The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXV. NO. 40. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877. WHOLE NO. 1340.

Terms of Publication.

The Somerset Herald

is published every Wednesday Morning at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance otherwise $2 50 will invariably be charged.

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LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building.

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SURVEYING, Writing Deeds, &c., done on short notice and at reasonable terms. Enquire at Coxbert & Co.'s Store. C. T. WALKER.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession. Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House.

DR. WESLEY CUNNINGHAM, formerly of Lavansville, will continue the practice of medicine, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Cook & Beerits' Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. Operations warranted.

S. S. GOOD,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOMERSET, PA.
Office in Mammoth Block.

WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST.

Office above Caseberr & Freese's store, Somerset, Pa. In the last fifteen years I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The constant increasing demand for teeth has induced me to so enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this country. I am now making a good set of teeth for $8, and if there should be any person among my thousands of customers in this or the adjoining counties that I have made teeth for that is not giving good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get a new set free of charge.

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years' active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of his profession, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in his Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
Night calls promptly answered.

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Noll's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above.

J. E. MEGAHAN. H. S. STONER.
MEGAHAN & STONER.
PLASTERERS.
Respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset County, that they are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Plastering. Repairing promptly attended to. Address as above.
Work solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

HILL HOUSE.
DIAMOND, SOMERSET, PA.
JOHN HILL, Proprietor.
The proprietor is prepared to accommodate guests in the most comfortable and satisfactory manner. The traveling public and permanent boarders furnished with the best of board accommodations. The tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Large and commodious stabling attached.

DIAMOND HOTEL.
STOYSTOWN PA.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor.
This popular and well known house is at all times a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Table and rooms first-class. Good stabling. Hacks leave daily for Johnstown and Somerset.

JNO. HICKS. LARUE M. HICKS.
Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,
JOHN HICKS & SON,
SOMERSET, PA.,
And Real Estate Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to.

Banks, etc.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK,
129 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Chartered September 12, 1870. Deposits received of all sums not less than one dollar. Present rate of interest six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on real estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, &c., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts made. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws and special law relating to the bank sent to any address requested.

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BANKERS,
Successors to
Schell & Kimmel,
SOMERSET, PA.

Accounts of Merchants and other Business People Solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the Country for sale. Money loaned and Collections made.

Cambria Co. Bank.

M. W. KEIM & Co.
No. 266 Main St., Johnstown.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Interest Paid at 6 per cent. on Time Deposits.
Loans Negotiated.
Drafts Bought and Sold.
Jany. 1.

Tobacco and Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
J. H. Zimmerman,
Main Cross St.,
Somerset, Penna.

The best of cigars of different brands, manufactured by himself, of the choicest of tobacco.—These cigars cannot be excelled by any in the market. One of the best stocks of chewing tobacco ever brought to Somerset. Prices to suit the times.

Cook & Beerits'
FAMILY GROCERY
Flour and Feed
STORE.

We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our New Store on

MAIN CROSS STREET

And in addition to a full line of the best

Confectioneries, Notions,
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.,

We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the

BEST QUALITY OF
FAMILY FLOUR,
CORN-MEAL,
OATS, SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS

And everything pertaining to the Feed Department at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FOR
CASH ONLY.

Also, a well selected stock of
Glassware, Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes of all kinds, and
STATIONERY
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.
Don't forget where we stay—
On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.
Oct. 2, 1874.

NAUGLE HOUSE!
Main St., Somerset, Pa.,
FRED NAUGLE, Pro'p.

The proprietor has lately purchased and greatly improved this desirable property, furnishing it with entire new furniture thus making it one of the most desirable stopping places for transient or resident custom in the State.

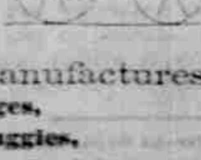
Tables are always supplied with the choicest viands the market affords.

Large and commodious stabling is attached and faithful and attentive hostlers always in attendance.

Boarders taken by the week, day, or meal.
Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors
July 29. apr

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.

Miscellaneous.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES

OR

Disease with its Agonies:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

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 there purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended 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 annoyances 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 follow, 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 acted upon. 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, however deranged,—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 stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, 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 as this fine correcting 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 regions 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 a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the stomach.

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

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Urine
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Billous Complaints,	Fits,	Sore Throats,
Blotches on the Skin,	Gout,	Stone & Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	Secondary Symptoms,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tic-Douloureux,
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.

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.

E. H. WARDWELL,
WITH
ROUSE, HEMPSTONE & CO.
285 Balt. St., Baltimore, M. D.,

Would respectfully ask the merchants' of Somerset county, to send him their orders for

NOTIONS, FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

Insuring them satisfaction both as regards price and quality of goods. The merchants visiting Baltimore are urgently requested to call and see me before making purchases.

SLATE ROOFS.

Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a Slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of

Peachbottom & Buckingham
SLATE

for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, spires, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant them. Call and see him or address him at his Office, No. 110 Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with

NOAH CASEBEER,
Agent, Somerset, Pa.
Wm. H. SHIPLEY.
April 5th, 1876.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Merchant Tailors,
And Manufacturers of
Gent's, Youth's and Boys,
Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods
121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Fellow Citizens:

We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential elections, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government so far as depends, under the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events, the time has come when government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens, and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

HONEST LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of races will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of restoring the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North, or a united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete; a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held the appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards of partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to control such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country in declaring their principals prior to the election gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labor of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization, but we should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feelings of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests, as well as the public sentiment of the country, imperatively demand it.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER LANDS.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of noninterference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, General Grant, in submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE LATE POLITICAL CONTEST.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties, whose numbers espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best in view of the present circumstances of the case that objections and questions in dispute in reference to counting the Electoral vote should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judicary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance when matters of dispute are made subjects of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, and is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peacebly adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law. Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union, a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundation that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

The Ameer of Kashgar.

The Ameer is represented, when at his capital, as in the habit of going about incognito, after the manner of Haroon-al-Rashed, and he has several times been taken up as a vagabond by his own Police. On such occasions he tests the probity of his captors by offering a bribe for his release, those who accept it are seized and brought before him on the following day, and the lightest punishment they are made to undergo is a severe whipping, while those that have withstood the temptation are promoted. The Ameer, in conformity with Oriental usage, sits daily at the gate of his capital receiving petitions, hearing complaints, and administering justice. The first object that meets the eye of a traveler on entering the City of Kashgar is the gallows, and that instrument of punishment has not been in such activity in Central Asia for centuries. In no part of the world is life more safe or property more secure. All serious crimes are punished with death, and even petty theft with loss of hands; and woe betide the dishonest shopkeeper; for any tradesman convicted of using false weights has the scales tied round his neck, his shoulders bared, and he is conducted through the streets of the city by the Police, who mercilessly scourge him with leather thongs. It is greatly to the credit of this Asiatic ruler that he has suppressed the slave trade throughout the whole of his dominions.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

Young America and the President.

We met on the floor a bright-eyed, ten year-old, handsome little boy, a son of Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky. Impelled by the push of his pioneer Virginia blood, he determined to see everything be could at the capital, and attended on his own hook a matinee at the National Theatre. While gazing on the brilliant tableaux, new to his eyes, there was a commotion and the announcement that the President of the United States and his family had entered a box. This was a new sight to the young American, and in the self possession and independence of innocent curiosity he determined to interview all the majesty of this great Republic. By himself, he opened and entered the box, and introduced himself as John Young Brown, Jr., of Kentucky. General Grant received him very cordially, introduced him to all the family present, and gave him a pressing invitation to visit him personally and speedily. He looks on the matter as a very pleasant enlargement of his acquaintance, and informed his father that he desired to pay the visit. The child may have been doing his little part in the great work of reconciliation, and the kindly smile for a Southern Democratic child by Gen. Grant will perhaps stop many a bitter word rising to the tongue of the harried and oppressed mothers and fathers in the far South.—*Washington Letter in Lynchburg, Virginia, News.*

A man should always live within his income, even if he has to borrow to do it.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Mar. 10, 1877.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

It is not often that a woman, rich and charitable, is not also weak. Not so was Miss Mary Dancer, a rich maiden lady of this city, who died a few weeks ago. Miss Mary was well endowed with this world's goods, and she had lots of relatives who loved her with all the devotion that poor people always love rich relations—till the will is read. Miss Mary considered their feelings. She divided up a portion of her property among them in such a way as to make them all comfortable, so that they would not feel aggrieved, and go to disputing the will. If a relative has left you thirty thousand dollars, you are not going to go around and swear she was insane because she left the same amount to a charity. After doing this she made a clean, clear will, leaving the rest of her estate to ten of the best charities in the city. She distributed $335,000 among the charities that are known to be well managed, and fixed it so that the money goes to them without any interference of lawyers or courts. The curious thing about it is, that her father who made all this money was a noted gambler, and every dollar of it was made by gambling. The gambler's wife and daughter were, however, not only exemplary, but devotedly pious women, and it was the wish of the mother, as well as of the father, that the money should be applied to a good use. The managers of the charities had, at the beginning, some scruples as to accepting money so acquired, but it was finally decided that they could sanctify it. After taking Daniel Drew's, I don't see why they should hesitate about Dancer's. A great many people will, for a great many years hence, rise up and call her blessed. The lawyers who love fat estates are gnashing their teeth because she gave them no excuse for getting their long fingers in her pie. An acute as well as good woman was Miss Mary Dancer.

HOGGISHNESS GETTING ITS REWARD.

Vanderbilt, before he died, wanted to get hold of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that he might bleed that monopoly as he has every other one he got his claws on. He did get enough of it to control it, and his estate is reaping its reward. Scott, Hewitt and Garrett, the other railroad magnates, turned about and put a million of dollars into the Atlantic and Pacific, and turned over their especial lines to that company, and are pushing new lines in every direction. Consequently, Western Union, which was an eight per cent. stock, notwithstanding it has been watered a dozen times, goes down to sixty, and the Atlantic and Pacific goes up proportionately. Telegraphing is the most outrageous swindle in this century. The Western Union is, or has been, a monopoly, and the people have been compelled to pay whatever it should exact. Consequently the cost of telegraphing has been four times what it is in any other country. Now that the new company has been bolstered, down will go the prices. It is a good thing to throw patronage to weak companies, to sustain them. They are the only safeguards we have against imposition. The prices have already been reduced a half, at competing points, and they will go lower still. Would that there could be found some relief from the express swindle.

THE GRAND DUKE.

When the Grand Duke Alexis was here a few years ago, New York went wild over him. He was feted and danced and balled and ridden and photographed—and belles quarreled for the privilege of dancing with him. He is here again, but alas! his Royal Highness doesn't excite as much sensation as old Cronin, the fraud with the nose. He walks about the streets followed by an English bull-dog, the same as any other man, and the crowd scarcely turn and look at him. He is a good fellow, and rather likes the being let alone. New York needs a new prince every time—it don't gush over an old one worth a cent. It is said that his business is to marry a girl with whom he fell in love when he was here first. She is the daughter of a wealthy mechanic up town, and is beautiful and accomplished. The Grand Duke met her at a big ball given in his honor, and was so smitten that he demanded permission of his father to marry her. The old Emperor suggested that possibly it might be well to ascertain whether the lady would marry him—something that hadn't occurred to Alexis. So, after worrying the imperial family for four years, he got permission to come over and pay his court in person. The girl will marry him, never fear. The New York girl who would marry a penniless fraud if he had a title, will not stop at taking an actual Grand Duke, with revenues enough for a dozen German or French Counts. She has already signified her acquiescence, and now comes a new trouble. The Emperor never supposed that he meant matrimony—he presumed that his boy was struck with a pretty face and figure, and that he wanted her for a sort of left-handed wife, such as all German Princes are allowed. He was willing to receive the American girl in the capacity of his son's mistress, but as his wife—that was another thing. He might want to marry his son to some one of the reigning families to strengthen his empire after the fashion of kings and emperors, who make no more account of love in such matters than they do of whipping-tops. So he has positively forbidden the young man to do anything of the kind, and sent out royal officers in any number to prevent the match. And the young man is under orders to either give up his mad design or come home. And Alexis swears, in unexceptionable Russian, that his imperial father may go to blazes, and that he will follow the dictates of his own heart, which he claims as his personal property and not a part of the Great Russian Empire. He has a dozen or two millions in his own right, and he rather fancies the notion of settling down as a quiet gentleman in America, and dodging the cares of royalty. How it will result no one can tell. If the Grand Duke is as stubborn as the rest of his family he will do it. He is a good deal of a Democrat, and cares very little for the forms of royalty. The attendants that his state imposes upon him are irksome to him, and he enjoys nothing so much as his liberty.

TALMAGE.

No man who ever made religion a business does so touch that might be called advertising of himself as the eminent sensationalist who sails under the name of T. De Witt Talmage. He had built for him a church that looked more like a theatre than anything else, and he fitted it up solely for effect. He is a long, cadaverous man, with a sepulchral voice and a brimstone manner; and he got up his place of meeting with a view solely to its fitness for him. He has the best organist and cornet-player in the city to lead the congregational singing, and as five thousand voices are upraised the effect is wonderful. Talmage aims constantly at sensation. Just now he is preaching to the different professions, and his sermons, as he calls them, are singular mixtures of pathos, cant, and what in any one else's mouth would be blasphemy. Last Sunday he preached to the insurance people, and what do you think of these as sample bricks:

"If I did not think that God instituted the life insurance organizations, I would not take up your time and my own on this Sabbath morning in discoursing on the subject. Life insurance provides for our families when we are gone.

