The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - December 3, 1873.

LISTENING to Mr. Baer's speech, the other evening, we unexpectedly found ourselves the subject of ridicule or commiseration—we can scarcely tell which—for being in a presumed minority, and the honesty of our motives impugned by the general and sweeping assertion, that opposition to the new constitution was only to be found in a ring of politicians who were really opposed to the article on legislation, which cuts up corruption by the roots, and that hostility to this article was cloaked by picking and snapping at minor sections. If it should prove that we are in a minority in this matter, we will console ourself with the reflection that it cannot possibly be a more pitiful one than that with which he has been acting for the last ten years, and as he has voluntarily elected, in a set speech to waive the argument and attribute false motives to others, he cannot complain if his own and those of his political fellows are impugned.

It is a noteworthy fact that every Democratic journal in the State, all the Democratic leaders, and the mass of the party, with a very few rare and honorable exceptions, are solidly for the new constitution, and are as industriously laboring for it as if it secured them the State, while their allies the Melure's, Curtin's and Forney's who have hitherto labored to overthrow the Republican party are hand and glove with them. Not a murmur do you hear from this source against the instrument, it is perfection in their eyes, while on the Republican side you find a respectable number of journals unequivocally and freely criticising portions of it, while scores of others find fault with it, but support it for the sake of its presumed good. What is it that thus arrays one political party solidly for it, while the other is not a unit? Is it because more freedom of thought is permitted among Republicans, or because the word has gone out, that the Democratic party is to be restored to political power through it? Examine it and judge! It places one additional Democratic Judge on the Supreme bench and one on the Common Pleas bench in Philadelphia, beyond all cavil, because but one of each can be voted for by any voter. It puts a Democratic County Commissioner and Auditor in every Republican county in the State, which is not compensated by the Republican officers it elects in Democratic counties. It prevents the Governor from appointing his own friends Secretary of State, Attorney-General, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, unless *two thirds* of the Senate concur, a majority impossible to be had, thus placing the Governors appointments at the mercy of a factious, one third vote, and it compels such a districting of the State for the Legislature as will give the Democrats a largely increased number of members, and very possibly throw the Legislature into their hands. Look at section 17 of Article 22 and read it carefully.

To get at the number of Representatives we divide the population of 1870 by 200, and get a ratio of 17,609—perfectly fair if general; but in the subsequent provisions injustice is done to the Republican or majority party. The rule which gives one Representative to each county, specially benefits Elk with 8,488 population, Cameron 4,273, Forest 4,010, Fulton 9,360, Juniata 17,390, M'Kean 8,825, Montour 15,344, Pike 8,436, Potter 11,265, Snyder 15,606, Sullivan 6,191, Union 15,565, Wyoming 14,585. *Eight* of these are positively Democratic, while only *four* can be counted as Republican, giving the Democracy in the count an advantage of *three* members, equal to 14,000 votes.

This might be endured for the sake of giving even the smallest counties separate representation, but there is added inequality in the provision which gives to one county having *less* than five ratios an advantage over those having *more* than five. In illustration compare the heavy Republican counties of Lancaster and Allegheny and the Democratic counties of Bucks and Columbia. Lancaster, with 121,340 population, is entitled to 6 members, with an excess of 15,692, but she cannot get the seventh member, though she has nearly a full ratio in excess, because she has more than five already. Bucks, with 64,336 population, is entitled to three members with an excess of 11,509, less by 4,000 than the excess of Lancaster, yet she gets the *fourth* member because she had not already so many as five.

Allegheny loses a Republican with greater excesses, while Democratic Columbia gains one with an excess even less than that of Bucks. And so it goes, the basis being against the Republican party. We can't cipher it all out, but we have already shown the Republicans to be deprived of five members, equivalent to 23,000 votes, and we believe with even a greater majority they may be deprived of their numerical power in the Legislature.

Does not this account in a measure for the protests made by some Republican journals against the adoption of this new constitution and also for the unanimity with which the Democratic party is rallying to its support, as well as for the zeal of Mr Baer in its behalf and his specious appeals to Republicans against the adverse criticisms of the HERALD? He was not elected to the convention by the people, but by the juggling Buckalew system of voting, which gave the Democrats control of that body, and now as a good partisan he is laboring to have adopted the work of his hands.

