The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - March 19, 1873.

THE Morrison & Bro.'s Cough Syrup.

PURE cider vinegar at Davis & Bros.

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

SOME crocks, jars, pitchers and jugs for sale at Cook & Beerit's.

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

TO FARMERS.—Cook and Beerits will trade salt and corn for oats and potatoes.

5,000 bushels of coal at Stutzman's bank at four cents per bushel for fine.

In the anti-license county of Indiana a new distillery is about being started.

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

WANTED.—Oats and potatoes for cash at Cook & Beerits'.

FOR RENT.—corn meal, all kinds of grain and feed, go to Cook and Beerits' Grocery and Feed Store.

THE Post Master General has appointed Cyrus B. Myers postmaster at New Lexington vice J. R. McMillen resigned.

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

"Glen Furnace," near new Florence, was recently purchased by the Cambria Iron Company for $19,000.

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

THE lanes and roads throughout the country are still full of snow, making travelling both unpleasant and inconvenient.

IN another column Mr. Alexander Countryman advertises his well known horse, Long Wax Work.

THE very high winds that have been prevailing in this locality during the past few days have assisted very materially in drying up the roads.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill making the pay of jurors two dollars per diem, with mileage as at present allowed.

THE large woolen mill of the Johnstown Manufacturing Company will probably commence operations about the first of April.

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

TURKEY to the great drifts of snow in our road travelling at this time is very precarious. It is not safe to travel with sled, wagon or on horse back.

THE weather of last Wednesday was as cold and disagreeable as any we have had this winter. The thermometer stood twelve degrees below zero in the morning.

THE robins, the sweet messengers of spring, have made their appearance. We are sorry they have ventured into the cold climate so soon.

LOST.—A handsome gold Masonic pin. The finder will please return it to the undersigned and receive a handsome reward. L. V. GOODFELLOW.

REV. WHETSTONE will preach in the morning and Rev. Stewart in the evening, in the Temperance question, next Sunday in Court House.

PROF. LOOMIS, of Yale, who has a record of the temperature for the past one hundred years, states that there has been no colder day than Thursday, January 30, in all that period.

THE contractors have finished their work on Mr. Wyand's new residence with the exception of topping out the chimneys.—The carpenters are busy at work framing the house.

ST. CLAIR METERS has sold to Mr. Forest, of Berlin, that portion of his lot lying on Union street and extending 60 feet deep for, for one thousand dollars.

We learn by the Johnstown papers that Col. H. H. Kuhn, formerly a resident of this place, has been admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of Cambria county. We wish the Capt. abundant success.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—Go to W. W. Davis & Bro., and buy a box of PROF. FOWLER'S NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP POWDER. It is the wonder of the world! It positively prevent your lamps from smoking, and your lamp chimneys from cracking.

IN the intense interest with which vast numbers of our people listened to the two eloquent sermons delivered by Rev. Messrs. Whetstone and Stewart in the court House on Sunday, it certainly shows that our town borough at least will give a large majority against the sale of liquor.

DO what they may to Dr. Shoemaker, I have been waiting Very Patiently for the money which you promised to pay me long since. Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and if that money is not in my hands to me soon I will have to Extort to other measures.

YOURS Try &c.

WE were told a few days since that the Adams Company will be compelled to suspend operations and that the iron will be put down on the Salisbury road the coming Summer owing to the inability of the Company to make satisfactory connections with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for transportation for their iron.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, lame, rough skin, pimples, worms, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections quickly cured, and the skin made soft as velvet, 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.

THE Pure and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil manufactured, made on the sea shore from selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure and sweet*. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any in market. feb. 26 4t.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Henry Saltheurst, was severely injured on last evening, February 24, at Wm. D. Mullin's Coke Works, in Mt. Pleasant, by being caught between two wagons, his thigh cut on one side by the bumpers. Dr. F. L. Hay was called to dress his wound. The young man.—*Greensburg Tribune.*

THE State Superintendent of the public schools says in his recent report that there are multitudes fifty waiting for vacancies and cogged offices, while honorable work, more honorable and remunerative, invites on all sides the use of willing hands.

JOHN F. BUNTER has the agency for one of the "Eureka Lead Paint" for white and bubble painting. This is the paint, and the colors are the most beautiful. Call and see the samples at his store. They can be bought from Bunyer, he having the sole agency of their sale, and will be sold low; Bunyer's Linseed oil. Persons who desire painting will do well to call.

