AGRICULTURAL.

Experience at the Exposition With the "Furriners."

Some of the scenes which are enacted at the Exhibition on twenty-five cent day are not only interesting as illustrations of the character of the people, but in many cases exceedingly amusing. The old ladies with note-books, who have come hundreds of miles to see "the show," and who are determined not to leave until they have seen everything, continue to excite much merriment by the persistency with which they ask questions. In Machinery Hall I noticed two of those admirable specimens of Yankee curiosity who were engaged in the apparently hopeless effort of extracting information from a young French-woman, who with the cool and collected manner, and hard, sharp face of her class, was engaged in selling cakes of soap which were being manufactured by apparent machine near at hand. Drawing near, I overheard one of the old ladies ask, "Say, you Miss, what's that soap made of?"

"I not much understand English, madam. You want to buy ze soap, twenty-five cent ze piece," was the reply.

"Oh, no matter about the price; what's it made of?" persisted the old lady.

"Twenty-five cent ze piece," was again the cool answer of the young French woman.

"Don't I tell you never mind the price," cried the old lady, becoming excited; "I want to know what it's made of."

Not in the least effected by this passionate appeal, the self-possessed and what a certain Ohio lady would call "well managed" young French woman replied, "Twenty-five cents ze price."

This was too much for even Yankee patience, and the old lady turned away in disgust, exclaiming to her companion, "I never did have much opinion of them furriners, but the ignorance of that one beats everything."

From Machinery Hall the same old ladies wandered into the Main Building, and here they met with a rebuff which did not tend to improve their opinion of "them furriners." They went into the Italian Department, and, note-book in hand, were busy "putting down", everything that came in their way, when their attention was suddenly attracted by the small case of really beautiful diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, which are displayed by a Genoa house. Rushing up to this, they caught the polite exhibitor by the arm, and, after asking a number of questions, the answers to which were duly "put down," one of them, as if a bright idea had just suggested itself, exclaimed, "Say what does the whole case cost?" The attendant was silent for a moment, and then, with that grand air which people in his position know so well how to assume, he replied: "Madame, sometimes a lady asks me what shall be the price for one necklace, or one ring, or one pin, and I can give one answer, but such a very great admiration like yours I have not yet found. It is too great, Madame, and I can not reply." Then the gentleman from Genoa turned on his heel, leaving the ladies from New England to abuse "them furriners" at leisure. They did so to their hearts content.

Sowing Grass Seed Alone.

Farmers as a class cannot be made to believe that grass seed will succeed just as well, and often a great deal better, if sown alone with grain in the usual way. If the land is rich and the fallowing season is favorable to the growth of grass then a good stand may usually be obtained by sowing with grain; but if droughts should occur the young, delicate grass is likely to be smothered or to perish for want of water. The grain among which it is growing being so much larger and more vigorous will appropriate to itself the bulk of the moisture and fertility of the soil.

The severe droughts which prevailed in the Atlantic States the present season will make reseeding of many thousands of acres necessary, and we suggest to those who have never given the sowing of grass seed alone a trial to do so this fall, and see if a better stand of grass cannot be obtained in that way than by the old doubling-up system. When grass and grain are sown together both must necessarily suffer more or less from crowding, if not from lack of moisture, and as the grass is the weaker it is injured the most, the result being a feeble growth not worth gathering for hay, and of little for pasture until the second year. But if the grass seed is sown alone in any early autumn, or about the time of sowing winter grain, it will generally grow sufficiently rank to yield a fair crop of hay the following season, and will not be half so liable to be destroyed by droughts.

This system of sowing grass seed alone may not answer equally as well in all localities and soils, but it is being practiced by our best farmers, some of whom have expressed to us surprise at their own stupidity at so long practicing the old system. We have tested both systems time and again, and invariably the grass seed sown alone was far the best; hence the above suggestions to those who have failed to get a good stand in their field the present season. There is, however, this advantage in sowing grass seed alone, that one plowing harrowing does not answer for two crops as when it is put in with grain.

Remarkable Feats of Memory.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* says: When Daniel Webster was a little fellow at school, the master on Sunday held up a jack-knife, and told the scholars that the boy who would commit to memory the greatest number of verses from the Bible, and recite them on Monday morning, should have the knife. Many of the boys did well, but when it came to Daniel's turn, he recited sixty or seventy verses, and said he had several chapters more. The master gave it up. Daniel got the knife. We knew a girl once taken from a country poor-house and bound out, who committed the whole New Testament. The superintendent of her Sabbath school offered a reward of a fine Bible to any one who would accomplish the task, and in a few months the Bible was awarded to Julia Warner. Her teacher assured us that she not only employed all her time on Sunday, but had to hear her recitals every evening, and sometimes even with that, he could not hear her as fast as she committed.

Very neat and elegant are the paper collars that you can now buy with a picture of George Washington on each corner. Martha is supposed to be on behind sewing on buttons.

POLITICAL.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

Hon. Demas Barnes, Dem., on Tilden.

REASONS WHY A DEMOCRAT WHO SUPPORTED HIM IN 1874 CANNOT SUPPORT HIM IN 1876.

BROOKLYN, September 9, 1876.—*To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal*:

I have noticed the following and similar paragraphs going the rounds of the Democratic Ohio newspapers:

"Such a campaign as the Republicans are making was never known to win. All the charges now made against Mr. Tilden were made in 1874, when he was a candidate for Governor of New York. He was elected by a majority of over 53,000, and that is about the way it will be this year. He made a good Governor and will make a good President."

1. The charges now made against Mr. Tilden were not made in 1874. The Democrats of this State did not know of Mr. Tilden's connection with the Northwest railroad ring. I never heard of the facts until I read them in the New York *Express*, a Democratic newspaper, in May, 1876. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had swindled the Government by issuing illegal currency in Michigan, until I saw the account of that transaction in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in June, 1876. I did not know that Mr. Tilden had defrauded the Government on the taxes due from his income, until the month of August, 1876. Of the judgment rendered against him in the case of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company stockholders, in 1865; of the judgment by the same court for his land taxes due to the State of Michigan in 1873, and of his Congressional "Relief" bill from penalties and taxes, I can say the same thing.

2. Mr. Tilden was not elected Governor of this State by 53,000 majority. His majority was only 38,411 on a total vote of over 700,000. Over one-third of this majority, 12,998, was obtained in this city, by the help of the *Argus*. Outside of New York and Brooklyn, Tilden was beaten in the State by 17,077 majority.

The people of the State had been robbed on their canals and on the new Capitol building at Albany; the city of New York had been robbed by the Tweed ring, and the people of Brooklyn had been robbed by an equally infamous ring composed of men in both parties. The financial panic had occurred the previous year. In the latter part of 1871 Tilden had repudiated Tweed's gang and came out as a reformer. He was the candidate for Governor in 1874. When the elections that year came off, you well know that the tidal wave, swelled by anti-Caesarism, unemployed labor, prostrate industries, and the cry for a change, commenced in Oregon, swept across Indiana, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and ended in the granite mountains of New Hampshire. It revolutionized all of these States; made Allen Governor of Ohio; Tilden Governor of New York by a change of fourteen per cent. of the vote, and Gaston Governor of Massachusetts by a change of thirty-two per cent. of its vote. In one year Gaston was hugled out of office in Massachusetts, Allen in Ohio, and Tilden's State ticket was beaten outside of New York city by over 30,000. That city gave a Democratic majority which saved the State to the party by 14,000. So much for Tilden's election as Governor.

3. Has he made a good Governor? When inaugurated, he took an oath "to obey the Constitution, enforce the laws, and protect the interests of the people of the State." He knew, because a Senatorial committee appointed by his predecessor, Governor Dix, had so reported, that millions of dollars had been stolen from the taxpayers by the men who had charge of erecting a new State capitol building. He did not enforce the laws. No legal action has been commenced against those plunderers. The same is true of the plunderers of the city of Brooklyn. In each case, the men whom he had said should be in State prison, and whom he was elected to duly punish, have become his fast friends by well known arrangements, and instead of being on their road to prison, we find them shouting for Tilden for President in and out of the St. Louis Convention. Perhaps these are the acts of a "good Governor."

