The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . September 9, 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
of Potter County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
ROBERT B. BEATH,
of Schuylkill County.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
W. H. KOONTZ.

STATE SENATE.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
E. D. YUTZY.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. ENDSLEY.
JOSEPH D. MILLER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JAMES L. PUGH.

COMMISSIONER.
OLIVER W. BOYER.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
SAMUEL TRENT.

AUDITOR.
DANIEL S. MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JONATHAN H. FRITZ.

To the Farmers.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage of last year, we again offer our services as

BUTTER
Commission Merchants
TO THE
Dairymen of the Glades.

We have a very large and increasing

BUTTER TRADE,

and having every facility for selling BUTTER to advantage, we can pledge ourselves to give

Satisfaction to our Shippers

by selling at high prices; and will always send

Sales and Check

as soon as the BUTTER is sold. Hoping to receive large shipments from all sections of the Glades, we remain

Respectfully, &c.,

Kennard & Oudesluys,
Butter Commission Merchants,
83 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

aug9

WE observe that a number of Democratic journals are endeavoring to inspirit their readers of the same faith with the jubilant cry of great gains at the late election in Vermont, and some of them even claim an "administration defeat" in that State. Well—the Republicans elected their entire State ticket by some 25,000 majority, and have 156 majority in the Assembly, while in the Senate the Democrats have one single, solitary, lone member. If in the eyes of the Democracy this is a Republican defeat, we would like to know what would constitute a victory.

THIS from the Pittsburg *Commercial*: Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made an active canvass of his own county, a few weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held, as a candidate for Congress, and was beaten 800, by his own immediate neighbors. They know him, and that is the way they testify their appreciation of him. The Democrats of Westmoreland have passed their verdict upon him, that he is unfit to go to Congress; and if unfit for that, how can he be fit for Lieutenant Governor?

Judge Olmsted, on the contrary, was received, on his return home from the Republican State Convention, with a perfect ovation, which was participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike. His fellow-citizens know him, just as the Westmoreland people know Latta; but they turn out *en masse* to greet him, whilst the Democrats of Westmoreland regard Latta as too poor an object even to send to Congress.

JUDGING from the proceedings of the Bedford County Republican Convention, as chronicled in the *Inquirer* of last week, "for tricks that are vain," the local politicians of that ilk are peculiar. If they can't beat a candidate one way they will try another, and they apparently understand the philosophy of the adage that runs: "There are more ways of killing a dog than by choking him with butter."

According to the *Inquirer* the convention composed of twenty-eight delegates, casting sixty-four votes, assembled on Tuesday last. The seats of four delegates were contested, and the convention resolved to consider these cases in committe of whole. The first case taken up—that of the delegate from Southampton—after statements by the contestants and a full discussion—was decided against the sitting delegate, whereupon twelve of the delegates entitled to cast thirty-one votes, seceded from the Convention. The convention then proceeded to nominate Hon. John Cessna for Congress, Gen. D. S. Elliott for Senator, and a full county ticket.

The bolters effected a separate organization, nominated J. B. Williams, Esq., for Congress, and adopted the balance of the ticket nominated by the regular convention. Both conventions authorized their nominees for Congress to select their own conferees. From this state of facts it is apparent that the sole object of the bolters was the defeat of Mr. Cessna, and being unable to do this in convention, through lack of numerical strength, they seceded, and by the nomination of Mr. Williams and the appointment of conferees, now propose to transfer their fight to the district conference. Clearly in a minority in the county convention, we cannot conceive how they hope to gain admission to the district conference for their representatives. As a respectable minority they have the right to protest against Mr. Cessna's nomination, and to urge the impolicy of it in the face of their hostility, but we trust that their candidate, (Mr. Williams,) who is said to be a most estimable gentleman, will not endanger the harmony of the party in the district by urging upon the conference a claim which, under the circumstances, he must feel to be hopeless.

Another piece of unseemly strategy resorted to by these Bedford county politicians was the presentation of Col. Yutzy's name as a Senatorial candidate against the two candidates in their own county. This, in our udgment, was not only wrong *per se*, but was calculated to seriously injure the candidate of our county by offensively thrusting him into a contest purely local, with which he had no desire to interfere. The object of thus using the name of Col. Yutzy we do not know, but we are pleased to observe that the *Inquirer* very properly and justly acquits him of all previous knowledge of what it styles "this discreditable business."

On the whole our Bedford friends have contrived to get up a very pretty quarrel among themselves, to the huge delight of the Democracy of the district. If, therefore, the conference deem it the part of prudence to set aside the claims of their candidates, they have only themselves to blame for it. We trust, however, that calm reflection and a desire to conserve the best interests of the district will not only influence our irritated friends in Bedford, but control the action of the conferees of the other counties. Let us have peace!

A Bold Raid.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., September 12.—During the past few days, horses to the number of ten have mysteriously disappeared between this place and Willow Island. Sheriff Strother, while out in pursuit to-day, saw Indians running off stock one mile east of Brady Island. A Western Union Telegraph repairer, named Baker, also states that six Sioux Indians crossed the railroad going north, about eleven A. M., within a quarter of a mile of where he was at work. On the section east of Brady, the report of some firing was distinctly heard around the curve at three P. M. A train ran over an unknown man in the vicinity of where the firing was heard. On the train being stopped, the body was found cold, with a bullet hole in the back. Section men west of Brady also report seeing ten Indians, and came in to the station.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* well says:

Statements are floating through the newspapers that Mr. Curtin has gone over to the Democrats and intends to take the stump. The fact is probably so, but what matters it? If anybody believes that it will in the least degree, beyond his own vote, influence the result of the election, his knowledge of the public sentiment in Pennsylvania must be extremely limited. Mr. C. supported Mr. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election, and we all know what came of it. The truth is Mr. Curtin wields no influence in this State—not even as much as an average ward politician—and as his day is done, owing to his ingratitude to the party which made him all that he was, anybody is welcome to his remains.

WHILE the Democratic journals of the North are trying to palliate, justify, or extenuate the brutal outrages perpetrated by their partisans in the South, the Democratic Convention of the Third District of Tennessee adopted a resolution declaring "that this Convention has heard with horror and alarm of the outrages perpetrated by masked men in Gibson and Trousdale counties; that we denounce the perpetrators of the crime as the most dangerous enemies of the people of the South, and traitors to the State of Tennessee, who are doing their worst to involve us in a chain of evils which can only result in the destruction of our liberties by a military despotism."

What a pity that all Southern Democratic Conventions will not adopt, and all Northern Democratic journals advocate the sentiments of this resolution.

Now that all the counties in this Congressional and Senatorial district have placed their candidates in the field, we trust that measures will at once be taken to call the conferees together and settle the ticket.

The earliest action possible to be taken will leave but six weeks for a campaign, and this is but a brief period in which to organize and effect a canvass. With harmony in our ranks, both districts are safely Republican, and perhaps no large personal effort may be necessary on the part of the nominees. But the State ticket is entitled to the benefit of a thorough organization and an active canvass, and justice to it and the party at large demand that the district candidates be at once selected and the canvass inaugurated. The county candidates having the selection of their own conferees, and the power to arrange for the time of their meeting, should at once take measures looking to speedy action. Hurry up the conferees, gentlemen; we want organization at once.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1874.

THE WEATHER AND BABIES.

The last weeks of August in this city were cool, uncomfortably so. In the middle of the day there would be two hours of scorching heat, but by three o'clock it would get cool, and further on still cooler, till the night demanded light overcoats, and plenty of clothing on the beds. But September is making amends for it. It is hot. Warm is no name for it—it is hot. And with the renewal the heat comes the renewal of mortality among the children. July and August killed four thousand children; and September, unless the heat decreases, will show a still more ghastly record. For New York even, in its best parts, is no place for children.

Even in the most comfortable parts in the upper city, the heat of the summer's sun, reflected from brick walls and paved streets, keeps the air in an unhealthy condition that requires the strength of maturity to endure it. And then think of the condition of the children of the poor in lower town! Think of the narrow lanes and alleys, the insufficient drainage, the utter absence of ventilation, the scant and unfit food; in short, the poison that is in the earth, the air, the bedding, the food, in everything, in short, and the wonder is not that so many children die, but that any live.

Of course charitable people do what they can to alleviate and mitigate this suffering; but what can private charity do, with such multitudes to do for? It cannot touch one case in a thousand. What is wanted is law, sweeping in its provisions and inexorable in execution. The old rookeries, in which the suffering thousands exist for a while and die, should be torn down, and no buildings of the kind should be permitted. The authorities should have the power to compel the proper ventilation and proper drainage, and overcrowding should be prohibited. Excursions on the river are good as far as they go, but the life a sick child gets in one day on the river is taken out of it the night it gets home. It is a pity that our great cities could not be governed with reference to the sanitary condition of those compelled to live in them. But they never are and never will be. "Every man for himself" is the motto in the city, where it takes a man's undivided attention to keep himself afloat.

BUTTER.

America will, eventually, feed the world. Our wheat and corn Europe has to have, and now comes other articles for European stomachs that are going over in large quantities. The steamer City of Chester sailed last Wednesday, and in her cargo was seventy-five thousand pounds of butter for the English market, and as much more cheese. The butter was from Western New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and the cheese from Western New York and Northeastern Ohio.

It was all first-class, and the consignors say they make an excellent profit on it. The business has been carried on for some years, but it has increased to very great proportions. I saw one tub opened and tried. It was of excellent taste and even quality all the way down. The establishments that do this business buy from a thousand dairies, and of course get all colors and grades. Down to to a certain grade they export it. It is taken and dumped altogether, worked by machinery to an even consistency, re-salted, and then colored to an even uniform color. It is a curious process; but butter that is strong and rancid, if not too strong, comes out of their hands sweet and palatable. But don't let this fact make your butter-makers careless. Re-worked butter may be made saleable, but it never brings the price, or tastes like the sweet product of the really good dairy-maid.

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR A CHURCH.

A singular lawsuit has been commenced in the city court which is exciting some comment in religious circles.

The Fulton Street Church, known far and wide for its noon-day prayer-meetings, was built from a bequest made, over a century ago, by a Dutchman named Harpendice, the conditions of which were that the gospel according to the Dutch Calvinists should be preached therein forever, in the Nether Dutch language, and the services should be conducted according to the usages of the Dutch Reformed Church of that day.

The Nether Dutch language is no more spoken in New York, to-day, than is the Hottentot, and the usages and ceremonials of the Reformed Church went out a century ago. But there comes one William Hastings, of California, who claims to be the rightful owner of pew No. 76, on the ground-floor of the venerable pile, who prays that the court shall interfere to restore the ancient services of that Church "in the language of the Nether Dutch." It is a question among the legal lights whether, according to the Harpendich bequest, Mr. Hastings cannot make his case.

The terms of the bequest were plain enough, and opinion differs as to whether there can be any departure made therefrom. If he makes his case, the church will either be compelled to give up its revenues or go back to a language which went out with the Dutch, and to ceremonials that died a hundred years ago. It is a queer case.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

For some years the cities of New York and Brooklyn have been at work on an enormous suspension bridge across the East River. The tower-piers on either shore are nearly completed, some millions of dollars having been expended upon them. And now comes an important question, over which the engineers are puzzling their wise heads: Can a bridge 1,800 feet long be suspended in the air with safety? It would seem that this is a rather late day for that question to come up; but it is being discussed. As a rule, suspension bridges have been shaky affairs; and competent engineers assert that wire cables cannot be made strong enough to hold such a weight in the fierce blasts that sweep up and down the river in the boisterous winters of this climate. Wise men say that the engineers knew this before the towers were built, and that it was never intended to make the bridge without support in the middle of the river. Why go so far with it, then? This is an excellent reason for the speculators who have it in hand. This winter Congress will be applied to for aid to complete the work on which so much money has already been expended; and the national treasury, that fat milch-cow, will be made to give down to an amount that will build the bridge three times over. That is the little game. The investment already made was intended as a plant for more. Look out for this steal this winter.

THE MENNONITES.

A great deal has been anticipated from the proposed movement to this country of a religious sect known as Mennonites, from Russia. These people are, like our Dunkards, opposed to military service; and the principal reason of their emigration to this country is to avoid that duty. Three hundred of them arrived in this city last week to join those who have preceded them, and are now settled in Dakota. They are a sturdy, solid, comfortable-looking people. The women and children are dressed in blue calico frocks, and for their head-gear wear the same colored handkerchiefs. Many of these emigrants who had arrived with a comfortable sum of money had become wealthy farmers in Kansas, but the majority of them have had a hard time. The men were burdened generally with five or six children, and while seeking work they had to spend what funds they had accumulated.

The trouble with emigrants is, the condition of things in this country is too highly colored. They are led to believe that a living comes to them the moment they land, and when they find that they have not only to labor, but that they have privations to go through with, the weak ones are discouraged. Some of the Mennonites in this party were met by a few who had come on from Dakota to meet them, and when told of the actual condition of things they begged hard to return to their native country that they might earn a livelihood, rather than go to the wild country they had been sent to.

OYSTERS—SEPTEMBER.

One day last week every man, woman and child in New York ate oysters, that day being the first day of September. That is to say, every one could and should have eaten oysters. For there is a superstition that oysters are neither good nor wholesome in the months that have no "r" in them—June, July and August. The first of September is the regular opening day for the oyster trade, and a busy trade it is. New York supports something over 7,000 oyster saloons, and it is estimated that every day over one million of dishes of stews, fries, raws, etc., are consumed in these saloons. One hundred vessels are required to bring the oysters from Virginia that are planted in the waters in this vicinity, in which they come to perfection, and the trade in the city alone requires the undivided attention of 100,000 men. It is an enormous trade. Suppose the oyster crop should be an entire failure for a single year! What a terrible calamity it would be to the world! What would become of church fairs? What would become of———but I will not dwell on a subject so painful. Let us be thankful that the crop this year promises not only well, but more than well—that the oysters are fat and in good condition, and that there are plenty of them.

BUSINESS.

Everybody expected, as did I, that there would be a revival of trade ere this. Alas! our hopes have not been realized. There are a large number of merchants in the city, but they are not buying. The Southern traders are making light purchases, but the Western, who are the best—the standbys—are buying little or nothing as yet. They do not complain of "hard times" seriously, but they are putting off till they know something to a certainty. There is a feeling of uncertainty that prevents transactions of a large kind. In the meantime our merchants are waiting anxiously. Oh ye people! if you have any feeling for distressed people, clean out the stocks of your own merchants, that they may be compelled to buy. New York is suffering for your money.

Every man in business insists that trade must be good this fall, but the question is, when? Trade was never so slack at this season of the year, and no one can account for it. Let us hope that the wheels will begin to move immediately; and that when they move, it will be to some purpose.

A SPASM OF VIRTUE.

There are in New York forty-fifty halls devoted to the most obscene style of entertainments, and for a year or more they have had full sway. Last week a detachment of police made a descent on the Metropolitan Theater, the principal attraction of which was the most filthy of all dances, the French can-can, and grabbed the entire company. There were forty girls arrested. The people were, of course, pleased at this little spasm, but they would be much more so if it could be followed up, and the forty-nine others likewise closed. Unfortunately, nothing will come of it.

The proprietor gave bail, and that very night the performance, under another name, went on. New York has not the time to keep herself clean. It was a curious sight, though—those girls off the stage, and clad in stage garb. They were a sorry set when away from the glare of light, the music and other surroundings. It was a complete disenchantment to see them in a police court.

PIETRO.

Hurricane in Frederick County.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Advices received here from Frederick state that one of the most terrific storms ever experienced in this section of the country passed over several portions of Frederick county between the hours of four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Much hail fell at Middleton and vicinity, doing considerable damage to the fruit crop and breaking hundreds of panes of glass. During the prevalence of the storm many large trees were uprooted and broken off, and much fencing blown down. At Jefferson, eight miles from this city, the storm raged most fiercely. Three opposing currents of air seem to have met, causing a hurricane to sweep over the neat little village, unroofing many houses, churches, barns, etc. The Methodist Protestant church, a large brick building, was laid in complete ruins. The roof and rear gable end of the new Lutheran church were torn away, the walls crushing through the floors and carrying with them the pulpit, chancel, etc., injuring it to the extent of about $3,000. The Reformed church was also slightly injured. Large girders were borne by the force of the wind to a distance of 200 feet. Great distress is felt by the people of this little town at their severe visitation. The total damage is estimated at about $24,000. During the storm Mr. David Specht, an aged and estimable farmer living on the Manor, was almost instantly killed by a falling tree. Several houses are reported to have been struck by lightning near Walkersville also, but not seriously damaged.

The Indians.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Lieutenant General Sheridan received the following dispatch late last night from Fort Leavenworth:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN TERRITORY, Expedition Camp on Red river, Texas, August 24, via Fort Dodge, September 8.—To General Pope, commanding department of Missouri: This command has followed the confederate and hostile Indians for seven days, from Sweet Water to the head waters of the south branch of Red river, making rapid marches and gaining steadily on them until yesterday, when they turned and made an attack, which was repulsed. They retreated to a strong position, displaying a force of about 500 warriors. The troops had made extraordinary efforts and endured every privation in their energetic and rapid pursuit. In two days they marched sixty-five miles.

They came up to the attack in splendid spirits and without a halt went into the fight.

The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all in, and the Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed. For 110 miles, from Sweet Water to the Stalked Plains, their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned property and broken down animals. They burned their villages during the night.

We have trailed small parties out on the Llano Estaco, and may follow them across the trail running west. As we are 130 miles from our base of supplies, I would request that additional transportation be sent to Camp Supply, to keep us supplied. We will be out on the fifteenth when I expect our train to return. The command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning, a series of rugged bluffs, arid plains, deep canons and almost destitute of water I have written you fully.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

The Revolution in Louisiana.

The Atlanta *Daily News* attempts a justification of what it calls the "Revolution in Louisiana," the object of which is the compulsory vacation of their official positions by the Republican parish officers. They are given the alternative of death or resignation. Many have resigned to save their lives, and others have died rather than yield. As some of our readers may be disposed to disbelieve the existence of this condition of affairs in Louisiana, and to throw the blame of the riotous proceedings on the negroes, we annex an extract from the Atlanta *News*, which sets the matter at rest:

"It is not our purpose to conceal any fact. The Louisiana marched upon the capitals of the several parishes and forced the Kellogg officials to resign. There was violence in the act, but it was a violence necessary to their salvation. They had no courts to appeal to; no government that would redress their grievances, and so they sought the last of all human courts, and took the matter into their own hands.

Thus far, parish after parish has fallen into the hands of the whites. What has been most remarkable in the campaign is its almost bloodless character. Now and then collisions have occured, and a few lives lost; but in nearly all the parishes the quiet resolution of the whites, and the evidence they give to the perfect readiness for the worst, had the desired effect. The negroes quietly dispersing after due warning of the consequences of resistance, and the bogus officials acquiesced in the revolution by sending in their resignations.

"Such is the history of the revolution now progressing in Louisiana If President Grant will keep his hands off, it will result beneficially to the State and to the people."

The New Orleans *Times*, a leading Democratic paper of New Orleans, thus candidly speaks of the recent murder of the six white Republican parish officials in that State.

"Is it not about time to stop our mild deprecation of the outrages now being perpetrated in this State, and not only apply to them their proper names, but take measures to put a stop to them? The telegraph brings the news—and there is little doubt of its truth—of the murder of four or five men on the road between Coushatta and Shreveport, by a band of political highwaymen. The names of the men were Dewees, Twitchell, Edgerton Howell, Holland and Willis—all, if we mistake not, white Republicans of Red River parish. They had been arrested as the ringleaders of the Coushatta riots, but their ring-leadership seems to have consisted in having refused to resign their offices—some of them were parish officials—when called upon by a volunteer committee to do so. They were afterward confronted by a superior force and arrested, and were being transferred to Shreveport.

"The sedulous care with which mobs always seek to cover their operations with the semblance of legal authority is noticeable here. We have not heard of any crime charged against these men, except that one of them, Dewees, was a tax collector, and some of the others held parish offices. The civilized world will not be inclined to attach much credit to the judgment of those highwaymen as to the guilt of men who have not been tried, and, so far as we have learned, have not been accused of serious crimes. In fact, they will prefer to believe that the real "d—d scoundrels" are the murderers themselves. We charge distinctly that this atrocious deed is the direct and legitimate outgrowth of the violent Red River White League organizations, and for it the able and diabolical White League organ, the Shreveport *Times*, is in a large measure responsible.

Attempted Poisoning.

CHICAGO, September, 9.—On Sunday a diabolical attempt was made to poison a family of eight persons living at Washington Heights, in this county. A newly engaged farm hand put Paris green in the coffee pot, and but for the fact that it proved to be an overdose death must have ensued to all. His employer was expected to have a large sum of money in the house at that time, and it is supposed that the fact became known to the would-be assassin, who thought to possess himself of the treasure. Finding that his plan did not succeed he absconded and is still at large.

Death of Guizot.

PARIS, September 8.—Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the eminent statesman and writer, died to-day, at his residence in Voliricher. He will be buried at St. Ouen Cemetery. The funeral will be strictly private and unceremonious, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

A Horrible Story.

ST LOUIS, September 8.—The *Globe* has a communication from Saquache, Colorado, which states that the bodies of five men were found on August 13th near the lake fork of the Gunnison river, in San Luis Park. These bodies proved to be the remains of a body of miners who started last November from Southern Utah across the mountains to the San Juan mines, in Colorado, and were reported last March by one of their companions, named Packer, to have undergone terrible hardships in the mountains, and finally becoming nearly crazed from hunger, chose cuts to see who should be shot to furnish food for the remainder. This story was published at the time in the Territorial and other papers. It now proves that Packer murdered these men by chopping their heads off with a hatchet, robbed them of their money and other property, and then told the story of cannibalism to hide the crime. He has been arrested, however, and is now in jail. The names of those murdered are Real Swan, from Missouri; George Noon, from California; Shannon W. Bell, supposed to be from Ohio; James Humphrey, supposed to be from Philadelphia, and Frank A. Miller, a German.

Shocking Outrage.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning a party of negroes entered Mr. Durant's residence on Pigeon Roost road, near the city. A young girl of the family discovered them and gave an alarm, when she was set upon by the party, knocked down and beaten so badly that she will probably die. Mr. Durant hearing the noise, came in and was fired upon by several of the party, then seized and beaten, but managed to escape and fled. His wife was then seized, stripped and beaten, and an attempt made to outrage her, but her screams aroused the neighbors and the negroes fled. It is believed the assailants were from Central Point, a disreputable locality in this city.

Bush Fires in Canada.

OTTAWA, September 10.—Bush fires are raging in the neighborhood of Templeton, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed for a distance of ten miles square. The country around is a blackened and charred mass. The city of Ottowa is full of smoke from the fires, and ashes fall thickly on the streets.

The Jersey Woods.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Near Hammonton the fire in the woods is under control. Four thousand acres near Egg Harbor have been burned over. The woods on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at Cedar Lake, are burning and the cranberry bogs have been destroyed near Atsion. The fire is under control, but the flames still rage furiously two and a half miles to the eastward.

"I want to ask you a question," said a little boy to his drunken father. "Well, my son." "Why is a rum hole like a bad quarter?" "I can't tell, my son." Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

New Advertisements.

A MEDICINE CHEST IN MINIATURE.

Mishler's Herb Bitters is not a beverage; but a strictly medicinal preparation, more thoroughly adapted to the wants of the general public than any other in the market. Unlike all other so-called Remedies, it is prepared under the direct personal supervision of an eminent Physician. S. H. Hartman, M. D., the senior proprietor, is a regular graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and a practicing physician of large experience and extensive practice. In such hands the public may rest assured that Mishler's Herb Bitters is compounded in strict accordance with correct Pharmaceutical principles, and that none but the choicest ingredients enter into its composition.

Its immense sale alone is conclusive proof that it possesses merit of a high order. Merchants, bankers, clergymen, lawyers, clerks and others engaged in sedentary occupations, experience its wonderful effects in relieving the depression caused by severe mental labor; while the mechanic, farmer and laborer, find their bodily vigor restored like magic by its use.

At this season of the year, when DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS and kindred disorders, caused by eating unripe fruits, imprudent indulgence in cold drinks, etc., are prevalent, a certain, speedy and effectual remedy will be found in Mishler's Herb Bitters.

The depressing feeling of Languor or Debility, incident to the "heated term," is at once removed, the energies restored, and new life and vigor imparted to the prostrated system, by its use.

IN DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT AND APPETITE, COURSE NATURE'S INVIGORATOR is invariably worth its weight in gold. It is not a drastic purge nor heady stimulant, violent in its operations; but it is simply a natural remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature. It supplies the tone, strength, and vigor to the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels, enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

It is the unerring certainty of desired results attendant on its use, coupled with the fact that it is prepared by a physician of eminence in his profession, that has rendered Mishler's Herb Bitters so popular, and as familiar as a household word.—Thousands on thousands all over the land have found it to be the safest and best remedy for use in their families; they not only give it with perfect safety to even the youngest child, but when used with caution find it the safest means of ensuring their own health and freedom from the weary aches and pains incident to their sex. Perfectly harmless, it is just the remedy needed by them to enable Nature to perform her functions *naturally, regularly and without inconvenience*. NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT if she would possess the clear, blooming complexion and elastic spirits inseparable from good health. It is sold by all Druggists and General Dealers, in neatly put up in square glass bottles, enclosed in a yellow wrapper. If it has not fallen within your reach, *buy it, test its merits, and be convinced*, and as such is endorsed by many of the most eminent physicians of the country.

aug19

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Vendition Exponas*, and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public outcry, at the Court House, in Somerset, on Friday, the 25th of September, 1874, at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 101-240 part of the following six tracts of land:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the name of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Lufborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Also, the undivided one-half of the following 7 tracts of land, to wit:

No. 7. The southern portion of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Abraham Stein, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 219 acres and 29 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Stein, Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 8. A tract of land warranted in the name of Peter Benson, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset county, Pa., containing 426 acres, of which there are about 10 acres cleared, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Abraham Stein, John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 9. A tract of land warranted in the name of William Johnson, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 452 acres, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Thomas Wilson, Jacob Beam and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 10. A tract of land surveyed in a warrant to Thomas Wilson, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 293 acres and 25 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Jacob Beam, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 11. A tract of land warranted in the name of George Burgher, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 393 acres and 23 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Jacob Beam, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 12. A tract of land warranted in the name of Henry Baker, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 223 acres and 23 perches, of which there are about 25 acres cleared, and six acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Nathan Lufborough and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 13. A tract of land situate in Summit Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., containing 566 acres and 159 perches, and embracing two surveys, one thereof on a warrant in the name of Rachael Tom, the other in the name of Dinah Tom, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Henry Baker and others, said tract lying on the south bank of Casselman river, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of C. Beecher Wolf.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 94-240 part of the following six tracts of land:

A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the name of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the names of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Lufborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Wm. Earnest.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 15-240 part of the following six tracts of land:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining No. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the names of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Lufborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Wm. Earnest.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 15-240 part of the following six tracts of land:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining No. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the names of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Lufborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Also, the undivided one-half of the following 7 tracts of land, to wit:

No. 7. The southern portion of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Abraham Stein, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 219 acres and 29 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Stein, Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 8. A tract of land warranted in the name of Peter Benson, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset county, Pa., containing 426 acres, of which there are about 10 acres cleared, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Abraham Stein, John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 9. A tract of land warranted in the name of William Johnson, situate in