The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - October 19, 1873.

THE Beaver *Argus and Radical* of the 8th inst. says: At the adjourned court in Beaver, last week, Judge Acheson decided the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mueller, a distiller, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law, in favor of the defendant. The Judge held that distillers and brewers could manufacture and sell in quantities not less than one gallon at their warehouses, notwithstanding the prohibitory law. We find no fault with the decision, and it is doubtless right, although the makers of the law understood it quite differently. There is no knowing what the law is in these days until a Judge interprets it for us, and it is fortunate for the country that all Judges are generally wise and honest men."

It is very true that "there is no knowing what the law is in these days," for the editor of this journal, at the instance of a distiller in this county, wrote the Attorney General early last summer for his opinion as to the right of distillers to make sales under the amendment to the local option law, and received for answer that all sales were prohibited in counties where a majority had voted in favor of adopting the law. And with all due deference we believe the learned Judge who rendered the above quoted decision to be in error. It will not be denied, we presume, that distillers must procure a license before they can make sales within the county and yet in the supplement to the (Local Option Act of 1872) passed at the last session of the Legislature, in section 7, is to be found the following: "And it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section three of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the issuing of licenses by any Court or board of License Commissioners" in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors or any admixtures thereof."

If, therefore, distillers must be licensed, and the law absolutely prohibits the issuing of licenses to them, we fail to see how they can legally "sell in quantities not less than one gallon at their warehouses," and if the ruling of Judge Acheson be sound, then we agree with our Beaver editorial friend, that the ways of the law are past finding out.

THE soundness of our monetary system is being amply demonstrated by the present pressure. In 1857 it could not be asserted with truth that a single bank note in the country was worth five cents on the dollar, while to-day there is not a greenback that is not worth its face value. The country is just as rich to-day as it was a month since, before the crash, and every man who has now a five dollar note in his possession knows that he has the worth of just five dollars, and cannot lose anything by bad bank notes. Every bank note is secured by deposits in the National Treasury, and it is true, though not generally known, that the notes on a national bank that has failed are worth a premium. We have no doubt that in a few days the present stringency in the money market will disappear, and that currency will be as plenty as ever. A moments reflection must satisfy any one of this fact. Our paper money does not circulate outside of the country. It is, therefore, still within our borders, and as speculators cannot long afford to keep it lying idle, it will soon again find its way into the channel of circulation.

IN the Constitutional Convention a very important addition has been incorporated in the article on Legislation, by a nearly unanimous vote. It is as follows: "The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, for or against the passage or approval of any law or municipal ordinance, shall be defined by law, and such offense shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment." This has the effect of making the offense of corrupt solicitation criminal, and subjects the guilty party to punishment. We are disposed to regard this as an important amendment, and of even more value, so far as preventing corrupt legislation is concerned, than any inhibitions of members themselves. We are confident that this clause will serve to limit, if it does not destroy, the corrupt and criminal business of lobbying.

THE Superintendent of the United States Mint was in Philadelphia last week and perfected arrangements to have coined at the mint $10,000,000 in double eagles every month until further orders. The Philadelphia Mint has $5,000,000 in gold bars on hand, while the fund of the New York Assay Office has been increased $3,000,000 in United States coin for the payment of deposits of British gold. The Secretary of the Treasury anticipates heavier shipments of English sovereigns and a large increase in the amount of gold during the next three months. The Western mints will also contribute to the coinage supply, so that the depositors of foreign gold will receive prompt payment of all deposits.

FOR the purpose of relieving the stricken people of Memphis, the President has ordered ten thousand army rations to be sent to that place for gratuitous distribution. This is as commendable as was the distribution of rations to the people of Chicago immediately after the great fire.

ON Friday last the following article was adopted as part of the new Constitution by the Convention:

SECTION 13. The General Assembly shall declare the making of profit out of the public monies or using the same for political purposes by any officer of the State, or member or officer of the General Assembly, or any candidate for election or appointment, a misdemeanor, and shall provide proper punishment for such offense. A part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years, and a pardon shall not remit or affect that part of the punishment.