The Constitution of our State says:

"The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks. The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated," etc.

Governor Tilden was interested in a street railroad in New York. A bill to extend the road by special legislation, *in violation of the Constitution*, which he had sworn to obey, was gotten through the Legislature by the well known use of money. Governor Tilden signed the bill June 17, 1875. Of it the New York *World*, a Democratic newspaper, said:

"It is an eternal disgrace to the State of New York that such dishonest practices are allowed to continue.

"Members are bought up on these 'bills' as you would buy up a pound of beef!

"The bill known as the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad bill was passed by the promise of $100 each for sixty-five votes (a majority) in the Assembly.

"A noted lobbyist, formerly a public printer [Van Benthuysen], held the stakes, $10,000 to pay Barker (TWEED AND TILDEN'S former lobbyist), when the bill became a law."

Perhaps this was the act of a "good Governor."

A bill adding about $50,000 per annum to the sheriff's fees of this county—the office was before worth $40,000 per annum—was signed by Governor Tilden after knowing all the facts, and being opposed by most attorneys acquainted with them. It was a bill in the interest of a ring who control delegates. Perhaps this was an act for which the 70,000 voters of Brooklyn ought to call Mr. Tilden "a good Governor."

Mr. Wardell said, in June last, that "Governor Tilden has appointed some of the worst men to office who ever disgraced the State. A man connected with the Insurance Department of the State was a defaulter of State funds to the amount of $80,000. The facts were investigated and laid before the Governor by a friend. He begged that the facts might be suppressed on the grounds that the defaulter was his most efficient agent in setting up Presidential delegates. He subsequently nominated this same man to a lucrative position, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. In 1875 the city of Brooklyn indicted, tried and convicted several Charity Commissioners for robbing the people of large

POLITICAL.

sums of money. The ring men requested Governor Tilden to appoint one of these convicts, who is a valuable ally at election times, to a valuable position. Other men, without reference to party, of course, protested against the appointment. The appointment was, however, made by the Governor, and the appointee is now drawing a salary from the State Treasury. Perhaps these are acts which become a "good Governor" and a man who is using "reform" capital.

In eighteen months Governor Tilden has pardoned one hundred and eighty-six criminals, and restored seventy to citizenship.

I have confined myself to a few main points in Mr. Tilden's Gubernatorial career, and to succinctly answer the statements in the text of this communication. But I will not close without giving other reasons why honest citizens, and particularly honest Democrats, conscientiously changed their opinions of Mr. Tilden, and now oppose his elevation to the Presidency.

To our surprise, we first found that Governor Tilden opposed the execution of the laws and reform, in every locality where ring men controlled party machinery and Presidential delegates. We found that he struck at Lord in Rochester, Dennison in Syracuse, and for a time Tweed in New York, because the political machinery of the party in those places had passed into reform hands. Far greater public robbers than Lord or Beldin were rioting in Brooklyn and in Albany, but they controlled delegates and conventions, and the Governor refused to lay his hands upon them. In fact, the same men have been Tilden delegates to each State Convention and to the National Convention since the time the alliance was entered into.

THE RELEASE OF TWEED.

We then found that in November last, the friends and partners of Tweed and his gang had, mysteriously, all become Tilden men. In the early part of December, Tweed was released from prison. The official in whose charge Tweed was, is responsible to the Governor for his place, for Tweed's body, or for a $6,000,000 judgment from which Tweed absconded. No action in any way has been taken against the Sheriff. It was then believed, and the belief has crystalized into very general conviction, that a bargain had been made to give Tilden the Presidential nomination in consideration for Tweed's release and Executive protection to his pals.

TILDEN AND TWEED'S PARTNERSHIP.

Tilden's past career was then looked into. It was found that he and Tweed had been fellow officers in the Tammany committee for many years. That Tilden was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee from 1866 to 1872, during the triumphant career of the New York city ring. That in 1868, under the auspices of Tilden and Tweed, 37,000 fraudulent ballots were counted in the city of New York, resulting in elevating the previous ring Mayor of that city into the Gubernatorial chair of the State. It was found that Chairman Tilden admitted Tweed's delegation of present outlaws and fugitives to the State Convention of 1870. It was found that the proofs of the ring robberies were published by the New York *Times*, July 20th, 1871. That an indignation meeting was held on September 4th, 1871. That Tilden was still sustaining Tweed, and dare not attend the meeting. The *World* of the 5th of September pronounced the meeting a failure because *"eminent citizens like Samuel J. Tilden stood aloof from it."*

It was found that Tilden and the ring held a conference on September 15—eleven days after the meeting—at which conference Tilden says of himself, *"I pressed Mr. Connolly* (Comptroller, in whose department all partnership papers were kept) *to resign, that the storm would pass over him and beat upon others."* The partnership papers were then destroyed, Connolly resigned, and set sail for foreign shores. Then, after the destruction of the vouchers, and not till then, did Tilden ever lisp a word about "reform."

It was subsequently ascertained that Tilden's relations and friends, the Peltons and Candes, were always interested in Tweed's large jobs. It has recently come out that, from 1866 to 1872, the millionaire Tilden had only paid taxes to Tweed's city government on personal property ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 per annum. The foregoing were deemed good evidences of mutual interest and partnership between Tilden and Tweed.

FRAUDULENT INCOME RETURNS.

It was then discovered that while honest Democrats had been criticising Mr. Lincoln's administration for not hurrying on troops and making short work of the war, and had been shouldering their muskets, as over 400,000 of them did, and paying their taxes, as every loyal man did, that one of the wealthiest men in the party, Samuel J. Tilden, was discouraging enlistments, hiding away his property, and making false returns of his income. This was an insult to the loyalty and honor of the party which no man of self-respect can submit to on the part of a candidate for the Presidency.

I have not referred to Mr. Tilden's somersault on the currency question. Excuse the space I have occupied. We oppose Mr. Tilden because we have found him to be an insincere man, a trickster, a hypocrite, a swindler, a traitor and perjurer.

Respectfully,
DEMAS BARNES.

American Antiquities.

It is popularly said abroad that you have no antiquities in America. If you talk about the trumpery of three or four thousand years of history, it is true. But in the large sense as referring to times before man made his momentary appearance, America is the place to study the antiquities of the globe. The reality of the enormous amount of material here has far surpassed my anticipation. I have studied the collection gathered by Professor Marsh, at New Haven. There is none like it in Europe, not only in extent of time covered, but by reason of its bearing on the problem of evolution; whereas, before this collection was made, evolution was a matter of speculative reasoning, it is now a matter of fact and history as much as the monuments of Egypt. In that collection are the facts of the succession of forms and the history of their evolution. All that remains to be asked is how, and that is a subordinate question. With such matter as this before my mind, you will excuse me if I cannot find thoughts appropriate to this occasion.—*From Prof. Huxley's Buffalo Address.*

The number of saloons in Michigan has decreased 235 during a year past.

Religion at the Sea-Side.

The sister walks forth in a robe of bed-ticking, with her hair tied up in a knot, and circulation almost articulate in every white and shrinking toe. "Come forth, sister," says the extorter. "It is hale and comforting waters here to-day. It is like the Gennesaret!" Here the brother capsizes and swallows a quart of salt water. She is so full of laughter that an unnoticed wave strikes her like a million of icesicles, and gives the chill of them who cross Jordan with Brother Bunyan. Then they join hands, run for the big breaker, and all the tribulation of the waves is over. Camp-meeting preachers and politicians are all framed of a mighty model; broadness, depth and big chin bones, adapted for bellowing or biting. There is a body of stewards, so-called, at the camp-meeting to do the physical work of knocking down and dragging out. They are powerful fellows, like longshoremen, and illustrate the force of the secular arm in the most sylvan and pious corners. Brother Vealyard recently saw and reproved a rough who talked aloud during the preaching, and a few hours later discovered the villain concealed about the ladies' dressing-place. He rushed upon this peeping Tom with a pole, and at the instant of knocking him down made a loud remark. When the had been removed his consience arose. As steward in the church, and in the presence of the young sheep of Israel, he had uttered a heathen expression. So he assembled the eclesiastics, related the story and left himself in their hands. Brother Smith took down the dictionary and found no such word in it. "Pooh! pooh! brethern," he exclaimed, "'twas some idiosyncratic interjection. Brother Vealyard shall treat to glasses of milk all 'round."

Humors of Correspondence.

Mr. Kendall, some time Uncle Sam's Postmaster-general, wanting some information as to the source of a river, sent the following note to a village postmaster: "Sir! This department desires to know how far the Tombigbee River runs up. Respectfully yours, etc." By return mail came: "Sir! The Tombigbee does not run up at all; it runs down. Very respectfully, yours, etc." Kendall, not appreciating his subordinate's humor, wrote again: "Sir! Your appointment as postmaster is revoked; you will turn over the funds, etc., pertaining to your office, to your successor." Not at all disturbed by his summary dismissal, the postmaster replied: "Sir! The revenues for this office for the quarter ending September 30th have been 95 cents; the expenditures, same period, for tallow candles and twine, 1 dol. 05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance." His superior officer was probably as much disgusted with his precise correspondent as the American editor, who, writing to a Connecticut brother: "Send full particulars of the flood" (meaning a inundation at that place), received for a reply: "You will find them in Genesis."

Very satisfactory to the recipient was Lord Eldon's note to his friend, Dr. Fisher of the Charterhouse:—"Dear Fisher, I cannot to-day give you the preferment for which you ask. Your sincere friend, Eldon. (Turn over.) I gave it you yesterday."

Simian Sagacity.

The sagacious monkey, who according to the time honored story, used the reluctant paw of a cat to withdraw hot chestnuts from the fire, is outdone by the performance of another member of his tribe, which is recounted by a French resident of South Africa, in a letter to *Les Mondes*. The writer is the possessor of a large coffee plantation, and his crops have suffered severely from the ravages of a large species of baboon, which greddily devours the fruit of a small tree which grows among the bushes. The best safeguard against the depredations are the wasps which make their nests in the lower part of these trees, for, of the fierce attack and painful stings of these insects, the baboons have a wholesome fear. One morning, a hideous chorous of yells and howls was heard from a portion of the plantation where the wasps had most thickly congregated, and where the fruit trees consequently were heavily laden. On searching for the cause, the writer saw from afar a venerable and ancient baboon busily engaged in throwing infant monkeys at the trees. These living projectiles thus knocked down the nests and of course were objects of the keen attentions of the infurate occupants. Meanwhile the baboon quietly made his way to the upper branches, gorged himself, and then added insult to injury to the badly stung monkeys by pelting them with the rinds and pits of his repast.

Family Fire Escape.

An English inventor has patented a contrivance for escaping from the upper stories of a building while the lower portion is wrapped in flames. The machine is a flexible canvas shoot, strongly fixed to an iron rim, which forms its mouth, and is so adjusted as to admit of ready access to the bag. A strong iron stanchion, adjusted to the rim, admits of its being fixed to a window; the shoot is then allowed to gently drop, and is seized by some one outside. The person descending has merely to stretch knees and elbows out, by which means the rapidity of transit can be regulated, and in a few seconds he is deposited safely on the ground. In case excess of nervousness should prevent any one from following the inventor's directions, a too rapid descent can be prevented by the person at the bottom of the shoot twisting it for some distance, and gradually unfolding the twist as the occupant descends.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Church Council of the Bakersville and Lavansville Congregation of the Lutheran Church, will expose to public sale on

Saturday, October 14th, 1876,

at one o'clock, P. M., a House and Lot situated in the town of Lavansville, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining ——— alley one the East and South; Widow Hartman on the West, Plank Road or pike on the North, on which there is erected a large Two-story Frame House, with stable and other out buildings. This is a desirable property, and persons wishing to examine said property will call upon S. P. Fleck at his store in the town.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance on the 1st of April, 1877, when possession will be given.

DAVID LOHR, SR., J. D. ANKENY,
HIRAM YOUNG, JACOB ARNHART,
FRED. SHAULIS, S. P. FLECK,
JONA. G. BARCLAY, MOSES BARKLEY,
For Bakersville congregation. For Lavansville congregation.

sept.27.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

S. F. Picking vs. Wm. B. Humbert. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County. No. 95 of Jan. Term, 1876.

Having been appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of George W. Pile, Sheriff, arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. H. Humbert, hereby gives notice that he will on the 11th day of October, 1876, attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Somerset Pa., where all persons may attend if they see proper.

JOHN K. SCOTT, Auditor.
sept.27

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned assignee of A. A. Stutzman and wife, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, October 14, 1876,

at Shanksville Pa., at 1 o'clock p. m., the follow in described real estate, viz.

Two adjoining lots situate in the village of Shanksville Somerset county, Pa., the one having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and the other having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame store house, to be sold separately

No. 2. Two lots Nos. 28 and 29 in the town o Casselman, Somerset county, Pa.

TERMS.—Notice is hereby given that any person purchasing at the above sale will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third on the 4th day of March 1877 and one-third on the 4th of September 1877 with interest.

The personal property of said assignors, which consists of one two-year old colt, (half percheron) one sleigh, cooking stoves, bed stands, carpets, harness, furniture and other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold on the same day and at same place as above mentioned. Terms of sale for personal property will be made known on day of sale.

HERMAN SHANK, Assignee.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. mar8

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Christopher Deets, Sr., late of Jenner Tp., deceased, in pursuance of an order granted to them by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, will sell at public sale on

Friday October 13th, 1876,

on the premises, the tract of land owned by Christopher Deets at the time of his death, situate in Jenner Tp., adjoining lands of Daniel Stutt, William Zimmerman, George Barndt and others, containing 105 acres more or less, about eighty acres clear and in good cultivation, the balance of the land being well timbered. Two dwelling houses, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The farm is well watered, has a variety of fruit trees and an abundance of lime and coal on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money after deducting costs and expenses to remain a lien on the premises for the use of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, one-fourth of the balance to be paid on the 1st of April, 1877 when possession will be given, and the balance to be paid in three equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgment bonds to be entered on records. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale which will be deducted from hand money when payable.

AARON BLOUGH,
ELIAS DEETS,
Sept. 13. Trustees.

CARPETS!

FALL STOCK!
CHOICEST STYLES!

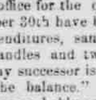
ALL QUALITIES!
MATINGS AND MATS!

OILCLOTHS and STAIRRODS!

BOVARD ROSE & CO.,
59 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTBURG, PA.

Sept. 13.

WOOD PUMPS



With all valuable improvements, linings, and chamber of HEAVY TUBE COPPER etc., etc. Our manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed, our stock and assortment LARGE and prices will be made to SUIT THE TIMES. Try the "G" Pump and test its merits. Ask for it at your Hardware store, and see that it has the above trade-mark. Orders may be sent to GRAFTON PUMP CO., Grafton, W. Va., Inquiries and remittances invariably to GRAFTON PUMP CO., 509 Commerce St. Phila., Pa.

August 9.

POSITIVELY CURED.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidently made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night-sweat, is usea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address,

CRADDOCK & Co.
1,622 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. Ju 23

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Jacob J. Donges, of Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., and Catharine H., his wife, by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of said Jacob J. Donges, to W. H. Rupple, of Somerset, Pa., in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob J. Donges. All persons therefore indebted to the said Jacob J. Donges, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. H. RUPPLE, Assignee.
aug30

ASSIGNEES SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., I will expose to public sale at Meyersdale, Somerset county Pa., on

Friday, October 13, 1876,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, situate in the Borough of Meyersdale, viz:

BUILDING LOTS,

Nos. 335, 331, 328 and 327, fronting on Oling street and Nos 88, 19, and 84, fronting on Broadway.

Nos. 1 and 2 fronting on Clay street. Nos. 142, Nos 305, 310 318, 322, 188, 189 fronting on High St. 144, and 54, fronting on North street. No 34 has a 1½ story framed welling house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

OUT LOTS

No. 5, containing 1 acre. No 8 containing 2 acres and 157 perches. No. 10 containing 3 acres and 101 perches. No. — containing 6 acres, more or less, adjoining Casselman River.

TERMS—One third of purchase money in hand one half in 6 months, and one half in 12 months from Sept. 8th, 1876, with interest on the whole from that date. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment notes.

ALSO

At same time and place a large lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, wagons, ploughs, carpenters tools, and a general variety of household and kitchen furniture. The described real estate is located in the rising town of the county, and purchasers cannot make better investments.

PHILIP HAY, Assignee.
Sept 27th 1876. 3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

To John Thomas, Jacob Thomas Moses Thomas, George Thomas, Catharine and John Thomas, Harrison H., Lydia, Christena, and Geo. Thomas, Jr., who have for their guardian Jacob Thomas, Gertrude intermarried with Gabriel Mishler, Marriah Thomas, Franey intermarried with John Speicher, all the foregoing heirs are residing in Somerset county, Pa. Also Barbarr intermarried with Christian Rough of Elkhart county Indiana, and Matilda intermarried with Henry Miller, of Lagrange county Indiana. Also Eva Thomas, widow.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans, Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of John Thomas deceased, at Conemaugh twp., at his late residence on Thursday the 26th day of October, 1876, where you can attend if you think proper.

GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
Sept. 20, 1876.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, I will sell on the premises on Saturday the 28th day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Noah Barnett, deceased: Ten acres of meadow land, more or less, partly situated in Stoystown borough and partly in Quemahoning township, adjoining lands of widow Pengle on the east, lands owned by George Brubaker and Fred Groff, Esq. on the south, by the Stoystown and Bedford turnpike on the west, and by the mill road on the north.

This land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, provided it can be sold for more in parcels than it can be sold for as a whole.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of purchase money to paid when property is knocked down the balance on delivery of deed unless special arrangements are made with creditors.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON, Trustee.
Sept. 20, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Henry D. Altfather and wife vs. William F. Altfather. } No. 354 April term 1876. Voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

And now to wit, on the 4th day of September, 1876 the Court appointed I. E. Colborn, Esq., auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto.

Extract from the record, certified the 13th day of September 1876.

F. J. KOOSER, Prothonotary.

The undersigned auditor under the above appointment, respectfully gives notice that he will meet to attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 16th day of October 1876, at his office in Somerset Pa., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

I. C. COLBORN, Auditor.

LEGAL NOTICE

To Rebecca Fair (widow) Conrad Fair, Catharine Meyer, Jacob Fair, Mary Fair, intermarried with Isaac S. Cochenhour, Elizabeth intermarried with Jacob Troutman, and William Manges, Charles Manges, Thomas Manges and James Manges, minor children of Rebecca who is now deceased all residing in Somerset county, Pa. Geo. Fair, residing in the State Nebraska, John W. Fair residing in the State of Illinois, Hezekiah Fair, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Julia Dixon, deceased, leaving no children, viz. Alex and John and her husband Alex Dixon, Rachael Jane intermarried with Henry Showman, residing in the State of Illinois and William Fair residing in Ross county Ohio.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of John Fair, deceased, at his late residence in Allegheny township, on Thursday the 26th day of October 1876, where you can attend, if you think proper.

GEO. W. Pile, Sheriff
sep20

New Advertisements.

CENTENNIAL.
Hotel Directory.
OF
Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do it they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

This Directory is compiled by
J. WEAVER & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agts.,
116 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Branch office, 1813 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1776. 1876.
BELMONT HOTEL,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms $3.50 per day.
Corner Forty-First and Oregon Streets.,
(SILVER MAPLE GROVE.)
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Charles P. and F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore,
OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Major W. W. LELAND, Manager.

ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 Guests; 360 long x 140 wide; 3 stories high; built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for Parties, Associations, &c. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the Grand Centennial Exposition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipments of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door
June 28.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
FORMERLY REDLION.
No. 7 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge,
PITT BUGH, PA.
W. H. STAHLMANN, Proprietor.

This house has recently been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and all the modern improvements added.

Board per day, $1.50.

Sale Stables in connection with the house.
June 28.

PEABODY HOTEL.
250 South Ninth Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.
COL. JAMES WATSON, of the Henrie House Cincinnati, Prop. $2.50 to $3 per day. Room without board, $1.

Street cars pass the doors to and from all depots, and from Centennial Buildings. Central location, and near all places of amusement. Accommodation secured by correspondence.
June 28.

CHANNING HOUSE
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Handsomest part of West Philadelphia; cars pass close to Centennial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture; capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.
June 28. CHANNING HOTEL CO.

Congress Hall.
NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Elm Ave., Below Forty-second St.,
Directly opposite Main Exhibition Building.—Accommodation for 1,000 guests. Special arrangements for large parties. Terms—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Comfort, Economy and reasonable charges.
W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.
July 5.

Elm Avenue Hotel,
ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite
West end of Machinery Hall.
500 ROOMS.
A single room and single bed, $1.00 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
Rooms can be secured by correspondence.
June 20.

St. Cloud Hotel.
Arch St., between 7th and 8th.
The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.
Old Rates, $3 00 a Day.
G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r.

UNION HOTEL.
1214 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor
J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.
Good location. Cars run direct to Centennial buildings. Ohio visitors will find the Proprietor and Superintendent Ohio men.
Sept. 5.

SMEDLEY HOUSE.
1227 FILBERT STREET, between Market and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY, WEBB, Superintendent.
A first-class house, centrally located, and terms reasonable. Centennial visitors can make all necessary arrangements by correspondence.
Sept. 6.

Webster House,
703 & 705 ARCH ST., Philadelphia
A first-class hotel, centrally located. Street cars pass the doors to and from the Centennial Grounds every three minutes. No liquor sold.
$2 50 PER DAY.
U. L. WEBSTER, Proprietor,
Aug 30. Philadelphia, Pa.,

Pennsylvania College
GETTYSBURG, PA.
THE first Term of the next Collegiate year will begin
September 7th, 1876.
The Faculty of the Institution is full. The course of instruction is liberal and thorough. The location is most pleasant and healthy, in the midst of an intelligent and moral community, and accessible by railroad trains three times a day.
The Preparatory Department,
which is under the direct supervision of the Faculty, furnishes thorough instruction for boys and young men preparing for business or College classes. Students in this department are under the special care of the Superintendant, who resides with them in the building.
For further information or Catalogues, address
M. VALENTINE, D. D.
President of College,
REV. P. L. HARRISON,
Superintendant of Prep. Dept.
July 26.

1876. WHERE NOW? 1876.
TO MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States!
WHAT FOR?
To buy a FARM out of the
One Million Acres
of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
Strong Soils. Ready Markets, Sure Crops, Good Schools. R. R. runs through center of grant. Settlements all along. All kinds of produce raised. Plenty of water, timber and building materials. Price from $4 to $10 per acre; one-fourth down, balance on time.
☞ Send for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures, and be convinced. Address,
W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r Grand Rapids, Michigan.
P. R. L. PEIRCE, See'y Land Dep't.
Jan. 12. E. O. W.

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

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine. mar8

CURTIS K. GROVE. AUSTIN DENISON
Grove & Denison
Manufactures of
Carriages,
Buggies,
Spring-wagons,
Sleighs,
Harness, etc.
Factory one square east of Diamond.
Somerset, Pa.
April 12, 1876.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*

JOHN F. BLYMYER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints
OILS, &C., &C.

The following is a partial list of goods in Stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting, Paints in oil, all colors, Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains, &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprises very elegant styles. Ditston's Circular, Mulley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kinds.

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES.

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Sneaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Loooking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meal Sieves, Door Mats, Baskets, Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Twine, Rope all sizes, Hay Pulleys, Butter Prints, Mop Sticks, Traps, Steelyards, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Traces, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Shoe, Dust and Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Latches and everything in the Builders' line. Caps, Lead, Shot, Powder and Safety Fuse, &c., &c.,

The fact is, I keep