"If we do not pay the premiums we have no right to expect mercy; we are worse than infidels. After the certificate of death is made out, and the thirty insurance days have passed, and the officer of the company pays down the hard cash, that officer and the company are performing a religious rite. 'Set thy house in order.' In our day that would mean make your will. Do not deceive your heirs with railroad stock or Jay Cooke's Northern Railway bonds; do not deceive them with deeds for Western lands that never will yield any crop, but fevers or second mortgages on property that won't pay the first.

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"There is coming a conflagration, compared with which that of Chicago in 1871, or that of Boston in 1872, or that of New York in 1837 or 1832, I've forgotten which, is as nothing. Brooklyn on fire, New York on fire, Vienna on fire, Canton on fire, Paris on fire, London on fire, the Andes on fire, the Appennines on fire, the Himalayas on fire! And what will be peculiar about that day will be that the water with which we put out great fires will itself take flame. The Ohio and Hudson, and Mississippi and trembling Niagara shall with red tongues lick the heavens. The geological heats in the centre of the earth will burn out toward the circumference, and this world will be a living coal, the living coal falling into ashes, the ashes scattered by the breath of the last hurricane, and all that will be left of this glorious planet will be flakes of ashes falling on other worlds. Oh, on that day will you be fireproof, or will you be a total loss? Will you be rescued or will you be consumed? When this world in its baptismal font of the sea shall blaze, will you go out on the fire escape of the Lord's deliverance? Oh, on that day, for which all other days were made, may it be found that this life insurance man had a paid-up policy, and that this fire insurance man had given him, instead of the debris of a consumed world, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

And after this turgidity he stands for a moment, as if overcome by his feelings, looking slily out of his left eye to note the effect upon the throng, and with a "let us pray" utters what he calls a prayer, which is very like his sermon, and as blasphemous. Still this humor draws more people every Sunday than Beecher or any other preacher in the two cities. Curious thing, human nature.

BUSINESS.

is somewhat better, and shows signs of permanent improvement. Buyers from all parts of the country are here, and, I am happy to say, are purchasing freely.

PIETRO.

A Marvelous Story.

INDIANS WHO SINK THEIR CHILDREN IN AIR-TIGHT ENVELOPS DURING WINTER.

Having spent more than two years among the Chippewa Indians living on the northwestern shores of Lake Superior, around Chan-wo-mi-gan Bay, and the mouth of the River Mus-ke-ziba, I often heard of the secluded tribe of Indians north of Vermillion Lake, who in winter sink their children under the deep waters of the lake in their vicinity, and in the spring raise them up from the bottom of the lake alive and well, after being six months dormant and unconscious.

The Chippewa Indians who related this circumstance to me were all respectable in their way, and are generally a trustworthy and truthful people, being mostly Christians, having been instructed by Bishop Barraga, of pious memory. Hence, when they informed me of the custom among the Rabbit Indians of consigning about one-third of their tribe to a kind of tomb for six months, in order that the other two-thirds might be saved from death by starvation, though I regarded what I heard as almost incredible, I could not but pay some attention to a statement so frequently made by so many persons otherwise creditable.

The manner in which the thing is done, as they stated, is in this way: The children from the age of three years to that of fourteen, at the approach of winter, are inclosed within air-tight vessels or bags, made out of the bark of the birch-tree, or *betula alba*, and after the "Mokock," as it is called, is sealed over and made impervious to water, it is sunk with its living freight into the bottom of the Lake Owas, where it remains until spring, when it is drawn up, and the dormant papoose found sound and well, and after a little shaking the child is soon restored to consciousness. The Owassoes live chiefly on rabbits, the skins of which animals are their only clothing; and in the winter, when the snows are deep and the rabbits scarce, this low tribe would starve if necessity had not taught them to have recourse to the desperate plan of disposing of their children in order to save their provisions.

The writer of this narrative regarded the statement as fabulous at first; for, though every Indian he consulted expressed his belief that the children of the wild tribe were all buried in the lakes during the winter, and hooked up again, safely, in the spring, yet none of those who so confidently narrated the story certified that any one of them had been present when the operation of sealing up the children in the "Mokocks," or their enlargement therefrom, took place. But the writer happened to be present at a wedding of the head-chief of the Chippewas, No-ga-nup's, daughter, Lady Louisa, to one Boyle, a scion of one of the tribes of Galway, and at this marriage feast, lasting a whole week, were present two trappers from the rabbit-eating Indians aforesaid, who, upon being asked if the story about the sinking of children into the lake to save the food they would consume was fabulous, answered, gravely, "Kawin." "No." They assured us that 300 of their young people were then under the water since November, and that they expected they would be all safe and well about the middle of May, when they would be able to supply them with food. They then described how the "Mococks" were prepared—how the air was excluded by the burning of dry leaves within them, how the children were ordered to inhale a full breast of air, how the vessel or sack of birch-bark was sealed and rendered water-proof by a coating of gum and rosin, and how they were sunk into the lake, to repose there till spring!

Not satisfied with the testimony of these two witnesses, confirmed by the solemn piles of smoke arising like incense from their large stone pipes, your correspondent came to the resolution of testing in person the truth of these strange narrations of so many respectable Indians, Christian and Pagan. Accordingly, next day being the 7th of January, 1872, your correspondent, accompanied by a son of No-ga-nup, the chief, a son of the head medicine man, Ma-co-day-benos, and Antoine Daye, a half-breed, took the best six dogs we could pick up, with plenty of dried meat and provisions for men and dogs, and started under the guidance of the two Rabbit-Indians for their home in the far North. In less than four days we made the journey of over 300 miles, for the surface of the snow was quite solid, a mist having prevailed for two or three days, and, under the influence of the frost, became ice. Not in all nature is there anything more desolate and melancholy than traveling in those savage regions, where for miles and miles not a living thing is seen nor a sound heard, except the crash of the limb of some tree under its weight of snow, or the thud of the fall of a large mass from the picturesque arches formed by the interweaving tops of huge pines. Even the barking of a pack of hungry wolves, the growling of a bear, or the roaring of a lion would be preferable to the stillness of death which prevails in all that region.

This article would be too long were I to describe the details of our journey to the region of the Rabbit, or Owassoe, Indians. But to sum up, I must say that we found the statement of our Indian informants confirmed in every particular. The Rabbit Indians suffer severely from famine. They enclose the youth of the tribe in air-tight envelops, called "Mokocks," shaped somewhat like a large egg. They fish up these cases in the spring, and most of those enclosed—all but a few—say 2 per cent—are alive and well after their resuscitation.

There can be no doubt about the facts here stated.—*San Francisco Call.*

[We publish the above somewhat remarkable story precisely as it comes from the writer, who is evidently more accustomed to the practical details of life on the frontier than to describing them in print. It is not the work of a professional writer of sensations.—Ed. *Call.*]

A Bit of History

When Washington was a mere lad of fourteen summers he was about to enter the English navy as a midshipman. He was possessed of a taste of adventure, which became the more intensely incited by the thrilling incidents related by his associates that surrounded him. His inclinations were encouraged by his brother Lawrence and Sir William Fairfax, and his mother's consent having been reluctantly obtained, his baggage was placed on board a man-of-war, May 10th, 1747. But fortunately for Washington, whose highest ambition was the happiness of mankind, upon the same date his mother received a letter from her brother who resided at Stratford-by-Bow, England, saying: "I understand that you are advised and have some thoughts of putting your son George to sea. I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker." But for his uncle, Joseph Ball, the memory of Washington would not now be revered as the greatest man this country ever produced, and had he not discouraged the idea of going to sea, his name very likely would remain unwritten and unused; and yet had he followed it he would have become a tinsmith with perhaps no better prospects as to the fame which still so brightly illuminates the greatness of the unequaled history of the man whose achievements are a synonym with the unparalled record of the country whose system of government is a monument to his memory and that of his co-patriots, towering in majestic grandeur, far beyond that of any other in ancient or modern history.

At the age of sixteen he surveyed the thousands of acres of land belonging to Sir Wm. Fairfax, across the Blue Ridge, and after his return was appointed public surveyor of Culpepper county, Va. During the whole of the seven years war he was home but twice, and one of these occasions was while on his way to Yorktown to afterwards receive the sword of the proud Cornwallis.

Teacher (to little boy)—"Well, my boy, do you know your tables?" Pupil—"Yes ma'am; breakfast table, dinner table, and supper table." The boy goes to the head of the holiday class.

The man who keeps his word—The man who never speaks.