OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1876.

POLITICAL.

If anybody supposes that the desperate gang of Democratic politicians who, with Sammy Tilden, have any idea of giving up the contest for the possession of the Federal spoils, they are mistaken. This veteran schemer began the campaign in iniquity, he conducted it with fraud, and he intends to reap its fruits by the same means. He intends to contest it peaceably, provided he can win in that way, but rather than lose it, will resort to force. Rather than not have the control of the government, these desperadoes would inaugurate a new rebellion. The lie factory, known as Tilden's editorial bureau, is as hard at work now as before the election. Its business now is to fill the press with stories of Republican frauds, the object being to so impress the public mind with the idea that Hayes is not fairly elected, as to justify the Democratic house in refusing to recognize him, and to give color to the rebellion they intend to inaugurate. The headquarters of the concern are here, under Tilden's personal control, but they have branches in Charleston, Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans. The zeal and ingenuity manifested would be admirable were they employed in a better cause. For instance one day they telegraph north from New Orleans that Senator Sherman has telegraphed to Hayes that the frauds are so apparent that he had better at once withdraw, and before this infamous lie is contradicted they will telegraph that Ex-Governor Denison, of Ohio, has telegraphed the same thing to Hayes, and all the Republicans present, have acknowledged that Louisiana voted for Tilden and that they are about to return. From Florida they telegraphed similar statements, and the way they praise Wade Hampton, and the South Carolina rebels for moderation and high-toned patriotism is astonishing. Now be it known that these telegrams and statements are concocted here in New York, that there isn't a word of truth in them; that S. J. Tilden revises every one of them, and they all pass under his hand before they are retelegraphed south to be scattered broadcast over the country. Of course he know that they will be contradicted, but he knows also that many never see the contradiction, and that a nasty impression will be left on the minds of those who do. It will have the effect to justify him in what he intends to do, to some extent; at least, it furnishes catch words to put into the mouths of his followers. A very smart man is Samuel J. Tilden—were he as honest as he is smart he would be a very useful man instead of the curse to the world he is. The Republicans of New York, notwithstanding they are in a hopeless minority, are not at all frightened at the struggle thus forced upon them. They know that Hayes was fairly elected, and they pay no attention whatever to the bluster that is showered upon them. And the moneied portion of the Democracy are not as anxious for trouble as the place hunters are. In the event of trouble their business would suffer, first of all, and the Democratic merchant has just as sensitive a pocket-nerve as the Republican. When the crisis comes you will see these gentlemen weaken, and possibly they may wish that all along they had been with the party of law and order.

THANKSGIVING

is hardly the festival in New York that it is in New England. Of course the religious people observe it in the regular way—church in the morning and a feast in the afternoon, but for many years it has been the favorite day for target excursions for the military companies, and there are hundreds of them. The boys of the west side wards in the city can hardly be supposed to know that in their masked and grotesque processions which it is their fun to get up at this time of the year, they follow an old and excellent custom. Christmas and all holidays in merrie England used to be ushered in with processions of masks and motley costumes, just such for their day as the ward school boys treated us to at thanksgiving. The quiet cross-town neighborhoods were roused by the music of a limited band to see companies of harlequins and dominoes go by followed up with troops of continental soldiers in calico uniforms, plantation negroes, and bodies of noble red men, got up in the most savage manner with vast expense of madder red and brick dust, and flowing scalp-locks—the whole procession so masked or whitened and painted that their own mothers could not know them. It was a bit of fun that suited well the temper of the day, and was certainly better for the boys than screeching on horns, pelting cats or touching off toy cannon and air guns of a holiday. An hour after, they emerged in ordinary dress, with faces scrubbed wonderfully clean, yet not so as to hide suspicious traces of red and black about the roots of the hair.