MR. OLER, W. D. telegraph operator at this place, deserves credit for the victory he gained over the knowing ones who bet on her fifty by the rapidity and accuracy with which she receives the Associated Press dispatches for the "Tribune." Oler is the only lady operator in the United States who has the ability and nerve to undertake such a difficult a work.—*Salem Echo.*

A LIST of unclaimed goods at Bunyer's Variety store.—The Best Mens' Cutlery in the world, Sausage Stuffers, Coal Hods, Coal Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Axes, Saw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Sets of Ladles, Sleigh Bells—All-Patent Mop and Broom Holders, Soap Dishes for Buckets and Tubs, Porcupine Brushes, Iron Stands, Sausage Stuffers, Wire Line, Baskets, Step Ladders—in fact if you want anything at all in the hardware line, go to Bunyer's Store for it.

Anti-License Meetings.

Weller's Church, Wednesday evening, March 19th, 1873.

Barron's Church, Middlecreek township, Wednesday evening, March 19th, 1873.

Shanksville, Monday evening, March 17th, 1873.

LOST.—Between Mineral Point and Somerset via S. & M. P. R. R., one large Fur Glove for the right hand. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at the Somerset Foundry, Somerset Pa.

☞ THE JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK loans money on Real Estate security, and buys first Mortgages and Judgments upon farms. Time and rates favorable to borrowers. FRANK DIBERT,
mar. 19. Treasurer.

REMEMBER the School Entertainment on Wednesday evening. Price 25 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at quarter of seven. Performance to commence half past seven o'clock.

FOUND DEAD.—Jacob Gross was found on the Mt. Pleasant Branch Railroad, on the morning of the 6th instant, with a cut or stab which entered his jugular vein and windpipe. He left his home on the said morning before daylight, for his work, with a coal pick and dinner bucket. It is supposed that he fell on the pick, the end of which being bloody for about three or four inches. He had walked back a few rods towards his home from where it is supposed he fell. We were not informed whether an inquest was held or not.—*Greensburg Tribune.*

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May, 1872.

The White Lead we have been using for some time, branded Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead, we pronounce the best article we ever used. It is very white, finely ground, and has a body unsurpassed. We believe it to be strictly pure and prefer it accordingly. Wm. S. f. Hatfield, B. F. Durbin, Geo. W. Fear, Dennis Holley.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Maryland, has the champion mean man. While driving along the road his sled, the other day, he came across a neighbor lying in the road, cold, stiff and drunk. He loaded him in his sled and hauled him to his home and family, for which he asked the man's wife one dollar. She told him she had but seventy-five cents, but six children, and could get no work, in consideration of which he kindly agreed to take the seventy-five cents, and took it. "Next" is out of the question; the subject is dismissed.

MISSING MAN.—J. K. P. Harmony left Chambersburg, Pa., August 1st, 1871; since then his whereabouts is unknown. Mr. H. was about 28 years of age, of slender appearance, smooth face, and quiet, unassuming manners. His family has been plunged into the deepest grief at his absence, and any information, leading to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sorrowing friends. Address, John Harmony, Chambersburg, Pa. Exchanges will confer a favor by inserting the above.

CHILLING.—This is the way the Danbury *News* speaks of that everlasting old grumbler: "Where is that elderly scamp who has howled for the last sixty-three years for an old fashioned winter? Where is the old reptile, that we can get at him? How we would like to run him through a planing-mill, run by ice-water, and cut him open with a snow-plow, and fill him full of snow-balls, and sew him up with an icicle, and strap him to the North pole until the spring rains release him. The awful wretch!"

AN innocent maiden of this section made the acquaintance, last Monday, of a polite gentleman in going on the cars from Bellaire to show Shoe intersection. At that point her interesting friend got out on the pretense of getting a drink and intentionally forgot to get in. A few miles beyond that the girl discovered the absence of her pocket book and ticket. Only the kindness of the conductor allowed her to proceed to the end of her journey. Quick acquaintances are generally unprofitable.—*Belle fonte Watchman.*

TIME EXTENDED.—A "tramp," giving his name as Daniel Rodgers, says the Greensburg *Argus*, appealed to Squire Singer, on Monday evening, to be committed to jail till next morning. This the Squire refused to do, whereupon Rodgers walked up to Robinson's corner and deliberately smashed a large glass in the show window. He was then arrested, on information of Homer Robinson, and Squire Singer committed him till court, in May next. This is a little longer than he desired. Rodgers says he hails from Altoona.

OUR NEW MAYOR.—We believe we but state the general feeling of our citizens, when we say that the selection of Lewis Lichty as Mayor of our city was a most excellent choice. He is a man of irreproachable character, and his long experience in the Clerk's office renders him familiar with everything pertaining to city affairs, and gives him a decided advantage over a new man. We predict that he will make a good and efficient head to our city government and render general satisfaction to all who are brought into contract with him officially.—*State Reporter*, Waterloo, Iowa.

A FORMER subscriber who discontinued his *Republican* because he could not make it say just such things as he thought it ought to say, has, we learn, recently expressed considerable surprise to his friends that the paper should keep running—since he has withdrawn his patronage. It was pretty clear for a while, we confess, but by omitting to put sugar in our tea, and by buying a cheaper grade of paper collars and reversing them for the second and third time, we managed to rub along until a new subscriber came and took the place of our respected but disgruntled friend—and then Richard was himself again.—Nothing but rigid economy will carry one safely over such a calamity as the loss of a subscriber.—*Republican*, Lyons, N. Y.

GUARD YOUR LUNGS.—The lungs are vital parts, and any disease affecting them is sure to involve the whole constitution sooner or later, unless it be arrested. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will no only cure the lungs, and heal any ulcerations, and dissolve tubercular matter which may be lodged therein, but at the same time it will renovate the blood, from which not only the lung tissues are formed, but likewise every other part of the human body formed out of the blood. Only one set of lung disease are easily cured by it, and even old and stubborn cases of consumption are brought within the province of this renowned remedy. A pamphlet descriptive of its powers may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price of Lung Cure Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

AN exhibition was given at the Court House on Friday evening, by the children of the Union school, under the guidance of L. C. Colborn, the principal, Miss Rose Huston and Miss Binnie Simpson, Assistants. If a full house was any sign of success then it was indeed a grand success; but of course there was scarcely a man or woman in the town who was not personally interested. The performances, taking in consideration the youthfulness of the performers, were really good. The tableaux were a perfect success and one of the chief features. The one "We defend the Honor of our Queen" was really beautiful, and had the colored lights, as was intended, been used, the effect would have been charming. The beautiful manner in which Miss Amelia Pile sang her song was really touching. A voice so powerful, so rich and full is seldom found in one so youthful. The ease and distinctness with which each word, each note was uttered, was wonderful. With proper care and cultivation she may yet be ranked among the sweetest songsters.

IT is wonderful how a strict attention to business, and a careful study of the wants of customers, to say nothing of a judicious use of printers' ink, builds up any enterprise. Mrs. James B. Tredwell commenced business in Somerset some two years ago, on a very modest scale, as the experiment was a new one here. Since then she has gradually enlarged her trade until she now occupies the largest and finest store room in the town and situated in one of the very best business localities. All this has been done by keeping up a fresh stock of goods the year round; receiving new goods twice a week in all seasons, visiting the best markets in the east, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, several times a year, so as to be properly posted in the latest styles; paying cash for goods, sell at the shortest living profits, and never trying to force goods on customers that they don't need. Mrs. Tredwell's establishment now furnishes most of the goods sold in the town in her line, besides constantly shipping orders to all the towns in the county.

THERE are three thousand and twenty-eight soldiers' orphans being educated by this State. There has been expended for education, maintenance and clothing of these orphans during the past year $467,260 32.

SHUN THEM.—Traveling pack peddlers are often great knaves, and people having any business transactions with them are generally victimized. One of these itinerant pests recently operated in a neighboring town to the pecuniary loss of quite a number of purchasers. He apparently sold cheap, which he explained on the ground that the goods had been smuggled. To a lady he disposed of an article which he represented to be thread lace, she giving him a ten dollar bill. She received back nine dollars which she placed on a shelf. He then asked for a drink of water, and while she was gone for it he pocketed the money. On taking her lace to a dealer she was told that it was dear at fifteen cents. The best way is for people to buy of regular dealers.

LASTING LOVELINESS.—Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder and enamel, were ruining the complexion and destroying the health of women of fashion, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial, metallic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilting the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the *born ideal* of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the Balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer and more brilliant than it has ever been" and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

A BILL regulating fees of Coroners and Justices of the Peace, acting as such, has passed the House of Representatives. It provides that hereafter the fees of any Coroner or Justice of the Peace acting as such, shall be as follows:

Viewing a dead body, three dollars.

Summoning and qualifying an inquest, and drawing and returning inquisition, two dollars and fifty cents.

Each service of subpœna on witness whether by coroner, justice or constable, five cents.

For each mile traveled, five cents.

Each juror per day on inquest, one dollar.

SEC. 2. That the coroner, or justice acting as coroner, shall on request of the inquest, call a physician or surgeon, who shall make the necessary examination of the body to enable him to testify as to the cause of death, for which service he shall be paid by the county a sum not exceeding ten dollars: *Provided, however*, That if chemical tests or surgical operation shall be necessary, he shall be paid such fee as the court of quarter sessions may order and direct: *Provided*, That said fee shall not exceeded the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or counties which already has special laws on the subject.

BELOW we give an extract from the charge of Judge Hall, to the Grand Jury of Bedford county, at the February Term, in relation to colored jurors. It is of course equally applicable to our own county:

For many years, extending into the past as far as my professional life, and beyond it, perhaps as far as any of our memories, there has been no colored man summoned as a juror in any Pennsylvania Court, until within the last few years. Growing out of the war waged by the slaveholders in rebellion against the Government of the United States, there was enacted in 1865 an amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. This was the 13th amendment. Soon after, the 13th amendment was ratified, by which it was provided that no State should enact any law abridging the privileges and immunities of any citizen of the United States. This was speedily followed by the 15th amendment, providing that no man should be denied the right to vote on account of color.

Therefore, by the highest enactment of human law, all men are equal before the law, and colored men are *"qualified electors."*

The State law provides: it shall be the duty of the Jury Commissioners and President Judge or Additional Law Judge, or a majority of them, to select *"from the qualified electors of the county at large"* the designated number of "sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors."

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that all officers shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the State and to perform the duties of their office with fidelity.

In addition to this oath the Jury Commissioners swear "to use their utmost endeavors and diligence in making an impartial selection of competent persons for jurors during the year, and not to suffer partiality, favor, affection, hatred, malice or ill will *in any respect whatever*, to influence them in the selection of jurors."

The Jury Commissioners or Judge, therefore, who would refuse to put in the name of a qualified elector simply because of the color of his skin, when he was otherwise qualified, would violate his oath of office. As well might he refuse to put in a man because of his religion, or of his nativity, or because he had red hair.

Every fair and impartial person who wishes well to his country, desires to obey the law. No doctrine was more clearly taught by the Savior of mankind when on earth than that of strict obedience to the law. "Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Cesar's. Then saith he unto them, render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's."

In a Government of the people, reverence for law is the very cornerstone of the edifice. There can be no enduring government without it. We may not like the Constitution and the laws. If we do not, we have a right to vote in favor of a change by amendment in the regularly constituted mode. But as long as any provision is the established law, no citizen is at liberty to disobey it; *much less an officer of the law acting under the solemn sanction of an oath.*

It would not only be a violation of his oath for a Jury Commissioner to deliberately and designedly exclude a man's name from the wheel simply because of his color, if he is otherwise qualified, but it would be a misdemeanor in office. And all parties aiding and abetting therein would be criminally responsible.

Moreover, the Attorney at Law who would single a man out and persistently challenge him for the sole reason of his color would violate his oath and the law.

The novelty of having a colored man on a panel of jurors having attracted general attention, and some newspaper comments, we have deemed it a matter of importance that you, gentlemen, and all other officers of the law, should understand the law, and what would amount to violations of it. It is a mistake to regard this matter as one of sentiment, or inclination, or prejudice, or partisan feeling. It has advanced from that, so far at least as all officers of the law are concerned, into the domain that is governed by solemn oaths and by constituted laws.

Milford Items.

If "Xenophon" had been at a spelling school held at Walters', a few evenings since, how offensive it would have been to his honor to behold the don't-care-a-darn-a five-ness of that part of the audience, imbued, (from the little brown jug) with a spirit of licentiousness. How disgraceful for young men (?) to be guilty of such diabolical conduct. But we will fix the boys next Friday.

Our genial blacksmith, Pat. Griffith, has left us and taken charge of the Mineral Point hotel.

J. B. Snyder will move into the "Old Tavern" at this place next week.

Dr. Wellley has sold his property at Centreville and will soon leave that village. And it is sorry we are to lose you Doctior.

Mr. Dunham has moved into the house lately occupied by Dr. H. J. Miller.

The whole of the Lutheran Church at Centreville is now under contract and work will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit.

Nearly all our schools will close this week, and notwithstanding the dissatisfaction and doubt expressed by some of the would-be seers in regard to the success of the five months' term, we believe the system has given general satisfaction.

