The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. December 16, 1874.

We do not know what we could have done that would justify the Beaver *Radical* in stigmatizing us as "an old hunker Democrat." We were born of "poor but pious parents," whom—thank God—we never disgraced in the manner intimated by the *Radical*, and we shall be compelled to legally vindicate our good name if the editor of that journal does not fully retract his calumnious charge—a "hunker Democrat"—quoth-a.

In scanning the details of the "negro war" at Vicksburg, over which the Democratic press is clamoring so loudly, the intelligent mind must be struck by the great disparity of the killed on either side. Seventy negroes were killed and but two white men, and yet we are expected to believe that an army of blacks attacked the city, at different points, and were repulsed, with this disparity of loss on either side. Our word for it, that here has been another Democratic massacre of negroes, for the purpose of intimidating and driving them from the offices to which they were elected. These people were deprived of their rights at the late election, and encouraged by the general party success, and their hope for speedy political power, the White Leaguers have adopted their usual policy of killing those they cannot coerce. The true history of this outbreak has yet to be written.

SCARCELY had Congress convened when the bill of Col. T. A. Scott asking an endorsement of his Texas Pacific railroad bonds—to which we have heretofore alluded—was presented. With an impoverished treasury, impaired credit, and universal financial distress prevailing, an act of this kind would be suicidal. What a similar endorsement has already cost the nation, is thus set forth by the Harrisburg *Telegraph:*

"The public debt statement of December 1st shows this item in the total on which interest has been paid—and must be paid for fifty years to come.

Outstanding bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies	$64,623,512 00
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396 98
Interest refunded the Government by the R. R. Companies in transportations of mails, supplies, etc.	5,519,044 07
Balance of interest due to the United States by the railroads	18,806,352 91

Here it will be observed the endorsement by the United States of more than sixty millions of dollars, meant something. We have always defended, and still defend that endorsement as wise and necessary to prevent the ultimate loss of our Pacific possessions. But where no such commanding reasons can be furnished a further endorsement of bonds to other roads cannot be defended. More especially is this plain when we remember that the *commercial* results of building the present roads is a failure. The interest paid by the United States—and not repaid by the companies—already reaches very close to *nineteen* millions of dollars. We are responsible also for the principal, sixty-five millions. And these form a total of cost to the tax payers of *eighty-three millions and a half* already. In the light of this exhibit the continuance of so expensive a policy can only be defended on the needs of commerce, the inability of the people to make needed improvements, or an overflowing treasury. In the absence of all these arguments for a grant to more speculative railroads of Government aid, the wisest thing for Congress to do is to refuse.

In the present financial condition of the country, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is by far the most important document laid before Congress, and necessarily interests people of all classes and parties. Its length precludes our present publication of it, but we summarize its chief features for the information of our readers. After recapitulating the transactions attendant upon the refunding of the public debt, he states that the successful bidders have taken all former bids and hold the option for the balance till February 1st. He then takes up the financial question, expressing similar views to those put forth by the President, and not only takes strong ground in favor of specie payments, but sets forth a definite plan for reaching the same. He recommends the repeal of the Legal Tender act, at a fixed day, as to contracts thereafter made, and except as to official salaries and ordinary expenditures of the Government under the existing appropriations. The Secretary recommends that authority be given for the immediate issue of convertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest.

He asks that a day may be fixed for the resumption of specie payment, not more limited than three years, at the end of that time the Secretary to be authorized to raise gold by selling bonds in such amounts as may become necessary from time to time to keep the Treasury in a condition to redeem greenbacks as presented. The Secretary recommends free banking as a part of the plan for the resumption of specie payment, but this branch of the subject is not elaborated.

It is recommended that the fractional currency be replaced by silver, and to accomplish this the Secretary desires to set all the mints at work coining silver, and, as rapidly as it is produced, the fractional currency to be recalled and destroyed, beginning with the smallest denomination. The Secretary also asks that coining gold be made as free in the United States as it is in London, in order to prevent the exportation of bullion for coining.

Concerning the Internal Revenue, the Secretary recommends that the tax be taken off bank checks, watches, cosmetics and drugs, and to meet this loss that an additional tax of 10 cents per gallon be imposed on whisky. This will raise revenue a little greater than is now received from the articles enumerated. The practical workings of putting tea and coffee on the free list have been fully examined by the Treasury Department. Carefully prepared tables of prices in foreign markets, and prices to consumers for the period subsequent to taking off the tax, show that while the country lost from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000 from the decrease of revenue on this account, the removal of the tax simply added to the price in the foreign markets and has not benefitted the consumers here in the least. The Secretary recommends the restoration of this tax. The attention of Congress is called to the great danger to the revenue attending all attempts to modify the penalties which have heretofore existed, by which the Treasury has sought to enforce customs regulations. The Secretary is no believer in the system of moities, and does not desire its restoration in any shape, but he expresses serious doubts whether any benefit has followed the modification of the penalties for violations of the customs regulations.

Upon the question of tariff, the Secretary, without entering upon a discussion, says that at present it is only necessary to treat it purely as a question of revenue, and not one either of protection or free trade. In the interest of business he does not think any changes should be hastily made, and if Congress desires to revise the present rates he recommends that a commission be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, with instructions to report to the next Congress.

Great economy is recommended in the expenditures for public buildings. The Secretary recommends that Congress go over the appropriations and estimates for these works with great care, with a view of reducing some and wholly suspending others. He expresses the belief that the needs of the Government do not require such elaborate and costly structures as have of late been erected, but that plainer, at the same time substantial, buildings will answer every purpose and save many millions.

He thinks there is needless extravagance in the furnishing of public buildings, and that much greater economy should be practiced in all directions. In regard to this matter, he has transmitted estimates, which have already been carefully revised, but he earnestly requests Congress to unite with him in scanning them still more closely, with a view to their further reduction.

The force of the department has been reorganized and diminished exactly in accordance with the laws and appropriations of last session, but the Secretary thinks the lowest limit of economy consistent with the prompt and efficient performance of the public business has not yet been reached. As to all plans for increasing the public indebtedness by aiding private enterprises of any kind, the Secretary does not believe that the present condition of the government justifies extending aid in any form.

THE sixth annual message of President Grant, like all the preceding ones, is brief, plain, and goes at once to the marrow of the subjects of which it treats. It is void of ornament or pretention, a terse, rugged, straightforward document eminently characteristic of its author.

In its very first sentence he plunges into the financial troubles of the country, speaks of the prostration of business, and the unemployed labor and capital of the nation, recommends as a specific the adoption of a policy looking to the resumption of specie payments, at a day to be fixed and certain, and to the procurement of this end advises the repeal of the legal tender clause of the act authorizing the issue of national currency, and subsequent free banking.

These views of the President are the most important ones advanced in the message, and lead to a greater diversity of sentiment than all others touched upon in that document. In the eastern cities and in the New England States, where capital is abundant, there appears to be a general concurrence of opinion—without regard to party lines—in these views, while in the West the sentiment appears to be quite as generally in favor of the retention of the legal tender act, and a continuance, if not an expansion, of the present currency. The wide diversity of public opinion on this vital subject, as expressed by the press of the country, is shared in an eminent degree by our representatives in Congress, and this portion of the message will lead to much discussion between its advocates and adversaries.

What the President has to say about the condition of the South and its manifold troubles will meet the approbation of all unbiased men who give their reason fair play. Of course to the mere partisan or the scheming politician seeking for capital with which to array the south, politically, against the administration and its friends, his views and motives will be impeached and condemned. Since the day when he gave parole and terms to the rebels at Appomattox, the President has proved himself a just and generous friend to the South, and although for partisan purposes his actions have been misconstrued and bitterly denounced, history will ultimately declare that his course looking to the protection of the negroes in their civil rights has been just and proper.

On the tariff question the message is brief, and in favor of encouraging home manufactures, which suggestion will not be relished by the advocates of free trade. On all other measures on which this document touches, we think there will be a general concurrence of opinions.

This important State paper will well repay perusal, and we commend it to the earnest attention and careful thought of all who take an interest in the present condition of governmental affairs, and the views of the chief magistrate of the nation.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

BOSS TWEED.

The wicked old man is on the surface again. Tired of living in prison, knowing that Gov. Dix will not pardon him, and that the Governor elect, Tilden, dare not, if he would, he appealed once more to the courts. He was taken out of prison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and taken before the courts, where he petitioned to be discharged on the score that the court that tried him had no jurisdiction. Judge BARRETT decided, of course, against the illustrious chief, and back he went. Wednesday night a rumor prevailed that he had given the officers the slip, and had got away to Europe, and the lie was for an hour generally credited. It was the more readily believed, for everybody knows that if the Boss has the money he is credited with, he can buy his way out without trouble. And the comment upon it was not encouraging to one who wants to believe in the honesty of mankind. "I am glad the old man has got away," said one merchant in my hearing. "Why glad?" I asked. "Oh, he has been punished enough," was the reply. And that was the expression of a full half of the people. Curious, isn't it? Here is a man who plundered the tax-payers for years in a way that would have made a pickpocket blush—a man who stole right and left, not only for himself, but a horde of followers—a man who, by sheer stealing and an adroit use of what he stole, held the city and State in the hollow of his hand, and even aspired to the control of the country; this thief, swindler, and robber is pitied by the men he plundered! I can't help but think that the men who pity him, envy him, and that, placed as he was, would have done the same thing. The newspapers of the city, to their credit be it said, insist on his being kept where he is till his full term expires. Public opinion will probably keep him there till he buys his way out.

And speaking of the Boss, Gov. Dix did a good thing the other day. He supposed, as did all the world, that the rotund old thief was dressed in stripes and doing prison duty the same as other criminals. Becoming better informed, he addressed a communication to Mayor Havemeyer, protesting against giving the man who had plundered the city of $20,000,000, a suite of rooms, servants, citizen's clothes, and other luxuries, and of allowing him visitors at his own pleasure. Very properly, the Governor characterized this discrimination between one thief and another as a "mockery of justice." But the protest will do no good. The Boss has means at his disposal, and he will be a prisoner of state as long as he chooses to stay.

RENTS AND EMPTY STORES.

The exorbitant rents demanded on Broadway are telling on that street. Between the Astor House and 14th street there are over one hundred elegant stores, in the windows of which are displayed the disheartening legend "To Let," and this legend is growing more common daily. The Broadway owners put up rents year after year, without any regard to the value of the property. $12,000 $15,000, $20,000 per annum were common figures. This was all well enough during the war and the flush era that followed it, but when the pinching times came it could not be endured. No business that could be transacted on the premises could pay this rent, and house after house went down in the vain endeavor. The landlords would not reduce, for they had faith if Smith wouldn't keep the store Jones would be glad to take it, and as they had become accustomed to living in the style of $20,000 rents they did not like to come down. But Smith either quit business or he went over to some of the side streets, and Jones knew too much to go into ruin blindfold, and so the stores are empty. This is as it should be. There is no reason in keeping up to war prices in anything and rents ought to be the first to come down. True, it depreciates real estate; but why should it not? There is nothing made by calling fifty cents a dollar. Men cannot labor forever for landlords.

And, by the way, speaking of "coming down," there has been and is being

CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY

practiced at this time. Gentlemen who, a year ago were in the habit of stepping into their fashionable Broadway tailors and paying $100 or $150 for an overcoat, without asking the price, are not doing it to any alarming extent. They go into the Bowery and the other cheap streets, and buy for $30 to $50 what they would have to pay $75 to $100 for on Broadway. And they find that a pair of boots made on a cheap street for $10 look just as well and wear just as long as the pretentious Broadway maker coolly asks, and gets, $18 for. This style of economizing is getting to be very popular. Men joke about it and take a pride in it. And, to the disgust of the high-priced bars, thousands of them have changed their drinking places. They get their modest quenches or their stiff invigorators at the quiet places around the corner, where 10 cents does as much toward sending them into a drunkard's grave as 25 or 30 would at the fashionable bars. Of course there are plenty of noodles who still submit to be fleeced as of yore, but the number is growing smaller every day. Let us hope that it will continue until we get down to ante-war prices. That is what the country wants. It is impossible to hold up to the old key, and the sooner we all drop the better.

NEW YORK AND TRADE.

New York is being exercised once more about losing a portion of its trade. It is a fact that the grain trade is going to Boston and Baltimore very rapidly, and that the prospect is good that the remainder will go to those cities. New York has depended so long upon her natural advantages, has so long believed that the Continent must come to her, that she has got arrogant and lazy as well. She is content to have grain taken out of cars and carted to vessels, and to have a horde of leeches fasten upon every bushel and suck the life out of it. In the meantime, Baltimore, which, by the way, is nearer to Toledo and the other grain centres, builds splendid elevators, with which she can handle grain at a nominal cost, and Boston does the same. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, whose arms cover all the territory that produces anything, refuses to go into combinations, and the result is, that this important traffic goes there. Baltimore has captured the coffee trade, Boston jobs her own manufactures, and New York, the best point on the continent for trade, sits and mourns. But this is not all. The West is not content to remain tributary to New York. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo and the other great centres are importing on their own account from Europe, and are handling domestics as well as New York. Consequently, the mourners go about the streets of the metropolis. And all this because the city has depended upon her "natural advantages" and forgotton that enterprise can do away with disadvantages, and remedy what nature has left undone. New York has got to do something to hold her supremacy.

STRIKES.

The strikes are virtually over. The longshoremen had the best chance of all the trades for success, for while a factory may shut down and do without operatives a newly-arrived ship must be unloaded at once, and it takes skilled labor to do it, but they, with this advantage, were forced to succumb to hard times, and they have gone to work again. The coopers have resumed, not as a body, but in squads, and, in short, the strikes are at end. The strikes discovered what they ought to have known all along, that with 50,000 unemployed men in the city, they are at the mercy of their employers, and will be till labor is in demand again. It is the old story over again, capital can lay still, labor cannot. But for heaven's sake, do your best to keep impecunious young men from coming to New York this winter. I say it, and I know there are 50,000 men out of employment here to-day, and the number will be doubled in two months. And they embrace all classes of people. There are clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, everybody. For instance, the Grand Opera House advertised for 200 young ladies for the ballet in the revived Black Crook, and the morning brought 800, all eager for positions at $6.00 per week. These were not bad girls—they were girls who wanted something to do to keep soul and body together till there was work at something else. 200 were taken—600 were left out in the cold crying from disappointment. An advertisement of two lines in the *Herald* for a clerk wanted will bring a thousand applicants by nine the next morning. My young friend, if you have got anything under heaven to do keep out of the big cities.

SCORE ANOTHER FOR BERGH.

Henry Bergh, the friend of dumb animals, has achieved another triumph. Heretofore he has only been able to convict the drivers of stages and cars who have overworked horses; but last week he got the iron claw of the law on a proprietor and brought him up with a round turn. This is as it should be, for the proprietors compel the drivers to overload the stages. Now let him get after the street-car companies. It is nothing uncommon to see a pair of horses going up a steep grade with a heavy car loaded with 80 or 90 passengers—the poor beasts straining every nerve and a brutal driver lashing them as though his heavy whip could add to their muscular force. Bergh has only commenced his work in this city. But it does do one good to see a lithe, active man dart out of a crowd and jerk a brutal cartman, who is beating his horses, off his cart and march him before a magistrate. It is a sight calculated to restore one's confidence in human nature. Bergh's police are all dressed in plain citizen's clothes, but when one holds back the lappel of his coat and displays his badge, the brute who is abusing other brutes knows who he is and he becomes as meek as a lamb. I shall one of these days, write a full account of Bergh and his mission, hoping to stimulate other men to become Berghs.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS

have taken alarm, and are getting out their licenses as fast as possible. The courts are determined to enforce the law at all hazards, and the conviction of Schwab, which was made a test case, has shown them the futility of opposition. The rum-mills, the small thieves, Boss Tweed, and all the dangerous classes, sigh for the good old times when Barnard was on the bench, and Fisk and those fellows ran the city. There was no trouble for them then. They had the courts and everything else. Will the new Democratic administration restore them any of their lost privileges? We shall see. A great many Republicans in the city were willing to take the chances in November. Possibly, by another November they may change their minds.

BUSINESS

Is slower than last week, which is one of those things that cannot be accounted for. Certainly the purchases have not been so heavy as to have supplied the country with goods. How long this stagnation is to continue no one can tell; nor can any one give a reason for it. But it is, and that's all that can be said about it.

THE WEATHER

Is deliciously cool, but altogether too dry.

HEALTH.

The city is not healthy. Diphtheria is almost an epidemic in Brooklyn, and small-pox is spreading in the city too rapidly for the peace of mind of the citizens. There is no especial alarm, but a feeling of uneasiness is developing. An experience similar to that of Philadelphia two years ago is dreaded. Some calamity ought to be expected to follow such an election as that of last fall, and the citizens may congratulate themselves that it is nothing worse than small-pox and diphtheria.

PIETRO.

Disastrous Collision on the Pacific Railroad.

TRUCKEE, NEV., December 8.—This morning as the West bound freight train was side-tracking for the West bound passenger train at Boca, the freight train broke in two, and the passenger train came crash against the broken part. The caboose and one emigrant car of the freight train were completely demolished. Two persons were instantly killed, and two others probably fatally injured. Conductor Bennett, who was a passenger on the freight train, was thrown sixty feet down an embankment and seriously injured. Quite a number of persons are still missing. It is supposed they were thrown into the river and drowned, as an emigrant car was thrown down the embankment. One of the killed is Lichstein of this city. No one on board the passenger train was hurt.

Exemption of Mennonites from Military Service.

LONDON, December 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch confirms the report that the Emperor Alexander had consented to exempt the Mennonites from military service. This announcement will probably have the effect of checking the increasing emigration among that sect.

BATTLES BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITE MEN.

A Large Number Killed and Wounded.

VICKSBURG, MISS., December 7.—There has been for some time trouble brewing between the Taxpayers' Association and citizens and the county officials. The Sheriff was acting without legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, though the time for paying the taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictment for forgery and embezzlement, and the citizens, despairing of any relief from partisan courts, last Wednesday held a meeting, and in a body proceeded to the Court House to demand the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby (a negro), and he signed his resignation on Saturday. A card appeared on the streets signed by Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren county, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card.

Yet this morning armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and citizens gathered *en masse*, and immediately advanced to meet the negroes on the Baldwin ferry road. The negroes were met just outside City Grove street, about two hundred strong.

The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced on both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile and again made a stand in the old breastworks—a house—but were soon routed.

The loss in this engagement was one citizen (Oliver Brown, killed), and about twelve or fifteen negroes killed, several wounded and about twenty prisoners.

On the Hall's ferry road about 250 negroes were found and routed after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, a negro who commanded the negroes on the Baldwin's ferry road, was captured and committed to jail.

The citizens are still under arms, and the roads picketed. The excitement is subsiding. The town negroes took no part in the difficulty whatever.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1874.

It is reported from Vicksburg that the negroes will renew the attack on the city to-day. The citizens are all under arms, and have been largely reinforced from the adjoining towns. Companies have been sent to the country well armed and equipped. The prisoners captured are closely watched to prevent citizens lynching the negroes. Loss yesterday estimated at about 70—one white killed and two wounded. Crosby is still under guard. The whites hold the entire city.

Daring Bank Robbery.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—The following has just been received from Corinth, Miss.: A bold and daring robbery was committed here at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. Four well mounted men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings Bank. Two entered and locked the door and two remained outside. They demanded the safe keys, which President Taylor refused. They then made an attack upon him with knives, and compelled him to submit. They took over $5,000 in currency and as much more in watches and diamonds. Mr. Taylor was not badly hurt. A negro man was in the bank making a deposit at the time, and was not permitted to leave until the robbers retired. They were in the bank about fifteen minutes, and people who observed the bank closed, supposed Taylor to be gone to dinner. The bank is in an out of the way place, and not much noticed by the public. The men had been lurking about the town and country for two weeks. The robbers fired several shots as they departed, and rode at full speed in the direction of the Tennessee river. The Sheriff, with a large posse, has gone in pursuit.

A Train Plundered by Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, December 8.—At about half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, as a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached Muncie, a few miles west of this city, five masked men flagged and stopped it. Cutting off the passenger coaches, they moved the engine and express car some distance ahead, and then robbed the safe of Wells, Fargo & Co. of about $27,000. One case containing gold dust valued at $5,000 was also carried off. The robbers were heavily armed with rifles and revolvers and rode horses. The express company offers a reward of $10,000, the railway company $5,000, and Governor Osborne $2,000 for the recovery of the property and arrest of the robbers.

Another Murder in Luzerne County.

WILKESBARRE, December 9.—A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed on Monday night on the turnpike road at a point called Notch, about two miles from Scranton. While going through the notch of mountains six men sprang on from the roadside and seized the farmer's and pulled him from the wagon kicked and beat him and shot him through the heart. He was then robbed of his watch and his money and the murderers disappeared in the woods.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—A violent storm occurred here last night, causing much damage. The tide rose nine feet above high water mark, partly inundating the lower portions of the city. A large number of families of the poorer classess were driven from their houses. Over a thousand homeless people were sheltered by the police and the public. Kitchens were opened to supply the sufferers with food. The water is now falling rapidly.

Over one thousand disinterested Democrats have already showered their applications for office upon Governor-elect Tilden of New York, though he will not get into power before January.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., to find the facts and report an opinion in the matter of the exceptions to the account of Frederick P. Walker, guardian of Jonathan F. Walker, will sit at his office on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1874, when and where all parties interested may attend.

PAUL H. GAITHER, Auditor.
dec9

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed Auditor by the Court to examine the exceptions, take the testimony, find the facts and report an opinion; also to state an account and report a distribution to and among those legally entitled thereto," in and of the estate of Daniel Malone, of which Jacob A. Shaffer is administrator, I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1874, when and where all persons interested can attend.

F. J. KOOSER, Auditor.
dec9

New Advertisements.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

For years, quinine was regarded as the only specific for malarious diseases, and immense quantities of the drug were annually consumed throughout our western country, more particularly along the river bottoms and adjoining low lands.

With the fall months malaria, in all its varied form, stalks like an epidemic through the land, and whole districts are prostrated with chills and fever, the entire population shaking with ague. Heretofore, quinine was regularly resorted to; but, while it frequently failed to effect a cure, it invariably deranged the stomach, producing nausea, vertigo and fugitive pains in the head to such an extent that months elapsed ere the system recovered from its effects. These objections to its use were so marked, that the introduction of Mishler's Herb Bitters was hailed as a triumph in medicine. Infinitely more certain in its beneficial effects than quinine, it possessed none of the demerits of that drug. Instead of nauseating, it tones and invigorates the stomach, and while speedily expelling the noxious humors, increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thus rendering the system stronger, and better fitted to resist the attacks of disease. In fact, a judicious use of Mishler's Herb Bitters at this season of the year, will prevent the recurrence of this disease, even in those who have never passed its ordeal without it. An experience of twenty years proves it to be the greatest ANTI-PERIODIC known to medical science.

There are, perhaps, no diseases so subject to climatic changes as affections of the Kidneys. Hundreds of our farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, strong and hardy in all other respects, suffer continual inconvenience, and occasionally excruciating pains in the back and across the loins; experience a frequent desire to pass water, pain during its passage, and frequent stoppages in its flow. These are manifestations resulting from some strain or heavy lift (perhaps years ago), and aggravated by every change in the weather. Every slight cold flies direct to this one weak spot, and unless promptly attended to the disease becomes chronic, and the once strong man a miserable wreck. Mishler's Herb Bitters is the *only certain* remedy for this class of diseases. It has a peculiar tendency to the Kidneys, stimulates them to healthy action, and removing the cause, prevents the formation of brick-dust deposits, which, if permitted to continue, will by cohesion form gravel stone, necessitating a painful operation for its removal. Many of the ingredients entering into its composition are universally recognized as specifics for all complaints of the urinary organs. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all disorders of the Bowels, and affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally certain and efficacious; while, as a remedy for the complaints peculiar to the female sex, it has no equal. LADIES, old and young, married and single, in every condition of life, will find this GREAT FEMALE REMEDY *prompt, safe, certain and reliable.* The pale, sallow complexion is replaced by a blooming healthful countenance, and its *occasional* use enables Nature to perform her functions REGULARLY AND WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE. Sold only in bottles by all Druggists and general dealers. Oct. 21.

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dec9

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Friday, December 18th 1874.

at 2 o'clock P. M. All the right, title, interest and claim of John D. Roddy, of, in and to the following described real estate,

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Allegheny tp., Somerset County Pa., containing 62 acres more or less, adjoining Henry Miller, Sturts Mill property and Hartman & Co., with the appurtenances.

No. 2. The undivided one-half part of a certain tract of land situate in Northampton township in said county, containg 550 acres more or less, warranted in the name of Ann Young, of which there are about 25 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house, barn, water saw mill, &c., thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Tressler, Josiah Witt and Alf. Wilmot, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Greenville township, in said county, containing 400 acres more or less, adjoining Henry Knopp, Charles Wilheim and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A certain tract of land situate in Larimer township, in said county, containing 80 acres more or less, adjoining Josiah Witt, Josiah and William Tressler, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. The interest John J. Schell had and held in the town of Garrett, being the undivided part thereof of the lots reserved by deft. in a deed recorded in Vol. 48, page 5, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of defendant at the suit of A. J. Colborn, Assignee of John J. Schell, the interest in said real estate being restricted to the lands conveyed by the said Assignee to said defendant by deed dated June 29th 1871, recorded in Vol. 45, page 239 etc., the lien of said judgment being restricted and confined to the lands contained in the above described deed.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money must be paid as soon as the property is sold, and the balance when the deed is delivered.

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dec2

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Estate of Michael Korns, late of Jenner Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned, at the late residence of the decd., on Saturday, the 19th day of Dec., 1874. No accounts will be received unless duly authenticated according to law.

ALEXANDER KORNS,
SIMON L. KORNS,
Executors.
nov1

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THE LIGHT.	THE DOOR OPENED IN HEAVEN.

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