The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - August 2, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny

ELECTORS.
1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAB.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGH.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NIEL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW R. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

CONGRESS,
WM. H. KOONTZ.

SENATE,
E. D. YUTZY.

COUNTY TICKET!

ASSEMBLY,
E. J. MEYERS.
ALLEN S. WILL.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
C. C. MUSSELMAN.
DANIEL STUFFT.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
SAM. SNYDER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
CHS. T. HUNTER.

THAT eminently honest and pure politician, Monrow B. Lowry, of Erie is for "Tilden and reform"—Next.

OUT in Indiana the greenback men take no stock in "Tilden and reform." They have decided to support Peter Cooper for President.

THE Democratic papers are still publishing the story that Robert Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Lincoln, is going to take the stump for the Democratic ticket, although that gentleman has given it a positive denial.

GRANT had got through his Wilderness fight, and Sherman had almost finished his march to the sea, when Sammy Tilden declared, at Chicago, that "The war is a failure and must cease." This is even worse than Mr. Halstead's comment on the Vicksburg campaign.

TILDEN is a pronounced hard money man; Hendricks an equally pronounced inflationist—both claim to be honest in their financial views. If they *are* honest, how can they ever harmonize on the financial issue? They will harmonize, and that harmony is proof that neither are honest.

THE New York *Times* serves this notice on the Democrats: "If the Democratic editors understand the meaning of the the adage, 'People who live in glass houses should not throw stones,' they will stop circulating their slanderous dispatches concerning Gen. Grant's habits. Otherwise they may be obliged to consider evidence which they will not like to examine concerning the condition of their candidate for President the night he received the news of his nomination."

THIS is an incident of the late examination into the Mississippi election. In Claiborne County a leading Democrat was examined by Senator Boutwell: "How do you expect to carry thir election?" "In the same way we did last year," was the reply: "and you might as well understand that we are going to run that election just as we please in spite of all the Senatorial Committees that can be sent down here." "That will do, sir, that will do," said Senator Bayard, and the examination came to a pause. Claiborne was one of the counties where the shot-gun argument was used last year. In 1873 the vote stood Republican, 1,845; Democratic, 169; in 1875, Republican, 496; Democratic, 1,049. The shotgun is a very persuasive argument.

THE gentlemen who are urging Sham Tilden on the people as the embodiment of reform, and the concentrated essence of honesty, may as well explain why, during the many years that Tweed and his gang were notoriously robbing the city of New York, the aforesaid honest reformer, (Tilden) instead of associating with them and lending them his political co-operation, did not at once take them by the throat, instead of waiting until others had exposed their rascality, and then attempting to appropriate to himself the credit of ferreting out and punishing them? Why has he not as Governor of the State, called to account the Sheriff and his officers for conniving at Tweed's escape from prison? Not even an investigation has been made of this scandulous conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice—Tweed being allowed in open daylight to walk out of prison in company with a couple of the Sheriff's deputies, and never return.

The great reform Governor has never given any sign of disapproval of the Sheriff's conduct, and that virtuous gentleman as a mark of his esteem for the "Reformer," is loud in commendation of him as the only man now living, that is honest enough and enough of a reformer to be made President. There is but one plausible explanation for this remarkable conduct on the part of this very honest reformer. He needs the influence and votes of the friends and cronies of Tweed, and his gang of thieves, and therefore dares not enforce the law against them. If the friends of the Sham reformer have any other explanation to give, they have the floor.

ONE of the planks of the St. Louis platform demands a repeal of the act of Congress providing for the resumption of specie payments, and yet Sammy Tilden is doing his level best to prevent the repeal. Is Sammy an honest man, or a traitor and a hypocrite? His friends in the convention openly supported this plank, they all voted for the adoption of the platform containing it, and Sammy accepted the nomination and the platform. Now he is using every means in his power to prevent the repeal which the platform demands thus proving himself a hypocrite and a knave. Traitor to his platform and his party, who could expect him to be loyal to the country or to any of his professions if elected?