AN exchange says it is wasting time to hug the girls. We know lots of young men in these parts who like to waste a little time that way.

ALL deeds or instruments of writing dated before the 1st day of October last, should be stamped on being offered for record, and as stamps, owing to the repeal of the law, will soon become scarce, persons having unstamped writings dated previous to said 1st of October last, should immediately procure and apply the stamp and have their deeds, etc., properly recorded.

THE terrible wind storm that prevailed here on Friday night last blew the roof off the brick house at the old Schisler stand on the Mud Pike. Part of one of the gables was also blown in, and the kitchen, a frame building, separated from the house. A barn in the same neighborhood had the roof blown off. Also at the old Graves stand a shed blew down and killed two young heifers. The trap door blew off W. H. Picking's residence, breaking to pieces about seven feet of the handsome iron cresting surmounting the roof. One of the large panes of glass in Marshall's drug store was broken by a board blown from the scaffold.

Confidence.

MR. EDITOR:—We were invited, a few evenings ago, by a friend, to accompany him to the M. E. Church to hear the Conference choir, under the efficient training of our friend Mr. Black. We were pleasantly entertained; the music, instrumental and vocal, was good. Miss Fannie Black plays the organ and does exceedingly well. We learn that Mr. B. intends to organize a class, and we would advise all the young folks to join and learn to sing, for we do love to hear good singing, especially when we go to church. Good music is cheering; it cheers the weary traveller as he passes by and can hear the sweet music floating upon the breeze; it cheers him on his weary way when he can hear those sweet hymns that linger around the heart like childhoods' dreams of heaven. The inspired Psalmist has commanded us to "sing unto the Lord and praise Him with new songs."

We learn that a man by the name of Meyers froze to death during our cold snap that we had not long since. He left home in the early part of the day for Petersburg to attend to some business, but unfortunately, took too much whisky, and on his way home, being in the neighborhood of Sellysport, Md., lost his balance and fell from his horse; not being able to mount again, was obliged to make his bed of snow. He was found the next morning a short distance from his residence breathing his last; another warning to drunkards. Horace Mann once made the following declarations: "I was never intoxicated in my life; I never swore, indeed profanity was almost disgusting and repulsive to me; I never used the vile weed, tobacco, in any form; I early formed the resolution to be a slave to *no habit.*" Let us all be Horace Manns.

We had the pleasure, a few evenings ago, of meeting with a couple of school teachers, whom we are always glad to meet and converse with. Our teachers seem to have their hearts in the noble work, and pronounce their schools in good condition, but complain of irregular attendance. Mr. M. remarked "that a compulsory law ought to be in force compelling parents to send their children to school." This we endorsed, and soon were discussing the importance of such a law. The present irregularity of attendance is one of the great causes which impair the efficiency of our public schools, and the only remedy I conceive of is to compel parents to send to school. Some may urge that the Legislature, in enacting a law of this kind, would be transcending its powers. In answer to this, I would say every law compels some one to perform or not perform something which he regards as illegal.—The school law is and always has been a compulsory one. A citizen who is worth millions, but has no children to educate, is compelled to pay his school tax in proportion to the amount of property he possesses. Another large class of persons, who, on account of their religious opinions, would prefer having their children educated in schools conducted more in accordance with their own views, are also compelled to pay their proportion of tax. The duties of parents to their children consist in three particulars, their maintenance, their protection, and their education. Both the civil law and the law of nature compel parents to maintain and protect their offspring. To educate them is a duty pointed out by reason, and is, by far, the most important of any. I contend that compelling a parent to educate his child, after a school has been established within his reach, is only compelling him to perform his obligation, and, as a good citizen, to contribute to the future prosperity and welfare of his country. Hence I cannot see the impropriety of adding another compulsory clause to the already extended list of compulsions. JIM.

BERLIN, March 15, 1873.

Rev. G. H. Johnston:

DEAR BROTHER:—The rumor referred to in your note of the 13th inst., to the effect that I "call in question the theory and practice of the license system of the State and county," which rumor is said to be based upon a sermon on the subject of temperance preached by me on the 23d ult., I pronounce to be an unqualified slander that could only have emanated from the enemies of the Church which I serve. In the sermon in question I established these three propositions:

1. That drunkenness is a damning sin, like idolatry, adultery, theft, etc.

2. That alcohol belongs to the category of arsenic, strychnine, opium, etc., and that the use of it, therefore, is wrong, except when it is demanded by the condition of the physical system as a medicine.

3. That the only radical and effective remedy for the sin of drunkenness is the grace of Christ, or in other words, regeneration and thorough conversion.

It will be observed that this sermon was on the subject of temperance, not on the subject of license. On this latter subject I said nothing either one way or the other, with the exception of this one sentence, "that the law against drunkenness ought to be as strict as possible, and executed with unflinching fortitude, both against the seller and buyer of liquor." How any one could infer from this that I sanction the present license system passes my comprehension, and I do not envy the state of mind of those who have circulated the false rumor.

Concerning the license question itself, I would say that I endorse neither the "theory or practice" of the present system nor those of any other. My own view is that the thing is wrong in principle. If the liquor traffic were legitimate, why should there be any restriction to it, such as this license system imposes? And if it is wrong as the license system implies, then it is time that the people look to it that the wrong be abolished wholly. To my mind there is no difference in principle between license for the liquor traffic and license for many other nuisances now totally prohibited by law. In a christian commonwealth I can no more conceive how there could be licensed houses for the sale of liquor than licensed houses of prostitution. I believe, therefore, and have often expressed the opinion to others, that the abolition of the license system will be a step in the right direction. You are at liberty to use this statement in any way you see fit.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM RUPP.

Local Option—An Appeal to Church Members.

We feel it our duty to make a public appeal to the church members of this county in regard to the license question now pending. The movement on foot to dispense with license for a number of years to come is an effort made to enhance the *cause of morality.* The great evil of intemperance is acknowledged by all men. Drunkenness is one of the greatest vices of our country. It is indeed shocking and painful to see so many men ruined and so much misery and unhappiness brought upon families by intoxicating drink. And what makes the case so alarming is the fact that so many boys and youths of our land are being led into the abominable habit of indulging in strong drink. It can with perfect safety be asserted that nothing is instrumental in producing so much misery and heart-rending suffering among men, women and children, as the sale of intoxicating beverages. The best hearted and philanthropic men desire earnestly and sincerely to have society freed of as many of these troubles and horrible sufferings as possible. It is these persons whose hearts have been touched by the miseries of others who have instituted and are carrying forward this movement against license; the persons who desire to free the community of a perpetual injury and desire the morals of our people improved. It is true that perhaps not all who are opposing license are really interested in the welfare of their fellow-beings; some may be working for selfish ends, but the majority are not. The persons opposed to the present license system are honest, sincere and conscientious in their efforts and have the interest and welfare of the community at heart. Of this no one can have any reasonable doubt.

There is every reason to suppose that if there are no licensed houses throughout the county, there will be less whisky drinking, less drunkenness, and less of the many and great evils which flow directly or indirectly from the vice of excessive drinking. We know very well that it is said by some who are in favor of license that such will not be the case; that there will be as much, if not more drunkenness without license as with it. But experience teaches a different lesson, and experience is the best kind of a teacher. When, for example, the law was passed that no intoxicating beverages should be sold on election days, many honest and conscientious men, and all whisky men, conscientious and otherwise, declared that there would be more whisky drunk under this law than formerly, when the bars were all open to the public; that men would have their whisky anyhow; that they would buy it by the bottle, by the quart, and by the gallon, on the day previous, and that there would consequently be more drunkenness and more confusion than was the case under the old order of things. That their views were unfounded and incorrect was proven quite clearly and satisfactorily on the day of the last general election. Everybody has been forced to admit that it is a good law. The papers in all parts of the State united in the testimony that there was a great deal less drunkenness, less fighting and rioting on the day of last fall election, than on any previous similar occasion. If so much good is effected by having our bars closed on one day, why not have them closed all the time?

It has also been shown, again and again, in communities, that when there was a licensed house in the village, there was more drunkenness and fighting and quarreling than when there was no such house.

Now then the whole presumption is that if no license to sell intoxicating liquors is granted to any one in the county, our people will become better, morally and religiously; for drunkenness with its consequent evils is a great enemy of the church. We say the *presumption* is that matters will be improved if we have no licensed houses in the county. At least things cannot become worse.

And, now, if voting down license cannot make the community morally worse, and if there is a possibility and a probability that the community will be benefited by so doing, what is the plain duty of every member of the church, of every follower of the Lord Jesus Christ and laborer in His vineyard? Certainly to vote in such way as to enhance the interests of morality and religion in the community. If the christian be in earnest in his calling, he is bound to help his fellow-men along in his moral and spiritual conflict; he is under obligations to remove obstacles and difficulties, and to endeavor with all his powers to lead men into the way of everlasting life. Now, brethren, does he do this by giving his neighbor whisky to drink? And yet every man who votes for license, virtually deals out the intoxicating beverage, for, although he does perhaps not himself hand out the bottle, he gives others permission and *authority* to do so. Every man voting for license becomes as guilty as the hotel-keeper himself. There is no shifting of the responsibility.

Again, what more than anything else has urged us to make this appeal, is this:—There are a great many benevolent and humanitarian societies in our land. These societies have at different times brought charges against the church, saying that she has been derelict in her duties in different directions. To meet these wants different kinds of societies have been organized. These organizations always labor in some form or other for the welfare of their members, and some direct their efforts to the good of the community in general. Temperance organizations, for example, say that the church, ministers and members, fall short of their duty in regard to drunkenness. Other societies make other charges. We do indeed believe that a large number of these charges are unfounded; for the reason, that the church views all these different questions in one light, while societies view them in another light. But many of the charges preferred, we are sorry to say, are only too true.—And if church members at this election vote for license or remain away from the polls, they will again by their conduct bring reproach upon the church. It can not be otherwise. Yes, brethren, the man of the world, that is, the man who does not profess to be a christian, will reproach you for your conduct. He will say: Look at the members of the church; they are not as good as I am; for I work and vote in favor of morality, they do not. I labor for the welfare of my fellow-man, they do not. I am willing to make some sacrifices for the good of the community, they are not. They vote for license, for whisky, for drunkenness, I vote against all these. How will you answer these charges? How will you free yourself and church of this reproach? Ah! you can not free yourselves. The only way is by keeping your skirts clear, by voting against license. If you, brethren in Christ, use your influence and your vote in favor of license, you will bring great injury upon the church; and if you injure the church, you injure the cause of Christianity; and if you injure the cause of Christianity, you stand in the way of morality; and if you do this, you sin against your fellow-man and against God.

We hope now that the persons, to whom our appeal is addressed, will receive this counsel in the spirit in which it is given. We are placed as supporters and defenders of the Christian Church. It is our bounden duty to speak in her defence. We believe the above to be the truth, and woe to us if we remain silent. In conclusion, we beg of you, consider this matter prayerfully and well. The question for you is not how will it affect the money interests of the county? How will it affect the taxes? Or how will it affect business? Although we do not believe that you would derive any injury from any of these sources if no license were granted, yet if you did, your course of action dare not by any means be determined by these questions. The questions for you as christians are: Is it right or is it wrong? Is the sale of intoxicating drink an injury to the community or a good? Does it improve the morals of the people; does it aid the cause of religion? Or is it an enemy of morality and religion? These are the questions for you; for according to these questions you will have to answer at the last day, before that bar in Heaven, before which there will be no drinking and no merry making. That the Lord may grant you grace to know your duty, and give you courage conscientiously to perform the same, is our prayer.

REV. GEO. H. JOHNSTON,
" A. E. TRUXAL,
" A. M. WHETSTONE.

ANTI-LICENSE MEETING at BERLIN.

Letters from Hon. W. J. Baer and Hon. W. H. Koontz.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance in Berlin and Brothersvalley township, was held at Berlin on last Saturday night. The meeting was addressed by Maj. E. M. Schrock, Rev. Whetstone and Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. The following letters were read at the meeting:

LETTER FROM W. J. BAER, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 14th, 1873.

To S. Philson, Franklin Forney, D. J. Brubaker, Committee, and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to be present at an Anti-License meeting of the citizens of Berlin and vicinity, on Saturday the 15th inst., is just at hand.

I assure you gentlemen, that it would afford me very great pleasure to be present with you, and to add my voice in favor of a cause that I am well persuaded will do more to reform public morals, and alleviate misery than any one single measure now before the people. All good men should heartily join in accomplishing the great work. Even if from previous convictions and observation they should think the method proposed will come short of a complete reform. And even though in common parlance it seems a restraint upon personal liberty.

It must be borne in mind always, that liberty without law, is no liberty at all. And that a liberty for the citizens to procure at pleasure and at the least inconvenience, an article which is so easily and almost universally used to the great degradation of humanity, with consequences involving a loss of happiness here and hereafter, is not a liberty, but an unwarranted license.

It has been fully demonstrated that fallen man can not fill his mission here, unless put under restraint; the restraint here proposed is a wholesome one; one that follows from the great fundamental principle of all good governments, namely:

"That all wise governments and wholesome laws must provide for the greatest good of the greatest number—for the protection of the weak as against the strong—for the maximising the happiness of the poor, and the amelioration of the unfortunate classes in society."

And I know of no simpler remedy now in reach, under the existing state of society, which will go further in the right direction.

On principle I should be opposed to this and all kindred measures, believing that the church should be able to keep all men within the bounds of temperance, without interlicting the use entirely. That all things may be used temperately and on fit occasions, is my individual opinion.

But when I see that the church has not been able to restrain the immoderate use of the poison, and that millions annually go down to the grave, if not to the very gates of hell, I for one am willing to sacrifice for the time being, my own private opinion, and join heartily in an effort outside of the church to restore our fellow-citizens, who from some peculiar trait in their own constitutions are not able at all times to resist the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, by refraining the temptation.

Nor will I be deterred in doing all I can to bring about such a result, by any argument based upon an infraction of individual rights, or a destruction of any private business based upon a traffic or manufacture of the article. These all must give way when public necessity demands it.

Salus populi suprema lex, is a part of our fundamental law; its plain and simple English meaning, "the good of the people is the supreme law."

It is so manifest to my mind that public policy does now demand the laying of the axe to the root of the evil, that I shall here in the Convention advocate and vote for an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification in a separate article, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage.

I feel that if it will but save one man from the deep abyss of drunkenness and thereby make one more family happy, I will be amply rewarded and justified for an apparent violation of my own individual judgment as to the propriety of such a law. Extraordinary diseases require extraordinary remedies.

Finding it utterly impossible to be with you personally, and anxious to be with you in spirit I did the next best thing, sit down in the midst of the Convention, with the discussion going on and write you this letter. Truly yours,
W. J. BAER.

LETTER FROM HON. W. H. KOONTZ.

SOMERSET, PA.,
March, 15, 1873.

FRANKLIN FORNEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th inst., came to hand yesterday. I regret to say in reply, that my business engagements for to-day will prevent me from accepting your kind invitation to address your meeting. Saturday is, at this season, an unusually busy day, and besides, I have made two special engagements for this afternoon.

My position on the question now pending before the people of this county is, as you know, clear and well understood. I presided at a Mass Meeting held by those opposed to the license system, at this place a few weeks ago, and intend at the coming election to vote as I spoke and acted then. Excuse this hurriedly written note, and believe me

Truly yours,
W. H. KOONTZ.

MARRIED.

KALTENBAUGH—BAKER.—In Somerset, at the house of Solomon Baer, on the 10th inst., by Rev. George H. Johnston, John C. Kaltenbaugh, of Paint tp., to Miss Melinda Baker, of Milford tp.

GOERLY—LANTS.—In Sellersville, on the 12th ult., by Rev. U. Conley, John M. Goerly, of Ludlow, Ill., to Miss Mary Lants, of Jefferson Co., Pa.

FOSTER—NEVIL.—In Sellersville, on the 6th inst., by the same, John Foster, of Armstrong county, to Miss Maggie Nevil, of Indiana county, Pa.

BARKLEY—DEETER.—On the 11th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Lowry, Mr. Franklin Barkley, of Juniata tp., Bedford county, to Miss Susannah Deeter, of Allegheny tp., Somerset county, Pa.

DIED.

PECK.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Flickinger, in Carroll county, Ill., on the 4th inst., Mr. Jonas Peck, aged 61 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Mr. Peck was formerly a resident of Addison township, Somerset county, Pa. In 1867 he moved to Illinois and lived a retired life.

HOFFMAN.—In Jennertown, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Hoffman, relict of Philip Hoffman, aged 78 years.

"Weep not for me, my friends, weep not for me;
All is well, all is well;
My ransom'd soul is pardoned, I am free,
All is well, all is well."

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private United States Stamp.—Take no other. The market is full of imitation.

Nervous Debility.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, irritability, confusion, loss of memory, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, blotched territory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, by all Druggists, and sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO. 562 Broadway, New York. nov 13.

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Corrected weekly by A. J. CASSNER & Co.

Apples, dried, ₩ lb.	5c
Applebutter, ₩ gal.	40@50
Butter, ₩ lb.	25c
Buckwheat, ₩ bushel	$1 00
Beeswax, ₩ lb.	20c
Bacon, shoulders, ₩ lb.	8c
" sides, "	10c
" hams, "	12c
Corn, ₩ bushel	$1 00
Chickens, ₩ pair	25c
Calf skins, ₩ lb.	$1 25
Eggs, ₩ doz.	20c
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