WHAT WE HAVE TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Nobody means to suspend feeling or giving thanks till next year, and it isn't out of place to remind ourselves of some special occasions of feeling good the present year. There has been talk of war, which has been well checked by the strong hand on the reins of power. Ten years ago or more, this talk would have been followed by dangerous action, and every woman who reads this may feel glad that her sons or brothers are spared to pursue peaceful courses, and the sword which has pierced many women's hearts within the last decade is turned away from hers also; and, war or no war, we are not, it is likely, to feel the oppression and degradation which must have followed the election of Tilden, the tool of all the ignorance and crime of the country. New York knows too well what Democratic rule means, and the hearty thank God, and the thrill of relief all over the city when the news of Hayes' majority was received, after the gloom of the Tilden accounts, effaced even the depression caused by the heavy state of business for the time. It is true business has been bad in the city, and thousands of people are in distress, but business men have worried through some how, and there has been no more suffering than is usual. At least we have had no epidemics, the health of the city has been good, and, altogether, if we can't be thankful that we have had a prosperous year, we can be that it has been no worse. It was good to see the crowds at the depots of roads leading into New England. Every train was packed with people going home for their annual dinner, and many a large merchant left his gorgeous home on the avenue to sit down to the fat turkey and luscious pumpkin pie in the humble farm-house, from whence, years ago, he came to the great city, a poor boy. Every New-Englander goes home for his thanksgiving, if he never does at any other time. Business on that day is suspended, except the rum-mills, and they are in full blast, the day being favorable to them, as the people, released from labor, have nothing to do but to spend the money they earned. Every doggery has its raffle for turkeys the night before, at which thirty men pay ten cents each for the chance of winning a dollar turkey, the winner being required to spend at least the value of the turkey in treating the dissappointed ones, and losers spending quite as much to drown their dissapointment. The devil is ingenious, but it looks as though his tricks were too thin to deceive anybody who did not want to deceived It is a very grave question whether holidays are beneficial. Day of rest! the merchant, man of affairs, chafes under his enforced quietude, and the laborer unfits himself by dissipation for a week's work. Frequent holidays may all be well enough for the French and Spanish, but it don't do for the American.

BUSINESS.

Of course there is no business now, but it is reasonable to expect a revival between this and the holidays. And then, for a month or two, we expect lively times. Just as soon as it is settled that Hayes is elected there will be a revival in earnest, and the good times we have been looking for so long will be upon us. Louisiana will fix the matter, before this reaches you.

PRICES OF LIVING.

In the stagnation of business it is fortunate that living is very cheap. Coal is only half of last year's prices, and meats are way down. Thanksgiving turkeys sold for 12 cents per pound, chickens for 8 and 6, and fruits and vegetables are as cheap as could be wished. Good beef can be had for 12 and 15 cents a pound, and every thing else in proportion. Still beef at a cent a pound is dear to the man who has not got the cent. The man who has work at no matter what wages is comfortable, but there are so many out of work. An advertisement for a book keeper in a morning paper, recently, brought over a thousand applicants before ten o'clock. I have within a week seen men of thirty, competent book-keepers, applying for positions as errand boys at $4.00 a week! Heaven send the revival of business that these hungry men may find something to do.

PIETRO.

Winter Shelter for Trees.

The value of protection for trees, and especially for evergreens, during the winter is generally conceded. But there is as much in the manner in which this protection is given as there is in the protection itself. In many cases it is found that those trees and shrubs that are the best protected are the very ones to suffer most. It is very probable that there is more injury done to trees and shrubs during the winter by the sun shine than there is by all the winds and freezing. And as a rule it is not the fact that the sun shines on them, but it is the manner in which they are exposed to its influence that trees on the west side of a forest or other protection, are often killed while those on the east side are in no way injured. This may be accounted for in this way: Those that are exposed to the earlier and feebler rays of the sun are warmed up and thawed out slowly and gradually, and no injurious consequences follow, while those that are protected during the earlier part of the day are suddenly exposed to its rays after they have reached their maximum heat, the temperature is raised suddenly, and injuries often fatal to the life of the tree follow. It is usually the thawing and not the freezing that damages trees. Trees entirely protected from sunshine will often go through the winter safely, though exposed to the power of the cold winds, while those exposed to the sunshine, though protected from the winds, will perish. It has often been observed that evergreens, small fruits, etc., growing on the south side of a close fence or other screen have been killed, while the same varieties on the north side of the fence and in the same kind of soil passed through uninjured. The injury in such cases seems to result from the frequent freezing and thawing to which they are exposed in such situation. The frequent injury to fruit trees known as the "sun scald," and that is so frequently followed up by the ravages of the borer, is almost invariably found on the southwest side of the tree, and is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing resulting from the greater power of the sun's heat falling on that side of the tree during the early part of the afternoon.