AT the instance of W. J. Baer Esq. a meeting of the "friends of the New Constitution" was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening of last week. We dropped in, found a respectable number of persons present, took a seat, and was made the principal target of Mr. Baer's remarks for the space of two hours. The speech was a labored one, eulogistic and defensive of the new instrument, filled with sophism's, dove-tailed with clap-trap, and evidently designed to meet and counteract any unfavorable impressions created by the criticisms of the HERALD. The appeal to "good men" to sustain the Constitution, because it recognized the existence of God, was a most transparent piece of melo-dramatic clap-trap, and the argument to prove that under the new instrument the cost of State government would not be increased, was a pure effort of sophistry, to make figures lie. Thus the really good points in Mr. Baers speech—and there were many of them—were blurred and rendered ineffective by his resort to the arts of the demagogue.

In matters of simple fact, we find ourselves at issue with Mr. Baer, on the question of the restoration of tax on real estate, and on the increased cost of the State government, intimately blended, each with the other.

It is an unfair method of stating the case—which Mr. Baer and others have adopted—to assert that the opponents of the first and second sections of Article IX, insist that they restore the tax on real estate, and this imaginary bugaboo is readily refuted, by reading the section and asking, where is the word or line restoring this tax? No such allegation has ever been made, to our knowledge. The argument is this. The increased expenditures of the State government made necessary by and under the new constitution, will require a largely increased taxation to meet them, and as corporations, and a few other things now bearing the brunt of taxation, cannot stand the imposition of heavier burthens, therefore real estate must be made the subject of taxation.

Here are some of the additional items of expense made necessary, if the new constitution is adopted. An additional annual appropriation to Common Schools of $250,000. Two additional judges of the Supreme Court at $7,000 each—$14,000. Forty additional law judges at $4,000 each—$160,000. A Lieutenant Governor say $5,000. And one hundred and seventeen members of the Assembly at $1000 each—$117,000 besides various minor sums, and the probable expense of building a new capitol, costing several millions of dollars. Additional taxes to pay these additional expenses must be levied and collected, and we assert, that as the present subjects of taxation are burdened to the full extent of their capacity to bear, real estate must necessarily bear its proportion. And here let it be understood, we are not hostile, in the abstract to the taxation of real estate, but we do not want the taxpayers deceived. Let them vote with full knowledge, and then upon their own heads be the consequences.

As above stated we are at issue with Mr. Baer, as to some of these facts. He insists that the entire increase of the judiciary will not exceed ten, and that the biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the abolition of Associate Judges, will nearly if not altogether meet the supposed increased expenditure. We say not, because the new constitution absolutely creates, two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and two Common Pleas judges in Philadelphia, it gives to each county containing 40,000 inhabitants one law judge, and if the Legislature think necessary, additional ones, and it provides that the Legislature *shall* establish an Orphan's Court, with one or more judges learned in the law, in counties where the population exceeds 150,000, and *in any other county* MAY *establish* a similar court, with similar judges. How idle then to talk of the increased number of judges not exceeding ten, or that the abolition of Associate judges in the counties composing single districts will counterbalance this additional expense. Why, we have already heard the suggestion of having a seperate Orphan's Court, with its judge learned in the law, in this county, and such will be the case in every important county in the Commonwealth. As to the allegation that biennial sessions of the Legislature with two hundred and fifty members, will not cost more than annual sessions with one hundred and thirty-three members, we do not believe it, because it is not human nature for men to agree to hold office for two years, for the same salary paid for one, and as the coming Legislature, has the power of districting the State, and fixing the salaries, we predict that saleries of members will be largely increased, if not doubled.

We stand, therefore, by our former assertion, that the increased expenditures made necessary by the new constitution, must increase taxation, and that real estate will in our judgment, necessarily be taxed.

OUR friend W. J. Baer Esq., appeared to be nettled at our comments last week, on the inconsistency of the members of the Constitutional Convention, voting Section second of Article third, into the New Constitution, and then voting themselves increased pay after "contract" made. In his speech he explained, thus: The Legislature fixed our pay at $1,000, but afterwards believing that to be insufficient, they placed $500,000 at our disposal, and by repealing the power have compelled us to fix our salaries.

Exactly so! The members when elected contracted to take $1,000, but the Legislature devil tempted them, and they voted themselves $2,500 each, after "contract" made. We do not think, nor charge that they took a penny too much, it was only their inconsistancy that we commented on.

THE people of this county fondly hoped for some relief from the oppressive charges made by railroads, for transportation of local freights and passengers. Well here it is! "Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges *not exceeding* the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class, *in the same direction to any more distant station.*"

Thus the Pennsylvania road cannot charge any more from Pittsburgh to Johnstown, than it does to Philadelphia, nor the Connellsville road more from Cumberland to Mineral Point than to Pittsburgh, but they may both charge just as much. What a blessed relief to our shippers and travellers! They can be charged just as much for fifty miles as they can for three hundred.

As Congress met on Monday we expect to lay the President's Message before our readers next week. It is looked for with much anxiety on account of our financial and Cuban relations.

The Recent Frightful Massacre of the Crew and Passengers of the "Virginius" at Santiago.

Among the passengers from Havana, on the voyage of the mail steamer City of New York, was Mr. George Sherman, an American citizen who was present at Santiago de Cuba, upon the occasion of the recent frightful massacre of the crew and passengers of the American steamship Virginius. The following is the story given by Mr. Sherman;

"I have been residing for some time back in Santiago de Cuba, and saw several of the wholesale executions or butcheries. I will give you the following details of the first four men killed, prefaceing it with the remark that I saw the Virginius brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba, on the evening of the 1st inst. the time being 5 o'clock, as nearly as I can remember, with the Spanish colors flying. Of course you know all about the hasty trial and Burriel's excuse for not replying to the urgent letters of Vice Consul Schmitt, on account of his religious observance of All Saint's day. The slaughter house where the first butchery took place is about 1,600 feet square, which gives a lineal frontage to each side of about 400 feet. The men in question were placed in front of this place, which is an adobe building of about 13 to 14 feet in hight (in which are imbedded thousands of bullets), with an overhanging roof, while on the ground a gutter has been constructed to receive the rain which may trickle over the roof. Ryan refused to kneel, although repeated efforts were made to make him to do so. I knew it was Ryan, because he had no beard or mustache. The men were all bound and placed near the gutter just described. After many rounds had been fired the men were considered dead, but it was found that Ryan was not dead, and a sword was plunged into his body—but not into his heart, as stated. The first blows given were into his abdomen. The soldiers who had been detailed to this work by General Burriel were wretched marksmen. After this a number of cavalrymen came on to the spot and rode their horses over the bleeding corpses till they were in an almost unrecognized state. The four heads were cut off and placed upon poles, and carried round by the people in triumph. The bodies were then, or rather what remained of them, placed in a cart and taken out to a marshy spot, about a mile from the place of execution, and dump d out like a load of dirt in an open ditch, where a few inches of mother earth were, perhaps, placed upon them by order of Burriel; or, perhaps, not. I felt quite ill over the sight of this bloodthirsty work. I, however, endeavored, to make some sketches of this harrowing scene, and for this I was arrested and thrown into jail, until I was released after I had been kept for three and a half days in the noisome pen. It made me terribly ill and brought on a relapse of a fever attack from which I had been suffering for some time. I, however, obtained my liberty through the mediation of our Consul General at Havana. I saw likewise the second and third executions or butcheries. I believe that the break in the interruption to the telegraph wires was a Spanish ruse of Burriel to allow no communication with the Captain General till the majority of the Virginius people had been shot and he had accomplished his wholesale slaughter without receiving waiting orders from Havana or Madrid.

An Infernal Machine.