THE Democracy don't enthuse worth a cent. Their candidates are trying to cheat each other instead of striking hands to cheat the people, as was the intent of those who nominated them, and each is afraid to write a letter of acceptance, and endorse the double, back-action, gum-elastic platform on which they are expected to stand, for fear the partisans of the other may gain an advantage. Such cowardly paltering, such discreditable shuffling, such base efforts to cheat the people into the belief that two "honest men" with entirely different views can harmoniously unite without a sacrifice of principle by either, is as disgraceful as it is contemptible. One is trying to influence Congress in favor of the resumption of specie payments, the other against resumption, and like a pair of cowardly traitors, as they are, they are in a perfect ague of fear lest one or the other prove successful in his efforts to control congressional action. Congress must first adjourn before either of these great moral reformers dare put his pen to paper. Meanwhile "the party" sulkily sucks its thumb, and despairingly sees all hope of securing the spoils of office fade into thin air.

THE expenditures of the present House of Representatives on account of investigating committees down to the 24th of July, exclusive of the cost of printing the testimony and subpoenaing witnesses, amounts to $125,000. This is a beautiful sample of the kind of economy and reform we are promised by the Democracy when they secure control of the government. These "Reform Democrats" have found the investigation business very profitable for their understrappers and runners. Each committee has run up enormous bills for witness fees, mileage, extra clerks, and messengers, stationery, and all sorts of constructive jobs. The single item of fees and mileage already amounts to $60,104, and this will be increased to $75,000 when the outstanding accounts are added. A favorite job among the Democratic hangers on about the House is that of summoning witnesses. By a little ingenuity this service is made to include a variety of constructive expenses, and errands of this sort have been in great demand. This branch of the investigation business has already "panned out" about $125,000 to the hungry fellows who secure the jobs. When the accounts of the various smelling committees are all in, we shall be able to estimate how much is legitimate and how much is party pap.

MR. WHEELER's letter of acceptance, published in another column, will commend itself to every Republican in the land as an able, frank and earnest document. It demands, in language whose meaning can not be mistaken, the preservation of the public credit, the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and the conduct of the public service as a public trust. It points out in a manly, dignified tone the good work which has been done by the Republican party, and while "not unmindful of the imperfections and shortcomings of human organizations," claims for that party and its masses the honest purpose of promptly retrieving all errors and of summarily punishing all offenders. It is especially happy in its reference to Southern affairs, demanding that the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear the panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana, as on the banks of the the St. Lawrence. Both the Republican candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency are now fairly before the country in letters that are warmly commended by their friends, and above all court criticism by their enemies. The situation upon the other side is vastly different. Four weeks have passed away, and neither Mr. Tilden nor Mr. Hendricks have dared put forth their letters. Trimming for expediency instead of moved by principle, they are quarreling bitterly among themselves, as to the policy to be advocated, and afraid to commit themselves, to any declaration until it shall be seen what the equally discordant representatives of the party in Congress may conclude to do. The country can not fail to view such weak-minded hesitation with the disgust that it deserves. A manly, determined and prompt declaration of principles on the one hand, is contrasted with bitter quarrels and double-faced trimming on the other; and the public can not long hesitate as to which is the most deserving of its confidence.

WHEN the River and Harbor bill was under discussion in the Senate, a few days since, Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, indulged in the usual clap-trap wholesale charges of corruption against the Republican party. He was immediately replied to by Senator Morton, who, with the statistics in his hand, taken from the books of the Treasury, pointed out the fact that the proportion of defalcations in the public service to every thousand dollars involved, has immeasurably decreased since the days of Democratic administration. We reproduce the figures as of great interest to the public:

In Jackson's administration, the defalcations, as shown by the books of the Treasury, were $10 34 to every $1,000; in Van Buren's administration, $21 15; in Harrison and Tyler's administration, $10 27; in Polk's administration, $8 34; in Taylor and Fillmore's administration, $7 34; in Pierce's administration, $5 88; in Buchanan's administration, the last Democratic administration, $5 96; in Lincoln's administration, $1 41, and that was during the war; in Johnson's administration, 48 cents; in Grant's first administration, 40 cents, and in the last three years of Grant's administration, 26 cents on the $1,000. Here we have the statement from the Treasury Department that puts to flight all Munchausen stories that are told about the monstrous corruption and degradation of the Republican party; and I undertake to say now that all things considered, white there are defalcations, and there always will be until human nature is regenerated, and while there will be failures and shortcomings and frauds, I believe, to-day, it is the purest and best Administration this country has ever had.

The base and hypocritical cry of corruption, raised by the sham reformers against the Republican party, will not stand the test of figures such as these. Here is proof positive of reform by the Republican party; not in words, but in deeds.

Letter of Acceptance of Hon. W. A. Wheeler.

