The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1875.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE,

of Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

FRANCIS J. KOOSER.

FOR SHERIFF,

GEORGE W. PILE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

AARON F. DICKEY.

FOR TREASURER,

JOSIAH KELLER.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

DANIEL PHILIPPI,

WILLIAM REEL.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

ISAAC YODER

FOR AUDITORS,

SAMUEL SMITH,

SAMUEL S. MILLER.

OHIO REDEEMED!

Iowa All Right!

Nebraska in Rank!

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

The Democrats Surrender in Disgust!

WHERE IS THAT TIDAL WAVE, AND THE DEMOCRATIC ROOSTERS?

NOW FOR

PENNSYLVANIA!

Figures are useless, and details a vexation and vanity, when you want to holler. We will send along the official results of last Tuesday's election as soon as received. Enough for the present is the certainty that we have elected Hays in Ohio by five thousand majority, and have secured both branches of the Legislature; have swept Iowa by a majority ranging about thirty five thousand, and have carried Nebraska solidly by ten thousand.

What has been done in these three States we can do in Pennsylvania, and more. The Democracy of this State volunteered as wet nurse to the Ohio rag baby, and now that the little illegitimate thing is dead, they have nothing but their shame left. Hold them to the record made at Erie, Republicans! They deliberately abandoned their honor and adopted a base born bastard begotten in the stews of Ohio, and are no longer entitled to the countenance of virtuous or honest men Charge on them their dishonesty, their stupidity, their crime in abandoning a safe and honest currency for a sham, a fraud, a financial swindle. Don't let them dodge the issue of their own making as they are trying to do, and we will sweep the State with Hartranft and Rawle and an honest currency, by fifty thousand of a majority.

THAT tidal wave turns out to have been a mere ripple on the surface of the political ocean. Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio, all carried on Tuesday last, by decisive Republican majorities show how rapidly the waters are receding. After the second day of next month, all that will be left of it the Mrs. Partington of Democracy can wring out from her mop.

OHIO.

IOWA.

MAINE.

NEBRASKA.

NEW MEXICO.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following touching obituary is from the New York *World*:

DIED—At Cincinati, October 12, of Hayes fever, Rag Baby, only surviving child of Wash McLean, aged 3.65 years. Friends in Pennsylvania will please accept this intimation.

We had a wee Rag Baby once,
It was his parents pride,
But Hard Money stuck in its throat,
And it choked and kicked and died.

Gone to meet the little jackass.

ISN'T Pershing glad now that he did not resign? The little Judge was too spry to be caught by the salt McClure tried to put on his tail. He had been there before, and knew how it was.

NEBRASKA has fallen into ranks with a Republican majority of about *ten thousand*. Much hard work was done there as in Ohio, and with a similar result. The vote was large, the contest spirited, and there as everywhere, when they work for it, the Republicans win.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Samuel E. Dimmick died at Harrisburg on Monday night the (11th,) of pneumonia after an illness of but a few hours. His sudden death was a surprise throughout the State, and he is universally regretted and lamented. He was a gentleman of the most exalted character, and of large legal abilities. He proved a safe and careful legal adviser to Governor Hartranft by whom his loss will be severely felt, as well as by the entire people of the Commonwealth who had learned to respect and rely upon his judgment

WHAT has become of Curtin and Calvin and Lowry and Landon who so valliantly marched into Ohio to help run Old Bill Allan's rag baby? We saw Calvin in Pittsburgh on last Tuesday night, hunting a small knot hole to creep through, about the time the lightning was flashing Hay's majority over the country. Won't some statistician figure out for us how many votes McClures man Andy made among the Buckeyes for inflation?

THANK the good Lord, Sham Carey was buried out of sight forever on Tuesday last. We owe the Democracy one, for giving the Republicans of Ohio a chance to do that job. Now let the Republicans of Pennsylvania lay the apostate Andy Curtin in the same dishonored grave and the world will be purer and better, that two such shams will be heard of no more forever.

THE Democratic papers just now, are "better nor a circus." Such whistling to keep their courage up, such a variety of tunes and tones to that whistle, such desperate efforts of some of the worst fooled fellows to pucker, preparatory to the whistle, such discordant melancholy melodies as they do whistle, no fellow ever heard before. It won't do gentlemen. This scare is too real to be whistled away. Hartranft is going to be elected by a rousing majority, and you know it, and so do the "boys." No, no, your courage is at too low an ebb to be whistled up. Its fun for us you know, but then, as its rather a melancholy thing for you to do, under the circumstances, its no use you know, we wont insist upon it, as a mark of courage or of stomach for the coming fight.

WE care not to cumber our colums with puzzling rows of figures relative to the Ohio election, suffice it to say we have carried the State by *five thousand* majority, after the fiercest fight and the best contested struggle ever made in a State campaign. The Republicans of Ohio made a gallant fight, and won a decisive victory, in the face of odds that looked fearful at the outset. With the Democrats in control of the State, which they had outrageously gerrymandered, with the current of last years Democratic victories running breast high against them, with the panic and the financial troubles of the country charged upon them as the responsible party in national power, with a seductive but rascally proposition to the people to vote themselves more greenbacks, the intelligent Republicans of the Buckeye State steadily stood their ground, and by a gallant rally triumphantly carried the State, electing not only their Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but also securing decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

This victory in Ohio against such tremendous odds is an assurance of success in Pennsylvania, but we must follow the example of our brethren in that State and deserve our triumph by winning it. The Democrats of Pennsylvania deliberately stultified themselves, and risked their all to sustain their inflation friends in Ohio, and they have lost. Their imbecile folly has disgusted thousands of their party friends and driven them from the support of their State ticket. Honest business men in favor of honest money, everywhere reject the dishonest proposition to inflate our present safe and good currency, and thus destroy its value and eventually repudiate it. Victory is within our grasp, but we want it full, decisive and overwhelming. We can give Hartranft and Rawle fifty thousand of a majority, if we will. Let us astonish the country by the magnitude of our success. Ohio has given us the incentive, and leads the column. Rally to the polls then, and we will not only astonish the Republicans of the Union, but we will settle the Presidential fight of next year.

IOWA that miscarried two years since, as did our own State last fall, has now reclaimed herself and has given a grand majority of Thirty-five thousand. Let Pennsylvania shake off the reproach of last year's defeat, and follow her glorious example. Iowa now carries the Republican banner, most gallantly. The Old Keystone State should and can have it, if she will but lay herself out to the task. The same rascally issues were made there as here by the Democracy, and there as here they abandoned their traditions, their principles and their honor, for the sake of misleading the ignorant and winning as they hope by appeals to the cupidity of the baser sort. Against this huckstering crew, without principles and without cohesion we can carry our State by fifty thousand majority. Let us do it!

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, October 18, 1875.

THE END OF A QUACK.

Who in all these United States has not heard of H. T. Helmbold, the manufacturer and vender of Buchu? Two-thirds of the people have paid money for his medicines, and whether they received any benefit therefrom or not, they may be benefited by reading somewhat of his history. Last Thursday "Dr." Helmbold was, for the fourth time, incarcerated in a lunatic asylum, where he will probably stay the remainder of his life.

Henry T. Helmbold commenced life as a druggist's clerk in Philadelphia, progressing by the help of a brother, to the proprietorship of a small drug store. He conceived the idea of putting up Buchu in the form since so well known, twenty years ago, and after various ups and downs —he failed three times—succeeded in establishing it as a standard patent medicine, and received from its sale an income of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. But the doctor could not stand prosperity. The more his goods sold the more extravagant he became. He commenced a life of the wildest excess in point of expenditure ever known in this city. He had one six-in-hand team, the six horses costing him not less than $20,000. The drag to which they were driven was the most expensive and elegant ever imported to America. Then he had a score or more of other horses for every purpose that horse-flesh is used. Of course he was compelled to have large and elegant stables, and an army of people to care for and manage his equine interests. His principal coachman was paid a salary of $3,000 per annum, with rooms and subsistence added. The doctor was not badly off for places in life. He had a house in New York, a mansion at Long Branch, and the most expensive apartments in the most expensive hotels in the country sheltered him at times. He seemed to have an itch for throwing away money. It was nothing for him to take his six-horse drag, with his coachman and outriders, with a full retinue of servants, to Baltimore or Boston, engage the most sumptuous apartments and astonish the natives by a display such as they never had seen before. The little fellow would get into that immense drag all alone, with a coachman six feet six on the box, and two footmen of the same proportions on behind, all dressed in white livery, and would be driven in solitary grandeur all over the city bowing at every manifestation, as pleased as a child with a new toy. The mock eulogies of interested newspapers he took for honest tributes, and the flattery of hungry sycophants he swallowed as sweet morsels.

He believed himself to be a really great man, and nothing could be too gross for him to believe of himself, consequently he was surrounded with a mob of parasites who traded flattery for money. These fellows absolutely got the little man to actually believe that he could be President, and he spent a great deal of money to bring himself before the people.

And with all his vanity and insanity, he was in many respects a shrewd business man. He was the boldest advertiser that ever lived, and so far as his legitimate business was concerned, it was well and shrewdly done. He had the trick of startling the public into buying his medicines, and he was the closest and shrewdest man in the business in dealing with newspapers. He never threw away any money in his business. Could he have managed outside as well as inside, he would have been worth $5,000,000 to-day. It was nothing uncommon for him to contract $100,000 to $200,000 for advertising at a single stroke. He made contracts to the amount of $175,000 for advertising his "Catawba Pills" before a single box had been put up.

But wine, gambling, horses, pimps and parasites did their work at last, and three years ago Hembold slipped away to Europe a pauper. A dozen great fotunes had slipped through his fingers, and he was compelled to live on the continent on the charity of a brother. His magnificent stores in New York and Philadelphia, his horses, his carriages, everything went under the hammer, leaving nothing but what would not sell. His "friends" all left him of course, and when he returned a few months ago he was as crazy as a loon. His wife was compelled to send him to an asylum where he will probably die. *Vale.* Helmbold. The only use he ever was to the world that endured him was to point a moral. There wasn't enough of him to adorn a tale.

BUSINESS IS

continues fairly good, though not brisk. There have been some heavy movements of dry goods of a forced nature, and something is doing in other goods, but it is far from satisfactory. One of the largest tea houses in the city told me that the month of September was the worst month they had since they had been in trade, and that October promised nothing better. The fact is a horrible lack of confidence that restricts buyers to just what they can get on with; and the inflation movement in Ohio and Pennsylvania has increased the feeling of uncertainty. After the election—when the inflationists in those States are dead and buried —it is hoped there will be a revival. But trade cannot possibly get into a regular channel this year, and business men are trying to sail accordingly.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

finds its hands full in its terribly needed work. At the last meeting the society's attorney reported a list of convictions enough to sicken the heart of any who reads them; mostly of the cases I mentioned in my last. A man, arrested for beating a little niece eight years old with a hoop studded with nails, gets ten days in the city prison. The child, every one will be glad to hear, has been taken out of his hands and placed in a protectory. A father for beating his son nine years old over the head with a shovel, gets three months' imprisonment. A woman, for cruelly beating a child which she tried to run off with, has six months. The Italian organ grinders find their trade of taking children round to beg, sadly interfered with, and the parents who let out children for this purpose are fined $50. The most pitiful case is that of the German boy of seventeen, of whom I wrote last week, whose mother dying suddenly without a will, left him in unrestrained possession of a handsome small property, to gain which, one of the lowest of low women used her arts over the boy, keeping him under her influence, hopelessly drunk for months till he was reduced to imbecility. The society has taken him from the harpy's hands, and had a responsible guardian appointed over him. The boy is recovering, and it is hoped will become fit to have charge of his property when of age.

THE FASHIONS.

Last advices from abroad, say that the most elegant wearers of dress have abandoned tournures, and hoops entirely, and scant dresses made graceful by drapery drawn about them in close, wrinkled folds, relieve both the eye and the purse. This mode, the most ambitious of our ladies have made haste to adopt; and before spring the manufacturers of crinoline, will probably have to confine themselves to making the old fashioned hair cloth skirts, the only thing ladies will tolerate to support their draperies, close gipsy and sailor shapes, in felt or velvet are the choice for hats and bonnets. Let it be said that it is well always not to take the first striking styles as the fashion for a season. There is always a second choice, quieter and more becoming, which the best people assume, and which really gives tone to the fashions in general. The flaring halo brims, and scoop shaped hats, which, with their masses of flowers and feather trimming, gave such an absurd shape to the head are quietly discarded for the modest, and becoming styles which are the last from Paris.

Also plaids will be too common for presentability among people of taste by November, and rather wide stripes in dark shades so closely alike, as to be nearly invisible, are now chosen for really stylish suits. Plain velvet skirts take the place of silk ones beneath these over-dresses, and the cost is little more than that of a fully trimmed silk, while the wear is much more satisfactory. Full suits of wool material are also seen again, with cloak of plain beaver covered with striped braiding.

POLITICS.

The political pot is boiling more quietly here. All my hopes of a row among the Democracy have vanished in the air. Morrissey who breathed vengeance on Tammany has quietly subdued "for the good of the party." All of which means that he has been promised his "divey," that his bluster was for the purpose of extorting terms and nothing else. Consequently, the poor plundered city is to be still plundered.

The news from Ohio indicating the defeat of inflation Allen inspires the business men of New York with a little courage. If Ohio kills Allen and Pennsylvania puts the knife to Pershing's throat, a long stride will be made toward retaining that confidence, without which there is no use of talking of business. The people want to touch solid ground in governmental matters before they will venture their money into enterprises necessary to brisk and busy times. Mem.—Republicans, for the sake of the country, do your whole duty. PIETRO.

Republican Jubilee.

Grand Torchlight Procession in Allegheny.

Splendid Demonstration in Honor of the Victory in Ohio—Great Outpouring of the People. Speech of Hon. W. H. Koontz.

A grand Republican jubilee in honor of the victory in the Buckeye State was held last evening in Allegheny city. The weather was delightful and never was there a greater gathering of the masses upon the streets of our sister city. The torchlight procession was the finest yet had this campaign, and the various clubs seemed to vie with each other in the turnout of numbers, the marching and the display generally. There was plenty of music and many banners, and the procession was ably handled by the Chief Marshal, Walton Woolsey, Esq., and his aids while the officers and men of the clubs did their utmost for the success of the affair. All the clubs of Pittsburgh, Sewickley, Sharpsburg and Mount Washington, as well as of Allegheny participated, while the large and creditable turn out of colored voters was noticeable. The procession formed and paraded over the streets as heretofore announced, and presented a magnificent appearance. Everywhere along the route it was greeted with cheers by the crowds upon the sidewalks.

THE MASS MEETING.

Arrangements had been made in the square opposite City Hall for the mass meeting, and a great crowd was in attendance long before the opening. A brass band furnished excellent music and the best of feeling prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Chairman of the committee on meetings and speakers, on whose motion Gen. Daniel Leasure was unanimously chosen chairman.

Gen. Leasure then introduced Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, who was warmly received and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. KOONTZ.

Gen. Koontz said he was glad of the opportunity to address the citizens of this county. He remembered how they, with the citizens of his own county, Somerset, stood together in combatting the encroachments of the slave power; how together they cast their ballots for free speech, free territory and free men. When the struggle for the life of the nation came Allegheny and Somerset still stood together and gave their votes for the loyal cause for the Union Soldier fighting for the country and to sustain Abraham Lincoln in his work of maintaining the integrity of the nation. He had no doubt that in the present struggle for honesty, fair dealing and good government on the one side, as against dishonesty and the unprincipled measures and policy of the Democratic party, that the citizens of Allegheny and Somerset counties would still be together. We was glad to meet our citizens for another reason. A great struggle had just ended in Ohio and the whole nation had been spectators. The change of the State election in Pennsylvania from October to November made the interests in the Ohio election more intense than ever before. Heretofore it had become an axiom that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes Union, and this year we have looked to Ohio to indicate the sentiments of the people upon the questions before them.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The Democracy of Ohio adopted a platform practically in favor of inflation—of an increased volume of greenbacks. In the month of September the Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled at Erie, adopted almost precisely the same platform as their Ohio brethern. In this they were encouraged by the Ohio Democracy, and warmly congratulated thereon. The chairman of the Ohio committee telegraphed that the action of the Pennsylvania Democracy was a tower of strength in the Buckeye State, and he promised a majority of 50,000. Now in view of the result of the election of Tuesday last as known to all, may we not exclaim with Falstaff "How the world is given to lying." [Laughter.] He rejoiced in the action of the Pennsylvania Democracy and announced that it would carry Allen through by 50,000 majority. But, fortunately, fellow citizens, the people of Ohio in their wisdom and intelligence have through the ballot box come out and put their seal of condemnation upon it.

THE CONTEST IN THIS STATE

We have before us an important struggle—that in Ohio has been nobly fought and won—but it is for the Republicans of Pennsylvania in November to achieve a more glorious victory and put their seal of condemnation upon the efforts of the Democracy. Because of success in Ohio we should not relax our efforts. It ought to induce every earnest Republican to renew his efforts so that we may proclaim John F. Hartranft elected Governor by 50,000 of a majority. The contest involves not only questions of local and State interests but national issues. The national issue has been forced upon us by the Democracy of Ohio at a time when no legislators or members of Congress are to be elected or national offices filled.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The issue has been forced upon us when in no possible way except to procure an expression of the public sentiment, could the currency question be considered. The Democracy have in advance brought up the question, although it does not pertain to the election in hand. The speaker then reviewed the causes which brought forth the greenback by Republican legislation. It was a war measure and the necessities of war caused the issue. The Republican party saved the life of the nation and greenbacks were an essential aid in the struggle. At the breaking out of the war there were some 1,600 State and territorial banks organized under State and territorial laws. With the inauguration of the war these barks suspended and with the call to arms there was a call for money but none of the latter to be had. It became an absolute necessity for Congress to pass a law by which one hundred and fifty millions dollars of what are called greenbacks were issued and circulated. As the war continued it was found necessary to increase the issue to four hundred millions of dollars and a law was placed upon the statute books that the issue should not exceed that amount. It was absolutely necessary, the issue of greenbacks was as essentially a war measure as was the drafting of men, the emancipation of the slave, the arming of the slave and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to-day one of the questions raised is what is to be done with the greenbacks.

NO CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

In 1873, during the dark hour for the Union when the armies were at a stand still and more money was needed, if was that Secretary Chase brought forward his National Bank system which has grown up during the past twelve years. Mr. Koontz here stated the provisions of the National Bank law, showing that with the recent amendments the circulation by it was unlimited. He referred to the security offered to the holder of the notes of the national banks, bonds as collateral, and the faith of the Government pledged for their redemption, and contrasted the State bank notes before the war, when there was no safety from day to day, and the holder could not travel from State to State with the then currency in his pocket as now. We are charged by the Democracy with contracting the currency or with a desire to do so, while the fact is just the opposite. It is demonstrated to a certainty that there is as much or more currency in circulation now as at any time since the war. The speaker here gave the figures showing the circulation at different periods, and said there is no necessity for any further expansion.

[At this point the immense torchlight procession passed along Ohio and Federal streets, and the remarks of the speaker were suspended.]

When the procession had passed Mr. Koontz resumed his argument before an increased audience, and said that the present depression in business is not owing to any contractions of the currency but to other and entirely different causes. The fact is, said he, there has been an unbounded extravagance and speculation since the war that has caused suffering and a lack of confidence. Hence those who have money withhold it from business pursuits and investments and await a more settled condition of financial affairs. Now the policy of the Republican party is not to contract the currency. Under the present law any set of man who choose can organize a national bank and procure notes of issue, and consequently the law of demand and supply cannot in the least be interfered with. All that is required is a compliance with the law as stated, and where money is needed capitalists will be found to supply the demand through National banks. We protest against an additional issue of greenbacks. We say, first, that it can't be done—in time of peace it would be unconstitutional. The issue was a war measure—a measure of necessity—and was never intended to be permanent. Reference was here made to the action of the Supreme Court, first in declaring the issue as unconstitutional and then, when two members were added to the court, modifying the decision that the necessities of war allowed it. Oh, says the Democracy, you Republicans made the issue—enacted the law. We agree to this statement, and say that it was a necessity. It was part of the means to suppress the rebellion brought about by the Democracy and aided and encouraged by it.

GREENBACKS EQUAL TO GOLD.

Now, in time of peace we propose to place our currency upon a sound basis and that is none other than gold and silver. There is no intrinsic worth in paper money, it is only sustained by faith and credit in the American people. The greenback costs simply the paper, in the printing and stamping, while gold is of intrinsic value. It costs labor to procure and put it in the beautiful shape in which we have it. It is recognized the world over as the standard of value. You have a one dollar and a five dollar bill in your pocket and the only difference between them is in the denomination upon them. The quantity and quality is only in the figures and the credit behind them. You may have a one dollar and a fifty dollar gold piece, yet one is fifty times more valuable than the other without any indorsement behind it. Now we want our paper money for business convenience, but we want it equal to one hundred cents on the dollar. The paper now is but a promise to pay, and no gold behind it to strengthen its credit. What the Republican party wants is to make the greenback and the national bank note equal in purchasing power with gold. We say that the policy of the Democratic party would only depreciate it. If they had the power they would reduce the value of the greenbacks and would depreciate all values. This would affect most particularly the working classes. The laboring man after his return to his home tired of his days work wants to feel that the dollar in his pocket is worth one hundred, not fifty cents.

The speaker next referred to the differences among people generally upon the money question and said there are less differences between Republicans than between Democrats and that the former can meet upon common ground, while the latter throughout the country are widely separated. Before the war the Democracy were the constitutional currency, the gold party, and when the war rendered the issue of the greenback necessary they raised a howl and denounced it. Now they turn away from their policy and are endeavoring to increase the volume of paper currency. During the Rebellion they wanted to pay gold when it was an impossibility, an endeaver which was a blow against the Union and in favor of the Rebellion.

FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The speaker next referred to the cry against bondholders, and showed the credit due them for coming forth with their money, by which great aid was given in the suppression of the rebellion. It was the patriotism of citizens to do this, and the good people of other countries, Germany, for instance, aided us, having faith in the honesty and integrity of the American people. The Republican party was compelled to enact a law that the indebtedness of the Government must be paid to the uttermost farthing. If it is the duty of the individual to pay his honest debts, is it less the duty of a Government to do so? We, as a nation, are in advance of the civilized world in thought and action, and we cannot afford to be discredited as the Democratic party would do. It was a rebellion aided and countenanced by the Democratic party that piled up the debt upon us and increased taxation. Republicans do not like to pay taxes any more than do Democrats, but the Democracy might have lessened the burthen at least one half.

Now the question is, to which party can the Government most safely be entrusted? The war brought upon us a debt of 2,700 millions, and the Republican party party has by wise legislation reduced it to 2,200 millions, or over ten millions in ten years. The taxes have been reduced, and now nearly the whole of the internal revenue is produced from whisky and tobacco. If the Republican party is allowed to continue the taxation will be still further reduced by the funding of the debt to at least four per cent., thus saving interest and by all other available means.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

A howl is made about the Resumption act which provides for specie payments in January, 1879. The law was enacted to reach the views of all parties in Congress. Some of the Democrats favored immediate resumption, but it was deemed best by all to fix a day somewhat distant. Now there is no danger from this. If it be found in a few years that it is unwise that the law should remain upon the statute book it can be repealed. Certainly with past experience this may be safely entrusted with the Republican party. They will act for the good of the people and the business interests of the country.

The speaker then touched upon other questions of interest, showing that the mission of the Republican party was not ended as claimed by some. At the conclusion of his address, which was listened to with great attention, the speaker was loudly applauded.

The Outrage in Michigan.

The Detroit *Tribune* has information leading to the belief that the woman who was injured by having acid thrown upon her face while in bed at her home in Bay City, Michigan, on Friday morning last, suffered the harm at the hands of her husband, George Forrest; its telegram says: "Mrs. Forrest is still alive, but in a dangerous condition, and her recovery is a matter of doubt. Detectives have been actively engaged in working up the case, and developed so much that the husband of the injured woman has been arrested and lodged in jail. He has been identified by a drug clerk as the man who had inquired about the properties of the various kinds of acids and their effects on the face. Forrest confessed to having produced his wife's injuries, and says that it was accidental. His story is that he bought the acid and placed a bottle in the room above, whence the contents must have leaked through into his wife's. The improbability of his story is apparent from the fact that the bottle contained but one ounce of acid, and that amount could not have leaked through in sufficient quantities to burn Mrs. Forrest so extensively. When informed of this the prisoner said he believed some one entered the room as he rose to call help and threw another bottle of acid on his wife. The story is extremely improbable, but he stoutly maintains its truth. He confessed that he and his wife had had trouble, but not recently.

Large Sale of Blooded Stock.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16.—A correspondent, referring to the sales of pure bloods in the Blue Grass region, states that never before in the history of shorthorn cattle has there been so large a crowd and so interesting a sale as the grand one at Vinewood. North, South, East and West were represented in full force, while Great Britain was not wanting in spirited bidders, as the result attests. Forty-four native cows and heifers brought $58,210, and twenty imported ones $51,225, a total for cows of $109,435. Four native bulls sold for $1,715, and five imported ones for $12,300; a total for bulls of $14,015. The total for seventy-three animals was $24,450. With the exception of the New York Mills sale, this is considered the greatest ever made on our continent, and places Mr. Groom at once in the topmost rank of short-horn breeders, whether English or American.

The Republicans of Erie Have a Grand Jollification.

ERIE, PA., October 17.—A grand meeting with a torchlight procession under the auspices of the Hartranft and Rawle Club of Erie, was held here on Saturday evening, to celebrate the victory of our friends in Ohio. Five hundred men were in line carrying torches, banners and transparencies. Hon. Alfred King presided, and speeches were made by Gen. D. B. McCreary, Hon. Cariton B. Curtis, Colonel T. A. Gibbs, of Tennessee, and Hon. Henry Butterfield. Great enthusiasm prevailed

Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATTI, October 12.—George Moore (colored), saloon keeper, who shot and wounded a man severely on Sunday, was released on bail today. He returned to his saloon tonight, when he was attacked by a crowd of colored people, who broke into his saloon and destroyed the furniture. During the melee Moore shot and mortally wounded Frank Warts, one of the attacking party.

In a prize-fight in this city to-day, between Frank Farrell and Jack Leonard, two young roughs, Leonard received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

A Whole Family Murdered.

NEW YORK, October 17.—News reached this city to-day that on the night of the 5th inst., an entire family, consisting of an aged man, a millionaire, named Francois De Lescales, his son-in-law, Cartier, and his wife, two sons and daughter and one Folquet, the keeper of their villa, were murdered and their house robbed.

A Crazy Man After the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1875. A colored man made his appearance at the White House on Saturday and insisted upon seeing the President, who, he said, was his father and he wanted him to avenge his wrongs. The man was arrested, and on being searched a loaded revolver was found in his pocket. He was evidently insane. In the last few months at least a half dozen insane persons have been apprehended prowling around the White House.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day (11th October, 1875,) been dissolved by mutual consent.

H. F. SCHELL,
J. O. KIMMEL.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has purchased the interest of H. F. Schell in the Banking business of Schell and Kimmel, and has associated with himself his sons, George W. Kimmel and Jacob P. Kimmel, and will continue the Banking business in the name and style of J. O. Kimmel & Sons.

oct13 J. O. KIMMEL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Foust, Sr., late of Paint Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, 20th day of November, 1875, at the late residence of deceased.

DAVID M. HAMMER,
oct13 Administrator.

JNO. HICKS. LARUE M. HICKS

Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,

JOHN HICKS & SON,

SOMERSET, PA.,

And Real Estate Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to.

aug18.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, the Honorable WILLIAM M. HALL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Counties composing the sixteenth Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and HENRY A. TRUMAN and JOSIAH MOWRY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset, have issued their precepts and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, at Somerset

On Monday, November 8, 1875,

NOTICE *is hereby given* to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Somerset, Oct. 2. } OLIVER KNEPPER, Sheriff.

W. W DAVIS & BRO'S

CHEAP

Grocery and Confectionery

SOMERSET, PA.

We desire to inform the people of this community that we have purchased the Grocery and Confectionery of H. F. Knepper, Esq., opposite the Barnet House, and have made valuable additions to the already fine stock of Goods. We sell all the best brands o

FLOUR,
AND MEAL,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RICE, SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
FISH, SALT,
SPICES,
APPLES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.
ALSO,
COAL OIL, TOBACCO, CIGARS
SNUFF, BROOMS,
BUCKETS, TUBS, &c
All kinds French and common
CANDIES, NUTS, CRACKERS
FANCY CAKES, PERFUMERY,
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAP, &c.

Also an assortment of Toys, &c., for the little folks.

If you want anything in the Grocery and Confectionery line call at

Davis' Cheap Grocery

OPPOSITE THE BARNET HOUSE.

nov. 9-1y.

Miscellaneous *New Advertisements.*

FOR HEALTH COMFORT & ECONOMY.

Cork shavings are unsurpassed as an article for bedding. Forty pounds will fill the largest mattress, only eight cents per pound, they will last for years. Parties visiting the Exposition will please call and see sample at,

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO'S,

44 & 46 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers and dealers in Corks, Bungs and Brewers supplies. Send for price lists.

October 20.

OWENS & SCOTT,

BUTTER

Commission Merchants,

153 W. PRATT Street,

BALTIMORE.

We are in want of GLADES BUTTER and promise the same promptness in making good returns as in seasons past. Liberal advances made upon shipments when desired. Cards can be had at Express office, and Stores.

Very respectfully,

OWENS & SCOTT.

September 29, 1875.

B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

BUTTER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 54 South Street.

BALTIMORE,

The large and regular trade that we have for Butter all the year round offers superior inducements for Merchants and Dairymen to ship their Butter to us and we respectfully solicit their favors promising strict attention to all sent us with prompt sales and check for proceeds.

Most respectfully,

B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

N. B. Our Shipping Cards can be had at all the Express Offices.

September 22, 1875.

Trial List for 2nd Monday of Nov. 1875.

First Week.

FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Colborns	Jonas Hoover's ext'r,	J. O. Kimmel and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Richardson and Penrod,	156	Nov.	1874
Coffroth and Uhl,	Adam Shriver,	Koontz,	Findlay and Roddy,	115	Feb.	1872
Koontz,	Jacob G. Phillippi,	Baers,	Annie Zimmerman,	72	Sept.	do
Schell,	Charles Wanen,	Baers,	Lichtliter and Cummins,	285	"	do
Uhl,	Jacob Stine,	Koontz,	P. and C. Railroad Company,	325	May.	do
Uhl, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Alexander Walker,	Koontz,	P. and C. Railroad Company,	135	Sept.	1873

FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH.

Uhl, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Isaac Jenkins,	Baers,	Maggie McKee,	467	"	do
Colborns,	William M. Bowman	Koontz,	P. and C. Railroad Company,	35	Nov.	do
Koontz,	J. A. Rauch,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Felix & Allison,	245	"	do
Colborns,	Anne Roddy's admr,	Koontz,	Frederick Kreger,	21	Feb.	1874
Colborns,	B. W. Garretson's	Coffroth & Ruppel,	C. W. Williamson,	197	"	do
Koontz,	Jonas Weaver,	Baers,	Aaron F. Baker et al	256	"	do
Uhl,	I. A. Jenkins,	Baers,	J. D. Michaels,	443	"	do
Colborns,	John O'Conner,	Koontz,	H. C. Miltenberger,	76	May,	do
Kooser,	C. E. Pickling,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Barney Wolfhope,	206	"	do
Colborns and Koontz,	Isaac Holsapple,	Baers, Coffroth & Ruppel,	Aaron F. Baker et al	380	"	do
Colborns,	Hoover & Weber,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Pat. & Mary Holly,	419	"	do
Colborns,	John H. Knepper and wife,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Chas. and Nic. Dom,	32	Aug.	do
Colborns,	Leif Shaffer,	J. O. Kimmel,	Jacob Brubaker,	172	"	do

Second Week.

FOR MONDAY, THE 15TH.

Gaither,	William S. Harsh,	Coffroth & Ruppel, and Koontz,	Roddy & Sanner,	189	Aug.	1874
Gaither,	Same,	Koontz and Hagus,	Roddy & Hagus, and Scull,	190	"	do
Gaither,	Emanuel Ilinty,	Koontz,	M. F. Smith,	3 y	"	do
Koontz,	Jacob J. Walker,	Coffroth & Ruppel.	Jacob Donges,	348	"	do
Colborns,	L. R. Norton,	Uhl,	Daniel Carns,	493	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	Adam Aresman,	Colborns,	David Casebeer,	523	"	do
Gaither,	John H. Miller,	Koontz,	Cyrus Meyer's admr,	553	"	do
Koontz,	Edward Mostoller,	Baers,	Daniel Rhoads,	599	"	do
Koontz,	E. & I. Mostoller,	Colborns,	Joseph Mostoller,	1	Nov.	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	Jesse McFarland,	Colborns and Koontz,	Oliver Knepper, sh'ff,	40	"	do

FOR WEDNESDAY, 17TH.

Coffroth & Ruppel,	Koehler & Wolford,	Kooser,	Thomas Galagher,	92	Nov.	1874
Colborns,	Baltzer Walter,	Koontz,	Jonathan J. Walter,	184	"	do
Colborns,	J. Henderson & Bro.,	Baers,	A. G. Miller,	189	"	do
Koontz,	Michael Koontz,	Colborns,	Z. Tannehill's ex'r.,	225	"	do
Hay,	William Fisher,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Michael Shannon,	255	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel	Margaret Glover,	Koontz,	W. A. Koontz,	292	"	do
Baers,	J. J. Speck & Co.,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Joseph P. Miller,	337	Jan.	1875
Koontz,	John Geisk,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Nelson Pearl,	361	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	Wm. M. Jenkins,	Baers,	E. D. Yutzy,	384	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel