The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - - February 26, 1873.

WE last week, called attention to our county Court House and Jail, and some improvements needed therein for the better security, not only of the buildings themselves, but of their valuable contents, and we now add a few suggestions of a similar character in regard to the Poor House. This building is a handsome one, a credit to the county, is well kept in a cleanly and comfortable manner, and its financial affairs judiciously administered. It is located on a farm, several miles from this place, where no immediate outside assistance could be rendered if speedily required, filled with insane, decrepit, aged and partially helpless people, and we are told is not only *uninsured*, but has not a single provision made against fire, to the danger of which it is more liable than any other building in the county.

To warm this structure, numerous stoves are located in different apartments, which must necessarily be under charge of the occupants of these dormitories, and filled as they are with aged, helpless and often vicious persons, it is almost miraculous that, notwithstanding the vigilance and care of the steward in charge, a fire has not occurred in this building. No night watchman is employed, the various stoves must be nightly inspected by the steward before retiring, and the means of renewing the fires taken away, and what suffering may occur during the night, particularly in the insane department, none can tell.

A few hundred dollars will provide a heater for this house, that will thoroughly warm every room and hall. It could be located in the basement immediately under the eye and control of the steward, would not only insure the warmth and comfort of all the inmates, and render it comparatively secure, but in its economy of fuel would pay for itself in three or four years. It is a shame to us as a christian people, that even a suspicion of suffering from cold, should attach to the misfortunes of the destitute and unfortunate who have become a public charge, and provision should be speedily made against the happening of such an event.

The surplus fund in the Treasury is more than doubly sufficient to provide for all the improvements and precautions we have suggested in this and a former article, and we trust that the attention of the tax payers having been called to the matter, they in turn will insist upon our county officials doing their duty in the premises. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and it is only as a precautionary measure for the protection of their own pockets, that we have urged these measures upon the people.

IN France they legislate against the evil of intemperance in a manner altogether different from that pursued in this country, and to our mind much more effectually. The French assembly lately adopted the following means of restraining intemperance.

ART 3. "Every person who has been twice condemned by the correctional police for the offence of manifest drunkeness, conformably with the preceding article, will be declared by the second judgment incapable of exercising the following rights: 1. Of vote and election. 2. Of eligibility. 3. Of being chosen or appointed to discharge the office of a juror or other public function, or to the service of the administration or any official duty. 4. Of bearing arms. This is for two years from the date at which the sentence becomes irrevocable."

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has given us a taste of his mettle, in compelling the Pennsylvania railroad to recall the bill which was rushed through both Houses of the Legislature, granting that company the privilege of increasing its capital to an unlimited extent. Finding that a veto was impending, the bill was re-called from the hands of the Governor, and so amended as to limit the increase of stock to double its present amount, and in this shape it has received the Executive sanction.

IN the case of U. S. Senator CALDWELL of Missouri, charged with securing his election by bribery, the committee having the investigation in charge, has submitted a resolution declaring his election illegal and void. This will require the Legislature now in session to elect a Senator, and it is supposed that CALDWELL will be re-elected. The committee report that there is no doubt that money was used to secure CALDWELL'S election, but there is no evidence that he was concerned in the matter.

IN the Credit Mobilier investigation, the Poland committee of the House, has made report exonerating Speaker BLANE, implicating to some extent Messrs. DAWES, SCOFIELD, BINGHAM, KELLY and GARFIELD, and reporting in favor of the expulsion from the House of OAKES AMES and JAMES BROOKS, as unmistakably guilty. Tuesday the 25th was fixed by the House for the discussion of the report, and action upon the resolution.

THE present editor of the New York *Tribune* can not forgive Mr. COLFAX for nearly being made editor of that journal in his stead, and accordingly is pursuing him like a sleuth-hound, trying to fasten upon him guilty complicity with OAKES AMES in the Credit Mobilier case, when the committee investigating the matter, and the general public fully acquit him. Alas! that the once eminently honest *Tribune* should be perverted to such base uses.

THE Constitutional Convention discussed for several days last week a proposition to abolish the secret ballot, but finally concluded, to let our present method of voting remain as it is—Wise Convention.

An effort is being made by the Pittsburghers to have the Western Penitentiary removed from the city of Allegheny. They want the ground it occupies, for Park purposes.