These injuries never occur on the north side of a tree, so we may readily conclude that the cold alone is not the cause of the mischief. These facts do not disprove the value of protection to growing trees, but they show the importance of using judgment and discretion in its arrangement. Partially tender evergreens, and especially those with broad leaves, should be shaded. Orchards, and trees in general, want protection on the north and west sufficient to break the force of the wind, but not sufficiently dense to exclude the currents of air entirely. A belt of hardy, fast-growing evergreens is perhaps the best for this purpose. For protecting the trunks of trees from the afternoon suns in winter I know of nothing better than to take two boards as long as can stand under the branches; nail the edges together as for a bread trough and set this with the concave side against the southwest side of the tree. A wrapping twine or wire near the top will hold it in place. This will prevent injury from the sun during the winter.

There would seem to be absolutely no limit to the damnable fiendishness of the Louisiana "bulldozers." The colored woman Eliza Pinkston whose harrowing story before the Canvassing Board sent a thrill of horror throughout the entire North was on Tuesday night visited at her place of sojourn by three Democrats, one of whom she declares to be one of the scoundrels who so brutally assaulted her in Ouachita. He drew a pistol on her as she lay prostrate, when she leaped from her bed and fled through a door down stairs. The evident object was to kidnap her and Cora Williams, also a Republican witness. She shrieked and the villain fled before the police arrived. The United States Marshal drove at eleven o'clock at night to the house and posted guards. The piteous tale of this poor woman's wrongs is enough to move a heart of stone.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

An original Pennsylvania editor comes out fairly and squarely. He calls his paper "An airy old sheet, devoted to wind, whisky, wickedness and other religious matters. Vox Populus, Vox Belzebub."

The Conspiracy Against Freedom.

The more closely the traits of the recent election are examined, the more distinctly does it appear a most sad and disheartening event for every lover of freedom. That any American should seek to win and hold a high office by means such as those employed by Mr. Tilden's friends in the South is an ominous circumstance; that he should be upheld in his usurpation of the rights of the people by many men apparently respectable, is still more alarming. Happily we are no longer to be led away by mere names of reputation at the North; we judge for ourselves; we trust only the common test of experience; and in New York experience has shown that our most noted, active, or wealthy citizens are often least to be relied upon to shield us from the assaults of public thieves. Nor can the fact that Mr. Tilden has secured the services of several persons of this class hide from the people the real nature of that conspiracy against freedom to which he seems to have lent himself in nearly all the Southern States. The contrast, indeed, between the two parties who have contested the control of the Union is one that can bring only sincere satisfaction to those who have advocated the election of Mr. Hayes, for they have carried with them the free suffrage of a great mass of the nation. It is not to universal suffrage that the perils of the moment are due, but to the want of it. It is because hundreds of thousands of voters have been driven away from the polls that we are threatened with a disputed election, and an administration sustained in the North by superstition, in the South by murder.

But for the papal priests and ultramontanism, Mr. Tilden would have lost every Northern State; but for that wide reign of violence and insecurity which has so long prevailed in all the Southern section, he would have been left in an insignificant and appropriate minority. Almost in a solid and imposing body the educated and industrious people of the North and West gave their suffrages for Republicanism and progress, free schools and humanity. No stain of blood rests upon their hands, no foreign superstition blinded them to the interests of freedom. The immense majorities for Republicans in New England, in the interior of New York State, and the safe stability of Pennsylvania, were answered by the enormous and unequaled free votes in Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota, and by the unbroken unity of the new States and Pacific coast. Through all this vast region the election was carried on with perfect fairness and good order. No rifle clubs, as at Edgefield District, South Carolina, had scoured the country to intimidate voters, or formed a close circle around the polls, through which an opening for the brave white and colored Republicans was only made by the efforts of a few United States soldiers. No horrible massacre had happened or could happen in Iowa or Nebraska like that of Hamburg. In all the Republican States the people kept ruffians in check. In the Southern, it seems to have been scarcely possible for the Republicans in many districts to vote at all. From one town in Alabama comes a strange picture of the condition of Southern life, and of the utter loss of a free suffrage. The Democratic officials, intoxicated, shameless, ride around the district, threatening violence to white and colored Republicans, and a considerable white population is deprived of its vote. In Kentucky for ten years a reign of violence has continued in many districts, and the State government has in vain striven to secure the lives and property of its citizens. The condition of Mississippi is such that one can scarcely any longer look upon it as a part of the Union. It is in a state of semi-rebellion. Its defiance of all law is notorious. Georgia has long been in a similar condition. That any free election has been held in these States or in Alabama or Texas it is absurd to urge. The right of free voting has been violated at every step; the people have nowhere been allowed to signify their wishes. To compare an election in Georgia with one in Kansas or Nebraska is to mark the difference between a free state and a despotism. In the one, every citizen declares his preferences without molestation; in the other, he is harassed, intimidated, or wholly driven from the polls. The members of Congress, who profess to represent Georgia or Mississippi, the candidate who claims his office by the vote of these semi-insurgent districts, are usurpers and intruders, and to suffer them to rule over the free and progressive States of the North and West, where good order prevails and the laws are observed, would be to submit to a total overthrow of all the principles of freedom. We should become the scoff of every enemy of free institutions, the subjects of a dangerous and probably ruinous tyranny.

There is a plain necessity for a rigid inquiry into all the circumstances of the recent election. If the South ern States have shown themselves unfit for self-government by allowing murderers and rioters to elect their officials, by refusing to their people the free exercise of the right of suffrage, no reputable Democrat will desire that they shall ever again control a Presidential canvass. This is the charge made against the Southern leaders, and this is the question to be determined by the action of the whole people. The moment seems favorable for such an inquiry. The Centential year can not be better employed than in establishing the right of universal suffrage. It is not a party question, it is one that relates to the stability of the government. If Democratic Representatives are apparently elected by an illegal vote in the Southern States, by a denial of the right of voting to a large section of the people, by an actual abrogation of universal suffrage, the whole nation is concerned to see that they shall not be permitted to assume a position they have never won; if they are honestly elected, no one will object to their control. If members of Congress are chosen in Georgia or Mississippi by violence, no reputable Democrat will desire to see them admitted to office; if those elections were fair and orderly, they will meet no opposition from Republicans. But let us not in the Centennial year, full of its patriotic and honored memories, fail in our duty to the Constitution and the people. Let so just and rigid a scrutiny of the disputed districts be made as shall satisfy the humane and patriotic men of both parties. Then, if the Southern leaders, as they fiercely assert, have been unjustly assailed, they will stand unblemished in the eyes of their countrymen. If they are really guilty of the barbarities and acts of violence charged against them in the Edgefield District, in Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and even Delaware, they will receive their punishment from the hands of the people.

To Congress belongs the right to determine whether its own members have been fairly chosen. The elections therefore, in the Southern States will become a proper subject of its inquiry. If necessary the new Congress may be called together at the close of the present session, and on no subject could it more properly exercise intelligence and its candor in a calm judicial inquiry into the validity of the Southern elections. The cries of the oppressed voters at the South, the shocking condition of society said to exist in many of its districts, the intense ignorance of its people, the corruption of its courts, the dishonesty of many of its Legislatures, the general insecurity of life and property, demand the attention of the Representatives of the people; and possibly even the present Congress may be able to give some time from its angry personalities to the high aim of saving a falling republic. For of the danger of the moment every one should have a clear conception. There is no doubt a conspiracy among us to usurp by force the control of the Southern elections, and that class of men who in 1861 rose in rebellion, were beaten, pardoned, began at once new treason, waited their time of action have nearly reached their aim of seizing the national government. They have repaid the imprudent leniency of the people by gross dishonesty and ingratitude. They have nearly fulfilled the prediction of Mr. Stevens in 1866, that a general amnesty for the South would soon transfer the government into the hands of traitors They have won the countenance of noted Democrats at the North to their deeds of blood, have joined with the ultramontanes to betray Protestantism, and are prepared for any desperate adventure. By the aid of the papal priests, they have nearly attained their aim, and the hand of the foreign Church, which has brought bloodshed and ruin to almost every other American republic, has at last reached our own.

