Kennard & Oudesluys,

BUTTER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 83 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

WE HAVE A LARGE TRADE FOR

GLADES BUTTER,

AND ALL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO SHIP TO US. WE PROMISE RETURNS WITH CHECK AS SOON AS THE BUTTER IS SOLD, AND WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL SHIPMENTS.
CARDS CAN BE OBTAINED AT EXPRESS OFFICES.
sep9

The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... February 3, 1875

TIME TABLES.

SOMERSET & MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

On, and after Monday, Nov. 16th, 1874, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail East.....11:20 a. m.	1:30 m.
Mail West.....5 10 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

P. W. & B. R. R.—PASS MINERAL POINT.

Express East.....	11:50 p. m.
Express West.....	5:21 a. m.
Mail East.....	11:13 p. m.
Mail West.....	4:50 p. m.

BUFFALO VALLEY RAILROAD.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail East.....11:15 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
Mail West.....2:45 p. m.	4:45 p. m.

FRANK FORNEY,
Agent.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1874, Trains on this Road will Depart and Arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

DEPART.	PITTSBURGH TIME.	ARRIVE.
Uniontown Accom.....	6:20 a.m.	McKeesport Accom.....9:45 a.m.
Through Mail.....	8:00 a.m.	McKeesport Accom.....7:45 a.m.
Mixed Way.....	9:25 a.m.	W. Newton Accom.....7:45 a.m.
M'Keesport Accom.....	11:00 a.m.	Through Ex.....
McKeesport Accom.....	3:15 p.m.	Uniontown Accom.....10:15 a.m.
Uniontown Accom.....	3:45 p.m.	McKeesport Accom.....12 m.
McKeesport Accom.....	4:20 p.m.	M'Keesport Accom.....2:00 p.m.
W. Newton Accom.....	5:10 p.m.	McKeesport Accom.....6:10 p.m.
McKeesport Accom.....	6:20 p.m.	Uniontown Accom.....5:40 p.m.
Through Ex.....	8:00 p.m.	M'Keesport Accom.....7:05 p.m.
McKeesport Accom.....	11:15 p.m.	Through Mail.....
West Newton Church Train.....	12:45 p.m.	West Newton Church Train.....

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sundays. Express Trains daily.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Gen. Sup't. SAM'L C. HOUGH, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

General Ticket office, 435th Avenue.

The best Cough Syrup in the market is Morison & Bro's.

EZRA I. BERKLEY sells only for cash and can sell cheaper than any other store in town.

J. H. FRITZ, County Surveyor. Special office day, Saturday. Office in the Court House, Somerset, Pa.

TRY our celebrated Irish soap, the best in the market for laundry use, or our Kirk soap, 30 cakes for $1.00.

BROOKS & BRO.

Good and Cheap Groceries and Feed of all kinds at the Diamond Grocery and Feed Store.

EZRA J. BERKLEY.

SALE bills in good style gotten up on short notice at this office. Parties having property to dispose of are requested to make a note of this.

TRY Morison & Bro's. Liniment, large bottle and cheap. Good for Aches and Pains, Cuts and Bruises. It has no equal for cures and price.

MORISON & BRO'S. Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Phthisic, Asthma, and for relief of Consumption. It eases the cough in such diseases. It has cured hundreds of cases when taken in time.

FARMS FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers several valuable farms in Allegheny Twp., for rent. For further particulars address

SAMUEL WALKER,
Mt. Healthy, Somerset Co., Pa.

Go to the *Cheapside Grocery* for your cheap soaps, 26 cakes of Buffalo Defiance soap for one dollar; also 25 cakes fine toilet soap for one dollar.

F. K. COLBORN & CO.

GARMENTS may be rendered waterproof, at the *English Mechanic*, by immersing them for twenty-four hours in a solution made by dissolving one ounce of alum and two ounces of sugar of lead in a gallon of pure rain water.

"UNIVERSAL, back action, everlasting, silver, &c." watch keysare to be had at the "Fashion Bazar" No. 6, Mammoth Block. Each one is warranted to wind any watch, not a stem winder, made.

FOR RENT.—I offer for rent my rolling mill, nine miles from Somerset, in Jenner township. Possession given April 1st, 1875. Apply to or address

ABRAM BEAM,
Jenner.

HAVING adopted the cash system we have reduced the prices on our entire stock so that every one should examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Produce taken in exchange for goods.

C. & G. HOLDERBAUM'S
Cash Store.

PERSONS desirous of buying a nice set of furs will find it greatly to their interests to call at the cash store of C. & G. Holderbaum before purchasing elsewhere, as they are offering their furs at greatly reduced prices.