THE contract for the material and work on the new public buildings of Philadelphia at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, according to the adopted plan of John McArthur, Chief Engineer, has been awarded. A full commission of thirteen members on Tuesday evening by a vote of 9 to 4, accepted the bid of William Struthers & Son, of Philadelphia, who offered to construct the public buildings for $3,500,000, of white marble from Lee (Mass.) quarries in six years, one wing to be completed, if required, by July 4, 1876.

THE bold lie that President Grant was a depositor to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in the First National bank of Washington, and that this money was privately sent to him a few hours before the suspension of that institution, is still made to do service in the Democratic press. The fact is that the President's account there, which has never been large, was overdrawn ninety-eight dollars three days before the bank closed its doors.

HUNGARY, which is one of the largest grain exporting countries of Europe, is reported to be on the verge of famine, and the grain crops of England and France are said to be very short. It is evident, therefore, that an unusually large proportion of our surplus bread-stuffs will be needed across the water, during the coming winter.

THE report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made on the first day of October, shows that our State debt at that time was $25,871,716 60. The reduction of the debt during the month was $209,800.

THE yellow fever continues to spread at Memphis and Shreveport. Affairs there are now distressing in the extreme.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1873.

Your correspondent has just seen Captain Buddington. To the surprise of every one here he is allowed to come ashore. The Captain is a good-natured looking fellow, bearing integrity upon his countenance, and not afraid to meet any emergency. Unlike the reports of him, he is one of the most harmless looking men that can be seen anywhere. That he likes his tody, judging from his red face, there is little doubt; but to consider him a rowdy, any one who is accustomed to the world, would most emphatically object. The serious charges made against him have made him rather non-committal, and who would blame him? Your correspondent enabled to draw out of him this much; that he was able to exonerate himself from any criminal charge; that he had endeavored to perform his duties faithfully without fear or trembling; and that he stood in readiness to embark again in an Arctic exploration. Captain Buddington has had twenty three years' experience at sea, no small portion of which time has been in the northern latitudes.

Of the twenty-five that constitute the crew, all have returned except four. Excepting Captain Hall, the remainder are alive and expected here very soon.

The highest point reached by the Polaris crew was 82.16 degrees, nearly two hundred degress beyond where Dr Kane went. There was one hundred and thirty days that they did not see the sun. The wreck of the vessel which Doctor Kane went in was seen by them, the location of which, if memory serves, is in Rensealeer Bay. The crew was considerably elated when they passed that latitude. The report that they wintered on land is correct. They built a wood hut, covered it with canvas first, and then shoveled on several feet of snow.

Captain Buddington says that the first time he learned that any suspicion rested upon him was at Baffin's Bay. The investigation into the whole affair will be commenced in a day or two.

The trial of Hope H. Slatter for the murder of Michael Hussey, which took place on the 6th of August last, is creating a great deal of interest here. The prisoner is a wealthy young man. Alabamian by birth. The deceased was a Baltimorian, but has lived some time in Washington. The affair was the result of a drunken frolic. It is claimed by the prosecution that Slatter without good excuse, plunged his knife into the body of the deceased, which resulted in his death. The defence, of course, claims the deed was done in self-defence, and are sanguine that he will be acquitted. Both parties were gamblers, and led unenviable lives. They have, however, numerous friends who help throng the court house. The trial will, it is thought, last several days.

For the first time in fifty years a vessel of the famous Black Ball line, from Liverpool to New York, has failed to bring a cargo of English iron to this country. This import trade which has long been dwindling now promises to come to a dead halt. On the other hand, the Black Ball line have received overtures from a Liverpool house for the transportation of fifty tons of American iron, per month, to that port. Thus we see that the once powerful and seemingly resultless British industrial monopoly yielding to the rising force of American enterprise.

The *Semaine Financiere*, a great French financial journal, is quite jubilant over the payment of the Prussian war indemnity, and states that of two hundred millions of francs placed at the credit of the government, fifty millions remained after the final discharge of the obligation. The *Semaine* boasts that French national credit is second to no other.

Among the effects of the late panic we regret to see the cramping of several large industrial enterprises which are compelled by the stringency to limit their operations either by the discharge of a portion of their working force, or by working fewer hours per day at reduced rates of daily wages. This will lead in some cases, to strikes and lock-outs, but this method has never been successful.

The effects of the recent financial polar wave are being felt by the farmers in lower prices for farm products. A correspondent in Minnesota chronicles the sudden fall of wheat in his country from ninety to sixty-five cents per bushel. This depression, however, can be but temporary at most, as the short crop of cereals in Europe cannot fail to produce a speedy and powerful reaction. A panic like our late flurry effects only the surface, and loses its intensity as it descends through lower strata of the productive interests. Leading agricultural journals are telling the farmers to hold on. Very good advice where it can be followed.

There are contrary opinions as to whether we have entirely passed through the stringency. Some think that the excitement was greater than the occasion called for; others of an opposite turn of mind of a different class of interests, think that we are to have more of it, and worse. With them, doubtless, at least to a great extent, the wish is father to the thought. There are those in every community who are always stirring up difficulties and rejoicing in the prospect of troubles by which they expect to profit. Such wretches as these are the chronic vermin that afflict every society. It is to be hoped that our financial machinery will be still further perfected so as to restrict their mischievous influence.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received a telegram from Agent Adams announcing his arrival at Denver, *en route* for this city, with the party of the chiefs who signed the recent agreement with Commissioner Bruno, relinquishing their reservation in Colorado. Their visit to Washington was provided for in the same agreement.

By the prepayment of the November interest on Government securities about seventy-nine millions of dollars in gold will be thrown upon the market. Of this amount it is estimated that between fourteen and fifteen millions accrue upon coupon bonds, the mass of which are held in Europe. The displacement of coin, then, to answer this demand, will be slow, but the influence of the movement in general, will be beneficial to the productive interests of the country.

The *Manager Franco American*, an able French republican paper in New York, discredits the reports that the monarchial fusionists of the French National Assembly have secured a majority of the votes of that body in favor of the restoration of monarchy. It figures up on the contrary a majority opposed to that movemet, composed of the following sections. Center Left 106 votes; Republican Left, 143; Radical Left, 77: Bonapartists, 27; total 366 to 700. The moral force of the grand agitation now organized by M. Thiers will still further weaken the Right, and deter the threatened movement.

Singularly diverse views are entertained by financial men in regard to the propriety of speedily resuming specie payments. The difficulty in this case is, doubtless enhanced by the fact that many of these financial oracles have private interests not concurrent with the public interest, and hence we are not sure whether their utterances are to be accepted as a true statement of the aspects of the case. The popular voice is a far more certain indication of the real truth since the popular mind readily grasps at the salient features of the situation.

The Continental Hotel Company of Washington which proposes to build a hotel east of the Capitol, costing $700,000, is selling its stock rapidly. The committee appointed to examine the title of the property to be purchased reported that it had performed the duty, and found it all right. The East Washington property owners are alive to the necessity of building up their section, and the building of this hotel is intended as a standing advertisement for them.

The growth of petroleum trade is wonderful. The production the current year has been lavish and prices low, hence parties have largely engaged in the export trade. Over a hundred vessels are loading, or about to load, at New York, and as many more at Philadelphia with this article.

The late revival of our cotton manufacture is one of the gratifying facts of the times. During the last fiscal year we consumed 1,201,127 bales of cotton, or about one third of one crop. Our exports of cotton fabrics have been from 8,770 packages during the first eight months of 1872 to 13,128 during the same period of 1873. We have yet much to do to recover our grounds previous to the war; but we have lately made encouraging strides in that direction. Our industrial operations all indicate a vitality and progressiveness which breaks the force of all financial panics.

LIFE.

The Scourge Increasing at Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Of sixty-three nurses and physicians sent by the Howard Association to Shreveport not one has taken the fever. Fifty-six nurses have been sent by them to Memphis, and to-day the following was received:

To W. S. Pike, President Howard Association:

Send us twenty-five female nurses in addition to those previously ordered. The fever is increasing. Several of our first citizens have died.

A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President.

Mr. Pike states that the nurses will be sent forward to-morrow.

A Shreveport special to the *Picayune* says: Dr. Burns says the back bone of the epidemic is broken, but only ice will destroy a poison more malignant than any he ever met.—Very Rev. H. Goud, of the Society of Mary, President of St. Mary Jefferson College, Parish of St. John, died there yesterday after an illness of only three days. He was one of the most distinguished priests of this archdiocese, and was in the prime of life. Rev. Father Leszoure died of the fever at Shreveport this morning. He was the secretary of the Bishop of Natchitoches, and makes the fifth priest of that diocese who has been stricken by the scourge, he having left Natchitoches a few days ago to assist the suffering at Shreveport.

Explosion at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—An explosion occurred to-day at the National pipe foundry of William Smith & Sons while a large pipe for water was being cast. Three workmen were seriously, but not dangerously burned. A fire broke out and spread to adjoining buildings which, with the foundry, was consumed. Loss, $10,000; fully insured.

Destructive Tornado in Charlestown, South Carolina.

The Charlestown *News* brings intelligence of a destructive tornado that visited that city last Monday afternoon. About a quarter to 4 o'clock a high wind rose, which soon attained the force of a tornado, slamming doors, and straining shutters and window frames, and swaying the trees on the streets and fences in every direction.

The tornado swept across the city in a northwesterly direction with fearful velocity, striking the freight depot of the Northwestern railroad on the south west angle, breaching the solid brick wall as if it had been subjected to cannonade, tearing up the roof, and continuing its work of ruin through the depot, which is two hundred and fifty feet long, and forty wide, first completely uncovering it, and then scattering its walls a huge mass of debris, upon the ground.

The workmen who were in the building were fortunately admonished of the impending disaster by hearing a crackling sound as though the timbers were giving way, and, fearing that something might happen to the structure, began to flee for safety, but before they all could get out of danger a shower of falling timbers, splinters, and roofing fell around and upon them. Some of them made miraculous escapes, but others were overtaken by the falling ruins. One was killed outright and nine injured dangerously or slightly. The news of the disaster had now become generally known in the city, and people rushed from every direction to the scene, until Chapel street was so crowded that it became necessary to stretch ropes across it to keep the way clear, so the hands who were removing the debris could work without interruption and as rapidly as the emergency required. It is estimated that the damage done to the depot, freight &c., will be between $50,000 and $75,000.

The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—A letter from Pueblo, Colorado 5, gives details of the wanton slaughter and scattering of cattle by Indians in eastern and southern Colorado along the upper waters of the Arkansas river. It appears that September 28 a party of some three hundred Indians, consisting of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas came into the Arkansas valley from the south, and camped opposite Fort Lyon and near Los Animas. The commanding officer of Fort Lyon had a talk with the chiefs, but could learn nothing of the intentions of the Indians. They claimed the country as their own, and said they proposed to roam over it as they pleased. They were all warriors, each armed with a breach-loading government rifle, one to two good revolvers, bows, spears, &c., and each leading an extra horse. The commandant of Fort Lyon requested the band to return to their reservation, to which they replied they would go when ready, and talked very impudently. Two days after they left and proceeded up the Arkansas river through the settlements, scattered in bands along the various tributary streams, and began an indiscriminate slaughter and stampeding of cattle, compelling herders to look for them. This continued about a week, during which time several hundred cattle were killed, and excitement and consternation existed among the settlers, large numbers of whom flocked into Pueblo and other towns. At last accounts the Indians were going towards the settlement on Los Animas river below Trinidad, and citizens were arming in defense. Several small companies have already gone out to defend the settlements. Two or three herders who attempted to defend their herds are reported killed. The Indians came from the reservation near Fort Sill. Military aid had been asked for, but none had been received up to date.

Atrocious Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, O., October 6.—The *Enquirer's* special says a most atrocious and cruel murder took place in Paris, Ky., to-day. Parry Clay, Edward Current and Matt Current were in Pat O'Brian's saloon, creating a disturbance. He being unable to quell it, sent for an officer, and Deputy Marshall W. A. Burton came and tried to coax them out. He succeeded in getting them into the back yard, when Edward Current shot at him several times with a revolver, two shots taking effect in the breast. Matt Current then seized Burton, and shot him through the head. Burton then fell and was set upon by the two Currents, who beat him over the head with their pistols, fracturing his skull, beating his nose to a jelly and cutting his face horribly. Marshal Miller arrested both the Currents and put them to jail. The excitement is great and lynching is talked of, as the Currents have been boisterous before, and Burton was well liked and was in the discharge of his duty. Burton was thirty-six years old, and had no family.

A Dead Body Turned Out by Hogs.

HUNTERTOWN, IND., October 9.—A dead body was found to-day about three miles northeast of this place, by some boys, supposed to be the remains of a man named Ferguson, who was agent of a sewing machine company, and who has been missing from Fort Wayne several weeks.—The body had been buried deep in the road, and was rooted out by hogs. An inquest has not been held yet, but will be to-morrow, when more facts will be elicited.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—This morning the large bagging factory of Richardson, Henry & Co., the first factory of the kind started in the United states, caught fire from the friction of the Picker, and was totally consumed. The loss is between $70,000 and $75,000, and the insurance $42,000. One hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

THE Texas cattle trade is alone a source of great wealth to that State. Kansas is the entrepot of this trade, from which it is destributed by rail. The drive for this year is nearly all in, and is larger than any preceeding year. It is stated that it will not fall short of 500,000 head. The average of these cattle when they arrive in the Kansas market is $15 per head, and at that price it will take $7,500,000 to buy the drive of the present year, showing what an immense revenue flows into the hands of Texas raisers of stock. In all the branches of agricultural industry, stock-raising has been the most steadily profitable, and wherever grass will grow it may be pursued to advantage.

To milk a kicking cow—stand off about eight feet and yell, "So! you darned old skinflint."

A Little Six Year Old Girl Shot Dead by a Ten Year Old Brother.

A most distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Negley's Run, to a little daughter of Mr. Anthony Wolf. Mr. Wolf is the proprietor of a brewery at that place, and yesterday he went out as usual, leaving his family at home. He is the father of several children, and among them is a little girl named Maggie, aged about six years. During the afternoon the mother went into a room and left Joseph, a boy aged about ten years and the little girl together in another room. In this room was a revolver, which the boy unfortunately got hold of. He commenced to fool with it, and had cocked it, while he had the barrel pointed towards his sister's head. He pulled the hammer, and the cartridge was exploded, the bullet entering the child's head, penetrating the brain. The mother heard the report of the revolver and came rushing into the chamber, only to find her child lying senseless upon the floor, weltering still in her warm life blood, with her brains oozing from the wound in its head. The boy stood aghast at the result of his carelessness and the mother almost crazed, clasped her dying darling in her arms and laid it upon a bed. Dr. Perchment was hastily sent for, but he could do nothing towards saving the little innocent's life and it lingered unconscious for about two hours when it died.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, October 11th.*

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The fire in Mount Vernon this morning broke out in the block bounded by First and Second streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, and before it was under control the entire block, except two buildings, was destroyed. The buildings burned were three hotels, two dry goods stores, ten dwellings, three saloons, a livery stable, cabinet factory and carriage factory. It started in an empty building. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as a man was caught setting fire to a heap of straw against a dwelling—the last building saved. He is now in the lockup. The buildings were chiefly of wood, and burned fiercely, but by about eight o'clock the fire was got under control. The East Chester savings bank was also burned.

Terrible Tragedy near Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, October 8.—This community was shocked last evening by intelligence of a revolting crime perpetrated near Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about ten miles south of Hagerstown. The victim was a young girl, named Annie Butler, and her body was found in Cunningham's woods. The girl's parents, who reside in the neighborhood, sent her to look for the cows on Monday evening, and while in the woods she was overtaken by some infamous scoundrel and brutally murdered. Her parents, alarmed at her prolonged absence, began to search for her on Monday night, but her body was not found until yesterday morning. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and if the murderer is caught he will certainly be lynched. A negro was seen to enter the woods soon after the girl started in search of the cows, and he is suspected of having committed the horrible crime. At the last advices the coroner was holding an inquest.

Rations for Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President has requested the Secretary of War to direct the Commissary General to send ten thousand rations to Memphis, Tennessee, for the yellow fever sufferers.

A telegram has been received here from the Howard Association at Shreveport, expressing gratitude for the action of the government in sending rations for the sufferers.

Summary Treatment of Insulting Roughs—A Negro Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 8.—A party of roughs who were on a spree yesterday, went into the confectionery of H. J. Lonkert and began to make a disturbance. Lonkert's wife happened to be the only one in the store at the time, and she ordered them to leave. They refused to do so, and finally began to use insulting language to her, when she, without stopping to call assistance, seized the poker and struck Frank Steep across the face and laid him out. Steeps face was badly cut, and his nose was broken and cut so badly that he breathed through the opening thus made.

About three o'clock this afternoon, George W. Ramsey, Deputy Sheriff, went into the jail, and while there a desperate negro character named Freeman, attacked him, striking him with two bottles which he had in some way obtained. Ramsey drew his revolver and shot Freeman. The ball struck him in the side but glanced off and inflicted only a flesh wound.

Disastrous Cyclone in Florida.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Telegrams received this evening at the Signal Office from its observers at Key West and Punta Rosa, Florida, state that a most destructive cyclone swept over those stations on the 6th inst. At Key West the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles per hour, and at Punta Rosa of ninety miles. At the later station the sea rose fourteen feet above mean tide level, overflowing the land and washing away every moveable thing. The few inhabitants of Punta Rosa are without drinking water.

A very singular phase of horse training was exhibited recently at Columbus, Ohio. The horse 'Postle won a trotting race in three straight heats without a break, making better than 2:40 every time. And the same day, at the same fair, he was entered for and won the pacing match in nearly the same time. Such an instance is almost without a parallel.

An exchange says: "How to make a mustard plaster is something everybody does not know, and yet they are used in every household. Use no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster that will draw perfectly, but will not produce a blister on the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

"President Grant took particular notice of the little children at various stopping places along the route of his recent excursion to Pittsburgh during the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. At one place, while he was holding two little girls by the hand, one whispered to the other, 'You don't dare to do what you said you would.' He instantly surprised what that daring act could be and so bending down, he kissed them both."

CURRENT NOTES.

A family consisting of a widowed mother, three sons and two daughters were all married at once in Cincinnati last Friday.

A car load of nails were made in three hours, at Duncannon, a few days ago. The iron was rolled, cut into nail plate, annealed, kegged and put in the cars in the time stated.

"A man who can marry and does not, ought to be damned," is what the Rev. J. E. Wicks, of San Diego, Cal., is reported to have said in a sermon on marriage.

Moses Shank, of Franklin county, raised from four bushels of "Peerless" potatoes, which he planted on three-eights of an acre, one hundred and ten bushels.

Chester shipped to Philadelphia during the month of August about 300,000 gallons of Milk, which retails there at eight to ten cents per quart. The dairy farmer gets only three and a half cents per quart for it.

Three ladies, Miss Louisa Plasher, Miss Mary R. Housekeeper, and Mrs. W. A. Hinckley, are independent candidates for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Cass county, Illinois.

Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, is said to be one of the greatest men living. He stands six feet four inches high, weighs 259 pounds, has a fine figure, travels his circuit horseback, and—attention, ladies! is a bachelor.

According to a California paper a young lady of that city in telling a gentleman about her Yosemite trip said the scenery was gorgeous—perfectly ravishing—but she didn't like their style of locomotion down there. "How's that?" said her friend, "How do they locomote?" "Why don't you think," she replied, "I had to ride *a la* clothes-pin."

The mint in Philapelphia, under orders from Washington, is coining double eagles at the rate of ten millions a month. The California mint is running at its full capacity on the gold coinage and trade dollar. Bullion to the amount of $3,000,000 has been added to the fund of the assay office at New York, to pay promptly all deposits of sovereigns.

The surveying party of the trans-Allegheny Canal route has completed the survey of the Savage river route, and pronounce it practicable with the construction of a tunnel three quarters of a mile long. The Wills creek route has not yet been examined.

An old farmer in Pike county, when asked by a traveling agent if he didn't want to buy a "Weed Sewing Machine," got mad, and said he could "raise enough weeds without sowing 'em."

While President Grant was attending the Fair at Westminster, Md., last week, a poor old negro woman grasped him by the hand and exclaimed, with the tears running down her cheeks, "Thank God, Masser, you added years to my life by setting me free— you and Masser Lincoln, and I pray for you, and bless you every night of my life for doing that God bless yeu Masser! you and Lincoln—God bless you both."

A cotemporary says, in connection with the Local Option laws of Pennsylvania, that it may be noticed that sumptuary legislation is no new thing in our State. Many years ago, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law that "no member thereof should come to the Houre barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

A fellow entered a Kansas City saloon, and seeing an acquaintance, said, "Professor, take a drink?" Only six keno players, and shoe blacks and a corn doctor responded.

Hartford has been selected as the only capital of Connecticuit by a heavy majority. That disposes of a question which, for years, has disturbed the Legislature of that State at every session.

Algeria loses $50,000 annually, in addition to the loss of life, by the depredations of lions, and a Frenchman who has invented a lion-trap is regarded as a public benefactor.

Since the appearance of the yellow fever in Memphis, 502 persons have died of it, mostly of those living in what is known as the "infected district."

A Boston Gentleman, who could not waltz, offered a young lady $100 if she would let him hug her as much as the man did who had just waltzed her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black.

An affectionate wife in Des Moines gave her husband a dose of morphine to cure him of the habit of chewing tobacco. She didn't find out what a fool she had made of herself until she discovered that the expenses of his funeral, economical as it was would have kept him in the best of fine cut for at least two years.

The *Graphic* balloon started for Europe, Monday, with Donaldson, Ford and Hunt. After making eighty miles, and reaching Canaan, Connecticut, which the æronauts thought the "happy land," it was caught in a fierce storm. The occupants took to the trees, and the balloon went off on its own hook, but dropped about a mile distant.

The Hagerstown (Md.) *Mail* is informed by the Secretary and Treasurer of Antietam National Cemetery that the granite statue is now fast approaching completion. This colossal representation of an American soldier will be put on its feet about the first of January. The statue is made of two blocks of granite, and when up will stand twenty-one feet high; thickness across the shoulders, five feet two inches; feet, thirty-six inches long; hands, twelve inches wide; fingers fifteen inches long; moustache, thirteen inches long, &c.

Bismarck's wife, who lately died, was her husband's secretary, clerk, and messenger. All private dispatches were first read by Frau Bismarck.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has 400 stations, number one being Philadelphia and number 400 being Pittsburgh.

Pining, sickly women should go to Colorado if they want health and strength. Mrs. Prather was not able to sweep her own room when living in Ohio, but the other day, after living in Colorado one short year, she chased her husband half a mile with a pitchfork.

The wedding cake for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg and the daughter of the Emperor of Russia will be seven feet six inches in height and weigh two hundred and thirty pounds.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for windows is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one Article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the fountain" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin white and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

costs ten to fifteen cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
Or 231 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTH AVENUE
CLOTHING HALL,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. FALL STOCK 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers,

Study Your Own Interests,

And examine the stock of J. HANNACH, before purchasing elsewhere.
The stock comprises Men's, Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, at wholesale and retail prices. Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

Bring this invitation with you. oct1

TO "THE TRADE" ONLY! (1873.)

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
Jewelry, Watch and Clock Material, &c., &c., &c.
No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.
NEW YORK BILLS DUPLICATED.
Orders promptly attended to.
WHOLESALE, Exclusively.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
60 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct1

TO THE FARMERS.—

Thankful for past favors, we offer for 1873, and forever,

THE SUPERIOR

Reaper & Mower,

Motive Power,

Simple, noiseless, powerful, durable, no cog gearing, gum metal worm wheel, and cast iron screw, dispensing with cog gear and all unnecessary traps.

MOTIVE SCREW POWER,

Warranted the most perfect, simple, compact and durable power ever used, easily handled and lightest draft. Our gearing will be in good condition when the machine is worn out; no money spent, no expensive repairs, no delays, annoyances, &c., about broken and worn out cogs if you buy

THE "SUPERIOR."

Every machine fully warranted to do its work right or no sale.

Don't buy a Harvester until you have seen the "Superior."

For sale by BOYER & FORNEY, Berlin, Pa.

P. S.—If you have good horses or stock to trade, or if it is more convenient for you, call on

O. A. RHOADS,
Somerset, Pa.
may14

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or postoffice order to the undersigned.

FRED. FRALEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

TO THE FARMERS.

Ship your Butter to

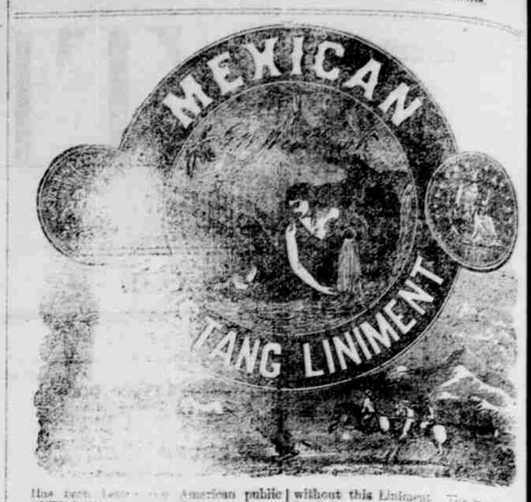
KENNARD & OUDESLUYS,

No. 83 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

They are selling at the highest prices, and making quick returns.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*



Has rest assured the American public OVER THIRTY YEARS. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, in 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVEN, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Cough, Cold, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary Discharges,	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at change of life,	1.00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1.00
34.	Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions, Vials, 50 cents, (except 28, 32 and 33),	$1.00

FAMILY CASES.

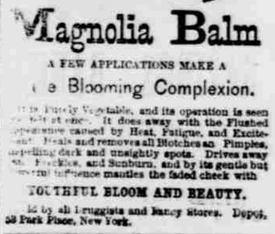
Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10.00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6.00
Single Boxes and Vials as above.

These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.

For sale by E. H. Marshall, Somerset, Pa.

MAGAN'S



Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

the Blooming Complexion.

It is purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen to be perfect at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, leaving dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Sallowness, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but thorough influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

JOHN P. DEAN,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
51