THE little county of Forrest, which polls less than one thousand votes, has voted by a majority of *Thirty-four* for license, and the city of Reading has voted the same way by a majority of 1,715.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1873.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee has commenced work vigorously. The Senate has enlarged the scope of the investigation to include charges, old and new, against Senator Pomeroy. The Ross letter has been reviewed, and though only twelve days remain of the session a month's work is before the Committee. So far, little or no corroboration of York's charge of bribery has been obtained. None of the allies of York in the scheme to decoy and expose Mr. Pomeroy show any proof that Pomeroy gave York the money, and the charge stands on his unsupported oath. The Committee will have to summon most of the Kansas Legislature, according to present appearances.

JUDGE POLAND'S REPORT.

The report of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, of which Judge Poland is the chairman, has been promptly made. It is one of the best public papers of the kind that has yet appeared. The justice of its conclusion is only equaled by the fairness of the reasoning from the facts elicited. Considering the denunciation of all connected, however remotely, with the construction company of the Pacific Railroad has filled the air and the papers of the country during the entire investigation, the calmness and close adherence to facts and legal conclusions are admirable features of the report. Quiet people who feared the result of popular clamor breathe more freely now that the work of this initial effort is so well concluded. The verdict against Messrs. Brooks and Ames, will be generally approved by the country. They alone knew the full extent and bearing of their acts in connection with the companies, both of them being managers of the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Brooks being a Government Director and holding fiduciary relation to the Government and Mr. Ames using his influence with Congressmen for the admitted purpose of furthering his own success as a contracting party. The House will doubtless adopt the recommendations of the Committee to expel both these members.

When it is remembered that this is the report of a Democratic committee appointed at the suggestion of Speaker Blaine by Hon. C. C. Cox, a Cading Democratic partizan of New York, the result is something of which the Republican party ought to be proud. It has gone through the ordeal which was wished and prayed for during the Presidential compaign by all its leading opponents, viz: to have a majority of Democrats on a committee to investigate Republican corruption. It has come out of the fire unscathed. A unanimous report has found a Democrat a Republican operator alike guilty, and aside from these no bribery has been proved.

OPPOSITION TO REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. Beck of Kentucky made an elaborate speech a day or two since against refunding the cotton tax. In the course of his argument he was oblige to admit that the national constitution was clearly against a tax upon exports and that at least 66 per cent of the cotton tax was suffered unjustly and unlawfully upon exported cotton. He believed the producers ought to be refunded this tax, but no bill presented for the purpose suited him, and hence he opposed bills presented for doing that at part of which, at least, he admitted to be justly and lawfully due to those who had paid this tax. If the opponents of refunding make as wholesale admissions of its rightfulness there will scarcely be a question of the ultimate success of the measure in some form.

LOUSIANA INVESTIGATION.

It is thought that the Louisiana Investigating Committee will report that there is no local State government in that State and that consequently no U. S. Senator has been lawfully elected. A new lection will probably be required to be held under strict legal requirements for Governor, Legislators and all other state officers. This might be a remedy for the evils of ignorance and arbitrary individual leadership, provided warmoth and others who are found guilty of fraud and irregularities are locked up, and prevented from holding any communication with the managers of either party.

REQUIRING THE PACIFIC ROADS TO PAY INTEREST.

As a result of the credit mobilier investigation it is not doubted that the original ruling of Secretary Boutwell will be adopted by Congress in regard to the payment of interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroads.—The House Appropriation Committee has just agreed to the Senate amendment substantially as it came from the Senate. What will be the effect of this proposed action upon the road remains to be seen, but even if the U. S. interest in the roads should be temporarily prejudiced, it cannot end in anything worse than bankruptcy on the part of the Companies and the taking of the road off their hands by the general Government. Many thinking persons believe that the Government ought to run this and some other roads in the interest of the people, and that it could be done with greater economy than by any private corporation.

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

Col. C. M. Hamilton, formerly a member of the House from Florida, has been recently comfirmed as Collector of the Port of Key West. He is about to leave Washington, where he has a host of warm friends, for his post of duty. Key West is quite an important sea port city of 8,000 inhabitants, and is about as far South as an American citizen can go without leaving the country. The climate is delightful and healthly, though warm. It is conceded that no better selection could have been made by the President than that of C. C. Hamilton, whose business qualifications are first class, while his amiable manners cannot fail to commend him to all with whom he may come into official contact. C. M.

The Detroit Tribune says: "A very common epitaph in Arkansas cemeteries is, 'We will meet in heaven.' This may explain why the men of Arkansas are generally conducting themselves so as to go to the other place."

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 17.—Mr. Rutan introduced a resolution recalling the Pennsylvania Railroad bill from the Governor for the purpose of fixing the capital stock, which was passed.

Mr. Rutan called up, and had passed the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint as many Notary Publics as he may deem expedient, upon payment of twenty-five dollars each.

Wednesday has been fixed for the consideration of the general insurance laws.

A large number of bills were read in place by Senator Graham, and referred to their appropriate committees.

The House was not in session.

Harrisburg, February 18.—The Governor sent his first veto message in this morning, on Senator Playford's bill authorizing cumulative voting in Connellsville.

Senator Graham read an act relative to mechanics' lines on leaseholds, also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds for the purchase of the gas works, which he had passed; also an act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds to the amount of $150,000.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, chairman of the General Judiciary, asked leave to report the local option bill.—Refused.

The Allegheny Land Improvement Company bill excited considerable debate, during which the bill was amended by repealing the charter to which it referred.

Judge Lawson's improvement bill for Clarion river was called up, and Orvis and Lawson debated for about an hour. The bill was defeated.

The Senate amendment House bill authorizing the judges to fix salaries of tipstaves and criers were non-concurred in, on motion of Mr. Ramsey.

The private calendar was then taken up and the following bills passed: Supplement to Wood's Run Savings Bank; an act incorporating the People's Bank of Fayette county; an act incorporating the United States Savings Bank of Pittsburg; supplement to Wildwood avenue; an act authorizing the levy of a tax in Millvale; supplement to the act establishing a ferry at Freeport; an act incorporating the Union Bridge Company.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, presented petition of numerous parties for the extension of the Luzerne road laws of Luzerne county to Fayette.

The Bank Committee held a session to-day and favorably reported an act incorporating the Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburg; a supplement to the Temperanceville Bank, and a supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank. The bill of the Pennsylvania Railroad was amended, after recalling it from the Governor, to limit the increase to double the amount of their present capital stock.

HARRISBURG, February 19.—Reports of committees: A bill relating to Inspectors of Steam Boilers in Allegheny was reported affirmatively and extra numbers ordered printed.

Mr. Playford—An act to incoporate the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad.

Mr. Graham—An act to incorporate the Slaughtering and Rendering Company of Allegheny; also to incorporate the Young Men's Home, Pittsburg.

Mr. Rutan—An act organizing an Insurance Department and providing for the regulation of the same. Passed Senate at the afternoon session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sample, of Allegheny, presented a remonstrance of James B. Fulton, George E. Magraw, John Boyd, and five hundred others, against the appropriation of money to the centennial, or any other celebration or purpose, except the necessary expenses of the government.

Mr. Wainwright moved that the House adjourn from Thursday till next Tuesday, in order to give the Luzerne Contested Committee opportunity to visit Scranton to take testimony.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, objected, as this would prevent the local option bill from coming up, and unless it was considered immediately the bill would be of no use; the spring elections would have taken place. The adjournment was carried by a vote of 56 to 45.

An act extending the provisions of the election liquor law to all legal holidays, with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, reported the Brownsville Construction Company act, to increase the pay of Directors of the poor in Fayette county, and an act relative to sidewalks in Masontown.

Mr. Mahon—The local option election bill.

Mr. Ramsey—An act incorporating the Armstrong Land Improvement Company; also the Pittsburg and El Paso Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Brockway—An act erecting a new county to be called Minequa out of parts of Bradford and Lycoming.

Mr. Wolf—Supplement to the Southside Railroad.

HARRISBURG, February 20.—Mr. Graham read an act to remove the Western Penitentiary. It provides that Hugh Fleming, Theodore Nevin, Henry M. Long, George R. Riddle and Ormsby Phillips shall be a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Western Penitentiary any point within fifty miles of its present location.

Mr. Playford had passed an act extending the road laws of Luzerne township, Fayette county, to the following townships in that county viz., to Redstone, German, Nicholson, Perry and Spring Hill; also an act incorporating the Belle Vernon Printing Company; also the People's Bank of Carmichael's.

HOUSE.

The public calendar was taken up. The first bill was the usury law, which, on request of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, was postponed till next week. The act to aid the centennial was also laid over. The act regulating fees of Coroners at railroad accidents and other calamities where loss of life occurs created discussion, and was finally passed. The act defining legal holidays was also voted down.

Mr. Mahon made another attempt to get up the supplement to the local option bill, but was unsuccessful, and at 12 o'clock the House adjourned in order that the contested election committee might visit Scranton.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1873.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Wallace—Supplement to the act for the improvement of creeks; supplement to the act for the regulation of courts.

Mr. Graham—Supplement to Security and Guarantee Company, granting discounting privileges.

Mr. Humphreys called up the Senate bill 106 to consolidate the wards of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham called up the resolution for a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only preliminary, in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

Mr. Wallace's bill to facilitate the settlement of estate of decedents. Agreed to.

Speaker Anderson called up the Church bill, authorizing congregations to elect trustees over their church property. Postponed for the present.

Among the bills passed in the Senate was one for the relief of Somerset. As originally reported, it appropriated $100,000; but Mr. Rutan, to-day, moved to cut it down to $75,000, which was agreed to. The bill then passed, 17 to 9.

A Train Wrecked.

Yesterday morning a few minutes before one o'clock, a serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Morgan's Corner, about fifteen miles this side of Philadelphia. The express train which left that city at eleven forty, while running at its usual speed, broke a coupling between the forward cars and the sleeping car. The jerk on the bell rope rang the bell, and the engineer stopped the train, when the detached portion ran upon the forward with a fearful crash, almost wrecking the entire train. Two men named James S. Floyd and John Hamlet, when the train first broke, ran out on the platform to see what was wrong, and they were either thrown off by the collision or jumped off when they saw the danger. Mr. Floyd was precipitated to the ground with such force that he was instantly killed. Mr. Hamilton had both legs so badly crushed that they had to be amputated. He did not, however, survive the shock but died during the day. The former is supposed to have belonged to Cleveland, and the other resides in Philadelphia. He held the position of transfer agent on the road, and was an officer much respected. Some twenty or thirty passengers who remained in the cars were more or less injured, but none of them, it is said, seriously. Among these was Mr. G. B. Dunham, a merchant of Chicago, who had one of his toes cut off. The injuries of the others consisted chiefly of bruises and scratches caused by the shock and flying splinters. As the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour it is remarkable that so few persons were injured. General Sheridan, General Forsythe, Colonel Feeley and Rev. Arthur Edmund, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, who were on the train, arrived in this city, on their way to Chicago, yesterday afternoon, having been delayed by the accident. —*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A Man Struck By an Express Train—Almost Instantly Killed.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at Spring Hill station, about eighteen miles from this city, which proved fatal to a man named V. S. Wise. The man was walking on the track as the Cincinnati express train East came along at full speed. The engineer blew his whistle, but the deceased appeared to take no notice of it. The breaks were then put down; but there was not time enough to check the speed sufficiently to avoid the accident. The man was struck by the locomotive and hurled to a considerable distance from the track, his body being mangled in a shocking manner. When picked up he was found to be beyond the reach of surgical skill, and he expired a few moments afterwards. Deceased resides in this city and his body was brought here on the train last night, and was taken Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held this morning. Those who witnessed the accident attach no blame to the engineer of the train.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A Man Drawn feet Foremost Between Iron Rollers.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 18.—James Milligan, employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling-mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson, was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench, when the board suddenly tipped, causing him to fall. His feet struck upon the rollers, which were revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute, and were instantly caught between them. The poor fellow had only time to utter the single cry of "Oh!" while his body, feet foremost, was being drawn through a space of only three and a half inches.

Hardly a second had elapsed before the body was a shapeless mass of flesh, blood, bones, and clothes.—It dropped from the rollers a limp and quivering mass, and when straightened out covered a space of ground that two men would occupy. Not a whole or perfect bone remained in the body. The head was a fearful sight to look upon.

Strong-minded, able-bodied men, were horrified and hardly able to stand and look at the scene, which really beggars description. The deceased served three years in the late war, was about 33 years old, and leaves a wife and two little children in moderate circumstances.

Serious Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1873.—The Pacific express west, which left here at 11:40 last night, met with a serious accident twelve miles out. The coupling breaking, the train became divided, and while the front portion was brought to a stand still as quickly as possible, the rear portion, consisting of two passenger and two sleeping cars, approached at full speed, and collided with great force, wrecking the entire train. James Floyd, who leaped from a car before the crash came, was instantly killed. Another passenger, John Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was fatally injured, having both legs cut off. Two other passengers, including several members of the Legislature, were more or less injured. The cars were closely crowded, and as every one, with the locomotive, was disabled, the marvel is that more passengers were not killed or injured. Gen. Sheridan was on the train.

The late ex-Governor Geary having died intestate, letters of administration upon his estate have been issued by the Register of Dauphin county to Col Francis Jordan, late Secretary of the Commonwealth. The selection of Colonel Jordan as administrator was in compliance with the request of the late ex-Governor's family.

The record of mining catastrophes in Pennsylvania last year includes 153 men killed and 462 wounded.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Business Portion of St. Petersburg Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., February 21, 1873.—At half past six this evening a fire broke out in a beer saloon, kept by one Frederick Hepp, situated on the south side of Main street, and just to the west of the business center of this town. A strong breeze was blowing from the westward, and the adjacent buildings on that side were soon enveloped in flames, and those on the north side of the street caught a very few moments later. An alarm was sounded by the steam whistles, and the newly organized hook and ladder company promptly responded to it. Owing to the unfinished condition of the water works, they could do but little, and the fire rapidly advanced to the eastward, taking the buildings on both sides of the street.

No water could be obtained until the fire reached the residence of Dr. France, where the flames were finally subdued. Chalfant, Graff & Co., Hoffman & Co., and Brown & Rein sustained great damage in the removal of goods. J. M. Guffey, representing Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., had his goods removed without damage. The Emlenton Pipe Company will resume business to-morrow, and the *Progress* will resume publication in the rooms of Gibbs & Co.'s building. The fire men did nobly, and too much credit cannot be given them.

THE VERY LATEST—MIDNIGHT.

The fire is under control, having reached Chalfant, Graff & Co.'s hardware store, on the south side of the street, and the *Progress* office on the north side. The principal buildings burned are the Opera House; Adams House; C. A. Kibbe's clothing store; the Postoffice and news room of J. M. Place; the Emlenton Pipe Company's office; St. Petersburg Savings bank; St. Petersburg Hotel; Collner's dwelling house; Jamestown clothing store; Bradley & Whiting's office; Occidental Hotel; Robert Bogan's office and residence; office of Lyle & Arters; Johnson's drug store; J. W. Allison & Son's office; Robert Dehaven's clothing store; J W. Vincent's office; Bennett's hardware store; Plummer's office; three billiard rooms; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office; Robinson Bros.' gauger's office.

The buildings on all sides of Callner's store were burned to the ground, but the store was left unharmed. Every effort was made by the hook and ladder company to quench the fire but to no avail, as the wind was in a favorable direction for the spread of it. When it reached a dwelling house on the south side of the street—a house forty feet from the hardware store of Chalfant, Graff & Co., the firemen got a chance to work to advantage, and the wind dying away, the fire was soon under control. The roughs made an attempt to carry out their designs of pilfering, and went so far as to knock down citizens who were guarding what little property had been saved. The police were of little worth owing to the intense excitement that prevailed. The cause of the the fire is unknown, but the suspicion of incendiarism rests on the parties who have been doing business near the Opera House.

It is impossible to estimate the loss to-night, but it will not fall far short of seventy-five thousand dollars, and may exceed that sum.

Incestuous Essex Discharged—An Attempt to Lynch Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 16.—At Newport, this afternoon, Albert H. Essex was examined on the charge of incest. After the testimony of the wife and two daughters of the prisoner, government counsel said there was no case, and Essex was discharged. The court-house was crowded by an excited populace, and for an hour Essex could not be removed. At last he was got into a hack and, amid showers of stones, was driven rapidly to the next town, where he took the cars. Five men followed him into the cars. Essex jumped from the train when it was under headway, the men pulled the bell-rope, stopped the train and gave chase, but the fugitive is supposed to have escaped violence. It is understood that Essex, though perhaps guilty of brutality in his family, had given no cause for the infamous charge made against him.

The President's Southern Tour.

It is stated that President Grant's Southern tour will be of the greatest significance to the people of that section. The President contemphates starting on the 20th of March, and expects to be accompanied by nearly all of his Cabinet, besides many distinguished gentlemen, Senators, members of Congress, and others.—Richmond, Virginia, will be the first stopping place. It is the purpose of the President to make this the initial movement in his administration, in the attempt to harmonize the people of the North and South. He will look into the condition of the South, socially, and the local governments are to be visited at Richmond and other places along the line of his visit. Preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Railroad Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, February 19.—An accident occurred on the Fort Smith Railroad at 5:30 o'clock A. M. to-day. As the eastern bound mail train, due in this city at 7:05, was rounding a curve two miles cast of Pulmer's Station, forty miles from this city, the rear car, in which were thirty-two passengers, ran off the track and overturned down an embankment. It was a box car which was closed on both sides, leaving no chance for passengers to escape. No bell rope lead from the car to the engine, and consequently no alarm could be given. Before being turned over the car was dragged 900 yards before the train was stopped. Twenty-four out of thirty-two passengers were injured, and one reported killed.

A Man Drawn Round a Shaft at New Albany, Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—This morning David Randall, employee of the Falls Iron Works, New Albany, while in the act of coupling a shaft which drives the nail machinery, got his coat-tail caught in the coupling and was drawn round the shaft with such a terrible velocity that his boots were thrown off, and his clothing almost entirely stripped from his body. As soon as the engine could be stopped he was released. The flesh was torn from the bone on the right arm and on the left leg below the knee, and his head and face badly bruised.—The physicians think there is a chance for his recovery.

A San Bernardino lover got thrown from his fiery steed in front of his girl's residence the other day, and the guardian heard him call for her and says the name sounded like "Helen Damnation!"

CURRENT NOTES.

Our country, it is said, has had but one black-eyed President. That was General Harrison.

At one of the limekilns at Iowa Falls corn is used as fuel, and is said to burn well and improve the quality of the lime.

Dubuque is interested in the curious phenomenon of a crow which laps water with its tongue, like a dog, instead of drinking bovine fashion.

A member of Congress had the curiosity, the other day, to weigh all the public documents issued to him thus far this session, and to calculate the postage upon them at regular rates. He found the amount to be $732.

The James River and Kanawha Canal, now partially completed, is to pass under the Allegheny Mountains; the proposed tunnel for the purpose being over eight miles in length.—The engineers estimate the cost of the completion of the work at $37,000,000.

A German preacher near Dayton, objected to his congregation chewing tobacco in church, requested them to leave their "cuds" "out of doors on a flat rail, in a fence corner, under the steps—anywhere, for there would be no danger of the birds, geese, hogs, or anything eating it or carrying it away."

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Jacob Hershberger, late of Elklick tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday March 29, 1873.

DAVID HAY, Administrator.

feb 19

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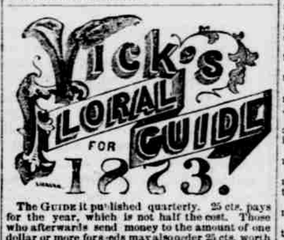

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New Advertisements.

Election Proclamation.

Whereas, in and by the 1st section of the Act of General Assembly in Pennsylvania, passed the 17th day of March, A. D., 1872, entitled "An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years upon the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," it is enjoined upon the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election to be held in pursuance thereof. I, Oliver Knepper, High Sheriff of the county of Somerset, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Somerset, that a special election will be held in the said county on

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873,

at which time the qualified electors of said county will vote "for license," or "against license" in the manner provided by the 1st section of the aforesaid act, hereinafter recited:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labeled on the outside "license" and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said elections, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of the said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities and Sheriffs of counties, or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service to give due public notice of such special election provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before each election every third year thereafter; Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses: PROVIDED, That when the municipal or township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license, and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to hear any license for the sale of spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, in any city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: PROVIDED, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Somerset are as follows to wit:

The electors of the borough and township of Somerset to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the house lately occupied by George Kimmel, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Shultz in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Listna borough in said township.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Levi Dean, in Petersburg, in said township.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Aaron Heckler in said township.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the new school house in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the school house, in Dale City borough, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Dale City to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the house of ——McKinzie, formerly occupied by George Long, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet in the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of John Suntz in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at Bittner's school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Will, Jr., and now by John Speicher in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, of Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of George A. Kimmel in said township.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Helman in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thomas Gallagher, at Jenner X Roads in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker in said township.

The electors of the borough of Ursina will meet at the school house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 24 day of June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said election will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Given under my hand at Somerset the 4th day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

OLIVER KNEPPER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Feb. 19.

To Capitalists and Builders.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the erection of a building on Main street front of the west half of lot No. 10, Somerset, Pa., better known as the Widow Chorpenning property, in exchange for a lease for a term of years, to be stated in the proposal. Bidders will give particulars in regard to design and material. Address,

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