The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... November 19, 1873.

Gratuitous Advice Kindly Meant.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8 1873.

FRIEND SCULL:—At the risk of being called a meddler, I am going to take the liberty of a friend and give you some advice. I see by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, copying from your paper, that you do not like the new constitution. Neither do I like all its provisions. I do not like the limited voting for Judges and county commissioners; nor the increase in the members of the Legislature; nor biennial sessions, but I do like its prohibitions upon special legislation that has cursed and corrupted the State, and I like the wholesome restrictions imposed upon corporations, that were fast becoming our masters, and I like its just provisions upon the subject of taxation, covering a large ground of great interest to our people, in compelling the Legislature to make all tax laws uniform upon the same class of subjects, and forbidding the Legislature from exempting any property from taxation except the "public property and actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used for private profit."

Also Sec. 8 of article on taxation and finance that will prevent the increase of the debt of any county, city or borough beyond a certain per cent. of the taxable valuation of property. These provisions are worth millions to our people, far more than any injury or loss, if loss it should be, by other provisions referred to. That clause depriving the Legislature of the power to exempt property from taxation will restore for taxable purposes, many millions dollars of property now exempt from any share of the public burdens by special legislation. That clause forbidding free passes will remove a great source of corruption under which all the officials of our State have been more or less influenced. I heard it estimated that free passes to the amount of half a million dollars were issued by one great corporation in this State annually, and all this sum of loss to the company must be made up to the stockholders by over charging the passengers who do pay their fare.—Wiping out that system is worth millions to our people, not simply in cheapening fares to those who pay, but in removing the greatest scheme of public corruption ever devised. Free passes are not only furnished to particular officials, but to candidates who are the friends of the great corporation, by the hundreds to make friends and bring out voters. In other words they are used to set up one man (the tool of corporations) and defeat any man who is a true friend of the people. Now my good friend, pardon the liberty I take with you, but I write out of pure good will, and because I respect you as a true and courageous man, not afraid to support the right, and because I firmly believe our people are not going to throw away so good a thing for *their* benefit as the new constitution. We cannot make republican governments as despotisms are made, by the power and *will* of one man. No my good friend, you know our government is one of compromises and concessions; we cannot all have our own way; we must respect the opinions of our brothers. For instance, if I could have had my own way as a member of the Constitutional Convention, I would have had nothing to do with cumulative or limited voting, because I believe it is a stultification of government, while others just as earnestly believe it is a panacea that will correct the evils growing out of a government by a majority, by letting the minority into a participation in public affairs, and if I could have had my way there should have been no increase in the members of the Legislature, and I *would have had annual sessions*, but you will observe there were *one hundred and thirty-two* other delegates having all the rights and privileges that I had, and they would not let me have my way, so we just fought it out, and in this fight I lost some points that I favored, but *gained more than I lost*. There are but *few* things I would condemn, while there are *many* I approve. By the American plan we have to give and take; there is no other way. You object to submitting the new constitution as a whole; I think that is the best and the true way to make the organic law of a great State; as a whole it is complete; it is a *frame* of Government; in fragments it would be like a house without a roof, or some other essential part of the building. The constitution of the United States was submitted a as whole; it covered interests *far* very far more diversified that is attempted to be covered by the proposed constitution of our State; it was bitterly opposed, and yet who regrets its final adoption? It created a frame of government, as a whole, covering a country of every variety of climate, interest and production, and we all say it is good. Now let me take the liberty of a friend—the liberty which Cassius took with his Brutus—and advise you to support the new constitution, even if you do have to go to the polls in the deep snows of your mountains, and the bleak and chilly winds and storms of December. That argument of yours, my dear friend, may do for the more tender and shivering men of the milder climate of the plains and the valleys, but will never do for the *Frosty Sons of Thunder*, who brave the storms and more rugged seasons of the Alleghenies.

Very truly your friend,
THOS. HOWARD.

We violate no confidence in publishing the above letter. We presume it was intended to have its influence in this county, where Mr. Howard has many acquaintances and is much esteemed, and as we are not "fighting" the new constitution, but merely want an intelligent vote by placing its merits and demerits before the people, we ask for his opinions the consideration which, as one of the framers of the instrument, it is entitled to.

He, it will be observed, has his objections to the instrument, as we have; he also had a years' time, and a fair field to do battle in, but being soundly flogged, he proposes in a spirit of true manliness to submit. This is all right in our friend, but he mustn't deny others the luxury he has enjoyed. Other opponents of the constitution outside the convention, have had no hearing, and will scarcely get one, still they should "have a show for their white-ally," and if they are dogged at the election, we presume they will submit with as good grace as he, and their forefathers before them did.

If the Convention adopted Buckalew's "cumulative voting" humbug, admitted by our friend to be a "stultification of government," is that any reason why the people should swallow it? Democratic journals and orators prate to us *ad nauseum*, on the impropriety of permitting partisan politics to influence our judgment in this election, while at the same time they are stealing a Supreme Judge from the majority party in the State, and would take from the Republicans of this county a County Commissioner and Auditor. If the principle be sound, why was it not extended to the election of city and township officers and members of the Legislature? "Give and take is the American plan," but in this there is a vast deal more give than take to our people.

The doubling of the Lower House of the Legislature and increasing the Senate seventeen members, making the whole number 250 instead of 133, as at present, is simply applying to the nearly depleted veins of the people an additional horde of leeches. In heaven's name what's the good? If all legislators be thieves, as the Convention assumed, why multiply them? If they be corrupt, why add to the number? And if, as is asserted, the new Constitution cuts up by the roots all special legislation "that has cursed and corrupted the State," what the necessity for the increase of scalawags in the Legislature, and the necessarily large increase of taxes to pay additional salaries and build a new capitol?

We are not so confident as is our friend, that the provisions compelling *all* properiy to be taxed, except that owned by the States, and such as is actually used for places of religious worship and burial, will be entirely acceptable to this people. The restoration of State taxes on real and personal estate, which this clause seems to contemplate, will not be an agreeable feature in the new constitution to the majority of our tax abhoring farmers. Nor do we expect the Millenium of honesty to arrive, because of the decrease of corruption among public officers, by reason of the abolition of "Free passes."

The issuing of these passes to others than officials and employees of roads, is a possible fraud upon the stockholders, but we do not deem it a vast source of corruption among public officers, having too much faith in the honesty of the average Pennsylvanian, to believe that he values himself at so low a rate. The gutter snipe politicians of the cities, who rule those municipalities, and represent the "high toned" gentlemen who cannot condescend to soil their kids with the slime of politics, in our legislative halls, may be influenced by these scraps from corporation kitchen's but—its a matter of taste only, we admit—had we been possessed of the abiding faith of our friend, in "the ultimate adoption of this bran new sacred instrument, we would have preferred leaving this sixpenny legislation out of it, trusting to the abolition of special legislattion," starving these vermin out of the capitol.

But enough for the present. Our impulsive friend, Howard, is like the boy who "when he goes he goes it," and having become a convert, through much tribulation, and confessedly against his own better judgment in many things, now feels like proselyting all ungenerated sinners. He is a sound lawyer, a clever gentleman, and our valued friend, and we will have no quarrel with any one who believes with him, and follows his advice. We suggest, however, that all is not lost, if this New Constitution should be. There is a plain and easy way by which the present one can be amended, and if advisable, the better portion of the new one incorporated with it.

THE proposed new Constitution will be found in full on the fourth page of this paper. We trust that every elector in the county will carefully read and intelligently examine its details. No higher duty or graver responsibility can be devolved upon the citizens, than passing judgment upon the organic law framed and submitted for the control and guidance of every department of the State Goverament.

In many respects this instrument is an improvement upon the present constitution, and in very many others it is, in our judgement, open to grave objection. Had it been submitted in sections, the good might have been adopted and the balance rejected, but inasmuch as the Convention determined that it must be adopted or rejected as a whole, the voters must now determine, each for himself, whether in his judgment it is best to endorse the ills we have rather than fly to those we know not of. Many of the changes proposed are extremely radical, based perhaps upon good and sufficient reasons, while others are chimerical, founded solely upon conjectural ideas, groping in the dark for anticipated results. The brief space between this and the election gives but little opportunity to discuss this very important instrument, but we will as time and space affords, present to our readers some suggestions for their consideration before they cast their ballots. After expending almost an entire year in jarring strife, over the framing of this document, portions of which to-day have not the approval of many members of the Convention, we hold that body to be guilty of indecent haste in forcing a sudden vote with little or no time for comparison of opinions, discussion, or reflection, upon the people in mid winter. And the consequences of this sudden, and suspicious looking, hot haste to rush things, after a years' dallying with their duty, will be a light vote in the rural districts, an unsatisfactory expression of public opinion, and the placing in the hands of a Legislature whom it professedly feared, and was anxious to circumscribe and get rid of, the power to frame an almost entirely new code of laws for the Commonwealth. The burthen of the debates in the Convention was the iniquities of our legislation and the venality and corruption of our legislators, and yet in the hands of this coming "dreaded Legislature" is to be placed the power of framing laws giving force and effect to the new constitution, if adopted. Why the necessity to immediately don this new garment? An election three or four months later would have given opportunity for a full and intelligent vote, and elicited a decided expression of public sentiment, and then, if the instrument was approved, a Legislature chosen especially with reference to the all important and grave duties thus cast upon it—duties fully as important as those of the Convention itself—would have been selected. We like not, this hasty forcing of a vote, nor the other fact that, the members of the Convention instead of quietly and dignifiedly submitting their work to the calm judgment of the people, are calling meetings and taking the stump in advocacy of the work of their hands. It shows either a conscious knowledge of the defects of their own handiwork, or that there is as yet an undevelopod object to be attained.

The New Constitution.

We have made the general charge against the Constitutional Convention that it was "run" in the interest of the Democratic party, and that it was the creature of the railroad monopolies, and we are prepared to maintain these charges on the proofs furnished from the text of the Constitution itself. In support of these heavy charges we have shown that the apportionment of the Legislature is a gerrymander of the shabbiest sort; that the owners of the real estate of the Commonwealth are to be forced to pay State taxes equally with corporations; and that this bad and, we believe, corruptly procured result is embodied in the Constitution. Corrupt as our Legislatures are claimed to be, none of them would dare to do what the Convention has done. And we confidently appeal to the owners of houses and farms to refuse to confirm by their vote the infamous destruction of the great law which relieves the homes of Pennsylvania from State taxation.

But our charges against this Constitution are not exhausted. They are to be held accountable for the expenditure of the money already spent and for *the enormous sums which the adoption of the constitution inevitably involves.* This is a most important consideration. In the first place, the holding of a special election in Pennsylvania costs the great sum of $100,000, *and this vast loss the Convention has uselessly forced on the taxpayers by calling the voters to the polls in December!* If their abortion is accepted at that election the increase of Judges, Senators, Members, &c., WILL ADD AS LEAST $275,000 TO THE YEARLY EXPENSES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT! And to these *must* be added THE COST OF A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING. We do not care where the capitol may be located. Wherever it is the taxpayers may confidently look forward to an expenditure of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 for the erection of a new capitol, made necessary by the increase in the swarm of office holders provided for the "Reform" Constitutional Convention!

This is not a pleasant prospect for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania. But no man of common sense can fail to see that precisely this is the feast spread before us. *If the electors vote to adopt the new Constitution they*, at the same time, VOTE TO STOP THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE DEBT! To an increase of hundreds of thousands in taxes to pay the army of new officers created by the Convention! *To an annual augmentation of the expenses of the Government to continue until the Constitution can be thrown off their burthened shoulders!* To all the evils of an immense increase of dependents on public office for bread, and the support of these harpies! Are these the "reforms" the people had a right to expect from the members of a convention who have already expended $500,000, taking good care to double their own salaries? Yet these results are the net profit to the people for the half million voted into the pockets of one hundred and thirty-theee gentlemen, whose business at home prevented a quorum from ever appearing at the convention for any purpose except to obtain the certificate for their pay!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Speck of War in the Dim Distance.

Whenever any occurrence in Cuba unsettles the gravity of the Washington officials the first thing you may look for is an order to get the monitors ready for service. Yesterday an order was received from the capital to place the Manhattan in readiness for duty by Friday next, and a corps of men were set to work at once. The Manhattan is a fourth rate monitor of 550 tons burthen, and carrying two fifteen-inch guns. She has seen hard service, having formed no inconsiderable part of Admiral Farragut's fleet operating in Mobile bay in 1864. She was there commanded by J. W. A. Nichols, and to her the credit is due of demoralizing the famous rebel ram Tennessee. It is said that the Ajax and one or two other monitors will be placed in condition to meet any summons for service. These vessels will be sent into Cuban waters to cruise, in order, if the Washington powers so decree, to blow the Spaniards into eternal smithereens.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, November 12.—Orders have been recieved at the Brooklyn navy yard to get the sloops of war Kersarge, and Juniata ready for sea at once. At noon to-day, under equal pressing orders, the torpedo boat, Admiral Porter, was launched, and will be made ready for active operations in a few days.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The excitement over Cuban affairs continues, and opinions differ as to the proper and probable action of the Government. The work of fitting out the Juniatti is going on rapidly. This afternoon she took on board her armament and powder, and will probably sail to-morrow morning to join the North Atlantic squadron. Nothing has yet been done to the Roanoke which is still lying in the river. There have been no further orders received at the Navy Yard, the officers say, but work is going on with unusual activity.

More Spanish Brutality.

HAAVNA, November 12.—On the 7th inst., the captain and thirty-six of the crew on the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th. twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaras.

The filibustering steamer Virginius, it will be remembered, made her last attempt to land a contraband cargo on the Cuban coast on the 29th of October, and was captured by the Spanish war steamer Tornado at ten o'clock on the evening of October 31st, when about six miles from the coast of Jamaica, according to the Spanish reports. On the morning of November 4th, four of the persons captured on the vessel were shot at Santiago de Cuba, the list of victims including the names of the Cuban Generals Berneabe de Verona, Perdo Cespedes, Jesus del Sol and Washington A. C. Ryan. This brutal course has been followed up by the execution of forty-nine more of these captured with the Virginius, making a total of fifty-three persons executed out of the total of 175 men on board at the time of capture. The execution of Ryan and his three companions took place on the 4th inst., and as the remaining executions are reported to have taken place on the 7th and 8th instants, these took place before the order from Madrid could be received, as the news of the first execution was not received here or in Europe until the 7th. The Spanish butchers have, therefore, only added to the enormity of their first offense against humanity and the laws of nations, and have not yet added the additional offense of openly defying the authority of the home Government. Yet the course of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba shows that they have no respect whatever for the home government, and the extent to which they have carried their barbarous propensities will doubtless arouse public sentiment in this country to such an extent that our government will be obliged to rush to the aid of President Castellar in suppressing the volunteer revolt against the authority of the government at Madrid. The only person included in the last batch of victims who is known in this country at present is the captain of the Virginius, Joseph Fry, who was a native of Louisiana and a graduate of the Annapolis naval academy. During the rebellion he is said to have been engaged in running the southern blockade.

HAVANA, November 12.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Captain Fry and the crew of the Virginius, and twelve more Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Afaras, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities a million of dollars if they would spare his life. The Spaniards say that Alfaras came to assume the presidency of the so called Cuban republic.

Ameriern Interests to be Protected at all Hazards.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations do not mean war against Spain or Cuba, they are significant of a determination of this Government to protect American interests at any Hazards, and to prevent in the future such massacres as those which followed the capture of the Virginius, and which shocked the entire civilized world. The patience of the Government seems to have been exhausted, and as nothing effective can be depended upon the Spanish Government, not withstanding its friendly feeling toward the United States, the law of self-protection is recognized by our Government as applicable to the present condition of affairs.

Latest Cuban Advices.

HAVANA, November 14.—The trial of all the prisoners taken on board the Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be savncluded. death. Of these several are engineers or firemen who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain gang.

A dispatch via Jamaica says that on the 10th inst. all the remaining Virginius prisoners were marched out, and ten were detailed to execution at a time. When these ten were murdered, another ten were marched up and their bodies fell across those of their companions.

Fifteen Locomotives Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, November 10.—As a locomotive was passing early this morning, into the round-house of the Boston and Albany Railroad, some coals were blown from the fire-box among some kindlings, and in a short time the building was burned, together with fifteen locomotives, sixteen tenders, and two snow plows. The loss amounts to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which is fully insured.

A Baptist Minister Kills His Cousin.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—Montgomery Roach, this morning shot and killed his cousin, James Roach, twelve miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on account of an old quarrel about a dog. James Roach had threatened to shoot Montgomery on sight, and commenced firing on him. Several shots were exchanged before James was killed. Montgomery Roach came to Frankfort and surrendered. An *Enquirer* special says he was a Baptist clergyman.

Frigates Fitting out at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, November 14.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn, so that she can sail on the 15th of December. It is stated that the Franklin is also to be got in readiness for sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—A passenger train bound west on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad was thrown from the track, twenty miles west of Memphis, yesterday morning, and some thirty passengers were burned or bruised, none fatally. The engine, tender, baggage car and one passenger car were demolished. The accident was caused by some scoundrel placing an iron bar across the rails.

Reinforcements for Vessels in Cuban Waters

PORTSMUTH, November 14.—By an order from the Navy Department all sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New York for service on the United States vessels in Cuban waters.

$20,000 Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—An exciting race, under the auspices of the Pacific Jockey Club, took place here this afternoon. The race was for the post stake, for all ages, four mile heats, with $20,000 in gold coin added, the first horse to receive $13,000, the second, $5,000, and the third $2,000. Five or more subscribers were necessary to fill, and the horses were to start to make a race. Another condition of the race was that two or more subscribers from the east of the Rock Mountains were required to fill, such subscribers being allowed $1,000 each for traveling expenses. There were four starters, viz; Thad. Stephens, True Blue, Joe Daniels and Mamie Hall. Four heats were run. In the first heat Mamie Hall was distanced, the contest being between Joe. Daniels and True Blue. The heat was won by Joe Daniels. Time, 7:45, True Blue being second and Thad Stevens third. The second heat was won by True Blue by six lengths, Joe Daniels coming in second and Thad. Stevens third. Time 8:08. The third heat was won by Thad. Stevens, after a close contest with Joe Daniels. In this heat True Blue was distanced. Time, 7:57. The fourth heat and race was won by Thad. Stevens. Time 7:46.

An immense amount of money changed hands on the result, the eastern men losing heavily. Thad. Stevens is an aged horse by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, and in many a contest has proved the possession of a wonderful bottom. He is believed to be the fastest horse for four-mile heats in the world, and sold in the pools over all his competitors.

Col. Babcock's Daughter Shot by her Husband.

New York, November 15.—Duncan T. Templeton shot his wife this morning, while they were walking together on Fourth street, at eighth avenue. Mrs. Templeton is the daughter of Col. Babcock, of President Grant's staff. It seems the husband and wife have not lived happily for some months. During last week Templeton was absent from their boarding house, No. 238 West Fourteenth street. He called this morning, however, about half past nine and at ten o'clock the two left the house together. While going down street, Mrs. Templeton is said to have twice informed an officer her husband was abusing her, but he did not feel warranted in interfering in the matter.

A later report says that at the time Templeton shot his wife he was being taken to court on her complaint for disorderly conduct, and so sudden was his movement that the officer having him in custody could not interfere. Templeton had previously asked at the station house to have a woman arrested whom he accused of abducting his wife.

Brutal Outrage on a Negro.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—The Louisville *Evening Ledger* contains details of an outrage committed about seven o'clock last night on the Shelbyville turnpike, near this city, by two white men on a colored man named Ben Dougherty. Meeting him on the road, after a short conversation one of the men drew a pistol and fired, striking Dougherty in the head. The other white man fired immediately after this, the shot penetrating and blowing off the back part of the negro's skull. Leaving him on the road and proceeding toward the city they met a negro and demanded his money, which was given. They then produced a rope, and slipping a noose over the negro's head, bade him prepare to die. While engaged in blacking their own faces, this negro managed to escape. The Coroner and three detectives proceeded to the place where Dougherty was killed, and an inquest was held, the result of which has not yet transpired.

More Spanish Barbarity—Eighty Prisoners Shot.

NEW YORK, November 10.—A private letter from a trustworthy source, dated Havana November 6, says: An official telegram was yesterday received at this place from Puerto Princepe of an engagement between a Spanish force and a column of insurgents under command of Sanguili, in which the insurgents were severely beaetn, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanih commander caused all the prisoners to be shot on the field of battle

The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish commander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be reinstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana.

Terrible Shooting Affair in California, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from California Missouri, which says that Henry Rae shot and killed Mollie Walline, near Bellair, Cooper county, last Friday, and then blew his own brains out. Rae was engaged to Miss Walline, but her parents refused consent to their marriage. He attempted suicide, but was prevented by members of his family. The next day he went to the house of his affianced and committed the above deed. A note was found on the person of Rae, saying that he could not live without the girl, and that he thought it best to kill her as well as himself, that they might be together in the next world.

Assassination in Texas.

The United States Marshall for the Western District of Texas informs the Attorney General Williams that Deputy Marshall John P. Fries was assassinated in that State on the 25th of October by a man named McCebe, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth Deputy Marshall assassinated in that district.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

New York, November 11.—A boiler exploded at four o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. It was used by Coyne & Reemer, contractors, on the Fourth avenue improvements. Seven persons were instantly killed and several wounded. All of the killed had either the whole or a portion of their heads blown off. The following are the names of the killed: John Gibson, John Forley, Phillip Miller, George Becker, Louis Bassford, aged eighteen, Wm. Brith, a school boy, who was passing over a temporary bridge to the track, aged fourteen, and Irene Belletain, aged twelve.

Brutal Murder of a Farmer.

MIDDLETOWN, November 15.—Abram Beam was murdead in his barn last evening, by two negroes, who subsequently endeavored to enter the house, where were stopping an old lady and a young man. The authorites are in pursuit of the murderers.

Man-of-war Sailed for Cuba.

The United States steamer Kansas sailed to-day for Santiago de Cuba. She is fully equipped and ready for service, and carries three guns of heavy calibre.

Miscellaneous.

S.T-1860-X.

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpassing every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, regenerate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME IN QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S KATHAIRON

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst and remain closed until after the annual meeting for the election of a board of Directors, to be held on Monday, December 1st, prox.

J. B. WASHINGTON,
nov12 Secretary.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the charter and by-laws of this company, the annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of Pittsburgh on the first Monday (1st day of December) prox. at 12 o'clock M.

J. B. WASHINGTON,
nov12 Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Cyrus Meyers, late of Somerset borough deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Friday, 19th of December, 1873, at his office in said boroug.

W. H. KOONTZ,
Administrator.

MARBELIZED MANTLES, RANGES Grates, Furnaces, Tile, Registers, &c. Old's Patent Utility Fire Grate, (cleanest and best,) and Star Range, with Self-Cleaning Ovens, saving 30 per cent. in fuel. Send for Circulars.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty St.,
6ets Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN P. DEAN,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
89 Wood St.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Hoes, Forks and Rakes, together with a large and varied stock of Hardware and Cutlery, suitable for the trade, at greatly reduced rates.
ulyo

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William P. Welsh, late of Dale City Hor, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them to the undersigned at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday, November 15th, 1873.

GILLIAN L. MILLER,
oct Executor.

NOTICE.

An election for President and Manager, Treasurer, &c., for the Wellersburg & West Newton Plank Road Co., for one year, will be held at the house of John Hill, Esq., Somerset, Pa., on Monday, the third day of November, 1873.

W. H. PICKING,
oct8 President.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Levi Berkey farm, situated in Jenner township, has been continued and will again be offered at public outcry on the premises on Saturday, November 22, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LEVI GRIFFITH,
nov12 Trustee.

Miscellaneous.

IRON CITY GUN WORKS.

A large assortment of Muzzle and Breech Loading (single and double barrel) Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Sporting goods and Fishing Tackle. Call and examine my stock, or send for Price List. Address,

H. H. SCHULTE,
339 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Repairing done on short notice. oct1

ESTABLISHED 1869 GENUINE STOMACH BITTERS

One bottle is worth more than a bottle of other Bitters.

For sale at all Drug Stores, Groceries and Dealers in Medicines; also, wholesale and retail at HARRIS & EWING'S, Wholesale Druggists, corner Tenth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS MFG. CO., 310 and 312 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOTZ'S PATENT SPRING BED FOLDING LOUNGE.

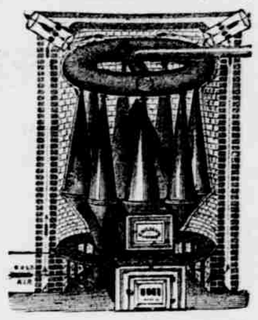
MOST DURABLE EVER INVENTED.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE LATEST Styles Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Office Furniture.

Goods warranted satisfactory in all respects, at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.

CLOSE, SHOENECK & CO.,
Cor. Penn and Tenth Sts., Pittsburgh.
oct1

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,



Manufacturers and Dealers IN THE CHILSON New Cone Furnaces,

WELLMAN REFLECTOR

Grates and Stoves,

Marbelized Slate Mantels.

ALSO

COMMON FRONTS AND GRATES,

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

The Wellman Reflector Grate

Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited. oct1

VIENNA

PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE

Sewing Machines

Received the Grand

PRIZE MEDAL

And Medal of Honor

FOR THE

Best Sewing Machine

(over every Competitor, European or American.)

LEE H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 14 Sixth Street,
AGENTS WANTED. Pittsburgh, Pa

THE BEST PUMP IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED

Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.

It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.

It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.

It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of iron.

It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.

It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.

It furnishes the purest and coldest water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.

TERMS:—¾ inch Pump, $15; pipe, 50c. ⅌ foot.
1 " " 18; " 65c. "

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT,
Sole Agents for Somerset County,
Somerset, Pa., May 1st, 1872.

MINERAL POINT

PLANING MILL.

A. Growall & Son.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Manufacturing of building material.

FLOORING,
MOULDING,
WEATHER BOARDING
SASH AND DOORS
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

In short anything generally used in house building. All orders promptly filled. mar26

FARM FOR SALE.

In Westmoreland county, three miles south of Ligonier, and one half mile from Mechanicsburg, on the line of the contemplated railroad from Florence to Jones Mills. It contains 102 acres, more or less, and is in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of water in every field. Part of this farm is underlaid with coal. A good barn, large brick house and fine out buildings are on the premises, also a splendid orchard.

Persons applying soon can get a bargain. I will also sell a mountain farm at a low price.

JOHN P. BOYD,
Laughlinstown,
Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Groceries and Confectioneries

This space is reserved for C. F. Rhoads & Bro., who have moved into the most magnificent grocery room in this place. They can be found in Baer's new building, second door from the corner.

JUST RECEIVED AT A. W. KNEPPER'S NEW GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FLOUR &c.

Be sure to call and see, and be convinced, as there are too many articles kept for enumeration.

OPPOSITE SOMERSET HOUSE,
SOMERSET, PA.
July 17 A. W. KNEPPER.

Go and See for Yourself.

Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's.

A Good Assortment of Notions and Groceries at A. W. Knepper's.

W. W. DAVIS & BRO'S CHEAP Grocery and Confectionery,

SOMERSET, PA.

We desire to inform the people of this community that we have purchased the Grocery and Confectionery of H. F. Kuepper, Esq., opposite the Barnet House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the best brands o

FLOUR,
AND MEAL,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RICE, SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
FISH, SALT,
SPICES,
APPLES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

ALSO,

COAL OIL, TOBACCO, CIGARS.
SNUFF, BROOMS.
BUCKETS, TUBS, &c.

All kinds French and common

CANDIES, NUTS, CRACKERS.
FANCY CAKES, PERFUMERY,
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAP, &c.

Also an assortment of Toys, &c., for the little folks.

If you want anything in the Grocery and Confectionery line call at

Davis' Cheap Grocery,

OPPOSITE THE BARNET HOUSE.
nov. 9-1y.

Dry Goods.

C. & G Holderbaum

Have now opened

A Large and Complete Assortment of Goods for

Fall and Winter Wear,

They have a complete assortment of

Ladies' Furs,
Dress Goods,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Bustles,
Gloves,
Shoes,
Gum Sandals,

And Felt Over Shoes.

MEN AND BOYS'

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

GLOVES, &c.

Underclothing for Men and Women.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

A large stock of fine salt cured

SALT

By the Barrel or Sack

Prices as Low as Possible

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 30.

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

CLOTHING

FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

Having greatly increased our facilities during the past year, we are now prepared to offer to your approval a selection unsurpassed in extent, Style, Workmanship and Material. We make a specialty of

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

Fully equal, if not superior, in elegance, style and finish, to the best ordered garments, at prices one-third less; but for all who prefer to order garments we have an extensive Custom Department, constantly supplied with the finest goods and a large force of most Artistic Cutters.

CLOTHING

Of Our Own Manufacture.

Which we guarantee to be of better quality, and cheaper in Price than any other house in the city.

SCHOOL SUITS

For Boys of All Ages.

Good and very Cheap!

ONE PRICE!

NO DEVIATION!!

All Goods Marked at the very Lowest Price.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,

121 Wood St., Cor. Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH PA.
Oct. 30.

Cook & Beerits'

FAMILY GROCERY,

Flour and Feed

STORE.

We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened with a Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET.

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectioneries, Notions, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.

We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF

FAMILY FLOUR,

CORN-MEAL,
OATS' SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS.

And everything pertaining to the Feed Department, at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FOR

CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of

Glassware, Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of all kinds, and

STATIONERY

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.

Don't forget where we stay—

On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 2, 1873.