A NEW PUMP.—Schrock & Neff, Somerset, Pa., have obtained the agency of the Celebrated Metallic lined, Patent plunger, Toledo wood Pump. The superiority of this pump over all other wood pumps is [illegible] metallic lined, causing it to pump very lightly and without wear. The plunger is so constructed that should gravel, nails, &c., be dropped in the pump they cannot pass through or under the plunger, but will rest on the plunger in a way that does not interfere with the pumping. Every pump warranted. Call and examine, or address as above. tf.

LIST of letters remaining in Somerset Post Office, Feb. 3d, 1875:

Andersen John J.,
Bauty Mrs. Netty,
Cook Mrs. Nancy,
Crummy Michael,
Fox John,
Gilbert James,
Gale John,
Hanes Miss Annas,
Hoffman Joseph,
Haas Mrs. Allice,
Koontz Miss Mary Ann,
Luther Daniel,
Metz Jacob,
Miller Susan,
McKinney William,
Richards Joseph T.,
Wright Samuel.

H. OGLE, P. M.

PEOPLE who want to avoid broken limbs should go to "Fashion Bazar" and get a pair of "Ice Creepers." They can be attached to the gaiter of a lady or the boot of a gentleman in a moment and taken off just as quickly. They are a perfect guarantee against falling on the smoothest pavements. Price only 60 cents.

MRS. JAS. B. TREDWELL,
No. 6, Mammoth Block.

WHEN a jilted young man looks on her who is now another's, and sees that the once lithe form resembles a sack of wheat with a string in the middle, sees the eyes that once "looked love to eyes that spake again," bearing marks of the uxorial bootjack or blacking bottle, sees the five red haired children and the tow-headed twins, then indeed, he may sigh and recall the poet's words the saddest, "It might have been"—worse for me.

IT will be seen by reference to the statement of receipts and expenditures of the county that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $4808.13½ against $12,784.6½ last year. The decrease is not in any degree owing to a lower rate in taxation or an increase in the ordinary expenditures, but to the many improvements made on the public buildings, among others, the building of a vault at a cost of $3565.25, and the large numbers of bridges built.

THE local of this paper has a special weakness for soft gingerbread, and publishes the following recipe in hope that some of the lady readers of the HERALD will try it and send him some of the cake:

One quart of molasses, one-half pound of butter, eight eggs, two tablespoonfuls of ginger, one cup of cream, grated peel of one lemon, one teaspoonful of pearl ash (or soda), flour to make as thick as pound-cake. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately. Dissolve the soda in a little cold water. Beat the butter until it is creamy. Add the eggs, cream, molasses, ginger, lemon rind and soda. Mix well and add the flour.

LOOK AT THESE REDUCED PRICES!—Children's Balmoral Wool Hose at 10, 15 and 20 cts, regular price 15, 20 and 25 cts. Ladies' Cloth Skirts reduced from $4 75 to $4.00, from $3.00 to $2.50; cheaper grades in proportion. Have reduced the prices of a lot Velvet and Felt Hats to 50 cts. less than cost! The price of Woolen, Double, Square and Breakfast Shawls reduced in above proportions, also Ladies' and Gents' Knit underwear, Wool Scarfs and Winter Gloves.

MRS. JAS. B. TREDWELL,
"Fashion Bazar."
No. 6, Mammoth Block.

THE annual business meeting of the Republicans of Somerset County, was held in the court room on Tuesday evening, January 26th. The following organization was effected:

President—Isaac Kaufman of Conemaugh.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Schrock of Brothersvally; Jacob Hoffman of Paint; Josiah Mowry of Somerset tp.; Alexander Ware of Allegheny.

Secretaries—Michael Hady of Meyersdale; John Ross of Stonycreek; Israel Emerick of Southampton.

Major E. M. Schrock was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

Short addresses were made by Messrs Kooser, Schrock, Koontz and Scull.

THE following items taken from the Johnstown *Tribune* may serve as a warning to those of our boys who persist in coasting down the pavements on the hill on Main street in despite of the authority of the borough:

About five o'clock last evening one of the carrier boys of this paper, Winfield Gibson, of Millville Borough, received very serious injuries while coasting down the hill at the head of Main street. The gate at Mr. Heistein's residence had been left open, and as Gibson was coming along on his sled at a very rapid rate of speed he failed to miss the obstruction, and was consequently thrown against it with great force. His shoulder blade was knocked out of place, his nose broken, and he also received several severe contusions about the head and body.

Mention was made in last evening's issue of another lad having been hurt in a similar manner. The name of this boy is Tosh, his home being in the Second Ward, and his injuries are far more serious than was at first supposed. One of his legs and an arm were fractured, and his jaw was also dislocated. We need hardly advise parents to caution their children from pursuing this dangerous amusement of coasting, for boys will be boys, and it would be almost impossible to prevent them from sledding down the hill.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between the hours of two and five o'clock, might have been seen lying on the banks of the Conestoga, near Reigart's landing, below Woodward Hill cemetery, four or five small boys, so badly drunk that none of them could tell their names or where they lived. All of these boys were young and very small, not one being 14 years of age. There they lay, all huddled together, and the whiskey jug laying beside them half full, and they too drunk to drink any more of it. After their condition became known, it drew together a large crowd, and two of the smallest boys were carried to their homes. What action the parents of these children will take in the matter with regard to those who sold them the whiskey, remains to be seen.

The above is from the Lancaster Daily *Express* of Monday. If it is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, the severest penalties of the law should be visited on those who sold them the liquor. Even though the parents of the boys do not see it to enter prosecution it should be done by any citizen who has a knowledge of the facts. Any person who sells intoxicating liquor to boys is a public enemy, and should be treated as such. One who would spread the germs of small pox or scarlatina among our youthful population is not a greater criminal. It is time that all good citizens should unite in an endeavor to bring such outlaws to justice.

HE is a neat looking young man and parts his hair in the middle, but despite this great fact, and the still greater one that he could sweetly warble "I love none else but thee," his girl jilted him for a yellow-faced son of a chandler who had inherited eleven dollars and sixty-two and a half cents' worth of furniture from his grandmother.

While reading the last *Ledger* his attention was attracted to an advertisement headed "how to get rich." Here was a chance to be avenged. He would answer the advertisement and become wealthy, and be a clown in a circus, or mayhap, an undertaker, and the frail one would sigh as she sat by the side of that son of a chandler and listened to his side spliting jokes and think of what might have been, or grow pale with remorse when she thought she had deprived herself of the proud satisfaction of riding on the hearse at funerals.

The great secret of the easy acquisition of wealth was to be revealed for the trifling sum of one dollar.

He answered the advertisement and last night received the following answer:

"Work like—and save your money."

H.

And now he wishes that he had been still-born or that when the schoolmaster used to fan him with a half-price board his head had been the place attacked.

THE award of the contract for postoffice scales to the Messrs. Fairbanks has given much satisfaction to the trade and the public generally.

There were six competitors for the contract and all kinds of oblique influences were brought to bear upon the Postmaster General and the committee. The fact that scales for 2,000 to 4,000 postoffices had to be supplied by the first week in January, and that Messrs. Fairbanks, at their several branches, from Vermont to California, carry large stocks, must have been a consideration. But the fact that in every capital of Europe, in the chief cities of India, in semi-barbaric China and Japan, on all the great American railroads, in the small pioneer stores on the western frontier, in the large establishments of our merchant princes, and in the laboratories of our men of science, the Fairbanks scale is the standard, must have influenced the decision in favor of the champion scalemakers of the world. This is the largest contract for scales ever made in the world, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Postmaster General acted impartially in the award. If the same principle were adopted in all government contracts a beneficial impetus would be given to American manufacturers in first class goods. The footing obtained by the Fairbanks scales in Great Britain is an honor to our country and that it has become the government scale is but due to its merits.

THE sum of $913.60 was paid by this county during the past year for fox, wild cat and other scalps.

THE amount of money expended by the County of Somerset for the support of her poor last year was $6169.85.

A NOTED architect when asked "what was the best system of ventilation," replied: "Fireplaces in every room."

CONGRESS has appropriated $67,500 for the propagation of food fish. It is to be hoped Democratic editors may profit from it.

PROF. Loos of Bethany, W. Va., preached to large audiences in the Disciples Church on Saturday evening and Sunday.

A YOUNG jockey in California, who has ridden horses in several races during the past two years, has been discovered to be a girl.

THE centennial of the battle of Lexington is to be celebrated April 19. This is the first "go off" of the revolutionary souvenir business.

OUR business men all unite in saying that last week was the dullest court week we have had for a number of years. Very few persons were in attendance.

WE understand that ex-Commissioner Gill, H. Walter has purchased the interest of John B. Snyder in the store at Gebhartsburg, and the firm hereafter will be Walter Bro's.

IT is said that charity covers a multitude of sins, and it might be suggested that all who wish to cover their transgressions have now a very favorable opportunity to perform that work.

THE women of Ceylon were greatly shocked a short time back at seeing an English lady traveler wearing a tortoise shell back comb. In that quarter of the globe the article is worn only by men.

THE books of the late firm of Hoover & Lichty are in my hands for settlement. All persons indebted by note or book account will please call and settle and save further trouble.

JAMES L. PUGH.

MRS. CATHARINE STAUFFENBURG, of Hazelton, Pa., a widowed mother, desires information as to the whereabouts of her son, Henry Stauffenberg. She needs his support and assistance. Exchanges will please copy.

Two negro girls in want of a new bonnet placed obstructions on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, near Warsaw, the other day, as they say for the purpose of killing some ladies on the trip that they might secure the bonnets.

VICE and immorality are certainly on the decrease in this county, if the criminal docket of the present term of our court is any criterion, there being but three cases on it. The new district attorney will not find his office very lucrative at this rate.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature by Representative Toner of Westmoreland county for the repeal of the Local Option law. It appears to be the general opinion throughout the State that the law is a failure and that some other means will have to be adopted.

IN the city of Marretta, Ohio, they had a spelling match, at which an admission fee was charged and the proceeds devoted to the relief of the poor. The spellers were among the prominent men and women of the city. The best spellers went down on such words as "excitful," skillfully," "emphasis" and "italicize."

THE other day in court a suitor's character for truth was in question. Mr. Baer asked a witness what was the reputation of —— for truth and veracity in his neighborhood? "Well," says witness, "his wife has several times complained to me that he staid out late at nights;" at which judge, jury, and audience more than smiled.

THE new M. E. Church at Meyersdale will be dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames of Baltimore, on February 21st. It will take place during the quarterly meeting on the Meyersdale circuit, and Rev. L. R. Beacom will be present to assist in the services.

S. W. DAVIS,
Pastor M. E. Church.

A BARTON, Md., subscriber of the HERALD sends us this mathematical question. It has been published in the HERALD before, but as we are constantly receiving new subscribers it may be new to many:

If three cats kill three rats in three minutes, how many cats will it take to kill one hundred rats in one hundred minutes.

WE are pained to hear that James M. Marks, formerly of this place, was recently thrown from a horse in Kansas City, Mo., and instantly killed. Mr. Marks was on his way home to visit his parents at New Centreville, this county, when the terrible calamity occurred. He was the son of Harvey C. Marks, and will be remembered by many of our citizens as a fine, promising young man.

THE Reformed ministers of this country, in order to keep themselves alive in theology and general church matters, have formed themselves into a Theological Club. The first meeting will be held in this place next Monday, Feb. 8th, and continue until Wednesday. Public services will be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The sermons will be preached by Rev. Wm. Rupp of Berlin and Rev. L. D. Steckel of Meyersdale.

UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE.—The thirty-sixth annual session of the Conferences of the United Brethren in Christ was held in Johnstown last week. Bishop D. Edwards, D. D., of Baltimore, presided. A very large number of the ministers of that denomination in Pennsylvania were present. Among others, the following appointments were made: presiding elder, west district, P. E. Smith; Somerset circuit, W. Beighel.

BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.—For thirty days we will sell Boots, Shoes and Leather at very low prices to reduce stock and make room for Spring and Summer Goods. Ladies' Sandals 60 cts. Men's Sandals 90 cts. Buckled Overshoes $2.00, Men's Alaska Overshoes $1.50.

All kinds of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order on short notice at

SNYDER & UHL'S.
No. 4, Mammoth Block.

MR. HIRAM J. BOYTS, a merchant at Davidsville, this county, while at Johnstown, Monday, Feb. 25th, purchased among other articles a caddy of tobacco. His sled with his contents was left standing in an alley in the rear of the Merchants' Hotel while Mr. B. and his horses were being refreshed, when the cady of tobacco was abstracted. Thursday the officers succeeded in arresting a lad named Daniel Espy, who confessed to the theft. A part of the stolen goods were recaptured.

WE wrote this article with our old scissors.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the annual report of the State Hospital for the Insane, for 1873-4. This institution is located at Danville, Pa., and during the current year 152 patients were admitted. Previous to 1873 there were 166 patients in the hospital, and during the year 89 were discharged, leaving 238 under treatment at the time this report was made. The report of the Superintendent is very interesting, and the statement is made that hardly any two persons can agree as to the precise amount of influence any particular cause has had in the production of insanity.

It is said that all who profess to be experts on the question of mental maladies agree upon one point, and that is that all hope of cure diminishes as the disease becomes older. If proper treatment is instituted in good time it is possible that the patient may get well, but if put off too long the chances are lessened. It must not be understood that every case of insanity is curable, no matter how promptly the best treatment that science may suggest may be called in. We are quoting, in substance, from the report before us, which states that a certain number of the insane are hopelessly doomed from the outset of their ailment.

There is no malady in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is subject that appeals more strongly to our sympathies than this one feature of insanity. To see a physically strong man or woman the victim of a disease which deprives him or her of distinguishing between right and wrong; which leaves them powerless to exercise the faculties of mind with which human nature is endowed, is indeed the saddest of all ailments, and to all such our greatest commiseration should go out. No more worthy charity could possibly be fostered by the State, and we hope that the improvements the Superintendent thinks necessary in the matter of additional building and accommodations, may be made.

Court Proceedings.

COURT convened on Monday last, His Honor Judge Hall presiding; Associates Turner and Mowry on the bench. The number of persons in attendance was not as large as usual. It will be seen by the annexed account of the proceedings that the criminal list was unprecedentedly small, there being but three cases tried.

Com. vs. Wm. Moon. F. & B., on information of Juliana Bowers. Verdict guilty, and the usual sentence imposed.

Com. vs. A. D. Boyd, Hugh Sands and G. W. Weister. Larceny. Verdict of not guilty as to Boyd and Weister, guilty as to Sands. Sands was sentenced to the county jail for three months.

In the above case the parties were charged with the larceny of some bacon from a wrecked car on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Com. vs. David Johnson. Larceny, on oath of M. Hadry et al. Verdict of guilty, and prisoner sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Johnson is a small colored lad, and was employed by Mr. Fred. Naugle of Meyersdale when he committed the offence for which he has been sentenced.

CIVIL LIST.—Abraham Landis vs. Wm. A. Brant. Scire facias. Verdict for defendant.

Daniel Mostoller vs. John Weigley. Appeal. Verdict for defendant.

Daniel Mostoller vs. Wm. Rhoads. Appeal. Case continued at cost of defendant.

Jacob N. Beal vs. Elizabeth Boucher. Covenant. Plaintiff takes nonsuit.

Henry Rauch and Aaron F. Bittner, administrators of John Rauch, dec'd., vs. Matthias Poorbaugh. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Levi Coughenour, use of Isaac J. Coughenour vs. Jacob E. Deal. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff.

Pittsburgh National Plow Co. vs. Henry Shaffer. Plaintiff takes nonsuit.

Joseph H. Pritts vs. M. D. Humbert et al. Trespass. Verdict for defendant.

Henry S. Donges and S. D. Livengood vs. Joseph Schindler. Ejectment. Verdict for defendant.

In the application of Jacob Hoyle for the benefit of the insolvent laws, the petitions and statements were filed and publication ordered.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS FROM ROBBERS.—It will be recollected that while Mr. Pillow was a passenger on a train on a branch road of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, a quarrel arose between two passengers in which one of them threw a pop bottle at the other and struck Mr. Pillow on the eye, blinding him for life, or perhaps permanently injuring the eye without entirely blinding him. Mr. Pillow recovered several thousand dollars damages against the Company in the District Court and the Supreme Court has recently confirmed the judgment, in the following opinion by Justice Gordon:

We cannot perceive the force of the argument of the counsel for the plaintiff in error, wherein he endeavors to raise a distinction between accidents arising from negligence in the equipment or management of the train, and those arising from the misconduct of passengers upon it. If the employees of the road had no control or power over passengers this argument would be sound. But they have such power, and they are just as responsible for the proper exercise as they are for its proper running of the train. That it should be so is most fully and forcibly exemplified in the present case. The plaintiff lost his eye through the quarrel of a couple of drunken men, who should not have been permitted on board the car, or if so permitted, should have been so guarded or separated from the sober and orderly part of the passengers that no injury could have resulted from their travels. The right and powers of conductors are very clearly pointed out by Justice Woodward, in the case of Hinds vs. the Railroad Company, three P. F. S., 312, in which he says they may stop their trains and call to their assistance, for the purpose of suppressing riotous conduct on board thereof, not only all the employees, but also all passengers that are willing to lend a helping hand, and until the utmost efforts have been made for that purpose, the responsibility of the companies, which they represent, for damages sustained by disorderly passenger remains.

We have a similar ruling in the case of Flint vs. Norwich and New York Transportation Company, 34 Conn. 554, in which it is held, that it is the duty of passenger carriers to repress all disorderly and indecent conduct in their cars, and that persons guilty of rude or profane conduct should be at once expelled. Such is the doctrine of the books. It is wise and good, and necessary for the protection and comfort of those who travel upon our railway lines, and who, from the very character of the means used for their transportation, almost wholly depend upon railway officials for their safety and well being. Judgment affirmed.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS.—The board of pardons at its recent meeting considered thirty-five applications, in ten of which pardons were recommended to be granted, eight refused and the remainder held under advisement. Following is a list of those recommended for pardons:

William Kelley, of Fayette, sentenced for burglary—entering a cellar and carrying away liquors. The petitions praying for a pardon indicated that he was an imbecile and that he was drawn into the crime by more experienced thieves.

Antoine Loder, of Bradford county, selling liquor in violation of law. Loder had a license allowing him to sell beer in quantities less than five gallons, but according to the application for pardon he had in his ignorance misconstrued the law and sold the malt on a larger scale. He was sentenced on the 5th of January, 1875, to thirty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of $150. The prosecuting attorney in a letter stated that according to his opinion Loder did not wilfully violate the law.

Henry S. Reighart, of Philadelphia, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary in 1869 for perjury. Reighart perjured himself in behalf of a friend, stating that he owned property to which he had no title whatever. He committed the crime so that he could go bail for an associate. The Judge discovered the trick the same day and had them both indicted. The papers in Reighart's case stated that he had already undergone five years imprisonment, and that his deportment had been uniformly good. His wife, who has been the only support of three children since his incarceration, was rapidly failing in health. The Judge who pronounced judgment thought the public interests would not suffer by his pardon.

Christiana Collman, of Bucks, assault with intent to kill her child. This woman was subject to fits of frenzy, temporary attacks of insanity and was very jealous of her husband. While under the influence of some hallucination she resolved to destroy herself and child. She took the infant and was about throwing herself and offspring into a "well" when a daughter held her back until friends arrived and prevented the accomplishment of her purpose. Her husband appeared as prosecutor, and she was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. The husband, judge, jurors and district attorney asked for her pardon.

James Campbell, of Allegheny, sentenced on January 11, 1873, to six years and six months in the Western Penitentiary. The papers show that Campbell was a young man of respectable connections and that the crime for which he was convicted was committed while under the influence of liquor and at the direction of experienced burglars in whose society he had been unfortunately drawn. The judge who sentenced him said that had he known at the time what he found out afterward he would have been much less severe.

James Servisen, of Delaware county, selling liquor. He was convicted under a special law and sentenced to six months in prison. Of these he has served five. In view of the imprisonment he has already undergone and the fact that his family is destitute and his health failing, his case was favorably considered.

Samuel Mack, of Philadelphia, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for larceny. His offense consisted in removing shutters from a house and putting them on one which he was repairing. The district attorney was among those who signed the application for pardon.

John M'Govern, of Pittsburgh, sentenced in January, 1872, to four years in the western penitentiary for forgery. The papers set forth that he (a youth) had been induced to perpetrate the offense by expert criminals and without appreciating the enormity of the crime. The judge gives it as his opinion that the forgery was more the result of youthful indiscretion than criminal intent. The case was favorably considered for these various reasons and the additional one that through him an accomplished and successful forger was convicted.

John Flemming, of Philadelphia, sentenced in December, 1873, to two years and six months in prison for receiving stolen goods. Flemming, who is about seventy years old, is represented to be in declining health and weak in mind. He is said to have pleaded guilty to save his aged wife who was indicted with him. The prosecutor, who was among those who asked his pardon, is of the opinion that the old man was imposed on by the thieves.

Richard Morris, of Montgomery, sentenced in December, 1872, to two years and ten months in prison for larceny.

Applications in the following cases were refused:

Dr. L. Vance, of Franklin, county, sentenced on August 16, 1873, to seven years and three months in the penitentiary for inciting a boy to commit an outrage on a small girl. The lad was convicted and sentenced, but obtained a pardon when the circumstances were laid before the governor, the board of pardons not having yet been constituted. Dr. Vance was convicted principally on the testimony of the boy.

John Murry, of Northampton, arson.

Abraham Martin, of York, assault and battery.

George Lynch, of Philadelphia, larceny.

W. Howard Williams, of Luzerne, manslaughter.

John Wilkinson, of Allegheny, larceny.

John Frankfort, of Lancaster, larceny.

John Bishoff, of Allegheny, receiving stolen goods.

Henry Himes, of Lancaster, robbery.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the governor is dilatory in issuing warrants for the execution of convicted murderers. The cases referred to are either tied up in the Supreme Court on writs of error or the governor has not received official notification of the action of the judicial tribunal. In the Ortwein case (Allegheny county) the Supreme Court two weeks ago affirmed the judgment of the lower court, but the governor has not yet been officially notified.

Lecture by Professor Loos.

As promised by advertisement, our citizens had a rare treat on last Friday evening, in a lecture by Professor C. L. Loos, of Bethany College, West Va. His subject—"America in Europe"—was one of interest to a large and appreciative audience. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Mite Society, to procure aid for the completion of the Disciples' meeting-house. The court-room was well filled, and a handsome sum thus placed in the hands of the ladies to further the good work in which they so zealously labor.

Our space will only permit us to give an abstract of the remarks of the learned lecturer.

After introduction by Elder Bittel, Mr. Loos observed that at the birth of the republic, and for five or more decades thereafter, the influence of America in Europe was not so great as many supposed. The reasons for this were various. The broad Atlantic was a barrier which few surmounted. The old world received all information of us through British sources, and our "fond parent" had indulged in wholesale misrepresentations of her offspring. Most meagre and false were all the received stories regarding the new republic. A very eminent German professor declared, after he had been to America to hear and see for himself, that in all the public libraries of Europe there was not a single book giving just or correct information about our country and its institutions. The short-lived French Republic—in part our work—had shaken the pillars of the thrones of Europe, and led the then all powerful ruling classes into unrelenting hostility. Many persons in sympathy with us distrusted the experiment. We were then a small people, with little literature, few newspapers, and scarcely any ships.

We see another thing to-day. The rising greatness of this country has challenged the attention of all civilized men. The learner could scarcely stop to crow. Our wonderful prosperity has excited intense amazement in Europe. The enormous extent of our land surpasses the belief of the inhabitants. You have to take the map and point out to the dwellers in small countries the immense domain that lies between the two oceans, the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande, before they are able to obtain the faintest idea of the area of our giant republic. Our great wealth is known in Europe; even the peasants say, how rich!

The endurance of our country is perplexing to Europeans. Ten years was the limit of life assigned us by many of their wise men. Now, when our institutions, like the tree of Horace, are growing deeper and higher, no wonder amazement prevails.

Our Navy means something in Europe now. Persons may talk as they please about the American marine, but a respectable navy is an emblem of power, and that of the United States is known and respected in every European country.

Europe is overrun with American travellers. Yankee men and women are on the Alps, in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg. American residents are there by thousands. John Bull is overtopped even in Paris. The first restaurant in the world is called American. The universities of England, France, and Germany have many American students.

It is a rare thing for European travellers—men of culture—to visit us, to see and know what we are. A notable exception is the gifted De Tocqueville, whose personal study of us, given to the world in his splendid volumes, is an enduring monument to his goodness and greatness.

There is in the correspondence of the immigrants who have made this country their home a most subtle influence. Letters from friends and relatives who have prospered here, and who tell their stories in simple eloquence, received in almost every hamlet, have aroused a wonderful love for our country. In Ireland, maidens drop their milk pails and men their hoes and slip down the green lanes to hear the story of the land of liberty. Servant-girls in Germany have received letters from their brothers, and sometimes from those dearer than brothers, and know the story. People are advised not to talk to them about America; they are dissatisfied. Bismarck, Wilhelm, the Pope, all try to destroy this subtle influence, but without avail.

The journalistic influence of America in Europe is greater than when the lecturer was a boy. Railroads, telegraphs, newsstands are at every corner. He found young men and women in Germany who were daily readers of American journals, and conversant with the great social and political problems evolved in this country as they are nowhere else. The increase of knowledge in the last one or two decades has been stupendous.

The opinion of the eminent Frenchman, Laboulaye, that the history of the United States and the study of her institutions should fix the attention of all earnest minds, as they are destined to rule all future societies, was given with fine effect.

Self government—an expression peculiarly American—is used in the same form by French and Germans, they having no equivalent expression in their languages. This great question is unsettled in many portions of Europe, but any one who hears or reads the magnificent discussions in the French National Assembly, in which the friends of freedom hurl its axioms in the face of monarchs, legitimists, and Bonapartists, will say the question is settled there. No man can say with truth that such men are unable to govern themselves.

The lecturer is a thorough believer in the good old Jeffersonian doctrine of the right of the people to regulate their own affairs. Let the township elect its officers, let the county and State do likewise, and the people of the nation choose its own rulers and through representatives enact its own laws. Even preachers are appointed in Prussia, and since the consolidation of the Empire matters are worse.

The best men are afraid to settle the question of a free church in a free state. They are unable to conceive how religion can live without state support. Religion does not suffer. A comparison shows that we have a better, purer, holier religion than the old world.

McMahon appoints the Protestant clergy in France, Bismarck chooses Catholic priests in Germany. Do not Americans by glorifying Bismarck lend an endorsement to this adulterous union of church and state? It is an enormous mistake. America is doing herself immense harm by laudation of one of freedom's worst foes.

In Europe the people are unable to do anything of moment without government support. The government owns part of every railroad. Here the people own them; we have free development of enterprise.

Civil power is supreme in the United States; in Europe just the reverse, to an extent not dreamed of here. Their armies are stretched to the utmost of power. Judge and jury are awed by the bayonet.

The fact that our army contains only 30 000 men is scarcely believed. In little Ireland are stationed 13,000 mounted dragoons, exclusive of an immense constabulary force. A proportionate military force in this country would give Somerset about forty men to support. There are 60,000 gens d'armes in France and 400,000 soldiers; about the same in Germany. You meet troops at every corner, and night, noon, and morning is heard the everlasting drum.

We have many enemies in Europe. All the monarchs, with the exception of the King of Wurtemberg, and chiefest among them, Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany, are our foes. When, in 1848, the people attempted to unloose the shackles of feudalism, this same Wilhelm declared he would put them through, and mowed men down in the streets for daring to assert their inalienable rights. His brother was at that time king, and when Wilhelm inherited the kingdom, seized the crown and placed it upon his own head, asserting that he was chosen by the law of Christ and received his crown direct from the Almighty! Republican institutions meet with little favor at the hands of such a man.

Although Ireland worships us, when I reached pious Glasgow I found myself chilled. The men who pretend to be abolitionists hate us because they can no longer make money out of the slave-trade or by blockade-running. The same feeling exists to a great extent in England. In Britain and Germany we have few friends. People go in for the old, and distrust the new. Feudalism is still there. In France the case is different. Freethinkers had evolved the great questions relative to the natural rights of man before the revolution. The French constitution of 1789 embraces ours. Its principles never die. It is law in France to-day. Although there has been some regurgitation, the minds of the people have got hold of it. To-day it has an overwhelming majority in the nation. This result has not been obtained without violent convulsions. In the words of one of America's favorite poets:—

"Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire;
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil."

In the noble little republic among the Alps—Switzerland—we see American institutions predominant. The Swiss, too, had their war of secession, which they made short work of. Previous to 1848 each canton had a separate constitution. Now, in exact imitation of our constitution, they have executive, judicial, and legislative departments, each performing its appropriate functions. Their Diet consists of upper and lower houses, one member of the upper house to every 20,000 habitants, and two representatives of the lower from every canton. When asked why their constitution so much resembles ours, the Swiss reply: "We intended it to be; it was modeled upon the American." The people there are economical to a degree unknown here. They have a standing army of only 300 men; little revenue is raised, salaries are small, thirst for office rare, and peculation unknown.

The fruits of American genius are met with at every hand. Our printing-presses, reapers and sewing-machines have brought us into prominent notice.

America is creditably represented in the arts at the various European galleries—at Paris, Rome, Florence. We are munificent patrons of the arts. In the great bronze works at Munich the lecturer perceived that the greater part of the work was to be sent to the United States. When he saw an American eagle of immense proportions, whose outstretched wings had just been cast, he could not refrain from singing "Hail Columbia," even in the presence of John Bull, who stood behind him.

The books of many American authors are now on the shelves of nearly all European libraries.

We are forced to omit more than a mere mention of the lecturer's description of the surprise of Europe at our immense civil work performed during the rebellion—the building of the Pacific railroad, &c.; their amazement at the millions of men raised on both sides, which knew no bounds when they were quietly disbanded and resumed their former occupations. The orderly impeachment and acquittal of President Johnson excited much favorable comment on our institutions.

Our task is not done. Let us show by our purity and simplicity that we are worthy of our republican fathers. Let us banish corruption, extravagance, lust of power, from our broad and glorious land. Let us cheer every heart that aspires to liberty and strengthen every hand that strives to obtain freedom, and this voice and this action will be heard throughout the world.

At the conclusion of the lecture, on motion of General Koontz, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Loos.

Tribute of Respect

At an informal meeting of the officers and teachers of the Methodist E. Sabbath School of Somerset, Pa., John F. Blymyer in the chair, the following proceeding were had.

On motion, the chair appointed F. C. Sampsell, W. Megahan and W. B. Mier a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of William Barrick, late a member of the school. The following is the report of the committee:

Resolved, That in the decease of our venerable brother, the school has lost one of its most worthy members, the community a good citizen, the family a beloved father and friend, and the church a truly pious brother.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the family of the departed one, for truly a friend has gone from their midst, but they have the consoling reflection that their loss is his eternal gain, for he died the death of a Christian.

Resolved, That his memory is engraven on our hearts. We shall ever cherish a lively remembrance of his virtues, and in order further to consecrate his truly Christian spirit, we will attend his funeral in a body,* have these proceedings recorded among the records of our Society and published in the HERALD and in the *Democrat* of this town, and also copy delivered to the family of the deceased.

F. C. SAMPSELL,
W. MEGAHAN,
W. B. MIER,
Committee.

*In consequence of the inclemency of the weather this part of the programme was not strictly carried out.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—CATON.—On January 27th, 1875, at the house of Rev. Samuel Lowry, by R