NEW YORK, November 26.—An infernal machine, filled with powder ball and lucifer matches, was sent to Comptroller Green by mail to-day. The outside was covered over with glazed paper, and the edges around were covered with postage stamps. On tearing off the paper it was seen that the box opened like a drawer. This, together with the fact that the address on the box was made up of letters cut out of a newspaper or some printed document, created suspicion. A hole was cut cautiously in the top, and the contents were then discovered. In the back part of the drawer were arranged rows of matches, over which was a strip of sand paper, against which the matches would rub in drawing out the slide.

Letter from one of the Virginius Victims.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, November 15.—The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba has been received here: On Friday morning, the 17th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to prison, to remain there untill there execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Captain Fry, a noble looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 4:45 P. M. Captain Fry and thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protests of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead carts were hurried up and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains. The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with General Burriel that officer yelled at him and treated him otherwise disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the executions. It is reported that sixteen of the victems were British subjects.

CUBA.

Our Peaceful Victory.

Negotiations between the United States and Spain, with regard to questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius, were brought to a conclusion to-day. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol which the latter soon after telegraphed to his Government. It can now be positively stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

First. The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving passengers and crew.

Second. A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel, and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers; in this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formerly disclaim any intentionally indignity to the flag in acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall thus be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for the future is preserved for future consideration.

In addition to the above, it can also be stated positively that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister, will determin the port at which the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. The agreement is regarded in official quarters as covering all points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of the 25th of December as the time of saluting our flag, is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and American papers. There is a sensible belief in all quarters that the negotiation has thus peacably ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo had for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

NEW YORK, November 29.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ here, published to-day a letter from Havana, dated the 22d inst., in which the writer breathes forth vengeance and slaughter. He says Cuba is perfectly indifferent as to whether the United States attempts an invasion of the island. If she does "she must take the consequences." *El Cronista* also publishes a long and inflammatory article, urging the Spanish government to maintain a bold attitude towards this country, and to show it self capable of governing Cuba, for, the editor asserts, the United States would otherwise invade Cuba without declaring war against Spain, and on the pretense of re-establishing in the island authority of the peninsula. The five points, which the American government has presented to Spain, and which have already been published, are denounced as humiliating and inadmissable.

HAVANA, November 30.—News of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States, and the terms upon which it was based, was received here with much excitement, but perfect order prevails among the people and volunteers. The chief authorities of the Island, assembled in conference, sent a manifesto to the Spanish government asking it to wait until it shall have the proctocal about the Virginius case which shows the right of capture and justice of the subsequent proceedings. The mass of the people object to the surrender of the Virginius or any yielding to any pretesions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accordance with the popular feeling. Extraordinary means and resources are being created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the prudence of the American Government.

A Boy Murdered by a Woman.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—The *Gazette's* dispatch from Jackson county, Ohio, say that last evening a little son of Andrew Johnson, ten years old, with another lad one year older, coming home from school, while crossing the farm of Mrs. A. C. Tilson, were met by the old lady who fired an old musket and shot young Johnson dead, the ball passing through the head. His young comrade seeing him fall said, "Get up, now, and come along." Mrs. Tilton exclaimed "I've got one down and I'll get the other," and at the same time firing a pistol at the live boy who ran for life. The surviving boy testified under oath before the Coroner. Mrs. Tilton denies the murder and all knowledge of it. She has threatened to shoot people who would hunt on her farm, and on one occasion published a card in the paper at Jackson Court-house that she went armed and would shoot any man insulting her. She is vain of her fund of information, and takes an interest in politics. On her way to jail she barely escaped mobbing.

Tragic end of a Family Feud in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Louisville, Ky., gives the following particulars of a tragedy which occurred at Harrodsburg on Thursday evening. The trial of a lawsuit in which P. B. Thompson, Sr., was the principal on one side, and Theadore Daviess, Sr., on the other, was in progress, and each principal was attended during the whole trial by his sons, fully armed. At the conclusion of the testimony, while the lawyers were preparing the instructions preparatory to commencing the argument, a son of Thompson and a son of Daviess, moved toward the door. They were followed by all the others, and in a moment firing commenced, by which party it is not known. Many shots were fired, and Theodore Daviess, Sr., and his son Larne were instantly killed, and Theodore Daviess, Jr., was mortally wounded and has since died. P.B. Thompson, Sr., and his two sons P. B., Jr. and J. B., Jr., were slightly wounded. Caldwell Daviess escaped unhurt.

The Tax on Real Estate.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* succeeds conclusively in proving that the adoption of the new Constitution will not have the effect of 1874 exempting real estate from taxation for State purposes, but the *Telegraph* forgets, or seems to forget that this Constitutional availance is rendered necessary by the other provisions of that instrument which fix new and enlarged expenditures upon the people of the Commonwealth.

One section provides that at least one million of dollars shall be appropriated annually for the common schools, while another provides for an enlarged judiciary, another for an increase of State officers, and another for doubling the number of the members of the Legislature. It costs, now, about half a million to run a legislature of 133 members; it will probably cost double that to run a Legislature of 260 members. The judiciary of the State now costs over half a million yearly; the increase provided for will swell this to nearly a million. These items, alone, will require an increased revenue of a million of dollars annually; and when it is remembered that the State House is entirely too small to accommodate the legislative bodies which the new Constitution will call into existence, and that the central organ of the Democracy at Harrisburg is already calling out for the erection of a new Capitol building, it will be prudent to add to our calculations the probable cost of a new building which is rendered necessary by increasing the size of both legislative bodies.

What a new Capitol will cost may be guessed at by taking the experience of New York as a basis. That State undertook some time ago to erect such a building. The foundations are now barely above ground, and it has already cost about five millions. What it will take to finish it may be easily anticipated; and as Pennsylvania would not undertake to put up a house that would not be an ornament and a source of pride, it will be safe to put down eight millions as the price. This must be raised by taxation, and will entail an additional million upon the people for eight or ten years to come.

With an increased burden of two millions annually, there is no alternative but to put the tax upon real estate. Corporations are already taxed all they will bear, and the State *must* fall back on its only other resource.

The *Telegraph* will see, therefore, that the section of the new Constitution declaring void all laws exempting real estate from taxation was a necessity. The Convention that provided for an increased annual expenditure of millions, provided, also, the ways and means for raising it by reimposing the State tax on real estate.

If the people want the luxuries which the new Constitution provides for, they can secure them by voting for its adoption; but they must remember, in doing so, that those who dance must also pay the fiddler. They cannot indulge in such experiments without paying for them. Their houses and farms are the sole resource now left for raising the additional means that will be needed; and when they vote yes, on the new Constitution, let them keep it in mind that they are, in so doing, voting to impose a new tax upon themselves.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Indian Territory.

PARSON, Kan., November 24.—Walt Grayson, a Creek Indian, a farmer and stock dealer, living near here, was robbed on Friday night of over thirty thousand dollars, mostly in gold and silver, by a party of three white men. He was hung up six times, and only revealed the place of concealment of his money when the men threatened to hang his wife.

Since withdrawal of United States marshals from Indian Territory the number of murders is largely on the increase. The agents of the various tribes say that it is absolutely necessary that Congress should interfere and give the civilized Indians a government that will protect life and property.

The assassinations in the Territory averaged twenty per month during the past summer, and there has not been one execution under Indian laws. The Creek Council adjourned without doing anything, excepting to pass a law forbidding any Indian to rent to or permit any white person to occupy any building on the territory of the Creek Nation. They refused to allow white railroad employees and others to build a house for school and church purposes at Muskogee.

A Sewing Machine Agent and a Female Companion Drowned.

COLUMBUS, O., November 25.—Yesterday afternoon F. M. Brandise and Emma Turner, agents of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, of this city, left here with a horse and wagon to deliver ten Sewing machines to parties near Shadesville, in this county. While crossing Big Walnut Creek the horse got beyond his depth and was drowned.

The man and woman clung to the wagon for four hours, and although their struggles were witnessed by several persons on the shore no vigorous efforts were made to save them, and just at dusk they disappeared from sight, and, no doubt were drowned. Miss Turner's family reside in this city, but it is supposed Brandise's relatives all reside in Germany.

Death of Ex-Senator Richard Yates.

ST. LOUIS, November, 27.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel, at nine o'clock to-night. Mr. Yates had been to Fulton, Ark., as United States Commissioner to examine the lower end of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and returned here last week. He had since been quite feeble, and yesterday was very sick. He revived to-day, however, and this evening, while busying himself with preparations for starting home to-morrow, he suddenly fell backwards and died in five minutes.

A Desperado Shot.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., November 28.—William Williams, ex-sheriff of Warwick county, shot and killed William Thornberg a desperado, who drew a pistol to resist arrest, at Boonvill, yesterday.

Mrs. Khobd, a German woman, while showing how it was done, shot and killed Jacob Buttiger, three years old.

Threatened Famine in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Nov 24.— Private letters recieved here say that for some time past the inhabitants of a portion of Northwestern Iowa, particularly within the boundaries of Lyons and Osceola counties, have been suffering severely for the actual necessaries of life, produced by the utter failure of the grain crop last summer.

These sufferers need everything—fuel, clothing and provisions. Several women have died from want.

Miscellaneous.

JACK, LONG & CO.
Dealers in
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
Decker & Bro, and
Bradburry Pianoes;
Mason & Hamlin, Taylor & Farley, and Shoniger's Eureka Grand Organs,
Instruments sold on moderate Monthly Instalments.
SOMERSET, PA.

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 native 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, rejuvenate, 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

ST. ABB'S
ESTABLISHED 1869 GENUINE
AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS

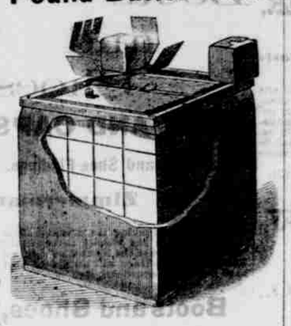
This Genuine is Worth More than a Dozen Imitation Bitters.
For sale at all Drug Stores, Groceries and Dealers in Medicines; also, wholesale and retail at HARRIS & WINTON'S, Wholesale Druggists, cor. Tenth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AMERICAN STOMACH BITTERS MFG. CO., 22 and 22½ Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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, Pittsburgh, Pa
AGENTS WANTED.

Miscellaneous.

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, attended with an overall prices. Particular attention given to Custom Work.
J. HANNACH.
N.B.—Strangers invited to call and see. oct1

ADAMS'
Pound Butter Case



Supplied by C. & G. Holderbaum, Knable, Pat-ton & Co., A. J. Casebeer & Co., Somerset Pa. I. M. Holderbaum for county.
O. A. MILLER, DIPPY & CO.
Philadelphia.

LOTZ'S PATENT
SPRING BED FOLDING LOUNGE.
MOST DURABLE EVER INVENTED.

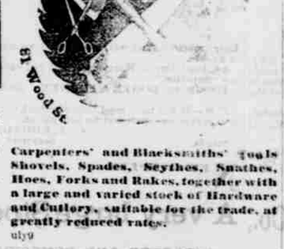
ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE LATEST Styles Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Office Furniture.
Goods warranted satisfactory in all respects, at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.
CLOSE, SHOENECK & CO.,
Cor. Penn and Tenth Sts., Pittsburgh.
oct1

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

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. ⅞ foot.
1 " " 18; " 65c. " "
Longer 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. marc5

JOHN P. DEAN,



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

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 birthday 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,
924 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo. may14

JOHN S. TITTLE
BENTON & TITTLE,
(Specessors to BENTON & WAYNE).
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings, Childrens' Carriages, Wash Machines and Wringers,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOWS,
HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES,
Nos. 208 and 210 Main St., Johnstown, Pa.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

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.

Fair Play at A. W. Knepper's. Go and See for Yourself. 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. Knepper, Esq., opposite the Barnet House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the best brands of
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 Ros and barrs
SALT
By the Barrel or Sack.
Prices as Low as Possible.
C. & G. HOLDERBAUM
Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 26.

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 our 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 of style and finish, to the best ordered garments, at from one-third less; but for all who prefer to order their 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 trade.
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 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, Brooms 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, 1872