pa., and will likely move there at once. Mr. Chappell, in his short stay at this place, has endeared himself to a number of our people, whose best wishes will go with him, in whatever part of the Lord's vineyard he may be called to labor.

Sharp competition in the coal market in this vicinity has operated to the advantage of the consumers, who are no more heard to say "how dark and yet how *light*.

The protracted meeting which was in progress at Jennertown at the time of the accident was continued until Monday of last week.

We have heard of one or two cases of a relapse of the epizootic, in this country; it is claimed to be of a more dangerous character than when first taken. The greatest of care must be exercised, and then frequently it results fatally.

Quite an insurrection has been going on for the last week or two, down in the northern part of our township which cannot altogether be termed a Modoc war, nor perhaps anything bearing resemblance thereto. But latest accounts report a cessation of hostilities, with a view of negotiations for peace.

On Thursday last, the remains of Miss Sarah Dietz, one of the victims of the accident which occurred at the Lutheran Church at Jennertown, a few days ago were interred in the Brethren Church Burial grounds of this place. This unfortunate young lady suffered excruciating pains for some time after that sad disaster, though the best medical skill that could be obtained was summoned to her bedside, and all that science could command was used to restore or alleviate her terrible sufferings; and at one time faint anticipations of hope were entertained by her parents of recovery, but the injuries were of such a character that there was little room to expect anything, and the attending Physician so informed them. On Tuesday last Sarah's spirit took its flight for a happier home in the skies. The funeral was the largest and most imposing witnessed here for years. Rev. Chappell improved the occasion with a very feeling discourse, paying a high tribute to deceased's christian worth and social standing in this community; Rev's Stuft and Moffatt also spoke in the warmest terms of deceased's resignation under the trying circumstances and agonizing sufferings of body. The exercises were quite solemn and impressive.

**Ursina Items.**

Ice again broken up.

Mud considerably mixed up.

"Civis," the correspondent of the *Democrat*, seems to be considerably ruffled up.

Mr. N. B. Lichliter has purchased the Jennings farm near this place.

Mr. Noah Scott has purchased a farm of Mollie A. Harned—price $8,000. We understand that he intends making quite extensive improvements upon said farm, by lining it, making plank fence, &c.

Mr. John Faidley has purchased a farm of Baer & Bro.,—known as the Harmon Younkin farm—price $4,000.

Mr. Balaam Younkin was so unfortunate as to have a leg broken, some days since.

Rev. Davis is holding a protracted meeting in this place.

Prof. "What's his Name" attempted to instruct a class in penmanship, but rather fizzled on account of too much benzine. The Prof. left here with a "capital shade" about one eye.

Prof. "What d' you call 'im" lectured a few evenings since on phrenology, &c., and made little boys drunk on cold water.

Items, like polished boots, for the present, are scarce in our town.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Mr. Alex. Nedrow, a few evenings since, while the family were at church.—The fire was discovered by a next door neighbor, Mr. Maust, who arrived just in time to save the building from being consumed.

Col. E. D. Yutzy has purchased the Central House.

**That "Old Shed" Again.**

URSINA, PA., Feb. 8th, 1872.

DEAR HERALD:—We notice that a correspondent of the *Democrat*, styled "Civis" refers to a "young chap" who, he says, is possessed of but one idea, and is anxious to have his name appear in print. Why, "Civis, O *lapidum caput!* how pleasant you look after such an effort! you whose pen flashes in front, while your plume waves behind! We are almost tempted to exclaim: "Hog Back!" fall upon us, and hide us from the anger of "Civis!"—from the face of him that writeth (for the *Democrat*) for the great day of his wrath has come,—and who shall be able to comprehend his Latin! Then will "Hog Back" tremble and shake that same "old shed," whose memory still lingers with "Civis," who says that the "shed" erected by order of Oden Hughart, or some other official, answered the purpose very well, and speaks quite fluently of the by-gone good qualities of said "shed" erected by order of Hughart. We refer "Civis" to the patient ticket agent, who was compelled to shiver by that little stove in that little "shed" until the front of his pantaloons in the region of his shin-bones became possessed of a fuzzy appearance. We sympathize with the said agent who has been the patient servant of the generous Railroad Company, who erected that "shed" through the hereulean efforts of Mr. Hughart. Yes, we remember the poles that were cut from the woody side of "Hog Back" by order of Mr. Hughart. We come to the rescue of the agent, and await another effort from "Civis," hoping that Mr. Oden Hughart will order him to erect a structure of the Roman or Gothic style, *which will correspond with his Latin!*

We also notice the vile thrusts of "Enquirer," who penned the muddled item called "Connellsville Items," and although we are the "simpleton" referred to by him, we propose to give a brief phrenological opinion of said "Enquirer," who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness, and blind to light—mousing for vermin, and never seeing noble game. His vile insinuations come like frost upon everything lovely. His criticisms fall indiscriminately, like frost upon flowers. We doubt not but that to him the Good Templars are but a clog to the wheels of his vile passion; to him, religion is hypocrisy—virtue only a want of opportunity. "Enquirer" certainly is a literary genius. He speaks with contempt of his superiors (in intelligence and temperance,) when he talks of the Worthy Chief getting "suspicious kegs marked pickles." We opine that "Enquirer" often finds it convenient to eat a pickle to "sober up on." Let him keep his vile cant to himself in the future. Let him sympathize with the former rumsellers of this village, who have left it in disgust, damning the town and the Good Templars. Hoping that "Enquirer" will cease to enquire into other people's business, I am Yours hastily,
NUNO.

**From Confluence.**

MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of taking a short ride on the P. W. & B. R. R. In a short time we were safely landed at the beautiful little village of Confluence. The train in which we took passage, halted twenty minutes for dinner. Taking a peep of the surroundings, we were induced to stop off a few days, part of which time we spent very pleasantly attending a protracted meeting at the M. E. Church, and forming acquaintances with the jolly folks of the village and vicinity. So pleasant was our visit and so attractive the place, that we were induced to take another call. During our first visit we gave your readers a few items and a short sketch of some of the conspicuous places. We did intend giving a more complete history of the place, but time and space did not permit. We hope the good people of Confluence will not look with a cold eye on what we carelessly threw together for their perusal. We will not at present be able to give a detailed description of the place, but merely a few jottings. We trust our second visit may be as pleasant as our first one. Soon children, friends and native land were all left behind—soon we were thundering along the hill-side and a few hours' through hills and valleys brought us safely to our once happy home. As we stepped from the train we felt like thanking the Great Being, who brought us through so many dangers. Just at this moment the ringing of the bell invited us in the Central Hotel to partake of a rich repast prepared for us. Being somewhat hungry, we immediately responded to the call, and were soon feasting upon the many good things so bounteously spread before us. The lady of the house, Mrs. Carne, knows how to keep things in order, and the girls certainly deserve much praise for having everything ready and so nicely arranged to satisfy the hungry and thirsty.

Improvement still goes on. Messrs. Stein, Black and Seibert have each erected a new dwelling house, which adds much to the appearance of our new town. We learn that many more buildings will be erected as soon as warm weather comes on. We hope the enterprising people will not forget, before our mud makes its