GENTLEMEN: I received on the 6th inst., your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial consent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives on Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged and were thus expressed:

"We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlighened improvement and civilization, are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable agencies in this direction, will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana, in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens.—How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmen. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

The just obligations to public creditors created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot, hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

ECONOMY.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage.

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this Centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that the emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that "all men are created free and equal," and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizens of the land.

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of imperfections and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submit its claims for the continued support of the American people. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1876.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE.

An experiment is being tried in this city, or rather has been tried, that will work a revolution in the transmission of mail matter. Hollow tubes have been laid from the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company to its branches. In these hollow tubes are placed leather boxes, containing messages—the air is exhausted, and in a second the dispatch is at the other end of the route. The Pneumatic Tube is cheaper than telegraphing for messages of any length, and as the experiment has proved to be entirely successful, tubes are to be laid to Philadelphia and Washington very soon. The rate will be something more than postage, of course, but it will be nothing compared to telegraphing, as a fourpage letter can be sent as cheaply as ten words. Suppose the inventive genius of the age should apply this idea to passenger travel! How would it seem to be boxed up, put in a tube, and sent from Chicago to New York in an hour? It may come to that.

EMIGRANTS FROM A NEW SOURCE.

We have emigrants from all the countries of the world but Arabia, and now that country has contributed its quota. Nine Arab stone cutters having heard fabulous accounts of the wages there were being paid in this country, made their way hither, and landed in New York last week. The poor fellows could not speak a word of English or any other language that could be understood by any one here, and only by signs did they make their wants known. They were disappointed to find that thousands of stone-cutters were out of work, and as they had no means, of course they found themselves in Bellevue Hospital, living at the expense of the city. They are tall, intelligent, fine-looking men, and having been given tools, showed wonderful proficiency in their art. What is to become of them heaven only knows. There isn't work for one-half the mechanics here, and newcomers fare badly. We could spare Arabia enough stone-cutters to build over its entire territory.

THE HEAT AND HEALTH.

Never in the history of the city has there been so long a term of heat. For almost a month the thermometer has kept up into the nineties, and for many days together going over a hundred; right along through the night as well as day. The mortality among children has been frightful. In the lower part of the city where they are huddled together in badly ventilated dens, where a hundred exist in room insufficient for a single family, the poor innocents have died by the thousand. Toe physicians and charities have done all that was possible, but to little purpose. The children could not live in an atmosphere heated like a furnace, in which air could not come; and then their food was not such as would enable them to withstand the debilitating effects of the heat, and so despite of doctor and nurse, the little ones went by the thousand. In one of those human hives in the lower part of the city, one hundred and fifty children died during the month.

THE ICE QUESTION.

And while the heat is so intense, and consequently, the uses for ice multiplying, the ice companies, in the most heartless manner, have doubled the price. No one out of New York can appreciate how oppressive such a raise is. The water runs on an average fifty miles in pipes, and before it reaches the consumer is as warm as dish-water. In fact it is entirely unfit for use. The ice business is in the hands of two companies, and, being thus placed, it is a huge monopoly. To erect ice-houses on the Hudson, to build depots in the city, to buy thousands of horses, and to fit up thousands of wagons to deliver the ice, requires so much capital that competition is impossible, and the whole city is left at the mercy of the two great corporations that are in the business. They fix their own prices and terms, and the people are compelled to submit. Consequently the thousands of people who were using only half what they should before the rise, will be compelled to do without it altogether, and a fearful increase of mortality may be looked for. But the managers of the ice companies will not only have ice enough for their champagne, but they will have more champagne for their ice. It is a horribly selfish world.

THE TILTONS

The Tiltons are still in trouble. Theodore has taken the boy Ralph to his father's house in New Jersey, leaving Mrs. T. only one of the children, at which the lady demurs, and will take legal steps to get possession. Mrs. Tilton is in close straits to live. She has kept boarders, but failing in that, has been reduced to the necessity of sewing by the day. Mr. Tilton has sent her money time and again, but she has stubbornly refused to accept assistance from him in any form. Tilton has tried to get money to her by round-about ways, so that she should not know that it came from him, but in every instance she has detected his good intentions, and returned it. In one instance she sent back money that came from a particular friend of her mother, for fear that it came from Theodore, and no assertions to the contrary could make her believe but that he sent it. She is a stubborn little woman, and will die before she will be under obligation to him. The old scandal is very likely to be opened again. By the way, Mr. Beecher ought to take her to the White Mountains. She is the only sufferer from the great scandal.

PAY FOR LITERATURE.

Occasionally an Uncle Tom's Cabin makes for its author $80,000 or $40,000 and immediately every scribbler in the country seizes pen and paper, and expects to do likewise. They discover that this happens only once in a century. Geo. Wm. Curtis never made $5,000 a year with his pen, Bret Harte isn't worth a dollar, and never had one ahead; Grant White has a place in the Custom House, or he would starve, and Parton makes about $5,000 a year out of fugitive writing, and he finds it hard to get on. Gail Hamilton never received $6,000 in her life for her work. In short, literature is the worst paid of all the professions, and whoever expects to live by it may expect to live on short rations. I know of hundreds of gifted men and women who have walked the streets for years with their manuscripts, and who have not averaged $10 a week for their work. The market is overstocked with merely good work, and it is only the strongest who even live. Keep out of it, unless you are sure you are one of the elect.

BUSINESS

is still dead, with no signs of resurrection. The weather keeps everybody out of New York, and the demoralized condition of trade everywhere keeps merchants from buying. The city is dead. Failures are less frequent, but it is only because there have been so many of them heretofore. The weak ones are all weeded out.

IN POLITICS

I have to report that Tilden is losing every day, and Hayes and Wheeler are gaining. The "Reform" Democracy, headed by Morrisey and Tweed's old friends, have shown their hands soon. The merchants and solid men have too painful a remembrance of Tweed times, to put power in their hands again. New York will give the Republican ticket a majority as certain as fate. Make no mistake about it, the Empire State is sure for Hayes

THE MENONITES.

Five hundred Menonites arrived last week and are now on their way to Nebraska. These emigrants are the best that come to the country. They are an intelligent hardy people, and are rich. In this party there was an average of $1,300 in gold per head. They are excellent farmers, and make first-class citizens. Over 18,000 more are preparing to come. The more the better.

PIETRO.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Women Killed in Trying to Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—A fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, in the packing room of James Nolan's shoddy mill, corner of Germantown avenue and John street, and before it could be checked, the whole building was in flames. Not many people were in the building at the time, and those in the lower part had no difficulty in escaping, but before those in the upper part of the building knew of their danger, the whole lower story was in a blaze. Several women were up stairs, and started down, but were met by the flames in the second story. Several of them succeeded in getting through a window at the rear of the second story to the roof of a shed and escaping. Three, however, named Ellen Heber, Anna Paterson and Maria Hoeveler, were driven back from the window by the fire and obliged to retreat up stairs again. All efforts to relieve them were in vain, and they remained screaming for help, until they were all deadly burned. At last Ellen Heber and Ann Patterson jumped from the third-story window, and were instantly killed by striking the pavement. It is probable that had they survived the fall, their burns would have killed them. Maria Hoever was fortunate enough to get hold of a rope, with which she slid down to the ground. She is frightfully burned, the skin having come off of her body almost entirely. She was removed to the hospital, but her recovery is very doubtful. Parties who knew the position of the three women piled bales of goods upon the pavement under the windows for them to jump on, but other parties, not knowing the object in placing the bales there, removed them, and the women fell upon the bare pavement.

The mill was entirely destroyed, with the stock and machinery. The loss is heavy.

Commissioner Pratt's Successor.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President sent to the senate this afternoon a message nominating Green B. Raum, of Illinois, to be commissioner of internal revenue, vice Pratt, resigned. Mr. Raum has accepted the position. Gen. Raum is a lawyer by profession, and about fifty years of age. He served throughout the war in command of a brigade of the army of the Tennessee, and represented the Cairo, Ill., district in the Fortieth congress. His appointment is spoken of as a highly creditable one by his old congressional associates of both parties.

Great Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A despatch from Eureka says at about nine o'clock last night a cloud burst on the Diamond Range Mountains, thirteen miles east of here, which resulted, without a moment's warning, in the death of thirteen Chinese woodchoppers and probably a large number of Italians, who were camped in a canyon getting out timber. A column of water two feet thick rushed upon them. The Italians were camped a short distance above the Chinamen, and as no trace can be found of the former it is feared all perished.

Six Democratic newspapers in Kansas, two in Ohio, and fourteen in Indiana have deserted Tilden, and are warmly supporting Peter Cooper.

The Stars and Stripes Torn Down.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A special to the Washington *Republican* from Lynchburg, Va., to-day, says: "Last night some person or persons unknown tore down the stars and stripes from over the Postoffice entrance, where it was hung the 4th of July last and has remained ever since. It was an army bunting flag, borrowed from the observer of the signal service here, and had no device, emblem, or ensign on or about it—simply the flag of our country."

Tornado at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A tornado passed over the northern part of this county between three and four o'clock this morning. It did a good deal of damage to the outhouses, fences, trees, crops, etc. One edge of the storm struck the extreme northern part of the city, and made considerable of a racket among some of the houses, one of which was wrecked, and a little girl named O'Toole killed.

After reviewing the situation up to date, and concluding that the signs indicate a great victory, the Hartford *Post* says: "The independent and uncertain vote is almost wholly going to Hayes, while he holds his party without a break in the lines. This will insure not only Connecticut and all New England for the Republican party, but New York and New Jersey likewise."

New Advertisements

O. W. SADDLER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
OFFICE AND INFIRMARY,
No. 256 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.
All diseases of **EYE, EAR and THROAT,** and **Catarrh** successfully treated. Operations for **Cataract,** "False Pupils," "Crooked Eyes," "Wild Hairs," **Cancer** and Tumors of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, Pterigium, "Weeping Eyes," Ptosis, Conical Cornea, Foreign Bodies, Extirpation, &c., skillfully performed. Artificial Eyes Inserted. Send for Descriptive and Illustrated pamphlet of cases.
July 12.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Jacob Maurer, Harriet intermarried with Jacob Bruner, Mary intermarried with Samuel Cramer, of Fayette county, Pa., Deanna intermarried with Ludwig Gardner, who is now dead leaving eleven children, Jacob Mauer, Silas Mauer, of Westmoreland county, Pa., who is now dead, leaving six children, Philip Mauer, Agnes intermarried with Simon Korns, Lydia intermarried with David Swank, Sarah intermarried with Wm. Zimmerman Jr.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Somerset county, Pa. I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Philip Mauer, dec'd, in Somerset Twp., at his late residence on Thursday, the 14th day of August, 1876, when you can attend if you think proper.

GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
June 28.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STOYSTOWN Bor., school district for the year ending June 4th, 1876.

DR.

In hands of treasurer last year	$ 31 47
" collector " "	107 54
Duplicate this year	436 73
State appropriation	93 00
Militia tax	8 00
	$ 690 74

CR.

Teachers orders paid	$ 500 00	
Repairing	67 99	
Fuel and contingencies	24 66	
Secretary's service	9 00	
Treas. commission, 2 years	21 05	
Collectors commission	14 72	
Exonerations	9 26—	$ 444 38
In hands of treasurer		6 10
" collector		240 16
		$ 690 74

Orders outstanding 132 93

SIMON GROFF, Sec. School Board.
July 19.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Mary C. Keltz, intermarried with Alexander Keltz, H. B. Piper, S. P. Piper, T. S. Piper, M. Piper and Amelia Piper, of Westmoreland co., Pa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 28th day of August, next to accept or refuse the real estate of William Piper, deceased at the appraised price, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
July 19.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

Herman G. Conn, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of said Elizabeth.
vs.
Geo. B. Williams, Thomas I. Williams, Levi Williams, Samuel Hilton and Mary A. his wife, Martin Minerd and Anna his wife, Martha Williams, John Meug, Amanda Struckoff, and Noah Snyder, guardian.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa. Summons in partition.

And now to wit, 24 day of April, 1876. Rule on all parties interested, to come into Court on the 4th Monday, of August, 1876, and accept or refuse the real estate, at the appraised price thereof, viz: $19 00 per acre or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

GEO. W. HILE, Sheriff.
July 19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of William Murphy, late of Paint Township, deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, on the above estate, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance, on Saturday, August 12, 1876, at the late residence of deceased.

JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator.
July 5.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR's of Northampton Tp., for the year ending June 5th, 1875.

Bernard Trimpy, col. and treas. dr.

To state appropriation	$ 192 51	
" bal. due from last settlement	221 24	
" taxes collected on Duplicate	663 38—	$ 1,077 13

CR.

By orders for Teacher's salary	$ 800 00	
" orders for fuel and contingencies	107 15	
" fees for treas. and col.	69 35	
" secretary	16 00—	$ 1,076 50
Balance due on above		$ 63
To 2 unseated land orders and note		358 60
Total balance in hands of Treas.		$ 358 60

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP

Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a chemically pure toilet soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Dandruff, and all irritation of the skin.
Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 32 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents; by Mail, 75 Cents.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Green St., Phila.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar8

ASSIGNEES SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned, Assignee of Samuel B. Camp and Wm. H. Sanner, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, August 5, 1876.

the following valuable real estate viz:

No. 1. One third interest of Samuel B. Camp, in a tract of land situate in Northampton Twp., Somerset county, Pa; containing three hundred and ninety-three acres and eighty-four perches and allowances, of which there are about fifty acres cleared and ten acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house, framed bank barn and water power saw-mill thereon erected.

The above tract of land, is a part of two large tracts warranted in the name of Richard Currie, and William Currie, and conveyed by deed of Andrew Wagaman and wife, to Charles Earnest and Samuel Delp as a firm of Earnest, Delp & Company, adjoining lands of ——— Heimsmyer, Jacob Brooks, C. Heimsmyer and others, now known as the Wagaman tract.

No. 2. A lot of ground known as the property of Samuel B. Camp, situate in the town of Garrett, Somerset county, Pa., known on the recorded draft of said town as lot no. 258 and bounded by Spruce Street, lot no. 259, Race and Birch alleys, with a frame two story frame house and other improvements.

No. 3. A lot of ground known as the property of Wm. H. Sanner, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Pa., being lot no 7, on the plan of said town, fronting on Race Street sixty-six feet, bounded on the west, by West Street, on the north by alley, and on the east by lot of Ed. Rhodes, within large and convenient two story frame house, out buildings and improvements generally thereon erected. The house is in every respect a very desirable one.

The sale of the above real estate will take place at the court house, in the borough of Somerset, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, at August term of Court of Common Pleas, and one third in six months thereafter with interest, and balance in one year thereafter with interest, payments to be secured by judgment notes. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at soon as property is knocked down.

JAS. L. PUGH, Assignee.
July 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Josiah Tannehill, late of Confluence bor. deceased.

Letters of administration 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 duly authenticated for settlement without delay on Saturday August 12, 1876, to.

M. TANNEHILL, Administrator.
July 5.

New Advertisements

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Normal Schools of Somerset county, will commence on Monday, July 31st, and continue in session nine weeks. The following are the principals, and locations of the different schools.

M. S Bear, Berlin.
J. F. Divoley, Meyersdale.
J. D. Meese, Salisbury.
Frederick Graf, Stoystown.
J. C. Weller, New Centerville.
S. U. Trent, Somerset.
Chas. Eirick, Jenner X Roads.
Luther Kuhlman, Ursina.

A thorough Normal drill will be given in all the common branches; instructions will also be given in the higher branches where classes can be formed.

All who desire to teach, should avail themselves of the advantages offered by these schools. Beyond a doubt, the great and paramount necessity of our schools is higher qualification in the teachers, and without decided improvement, many, who received certificates last year, will be rejected this year.

Students should be present at the opening of the session if possible.

Tuition from $4 to $6. No deduction for partial term.

J. B. WHIPKEY, Co. Supt.
July 19.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES,

OR

Disease with its Agonies:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suppressed secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, frequently arise from annoyance or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follows as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be confined or unduly stimulated. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, thus invigorated,—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and soups. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or bowel, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowel becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly at this fine corrective medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to healthy action; they are wonderfully effectious in cases of spasms,—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases:

Ague.	Female Irregularities.	Urine	
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or King's Evil	
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Sore Throats,	
Blotches on the Skin,	Gout,	Stone & Gravel,	
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	Secondary Symptoms,	
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tic Doloureux,	
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Tumors,	
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Ulcers,	
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Venereal Affections,	
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Worms of all kinds,	
Dysentery,	Piles,	Weakness from any cause, &c.	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,		
	Retention of		

CAUTION:—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25, cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

N.B. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

June 21. E. O. W.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ann McLain, late of Confluence Bor. 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 at the office of the administrator, in Confluence Borough on Saturday, 12 of July, 1876.

WM. S. MOUNTAIN, Administrator.
June 21.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. Baltzer, late of Stony Creek Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary 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 at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, August 31, A. D. 1876.

CHAS. A. BALTZER,
ABRAM WILSON,
Executors.
June 28.

Second Exposition
OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE!
PITTSBURG PA.,
Will open August 16, and close September 23, 1876.

New Floral Hall, and Grand Art and Floral Display.

Agricultural Productions received this year. Send for Premium List. Applications for space now received.

Office—No. 198 Penn Avenue.
July 5.

POSITIVELY CURED.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian