Terms of Publication.

The Somerset Herald

is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; otherwise $2 50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one Postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

Somerset Printing Company.

JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXII. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874. NO. 32.

Business Cards,

F. KEEPPER, Physician and Dentist, Berlin Pa. Will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to his care.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. apr. 22, '73-tf.

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-ly.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in the Jail building. jy 5-tf.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in the Recorder's office. jan. 28, '70.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in his residence, on Main street. jan. 1, '70.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. aug. 12-ly.

KIMMEL & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Baer's block. aug. 12-ly.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in the front part of jail, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. All operations warranted. june 7, '70.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Court House. feb. 18, '70-ly.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in the Court House. jan. 11-tf.

SAMUEL GAITHER. PAUL H. GAITHER.
GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in "Mammoth Block," up stairs, front of E. H. Marshall's drug store.

J. R. OGLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and punctually attended to. Office—Second floor of southern end of Mammoth Block. Entrance from Diamond. apr. 23.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House. nov. 8, '71.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House. jan. 21, '70.

S. S. GOOD,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOMERSET, PA.
Office in Mammoth Block.

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Collins & Bills still continue the practice of Dentistry; are prepared to perform all operations in the best manner and at as low prices as the same kind of work can be done anywhere in the State. A full set of teeth for $8; a double set for $15. All operations warranted; and teeth extracted without pain.

J. G. HARVEY & CO.,
BUTTER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
67 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
Liberal cash advances on consignments and returns promptly made.

BARNET HOUSE.—
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this well known hotel in the Borough of Somerset. It is his intention to keep it in a style which he hopes will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Apr 17 '72 JOHN HILL.

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years' active practice in Shanksville, has permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in his Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
Night calls promptly answered. dec. 13, '71-ly.

J. A. WALKER,
Formerly from Somerset County, Pa., Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent, will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes, make collections, locate lands for parties east, in Thayer and Nuckolls counties, Neb. Good reference. Address, Hebron, Thayer County, Nebraska. april 2.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

C. G. BASSETT,
Practical Draughtsman and Builder.
Work done in the best manner known to the trade and in modern style.
Stair Building made a Specialty.
Patronage Solicited.
Somerset, Pa., May 28.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.,
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Lifelike and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. jul 2-72

A. DUNHAM,
WITH
David L. Ketler & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CIGARS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,
S.E. Cor. Fifth & Market Sts.,
(No. 412 Market St.)
PHILADELPHIA.

CROUSE & SHIRES,
Manufacturers of Seed and Havanna
CIGARS.
BEDFORD, PA.
Orders Solicited. No authorized agent.

BUTTER COMMISSION HOUSE
D. T. Buzby & Co.,
No. 6 Exchange Place
BALTIMORE.
Special attention given to the sale of GLADE'S BUTTER.

Banks.

Cambria County
BANK,
M. W. KEIM & CO.,
NO. 266 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
In Henry Schnable's Brick Building.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust. april 16-73.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D. ROBERTS.
JOHN DIBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 240 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

We sell Drafts negotiable in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in Foreign countries. Buy Gold, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest market prices. Loan money on approved security. Drafts and Checks on other banks cashed. Money received on deposit payable on demand

Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum paid on Time Deposits.

Everything in the Banking Line receives our prompt attention.
Thankful to our friends and customers for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite others who have business in our line to give us a trial, assuring all, that we shall at all times do all we can to give entire satisfaction.
Feb 21 '70 JOHN DIBERT & CO.

SLATE ROOFS.
Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of

Peachbottom & Buckingham
SLATE
for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, spires, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant them. Call and see him or address him at No. 25 Bedford St., Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with John A. Walter, Agent, Somerset, Pa.
W. H. SHIPLEY.

Geo. R. Coffroth & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO SNUFFS AND CIGARS,
330 Baltimore St.,
Second Door West of Howard,
BALTIMORE, MD.

E. S. OWENS. E. C. SCOTT.
OWENS & SCOTT,
Butter Commission House,
153 W. Pratt St.,
BALTIMORE.

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FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,
SALISBURY, : : PENN'A.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
CASTINGS & MACHINERY
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Address WM. BOOSE & CO.,
Salisbury, Elklick P. O. Somerset co., Pa.

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RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. Hammer & Sons
Manufacturers of Fine and Medium FURNITURE, of every description and price, hand-made and superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.
Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—Sign of the Large Golden Chair.
46, 48 and 50 SEVENTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Garret Lumber Co.,
EARNEST & DELP,
PROPRIETORS.
Successors to Earnest, Delp, Camp & Co.
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Lumber
"Cut to a bill" at short notice. Send for Price List.
Garret, Somerset Co., Pa. Sept. 24.

Ursina Lime Kilns.
The undersigned are prepared to furnish
Prime Building Lime
By the Car Load.
Orders Respectfully Solicited.
R. J. BATZER & CO.
Ursina, June 18.

Instantaneous Relief and Sound, Refreshing Sleep
Guaranteed by using my
Instant Relief for the Asthma.
It acts instantly, relieving the paroxysm immediately, and enabling the patient to lie down and sleep. I suffered from this disease twelve years, but suffer no more, and work and sleep as well as anyone. Warranted to relieve in the worst case. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your druggist for it. CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY
STAIR-BUILDING
AND
WOOD-TURNINFSHOP.
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all joints cut and *bolted*, ready to hang furnished on short notice.
WILLIAM PEOPLES,
apr. 30, '73. Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

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.

Miscellaneous.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.
The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.
This Great Unfailing SPECIFIC will not be found the Least Unpleasant.
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,
Is the cheapest, Purest and best Family Medicine in the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.
For sale by G. W. Benford, Somerset, Pa.
july2

STARTING OUT!
A Story of the Ohio Hills, by Alexander Clark, begins in the January No. (1874, 18th year) of The Schoolday Magazine, now ready. There is also in the same number "Paul Brewster's Secret;" a Thrilling Temperance Dialogue; a Comical Shadow Pantomime; Prof. Shoemaker's initial article on "How to Say Things;" a laughable burlesque for the Little Folks, called The Howling Gymnasium; a new piece of music by the author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," besides numerous other interesting articles by gifted and popular writers. Terms, $1 00 a year, and a choice of one of three $2 00 Steel Engravings free to each subscriber. Special inducements to Agents. Send 3 cent stamp for specimen number, and say where you saw this advertisement. Address J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. jan14

KEEP OUT THE COLD.
The greatest article yet sold for heating houses, offices, and stores. Very simple; will pay for itself a hundred times over during the cold weather. Can be attached to any stove, door or window—Used in almost every store or office in our city; gives universal satisfaction. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. Address,
jan14 LEE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

DO TRY IT 3 months for 10 cents; or with $5 Chromo, for 50 cents; or 6 months with "Flowers of Paradise," a first class $6 Chromo, 15½x21 inches, in sixteen colors, for $1. The National Agriculturist is a sixteen page paper of 64 columns, handsomely illustrated in all its departments. One of the best Agricultural and Family papers published. Only $1 per year, or $1 25 with, best Bee-Book, or $1 50 with a beautiful Chromo. The Bee-Keepers' Magazine, a 32 page monthly, same terms, or both for $1 75. Send for sample copies, and Liberal terms to Agents, free. Write now to
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jan14 14 Murray St. New York.

ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TIN, COPPER
AND
SHEET-IRON WARE
MANUFACTORY,
No. 280 Washington Street,
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I AM PREPARED TO OFFER ALL
STOVES
AND
House Furnishing Goods
IN GENERAL AT
Prices Less than any other House
IN WESTERN PENNA.
WILL SELL
No. 2 NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGERS at $7.
No. 3 WRINGERS at $8.
KNIVES and FORKS from 75 cents per set to $20 per dozen.
STEP LADDERS, SLAW CUTTERS, BRASS LAMPS, with Burners and Wick, 25 cents, 35 cents, 50 cents.
GLASS LAMPS, complete, with Burner and Chimney, from 40 cents to 85.
COOKING STOVES, all kinds.
SOLE AGENT FOR
NOBLE COOK, JOHNSON COOK,
SPEARS' ANTI-DUST COOK,
ENAMELED WARE OF ALL KINDS.
SPOUTING, ROOFING and all Job Work promptly attended to at low prices.
SUGAR KETTLES, SUGAR PANS, TOILET SETS.
COFFEE MILLS from 40 cents to $1 50.
CASTORS from 80 cents to $6.
PLATED TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, KNIVES AND FORKS, warranted good.
BRITANNIA COFFEE and TEAPOTS, TABLE and TEASPOONS.
Please call, examine goods, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am satisfied I can sell a better article for less money than any other party in western Pennsylvania.
Parties selling Tinware, etc., are requested to send for Catalogue and Price List. Address
FRANK W. HAY,
Johnstown, Cambria Co.
july30.

SIMMONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE CIGARS and the best brands of
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PHILADELPHIA.
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HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, and
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS.
The three best and most popular instruments now in the market. Catalogue and Price List containing full particulars, mailed to any address.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
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oct8 SOLE AGENT.

$2500 A YEAR
Made with our Splendid
COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
It represents sample pages and style of binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books, that sell in every family. Best thing ever tried by Canvassers. AGENTS WANTED, to make a permanent business on these works in every county. Prospectus sent post paid on receipt of price, $1. 0. For circulars and liberal terms, address JOHN E. POTTER, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. dec24

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
nov26

Report of the President of the Somerset and Mineral Point Rail Road Company.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
January 12th, 1874.

To the Stockholders of the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company:

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1873.

The earnings of the road as reported by the Superintendent, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Months.	*Passeng's*	*Freight.*	*Mail.*	*Express*
Jan......	$529 70	$351 75	$54 58½	$18 86
Feb....	719 20	233 21	54 58½	19 32
Mar...	526 00	286 33	54 58½	24 84
April..	678 55	542 99	54 58½	23 16
May....	861 40	475 89	54 58½	36 49
June...	1237 45	563 18	54 58½	30 18
July...	739 45	410 62	54 58½	28 07
Aug....	733 35	306 18	54 58½	35 53
Sept...	1222 40	469 25	54 58½	136 60
Oct....	651 00	582 45	54 58½	136 70
Nov....	674 45	402 74	54 58½	65 23
Dec....	640 20	206 15	54 58½	57 21
L. Fr't	....	228 02	....	....
Total	$9243 15	$5061 11	$655 00	$618 08

Receipts from Passenger fare....	$9,243 15
do do Freight..............	5,061 11
do do carrying U. S. M.	655 00
do do Express Co.........	618 03
Total receipts..........................	$15,577 34

EXPENSES:

Including maintenance of way, and improvements, operating road, material, repairs of machinery, wages of employees, and all expenses incident to the road during the year, and sundry bills of last year..................	$9,376 29
Balance over expenses.........	$6,201 05

PAYMENTS MADE.

Interest on bonds and mechanic's lien.........	$3,405 24	
To Parson & Neff, contractors.....................	300 00	
		$3,705 24
Balance...........................		$2,495 81
Uncollected bills of freight..............	$1,191 40	
Due from U. S. for carrying mail...........	163 75	
Cash in hands of Sup't Altfather..............	363 83	
Cash in hands of Treas. Harrison.............	776 83	
		$2,495 81

In addition to the above amount of seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-three cents, the Treasurer has received the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents from M. A. Sanner, Esq., former Treasurer; ninety-four dollars and two cents from Superintendent Altfather, the amount in his hands at the last settlement, and three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-five cents for carrying the U. S. Mail during the last year.—Leaving in the hands of the Treasurer, in all, the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents.

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Treasurer.........	$1,421 38
Cash in hands of Sup't Altfather	363 83
Due from former Sup't (Kimmel)......................................	199 91
Uncollected freights..................	1,191 40
For carrying U. S. Mail..............	163 75
Total amount..........................	$3,340 27

Out of this sum the interest due on the 1st of January, 1874, on the bonds and mechanic's lien, will be paid, leaving a balance of available funds, after the payment of all interest due, in the hands of the Treasurer and Superintendent of one thousand and ten dollars and three cents.

During the year a large sum of money was expended in erecting additional depot buildings, putting a gravel roof on the same, and in purchasing material, and for work done in ballasting and materially improving the road. The greater portion of the road is well ballasted and is in good order. It will not now require a large expenditure of money to give us one of the best branch roads in the State.

We have every reason to believe that the receipts of the road for the coming year will be to a considerable extent increased and that the expenditures will not be larger, but will likely be decreased.

During the year there were six thousand nine hundred and ninety-five tons of through freight, and seven hundred and five tons of local freight, carried on the road. The following is a monthly statement of the passengers carried:

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

January............................	1687
February..........................	2217
March...............................	1678
April.................................	2034
May..................................	2583
June.................................	2974
July..................................	2079
August..............................	2061
September........................	3528
October............................	1902
November.........................	1884
December.........................	1782
Total..............................	26409

The Board of Directors, by resolution, fixed a monthly compensation for the superintendent, conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman and watchman, instead of the *per diem* compensation heretofore paid them. This resolution went into effect on the 1st day of May last, and has proven to have been a good move, not only in the easy settlement of the accounts of the employees, but is quite a saving to the Company.

The disputed claim of the contractors, Neff & Parson, of nearly four thousand and four hundred dollars for work done under the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 11th day of February, 1871, has been amicably adjusted at two thousand and seven hundred dollars, payable in three annual instalments, with interest, and a mortgage on the road has been regularly executed and delivered to the contractors for the same.

The following statement shows the indebtedness of the road:

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage bonds	$50,000 00
Second mortgage bonds..............	30,000 00
Mechanic's lien on Depot buildings	1,104 80
Mortgage of Neff & Parson........	2,700 00
Total..	$83,804 80

FLOATING DEBT.

Due contractors on final estimate	$1,162 00
" Bridge contractors..................	1,113 35
Amount of floating debt......	$2,275 35

The last annual report exhibited the floating debt at five thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty cents. During the year it has been reduced three thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents. Of this amount two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents was paid to the contractors.—There is yet due and owing to the company by persons who have not paid their subscriptions of stock, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. The most efficient means will at once be employed to collect every dollar that possibly can be collected. How much of this unpaid stock can be collected it is impossible to say, but it is confidently expected that enough will be collected to pay the balance due the contractors.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds fifteen thousand dollars of the second mortgage bonds, as collateral security on the lease which this company has from it for the rolling stock now on our road. This lease terminates on the 20th of February next. Negotiations will be had at the proper time to extend the lease or purchase the rolling stock.

The Legislature at its last session passed the following act authorizing the extension of our road to Johnstown:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company are hereby authorized to extend their railroad from Somerset, Somerset county, to Johnstown, Cambria county, to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for that purpose they are hereby authorized and empowered to increase their capital stock eight hundred thousand dollars, and their bonds a similar amount, with the same privileges and restrictions contained in their act of incorporation and the several supplements thereto, subject to the payment to the Commonwealth of the same tax for increase of capital stock, and in the same manner as prescribed in the original act and supplements. *Provided,* That the privileges herein granted shall in no wise conflict with the rights, privileges and franchises here store granted to the Johnstown and Somerset R. R. Company.

SECTION 2. That the said company is hereby authorized to receive donations of land or other property or receive the same in payment of subscription or in exchange for stock on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the company and the parties so donating, subscribing or exchanging, with full power and authority to said company to hold, use, sell or otherwise dispose of said property, from time to time: *Provided however,* That all lands and property or the proceeds derived from the property so donated, contributed or received in payment or exchange for stock, shall be used exclusively to aid in securing the ultimate construction and equipment of the railway of the company.

This act was approved by the Governor on the 12th of August last, and the enrolment tax was promptly paid. The act was accepted by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on the 30th of August. Arrangements were then made to speedily push this extension to a successful termination. The "financial crisis," through which we are now passing, precipitated upon the country by the failure of certain large and well known banking houses, has for the time being, prostrated all railroad enterprises.—The enterprise has not been abandoned, but will be vigorously and energetically pushed forward whenever money matters become easier and our business men resume active operations. The extension of this road to Johnstown, is of the utmost importance to the people living in the northern part of the county, as well as to the stockholders of this company. It will give our people railroad connection with the Pennsylvania Railway at Johnstown, and the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway at Mineral Point, and it will enrich the country through which the road passes, and afford a speedy market for all kinds of produce.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. COFFROTH,
President.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the Road submits the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

From Wm. P. Kooser, Conductor, fare........	$8,687 20	
From W. F. Altfather, Sup't, fare...............	555 95	$9,243 15
From Wm. F. Altfather, Sup't, freight.........................		3,872 71
From U. S. Government, for carrying mail....................		891 80
From Express Company...........		618 08
From M. A. Sanner, late Treas..		146 09
From M. A. Sanner, uncollected stock...........................		91 80
From sale of bonds..................		1,125 00
From uncollected stock............		900 67
Bal. in hands of W. F. Altfather 1st January, 1873............		94 02
Total		$16,896 41

EXPENDITURES.

Salary (sup't, cond'tor, engineer, fireman, brakeman and watchman).......	$3,643 73	
Road hands.................	2,314 00	
Interest on bonds.........	3,405 25	
Coal (engine & station)	846 89	
Sundry expenses (tax, witness fees, etc.)...	963 94	
Lumber, stone, hardware, repairs, etc.,...	619 09	
Scales and oil tank......	130 59	
Construction account, (Neff & Parson).......	2,325 67	
Roofing material.........	294 71	
Heffley & Bro..............	50 00	
Casebeer & Co.............	10 60	
Nes eccentric..............	15 92	
		$15,111 29
Cash balance..................		$1,421 38
Due from Sup't Altfather......		363 83
		$16,896 41

CHAS. J. HARRISON,
Treasurer.

A Large Bridge.

A bridge is to be built over the Frith of Forth, which when completed will be the largest in the world. The Edinburgh is separated from direct communication with a large portion of Scotland by the Frith of Forth which makes a deep indentation on the coast line. The bridge will be 150 feet high, and will have 100 spans. The smaller spans will be larger than those of ordinary bridges—150 feet in width, but the centre span in the centre is to be 1500 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile in width. The entire cost of the bridge will be at least ten millions of dollars.

In pursuance of orders from Washington, a large number of workmen at the Charleston (Mass.) navy yard were discharged on Wednesday, Dec. 31st.

A GIRL'S FOREVER.

BY KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

The [illegible] flowers came drooping down
Sweet over the two that stood together,
[illegible] [illegible] away brown,
[illegible] May weather,
He held [illegible] —
[illegible] "Forever!"
[illegible]
For [illegible] forever!"

[illegible] flowers drop down over these
Sweet over the two that stand together;—
[illegible] before
[illegible] in the soft May weather!
For [illegible] has changed its bloom again
And [illegible] changed that could alter ever.
[illegible] gone [illegible]
And [illegible] a girl's forever!

SAVED.

"Miss Violet, will you give this letter to Mrs. Maltby?"

I had my hands full of drawing materials, but I received the letter and continued on my way to Mrs. Maltby's drawing room.

The drawings were little studies I had made while down at the seaside where I had spent my vacation—made by Mrs. Maltby, to whom I had been a companion for a year—and Mrs. Maltby had been interested in them saying: "Touch them up a bit, Violet, and I will get a portfolio to hold and keep them." I usually sat with her in the dressing-room through the mornings, and thither I repaired to touch up my drawings, while she sat with her slippered feet on the fender, embroidering with purple and crimson wools.

I gave her the letter, and went to a low seat in the deep bay-window. I sharpened a pencil, and then happened to glance toward my companion.

Her face was ashy white. Her profile was turned towards me. In its irregularity and pallor it looked like a face cut in stone. But I had never seen it look so sharp like death.

The letter was clenched in her hand. It had brought her bad news. I was shocked but silent. I tried to remember what I knew of her family relations. She was a handsome blackhaired woman of fifty, who had been early widowed, and returned to her father's house. Her parents were dead. Her mother had died in her infancy, and she had been mistress of Redburn ever since. It was not long, however, since her father's decease. She never had a child. She had no brothers or sisters whom I had heard of. I could not surmise what had happened.

I saw her burn the letter, and she rose and left the room.

Afterwards I guessed whom that communication was from.

A week passed. They were quiet and comfortable but rather monotonous weeks at Redburn. But, though young, I was less restless than most girls. I was not unhappy with Mrs. Maltby. Only sometimes I wished for a little change.

It came—a most startling episode. We had company to dine—Mrs. Maltby's lawyer and personal friend from New York. I was dressing her hair, as I sometimes did, for she liked my arrangements, pronouncing them artistic. Suddenly, without knock or warning, the door was flung opened and a young man walked in.

I felt Mrs. Maltby start under my hands, I myself was frightened, the intruder looked so bold and reckless.

He was very handsome but he looked to me to have been traveling long, or to have come out of some revel. His linen was soiled; his long clustering hair unbrushed; his eyes bloodshot; yet his appearance was singularly attractive. I had never before seen so highbred and graceful a man.

Mrs. Maltby did not speak to him. He seated himself before and not far from her, however.

"Go on Violet," she said.

"Certainly let the young lady proceed with her task," he said quickly. "What I have to say need not interfere with her employed. I understand that she is your companion and confidant, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting her before."

The last sentence appeared to be very mechanically spoken, for he had fixed his eyes fiercely upon Mrs. Maltby's face, and seemed to see only her. I went on pinning up the braids of her hair as I had been bid, but my hands trembled. I could not see her face, but I think she met that look steadily.

"You refuse me," he said, in a far different tone from that in which he had first spoken—low and concentrated.

"Certainly," she answered.

"Do you want my blood upon your head?" he exclaimed.

"I washed my hands clear of you long ago," she answered composedly.

"Long ago," he repeated, and a wave of emotion that was inexplicable to me went over his face. Then he was silent. I don't know why, but from that moment I pitied him.

He got up and commenced walking the floor.

"I tell you, Winnifred, I must have this money," he said. "I must have it to-night," he repeated.

Mrs. Maltby was silent. Flint was not harder.

"Let me have it Winnifred," he said, pausing before her, "and I promise you it shall be the last time."

She made no reply.

"The last time, I mean it, Winnifred."

His voice faltered. She did not speak.

"Will you?"

"No," she replied, with no emotion whatever.

His face had been working with some strong, deep feeling. But that monosyllable seemed to strike him like a blow. He stood looking at her, his face still and desperate.

"I did not think God could make such a woman as you are," said he, at last.

I felt her shrink beneath that actual horror with which he seemed to regard her. But she spoke with her unalterable composure.

"I told you more than a year ago that I should pay no more debts of yours, contracted at faro, or in any other way," she said. "I meant it; you know I meant it. I have given you fair warning; I shall not change."

He did not speak; his head was dropped upon his breast; he was deathly pale.

"I have done my duty by you, Guy; you know that I have," she added.

"Yes, you have been just, but you have never been merciful," he replied, "Oh God!" He flung up his arms with a bitter cry that wrung my heart.

I looked at her. She did not relent or go to. He had flung into a chair, and with his head dropped and his arms folded upon his back, was the most hopeless figure I had ever seen. She rose, for I had finished her hair, and took a seat near the fire. Her lips were gray as if she were cold, but her face was still as invincible as a flint.

He gave a groan, and started up suddenly.

"I am going," he said. "I—" He met her eye, and asked: "Why did you not kill me? I was altogether in your hands once. You killed her, you will remember."

A flush crossed her cheek.

"You would have made her happy, I suppose, if she had lived," she said sarcastically. But the sting did not seem to reach him.

"If she had lived! Oh, heaven, if she had lived. Winnifred Sedley, may God deal by you as you have dealt by me."

"I am willing," she answered.

He remained not a moment longer. Wrapping his cloak about him, he gave her one look of reproach, and left the room. I looked wistfully at her; she did not speak to me, and I, too, went away.

She was ill the next day, but on the day following she appeared much as usual.

Of all I thought and felt, I of course, said nothing. The matter was no affair of mine. I had not understood it. Mrs. Maltby would make me feel it. I understood that the two were brother and sister, that the young man was named Guy Sedley, that he was disolute and in disgrace; that Mrs. Maltby had taken care of him in boyhood, but now ignored the relationship. I was in no way allowed to learn any more.

But on the second night I was awakened by a light shining into my chamber.

It was something unusual, for the little clock on the mantle was chiming twelve.

After a moment, I slipped out of bed and glanced toward the open door. The long embroidered folds of my night-gown tripped me, but I made no noise with my bare feet on the deep velvet of the carpet. I don't know whom I expected to see; certainly not Guy Sedley, kneeling before a sandal-wood chest, with papers strewn around him on the floor. A taper, burning in a silver sconse upon the wall, showed his face perfectly cool as he went on searching for something.

He must have come through my room to reach this apartment, for it had no opening but into my chamber. I was aware that the papers in the chest were valuable—that there was money placed there. I saw that he was robbing his sister.

I saw too, a dirk-knife on the floor close at his side.

I looked at him an instant—even then I remembered to pity him—then I glided forward, snatched the knife and leaped back to the door.

I was mistress of the situation, for I had come from behind him—done all as in a flash of lightning—and as he rose to his feet stood with my back to the closed door, and with a calmness that showed that it was not my intention to immediately arouse the house.

With a presence of mind equal to my own, he put the roll of bills he had been searching for into the fob of his waist-coat, and with a glittering eye regarded me speculatively. I was quite, and I had not screamed, I know now that he was not much afraid of me, although he appeared to be.

"You have been robbing your sister," I said, "but if you will put the money back, I will let you go."

His intense attention of me changed to a look of wonder.

"You, child, are not afraid of me?" he asked.

"No," I answered truthfully.

"But I watched you in your sleep a moment ago, debating whether it was necessary to kill you or not."

"You must have been glad to find that it was not necessary," I answered.

He looked more astonished than before but I did not stop to think of that.

"Put the money back," I said.

"No," he said firmly. "I will murder you first."

"Do not do that," I said. "I am your friend. I was sorry for you that day."

He did not speak but a troubled look disturbed the pale fixedness of his face.

"How much money have you there," I asked.

"One hundred dollars."

"And you need it very much?"

"Very much," he replied, with a bitter smile.

"Please put it back," I said. "She has been just to you. I would like to be merciful. I will give you the money."

"You?"

"I have it—yes—here in my room; let me show you."

I flung open the door next to my writing desk and came back.

"These I will give you," I said opening the roll. "You said to your sister it should be the last time, and I hope——"

He had taken the bills into his hand, looking at them in a kind, unbelieving way.

"You may hope that you have saved me," said he in a low tone.

We were silent for a moment.

"You know now that I was very sorry for you," I said with tears in my eyes.

"Yes" he said gravely. "And I love you for it."

He put Mrs. Maltby's money back, and re-arranged the chest. I began to listen nervously for voices about the house, but all was very still. He locked the chest and gave me the key.

"You know where it is kept?"

"Yes in a drawer in her dressing room." I wondered how he had obtained it.

"Hurry and get away."

"There is no danger; I paved the way carefully. Pure, brave little girl, how fearless you are for yourself."

He looked at me earnestly, as if he wished to carry away a clear memory of my features, then wrapping his cloak about him, flung up the sash, and leaped soundless out into the darkness.

I extinguished the taper and crept back to bed. I did not hear a sound of any kind about the house until daybreak.

When I arose I saw the dark-knife glittering in the sunshine near my writing desk, where I had laid it. Then I shuddered.

At eight o'clock the watchman, who was kept on the ground, was found gagged and bound just inside Redburn's entrance. Yes, Guy Sedley had paved his way coolly and surely.

A year later I was mistress of Redburn, the beautiful house, the spacious grounds were all mine. Mrs. Maltby had died and bequeathed them to me.

On her dying bed she had said:

"Violet, you are my heiress. There is only one living being who has my blood in his veins; him I disown." She paused, and then went on: "You have seen my brother. I loved him, I was ambitious for him, but his natural bent was evil. We had a cousin—Flora—a lovely child, who was brought up with him. They were engaged to be married, but I forbade it. I revealed to her his disposition: I told her of his debts and deeds of daring. She loved him, and trusted him, but she was delicate, and died. He said I had killed her."

She grew pale even past her dying pallor, but she went on:

"When I last saw him the officers of justice were after him; he was a defaulter; he had stolen money to pay his gambling debts. He is probably in jail now; but I will have none of him, and I will never forgive him."

So she died hard as flint to the last. And I was mistress of Redburn.

I was young; I was fond of gayety. I had now the means at my disposal. Every summer my home was filled with guests. In the winter I was in New York or abroad. And yet I lived only on the interest of the money bestowed upon me.

Three years passed. I had never heard a word of Guy Sedley, when one day the Bromley's, of New York, who were coming to visit me, asked leave to bring a friend. I extended the solicited invitation, and Guy Sedley came.

It was a shock, but he gave no token of the past. Reclaimed from his errors he was so refined and manly that he was the most distinguished of my guests. I loved him, but I thought: "He must hate me, the usurper of his rights. He is poor because I have his patrimony. I have no right to Redburn, and I will not keep it. I will give it back to him again."

An opportunity came. He was sitting on the terrace one bright evening. I went and took a seat near him.

"How lovely this view is!" he exclaimed, pointing toward the distant hills.

"Yes, and you shall not wish for your right any longer, Mr. Sedley; Redburn is yours. I have no claim upon it."

He did not speak, and I went on, saying;

"Your sister was just, and she would have made you heir had she lived to see you as you are to-day."

"But it was your money and not your justice, Miss Violet, that saved me. Violet, I love you, and I will take Redburn with your hand, not else."

I put my hand in his, trusting him, loved him utterly, and proud, very proud to made him master of Redburn.

About Saving.

There is, perhaps, no one in this world more to be pitied than the poor rich man—the one who has got into the habit of saving until he saves for the mere delight to see his wealth increase, and counting every dollar of it would be as though its loss was something that could never be repaired. Yet it is the duty of every poor man to save something. The possession of a few dollars often makes all the difference between happiness and misery, and no man especially with a family dependent upon him, can be truly independent unless he has a few dollars reserved for the time of need. While extreme carelessness as to the expenditure of money will make a rich man poor, a wise economy will almost as certainly make a poor man rich or at least make him to a considerable extent independent of the caprices of employers and of the various vicissitudes of life. Nothing is more important to the poor man than the habit of saving something; his little hoard will soon begin to grow at a rate which will surprise and gratify him.

A Useful Item.

Perhaps one of the most aggravating difficulties ever encountered by a busy housewife is that attending the lighting of fires on still damp mornings. The stove at first won't draw, even vigorous "blowing" will not suffice; and then when it does start, it is with a sort of explosion or outward rush of air which fills the room with smoke and gas, oftentimes puffing the unpleasant fumes in the face of the operator. The trouble is caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney, by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits of dry paper on the top of the wood or coal, and first lighting that. It immediately bursts into a blaze, because the air has perfectly free access to it from all sides, the heated air forces its way in the chimney, and establishes there an upward current. The match can then be applied to the kindling under the fuel, which will readily light, and, if dry, burst into a brisk flame.

On Lying in Bed.

The philosophy which urges the excellence of early rising has been very rudely and successfuly shaken. Chas. Lamb has shown that there is as much excess in rising with the lark and lying with the lamb as in the practice refered to in Moor's song, which recommends a lengthening of our days by taking "a few hours from the night, my dear!" That philosophy was shaken in the early days of the world by two sleepy children, who came under the rebuke of vigilant fathers.

"My son," remarked one sire, "I once found a piece of gold by rising early."

"Ay," rejoined young hopeful, "but the one who lost it was up before you."

"My son," said the other worthy parent, "observe that it is the early bird that catches the worm." "I do," O, my father," replied the excellent boy; "also that the worm was caught by getting up earlier than the bird."

It has been considered not beneath the dignity of field marshal the Duke of Wellington to hold rank among the philosophers of the bed; and as nobody knew that he had ever delivered himself of an axiom or maxim thus taking bed doctrine, one has been made to wear it as if it were his own.

"When a man turns in bed, it is time for him to turn out," as the Duke of Wellington used to say! So we are told, as if the field marshal were always saying it. Now, the phrase was a favorite one with our early archbishops, and it was probably not original even on the lips of the very earliest of the prelates to whom it has been assigned by the bishop of Chichester.

The earliest illustration of the evils of lying late in bed, which some of our older people used to receive when they were children, came to them from Dr. Watts. Who has not heard of the famous lines with their halting philosophy:

"'Tis the voice of the sluggard; I heard him complain,
You have waked me too soon; I must slumber again;
As the door on its hinges, so he in his bed,
Turns his sides, and his shoulders, and his heavy head."

The door that hangs on its hinges is doing its duty as a door, let Solomon and Dr. Watts say what they will; and the wild brier, the thorn and the thistle, which grew broader and higher in his garden, were at least acting busily according to the nature implanted in them. And, after all the so-called sluggard seems to have been more harmless in bed than his censurer, who left him after an impertinent missionary visit, with such an outburst of pharisaical pride as this:

"Said I then to my heart, 'Here's a lesson for me!
That man's but a picture of what I might be;
But thanks to my friends for their care in my breeding,
Who have taught me by times, to love working and reading.'"

Perhaps if the sluggard had had such friends, and they had found him "work to do," he would have risen to do it.

There was some reason in the fellow who, on being asked why he did not get up, replied that he had nothing to get up for? We are not even sure that Quin is to be severely censured on the part he took in the morning dialogue with his valet:

"John, what's o'clock?"

"Nine o'clock, sir."

"Is there any mullet in the market to-day, John?"

"No, sir."

"Then call me at nine to-morrow, John?"

Moreover it does not follow, that, because a man is in bed, his mind is idle, or that he is careless of the welfare of his fellow creatures who are up and abroad;

"Herodotus wrote most in bed;
And Richerand, a famed physician,
Declares the clock-work of the head
Goes best in that reclined position."
—*London Athenaeum.*

Home Industries.

Farmers ought to be manufacturers—that is to say there are a great many of the raw products of the farm that ought to be manufactured on it. All the labor that can be expended on a product, on the farm, profitably, ought to be so expended. Of course we do not mean that the wheat product should be ground there; nor the corn, nor oats; nor need the barley be malted. A division of labor is necessary. But if a farmer has a large farm and the requisite capital, he may convert far more of his raw products into marketable articles, and realize and profit on every hour's labor spent thereon. For instance, we knew a man who cultivated peppermint on a piece of interval, getting enormous crops. He erected a still and extracted the oil therefrom, making 100 per cent. on every dollar's worth of labor invested. He also had a swamp which was useless except to produce flags, these during the winter evenings, he wove into chair bottoms—the chairs being made at a neighboring chair factory. He made 25 per cent. on the chairs thus bottomed. Another sold his best apples when it would pay to sell them, but bought a cider mill and press, and converted such as he could not sell at a profit into cider and cider vinegar—both of which gave him a reputation, a demand for all he could furnish, and a profit far greater than the raw apple crop generally affords. We never knew him to sell a grape for less than 12 cents per pound, fresh from the vines. If they would not bring that price, he packed them carefully, and stowed them away in a cool dry room until the rush in the market was over, when he would get 25 to 30 cents per pound for his crop. The loss by decay was very slight. The low lands along the edge of a small stream were planted with Osier willow. These were cut, peeled, and a few Germans hired to manufacture them into farm baskets, of which he kept a stock on hand, and supplied the merchants and grocers with all they could sell—making 100 per cent. profit on every dollar's worth of labor expended in the cultivation, preparation and manufacturing of the willow.

His wood lands yielded him proportionate profit. The ax-helves, oxyokes, wagon hubs and spokes, and axles, frames for harrows, timber for shingles, &c., &c., which his woodlands furnished would have astonished many who have more resources than he had. Yet he kept his woodland intact. The moment a tree had reached maturity—when it was growing no better—it was cut down and converted into something useful and marketable—at least such part of it as could be thus converted. But nothing was wasted. The woodhouse kept full of the best of fuel. Every twig and limb of any size was so cut as to be utilized. The amount of fuel he thus obtained which most men would waste, was enormous. It was the best kind of kitchen fuel too!

So we might go on and enumerate a hundred things that he utilized, which most farmers waste. His labor was utilized. Yet let no one suppose that he had, or gave his employees no leisure. His home was not what people call a utilitarian home simply. There was system and intelligence in work, but there was corresponding system and intelligence in recreation. It is something to learn—to learn to utilize all the farm produces.