The two pressing dangers of the nation, the fanatical intrigues of the papal priesthood and the secret plots of the wild Southern leaders, have now at last been brought into so clear a light, are so well understood, threaten such terrible consequences if unchecked, that no one can any longer overlook or disregard them. It has been too much the habit of the people to look too leniently on the designs of both. At last they are awakened by a terrible shock. They see that a part at least of the Southern people have never ceased to meditate a new insurrection; that they have risen with arms in their hands to seize upon the government; that they are eager for bloodshed, ready for civil war; that the political murders and outrages which have so long ruled over Georgia or Mississippi, these Southern politicians are already anxious to transfer to Washington or New York; that every papal priest is in league with the Southern rebellion. Such is the revelation which the disputed election of 1876 has brought to us. Happily we possess a President whose patriotic decision has already saved the nation in many a perilous moment; we have elected another President who will not deviate from the honorable path of his predecessor. We have a new Congress which, if all the claims of universal suffrage are respected, will be Republican by a large majority. We have the great mass of thoughtful, intelligent people everywhere rising to save the country from the conspiracy of priests and rebels.

The election of Mr Hayes and the success of Republican principles will insure the triumph of humanity in the New World. The Democratic atrocities in all the Southern States have too long horrified the public mind. For ten years that unhappy section has been ruled by savages worse than Turkish raiders, by barbarities as shocking and infinitely more numerous than the briefer outrages in Bulgaria. The hour of retribution is at hand Let the assassins be exterminated in every Southern State, and humanity, justice, knowledge, education, rule in all the limits of the Union.

EUGENE LAWRENCE, in *Harper's Weekly.*

For the Last Time.

There is a touch of pathos about doing even the simplest thing "for the last time." It is not alone kissing the dead that gives you this strange pain. You feel it when you have looked for the last time upon some scene you have loved—when you stand in some quiet city street where you shall never stand again. The actor playing his part for the last time, the singer whose voice is cracked hopelessly, and who after this once will never stand before the sea of upturned faces disputing the plaudits with fresher voices and fairer forms, the minister who has preached his last sermon—these all know the hidden bitterness of the two words "never again." How they come to us on our birthdays as we grow older! Never again young; always nearer and nearer to the very last—the end which is universal, "the last thing which shall follow all last things, and turn them, let us hope, from pains to joy." We put away our boyish toys with an odd headache. We were too old to walk longer on our stilts—too large to play marbles on the sidewalk. Yet there was a pang when we thought we had played our merry thoughts for the last time, and life's serious, grown-up work was waiting for us. Now we do not want the lost toys back Life has other difficult and larger playthings for us. May it not be that these too shall seem in the light of some far off day as the boyish games seem to our manhood, and we shall learn that death is but the opening of the gate into the new land of promise?

Good Things to Remember.

If work about the house is done quietly is seems to be easier. Slaming open doors, clattering dishes, and other kindred noises, weary and bewidler almost as much as the work itself. The most successful housekeepers are generally quiet workers.

Zinc that is used under stoves should never be dampened. If it becomes soiled or dim, rub with soft flannel and a little fresh lard. Cleaned in this way, zinc may always be kept as bright as when first purchased.

To sprinkle damp bran upon a carpet before sweeping is a good way to lay the dust without injury to the carpet. Oil-cloth should be cleaned in warm water and rubbed dry with a cloth wrung out of milk and water.

Gilt frames should have a coat of demar varnish, which will keep them from becoming soiled with dust or fly specks, and permit their being washed with a damp cloth.

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Notices of the Press.

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PUBLIC SALE

In pursuance of the will of Jacob Zarefoss, late of Stonycreek Tp., deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset Co., Pa., to us directed, we will sell at public sale on

Saturday, Dec 23, 1876,

the homestead of deceased, situate in Stonycreek Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Zarefoss, Levi J. Long, Emanuel Pile and Cyrus Raymon, containing 108 acres and allowance. The improvements are about 140 acres cleared, 25 acres in meadow, and apple orchard, three dwelling houses, a large barn, also a stable and other outbuildings thereon erected, good running water in abundance. There is coal on the premises and limestone is also believed to be on the same; also, good timber on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day on the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand, $200 thereof to be paid when the property is knocked down and the balance on the first day of April 1877 when possession is given, the residue in six equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgment bonds.

CYRUS RAYMON,
MARTIN BRANT,
Nov 29. Executor's.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on

Saturday, Dec 16, 1876,

at ten o'clock a. m in Berlin, the following real estate, late the property of Henry Suder dec'd:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Brothersvalley Tp., containing 56 acres more or less with a two-story frame dwelling house, large stable with threshing floor, about 15 acres clear, balance in timber, adjoining Ananias Landis, E. C. Landis and John Suder.

No. 2. A tract of land in same Tp., is called the Anawalt tract, containing 135 acres more or less, with a log house and bank barn thereon erected, about 70 acres clear, adjoining lands of Ulrich Bowman, Benj. Walker, and No. 1.

No. 3. Four acres of land adjoining Simon Hay, David Dickey and Henry G. Hay, with a one and one-half story house and stable thereon erected.

No. 4. The undivided one-third of 448 acres more or less situate in Allegheny Tp., with a one and one-half story house, small barn, about 50 acres clear, balance well timbered.

TERMS.—One-third in hand on the 1st day of April 1877, balance in three equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured on the premises; 10 per cent. of hand money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down

JOHN SUDER.
Nov. 29. Trustee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Jones Seibert to Solomon Snyder. } No. 51, November Term 1876. Voluntary Assignment.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., to distribute the funds in the hands of Solomon Snyder, assignee of Jonas Seibert to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Somerset, on Saturday the 23d day of December, 1876, when and where all persons interested may attend.

VALENTINE HAY.
Dec. 6. Auditor.

New Advertisements.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Surveying, Writing Deeds &c.

done on short notice and at reasonable terms.

☞ Enquire at Candor & Co's. Store.
August 16. C. F. WALKER.

WOOD

PUMPS

With all valuable improvements, lining, air 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 orders also invariably to GRAFTON PUMP CO., 108 Commerce St. Phila., Pa.

August 9.

CURTIS K. GROVE. ALBERT DENISON.

Grove & Denison

Manufactures of

Carriages, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sleighs, Harness etc.

Factory one square east of Diamond.

Somerset, Pa.

April 12, 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Christian Holsapple, late of Conemaugh Township, decd.

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 present them duly authenticated for settlement at the residence of the subscriber in Paint twp., on Saturday the 9th day of December, '76.

DAVID I. LEHMAN,
Oct. 25. Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry Hochstetler, of Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Henry P. Hochstetler, to Hiram Boyts, of Davistown, Somerset Co., Pa., in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Hochstetler. All persons therefore indebted to the said Henry Hochstetler, will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

HIRAM BOYTS,
October 11. Assignee.

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, Mulay 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, Snaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Looking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meat 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 everything that belongs to the Hardware trade. I deal exclusively in this kind of goods and give my whole attention to it. Persons who are building, or any one in need of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will always give a reasonable credit to responsible persons. I thank my old customers for their patronage, and hope this season to make many new ones. Don't forget the place

No, 3, "BAER'S BLOCK."

April 8 '74. JOHN F. BLYMYER

HENRY McCALLUM,

CARPETS,

37 Fifth Avenue,

Above Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices the same to all.

October 11

G. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,

Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, and every description of goods sold by the trade.

LARGE FRESH STOCK FOR Fall and Winter Trade, 1876. Lowest New York Prices, and quality of goods Guaranteed. Wholesale Exclusively. 168 Fifth Avenue, SECOND FLOOR.

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," "Crossed Eyes," "Wild Holes," Cancer and Tumors of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, Pterigium, "Weeping Eyes," Fistula. Conical Cornea, Foreign Bodies, Extirpation, &c., skillfully performed. Artificial Eyes inserted. Send for descriptive and illustrated pamphlet or cases.
July 12.

CARPETS!

FALL STOCK!

CHOICEST STYLES!

ALL QUALITIES!

MATTINGS AND MATS!

OILCLOTHS and STAIRRODS!

BOVARD ROSE & CO.,

9 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTBURG, PA.

Sept. 13

CALIFORNIA.

VIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILW

Unbroken under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and Northwest, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, High Land Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Junctions Sleeping cars with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the cars of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached