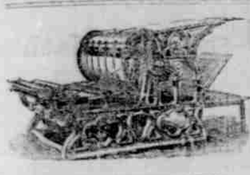
# The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY.....June 5, 1878.



## TIME TABLES.

### BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after May 13, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at depot, corner Grant and Water Streets, as follows:

| EAST | | WEST. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mail. | | Mail. |
| Leave Pittsburgh | 6.45 a.m. | Leave New York | 8.50 p. m. |
| Braddock | 8.05 " | Philadel'a | 11.30 a. m |
| McKeesport | 8.17 " | Baltimore | 7.10 " |
| West Newton | 8.50 " | Richmond | 8.00 p.m. |
| Connellsville | 10.20 " | Washington | 8.35 a. m. |
| Mt. Pleasant | 11.13 " | Cumberland | 2.50 p. m. |
| Uniontown | 11.36 " | Hyndman | 3.12 " |
| Cons Pyle | 11.50 " | Mineral Point | 4.47 " |
| Mineral Point | 12.20 " | Ohio Pyle | 5.36 " |
| Hyndman | 1.48 p. m. | Uniontown | 7.04 " |
| Cumberland | 2.25 " | Mt. Pleasant | 7.41 " |
| Washington | 7.00 " | Connellsville | 8.05 " |
| Richmond | 8.15 a. m. | West Newton | 8.16 " |
| Baltimore | 9.10 p. m. | McKeesport | 7.47 " |
| Philadelphia | 2.10 a. m. | Braddock | 8.10 " |
| New York | 4.45 " | Pittsburgh | 8.20 p. m |

All trains run by Baltimore Time, 14 minutes faster than Pittsburgh Time.

The Express train leaves Pittsburg at 8.45 P. M. arriving at Connellsville 10.10 P. M., Mineral Point 12.16 A. M. In return the Express leaves Cumberland at 2.40 A. M., arriving at Mineral Point 4.31 A. M., Connellsville 6.12 A. M., Pittsburgh 8.00 A. M.

The most direct and pleasant route to the East and South via Washington City.

Through Mail leaving at 8.45 a. m., daily, arrives at Washington at 8.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 9.10 p. m.; Philadelphia, 2.10 a. m.; New York, 4.25 a. m.; Richmond, 8.15 a. m.

Through Express, leaving 8.45 p. m., daily, arrives at Washington at 7.35 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.40 a. m.; Richmond, 4.15 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1.45 p. m.; New York, 5.10 p. m.

Through Mail and Express trains daily. Accommodation trains and Facette Express daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Streets, and depot corner Grant and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Supt., Connellsville.

P. W. & B. R. R.—PARS MINERAL POINT.

SOMERSET & MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

On and after May 13, 1878, trains will run as follows, connecting with all passenger trains on the P. W. & B. R. R. (Mail trains daily, Express daily except Monday.)

| | LEAVE. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail West | 3.35 p. m. | 5.30 p. m. |
| Mail East | 11.35 a. m. | 1.00 p. m. |

Mail East connects with Local West.

| | |
|---|---|
| Way Passenger East | 12.00 m |
| Way Passenger West | 12.44 p. m |
| Mail East | 11.35 p. m. |
| Mail West | 4.45 p. m. |
| Express East | |
| Express West | 5.08 A. M |

No cherries yet.

Oh, for a circus.

Shall we celebrate?

Fine growing weather.

The corn is looming up.

Strawberries are still very plenty.

New Hamburgs at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

The penitentiary hair cut is in vogue.

What are you going to do on the Fourth?

New York, June 22, 1878. Cheese, 8 (@ 8¼ cents.

A new barn was erected on the county farm last week.

Buy your Flour at the Flour Depot of Cook & Beerits.

The base ball fever has again struck our young men.

This (Tuesday) is the day for the Democratic convention.

Summer began on Friday last. It was also the longest day.

Buy your Grass Seeds and Fish at the Flour Depot of Cook & Beerits.

All persons owning dogs should read the new dog law found in another column.

The smiling countenance of Mr. J. G. Harvey, of Baltimore, illuminated our sanctum last week.

There are only ten weekly papers published in Fayette county now, and still there are more to follow.

The Bedford *Press* is somewhat "previous" in stating that Somerset county has a starch factory in running order.

A new lot of Hats and Bonnets just received, and more coming this week at

MRS. A. E. UHL'S.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialties.

The best stock of Hats and the best assortment of trimming can be found at

MRS. A. E. UHL'S.

REMEMBER to go to the Pic-nic at Confluence, July 4th. Music and dancing. Good Bass fishing. Excursion tickets from all points.

For Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Fans, Parasols, Ruches, Corsets, Cuffs and Collars, Notions, and Trimmings of all kinds go to

MRS. A. E. UHL'S.

The Secretary of War, upon the request of Governor Hartranft, has ordered the shipment of a quantity of arms to be distributed to the National Guard of this State.

Last Saturday, John Kinser, aged 20, living with his father at Tecumsch Tannery, Everett, Pennsylvania, fell into a vat of tan liquor at 9 o'clock, and was drowned. He was subject to epileptic fits.

We are requested to announce that Prof. R. R. Sanner will open a Normal School in this place on the first Monday in August, connecting therewith a model department. Terms of tuition, etc., will be made known through this paper next week.

Dr. W. F. Fundenberg, Oculist and Aurist, from Cumberland, Md., is now stopping at the "Glade House," where all those suffering from diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat can consult him every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. All consultations free! Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A General order has been promulgated by Adjutant-General Latta, which relieves Major-Generals Osborne, Singfred, Beaver, Hindekoper, Gallagher, White, and Dobson, respectively, from their commands of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Divisions of the National Guard of this State, together with their staff officers.

E. H. Goodrich, General Agent for the History of Pennsylvania, written by Wm. H. Egle, M. D., Editor of the State Archives, is stopping at the Somerset House, and wishes to secure two good Agents for Cambria and Washington counties. The Work is endorsed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as the most complete and authentic History heretofore issued, and no Library in this State can be complete without it.

I wish to inform my friends and the public generally, that after several weeks of almost continuous absence from my store, I expect to be at my store every business day from and after this date, where I will be glad to see my friends and the public generally. - I also wish to return thanks to those who so kindly sent me word that they would wait for their hats and bonnets until the health of family would permit my return to my store.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

URSINA NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Ursina Normal School will offer excellent advantages to teachers the coming fall—equal to any Normal or Academy in the county. Beautiful situation, cheap boarding, common and higher branches taught, lectures on important subjects, literary society, etc. Special advantages to first-class teachers who desire to prepare for professional certificates. A *teachers'* school in every sense of the term. Send for a circular to Cook & Meese, Principals, Ursina, Pa.

TOO FAST.—The Somerset HERALD, in its issue of 12th inst., says:

"The Meyersdale *Commercial* makes a slight mistake when it speaks of Mr. W. J. Baer having put an eighty horse power engine in his new foundry. That is the power of the boiler not the engine."

Happee too dam much smart.

If the astute local would have examined the advertisement of W. W. McKaig & Son, on the same page of the HERALD, he would have found that these excellent machinists speak of their 25 horse power and 20 horse power engines for sale. The *Scientific American* uses the same terms and so do practical engineers and machinists. Did it ever occur to "ye local" that a boiler may be rated at a certain amount of power and the engine at another? For instance: at the sale of the materials of the materials of the Worcester (Mass.) *Press* a ten horse power boiler attached to a three horse power engine sold for $190. If we mistake not, Mr. Baer informed us the power of his engine was eighty horse power, but, that by some peculiar arrangement of the boiler, its power (the boiler's) could be increased to one hundred and fifty horse power. Primarily, all power is furnished by the boiler, that is, all steam power, but that does not affect this argument as stated by the local.—*Meyersdale Commercial.*

The *Commercial's* logic is respectfully referred to our brethren of the press.

There has been a growing desire among our county officers and persons attending Court to have the Court-house better lighted, and we suggest to the County Commissioners that the present would be a good time to make the needed improvement. Gas would most certainly prove cheaper than the present system of lighting with lamps as well as being much more convenient and safer. There is at present on exhibition at the Somerset House an air gas machine which we think will fill the bill. The machine requires no fire and no gasometer, thereby doing away with any danger from explosions. No water is used, thus avoiding freezing and bursting of pipes.

The flame is steady and brilliant, giving a volume of light greater than that of the ordinary coal gas from the same sized burner. The light given by one burner is equal to the light of three ordinary coal oil lamps. A number of the members of the bar and other prominent citizens of the town have examined this machine and unite with us in recommending it. We understand that a large number of these machines are in successful operation in the adjoining counties. Our Commissioners will do well to make a thorough inspection of this machine, feeling confident that if they do, it will be adapted.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.—In accordance with the call issued by the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee a primary, for the selection of delegates to attend the Democratic Convention, was held on Saturday. The township poll was opened at the office of John H. Uhl, Esq., and the unwashed and unterrified from the town ship walked in and deposited their ballots for Christ Miller and George Thompson, delegates instructed for Grove, for Philip Walker and Frederick Smith independent delegates. The rush of sovereigns was not sufficient to please the friends of Grove, and they commenced to invite Republicans to vote for their delegates. The independents were quick to observe the advantage that was being taken of them and sought the aid of their Republican friends. We were not near enough to the polls to keep an account ourselves, but heard one of the staunchest Democrats in the county declare on Saturday evening, that of the one hundred and thirty-two votes, fully sixty were cast by Republicans.

OFF THE BRIDGE.—While Mr. Jacob Marteeny and his son were crossing the bridge at the residence of Mr. Barnet Pickings, on the Jenner turn-pike, the off horse of his team shied and knocked the lead horse from the bridge into the water. The lead horse made a desperate struggle to remain on the bridge but the weight of the other horse was too much for him, and he was pushed over, the off horse alighting on him. The wagon ran against a large log that is on the bridge, which prevented it from going over. The wagon tongue broke close to the axle thus allowing the horses to struggle to the shore, when it was found that they were both cut and bruised, but not seriously injured. We understand that Mr. M. has brought suit against the turn-pike company, claiming that it was their business to have a railing erected along side of the bridge to prevent accidents of thi skind.

We find the following plan for getting rid of red ants going the rounds of our exchanges, and we transfer it to our columns for the benefit of those of our lady readers who may be troubled with these pests: Grease a plate with lard and set it where the ants are troublesome: place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to crawl upon; they will desert the sugar bowl for the lard; occasionally turn the plate over the fire where there is no smoke, and the ants will drop into it; reset the plate, and in a few repetitions you will catch all the ants; they will trouble nothing else while the lard is accessible. Also a good way is to sprinkle powdered borax over the shelves and blow it into their haunts. Borax is clean and not at all injurious should it happen to get on food.

FIRE.—On Tuesday about 11 o'clock Burn's Mills, in Juniata township, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from the smut machine. The dwelling-house, which is situated diagonally across the road, was only saved through the exertions of a lot of men who happened to be in sight of the fire at a barn raising. The mill was a valuable one and had a large patronage. From all that we can learn there was no insurance. The loss is a heavy one to the heirs of the Burns estate.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Look out for the "Wagon Tongue Supporter" and "Patent Shears" swindlers, who are now at work in different parts of the country. One goes ahead and calls on the farmers, and while ostensibly making a local agent of the farmer and giving him a commission, by strategy he obtains a bona fide order from him and leaves. The goods are shipped to the unsuspecting farmer, and the second swindler appears and demands pay for the goods, signed in that individual's own handwriting. Farmers have recently been badly swindled by agents selling various patents in neighboring counties.

BETTER THAN A SCHOOL TEACHER.—Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a remarkably level head on the value of a newspaper as a public educator. In a recent interview he said: "I am an old school teacher but my conviction is that a good newspaper among a family of children is worth more than $10 that you pay a school teacher. It will give more sound views of life and its duties, so at any time that you can lodge a newspaper in your family, you will be lodging seed that will bring forth fruit after you are gone."

Readers of the HERALD will remember the particulars of an accident, published some weeks ago, whereby Jack, a son of Sheriff George W. Pile, was injured by a fall from a horse. The wound healed rapidly, and it was thought the boy would be able to be about in a short time; but when they attempted to move him last week it was discovered that his spine had been injured, and he now lies in a very precarious condition.

The firm of W. H. Bailey & Co., of Connellsville, have become financially embarrassed to such an extent that work has in a great measure been suspended in their large locomotive works. This will be a severe stroke to Connellsville, as the boiler works are one of its most important industries.

Somerset Democrats are modest. Coffroth is to be their candidate for Congress, Uhl wants to be their candidate for State Senator, and Hay for the Assembly; then Baer, "you know," will be put up for Judge, and then after that the possibilities are infinite.

Mr. George T. Swank, editor of the *Tribune*, has been confirmed by the Senate as postmaster of Johnstown for another term of four years.

Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville, preached to a large audience in the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, on the subject of temperance.

The Fourth, it appears, is not to be celebrated here, and so our sojer boys propose paying some one of the towns in the county a visit on that day.

REPEAL OF SPECIAL LICENSE.—The repeal of the special law imposing a fee of two dollars on each and every merchant, in addition to their license as mercantile appraiser and treasurer's fees, was passed at the last session of the legislature and therefore repeals a special act which was originally enacted for Luzerne and Clearfield counties in 1866, and then amended so as to apply to this county in 1870, which has proven quite a burden to our merchants; Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette and other neighboring counties only paid 62 cents.

Last fall the repeal was set in motion under the indefatigable exertions of Hon. L. A. Turner, with the aid of our members in both branches of the Legislature, Hons. E. D. Yutzy, E. J. Meyers and Allen S. Will succeeded in having the above act repealed so far as this county is concerned. Hereafter the fees will be the same as under the old law prior to 1870, *i. e.*, sixty-two cents instead of two dollars, although we notice our County Treasurer has sent out postal cards all over the county, still claiming a fee of two dollars; doubtless he is not aware of the new law repealing the same, as the following correspondence will show:

PINE HILL, PA., June 6, 1878.

HON. E. J. MEYERS—*Sir*: I notice our County Treasurer still demands the same fees (two dollars) as heretofore; was the act repealing the same or not passed by the Legislature?

Truly yours, etc.,
L. A. TURNER.

BERLIN, PA., June 7, 1878.

HON. L. A. TURNER—*Sir*: Your letter of yesterday to hand, and in reply would say the law you refer to passed and the Governor signed the bill, and hence the two dollars cannot be collected.

Respectfully yours,
E. J. MEYERS.

—*Cor. of Meyersdale Commercial.*

The *Commercial* correspondent must be in error. There was a bill (Senate bill No 99) that provides for a reduction in fees, but this can hardly apply until after the expiration of Treasurer Keller's term as the 13th section of article 3 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania reads: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

NEW DOG AND SHEEP LAW.—An act for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep in this Commonwealth was passed by the Legislature of 1878. It contains ten sections, and the following is an abstract of its provisions:

Section 1st provides for a tax of fifty cents on each male dog and one dollar on each female dog, to be collected and paid to the county treasurer, who is to keep a separate account of the amount received from each district.

Section 2d provides that the assessor shall return a statement of the number of dogs kept by persons in their district, with the names of the owners.

Section 3d provides that persons having sheep killed by dogs shall make complaint thereof to a justice of the peace, stating when, where and by whose dog the damage was caused, whereupon the justice shall summon the owner of the dog, and if he does not appear and settle the loss, then the justice shall appoint three persons to appraise the damage, which is to be paid out of the sheep fund by the county commissioners and afterwards to be recovered of the owner of the dog, if he be known. If not known the payment of the loss is to be made from the sheep fund.

Sections 4th and 5th provide for the payment by the county treasurer, of losses sustained, and the recovery of money afterwards from the owners of dogs causing the loss.

Section 6th provides that all dogs in this Commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property, and their owners shall be liable for the damage they do, and for the costs and attorney's fees for collecting losses if suits have to be carried into court.

Section 7th fixes fees of justices of the peace and appraisers under the act.

Section 8th provides that at the end of the year the total "sheep fund" in the county treasurer's hands over two hundred dollars, after providing for the payment of its claims, shall be distributed proportionately among the school districts of the county.

Section 9th provides that this act shall not repeal the provisions of any existing special laws in relation to the same subject.

Section 10th provides that this act shall not go into effect in any county until the act has been published and a voting to be "for the sheep law," and "against the sheep law." No election as to an acceptance or rejection shall be taken oftener than once in two years.

If this act receives the approval of the Governor, it will still require a vote of the people before going into effect.

EDITOR HERALD.—Everything seems serene and lovely in the most populous borough of Somerset county.

Our borough dads are making strenuous efforts to have the streets cleaned and repaired. Notices have been issued to a number of our citizens to put down pavements in front of their residences. Now let the alleys be cleaned and drained so that the intolerable stench arising therefrom offends our nostrils no more.

The commencement exercises were a decided success, although there were a number of "speeches down on the bills that were not delivered." The speakers conspicuous for their absence were Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, A. J. Colborn, Esq., (after the next election we will write Hon. before A. J.'s name) and Prof. S. U. Trent. Addresses were delivered by J. L. Pugh, Esq., Rev. J. C. Castle, W. C. Hicks, Dr. H. C. McKinley and Prof. Vanliorn. Mr. Homer Hartley fairly made the audience shout with laughter by his humorous declaiming of "Abel Law."

I understand that Rev. J. C. Castle will apply for admission to the Cumberland bar some time during next month.

The *Independent* has "gone went and left us," and will hereafter be published at Connellsville under the name of the Connellsville *Chronicle.*

The Catholics at this place are making preparations to have a grand pic-nic on the Fourth.

Miners in this vicinity do not anticipate that there will be any labor troubles during the coming summer.

There is not much talk lately of the extension of the Keystone road to Cumberland.

U. S.

MEYERSDALE, June 21, 1878.

"WAITING AT THE RIVER."—As the Irishman stood waiting at the river for it to run by in order that he might cross over, so people wait when suffering with consumption, forgetful that the cause is *torpid liver* and *dyspepsia*, and that it *never cures itself*, but must be overcome by some gentle but positive cathartic. No medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered, give such prompt and permanent relief as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

PINE APPLE, Wilcox Co., Ala.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—I was sick from youth up, for seven years life was a burden, my food would not digest, and my liver was enlarged. I tried various remedies but to no purpose. Your Pellets have effected my entire cure. Inclosed please find $1 50 for a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. I regard it as the best book ever published. I am trying to get others to use your medicines and read your book.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. LUNAN.

TO FARMERS.—Again we call your attention to the fact that we want
500 bushels of wheat, or
100 barrels of flour,
1000 bushels of oats,
50 barrels of maple sugar,
for cash and cash only.

Sell us your wheat and flour; otherwise we shall have to send the money out of the county.

Respectfully,
COOK & BEERITS.

The fact of the business is that Sulphur Baths have become unnecessary since the introduction of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, because that article answers the same purpose, viz; the removal of eruptions, rheumatism, and gout.

Sold by all Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50 cents.

A large number of tramps congregated at East Liberty, Allegheny county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, last Sunday. The Pittsburgh police made a raid on them, captured five and dispersed the balance. They had evidently gathered in anticipation of an opportunity to plunder, which they imagined would follow the predicted strike of railroad men, on the seventeenth of June.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Somerset County Conference of the Lutheran church held its second annual Sunday-school Convention, according to previous announcement, in the Lutheran church, in Stoystown, June 11, 12, and 13.

The first Convention held by this association, last year at Berlin, was such a decided success that many of those present expressed the fear that the large attendance of delegates, the lively interest manifested, and the general enthusiasm created was due mainly to the novelty of the enterprise, and that the interest might probably perish with the first meeting. But when, under an unfavorable sky, the wagon loads of delegates began to pour into Stoystown Tuesday afternoon, and the Committee of Entertainment, with faces radiant with expectation, were ready to assign all to comfortable quarters, we began to think that the success of this Association, and the permanency of this organization depended not on its novelty, nor upon its place of meeting, but upon the genuine interest of the Sunday-school workers of the county.

The fact is, that the meeting last year simply prepared our schools for effective work during the year, and thus to come with more favorable reports to this second Convention; to come better prepared to ask questions, and more eager to put into practice the many suggestions offered at such a meeting of Sunday-school workers.

The first session was held Tuesday evening, June 11. As we passed through the beautiful arch of evergreens over the gateway, before entering the church, we were somewhat prepared for the surprise of the decoration within.

Busy hands had been there twining the evergreens into garlands, and setting them with rosets of beautiful flowers. Spruce from the mountain side, fern from the rocks, and flowers from the gardens spake to us in exquisite taste the word "Welcome." And, lest any might fail to interpret these silent tokens of respect, there was placed above the altar a beautiful banner with the inscription "Welcome."

The house was well-filled with eager listeners, and the first session consisted of an address on "Past and Present Sunday-schools," by Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, an address of welcome by Rev. Welch, and a reply by the President, Rev. L. L. Sieber.

We were considerably amused as the first speaker opened to us the door of the Sunday-school of our ancestors, and showed us, in almost living picture, the uninviting place and the still more uninviting teachers and teaching; and as he contrasted those good old times with the modern Sunday-school, we were convinced that the world moves in this direction as in all others.

The address of welcome and the reply were well calculated to enlist the co-operation of all in attendance at this Convention, and to inspire each one with a zeal for the work before us on the following day.

On Wednesday morning the Convention was fully organized with new officers for the ensuing year, and delegates and reports from the different schools represented, were received.

Six ministers of the ten in our Conference were present, and the number of lay delegates numbered one hundred and thirty-three. It is matter of regret that a few of our ministers, either from pressure of duties or from want of interest, were not present at this Convention. Brethren we need your encouragement and you need ours.

A summary statement of a few interesting facts may not be amiss in this notice. In the 19 schools presenting reports there were reported 242 teachers, 1921 scholars, 237 Augsburg teachers, and contributions during the year to the amount of $760 69. We consider this quite a flattering average for the Lutheran Sunday-schools among the mountains. An average of 100 pupils to every school, an Augsburg teacher in the hand of every teacher except five, an average contribution of 40 cents per year, nearly a penny for every Sunday. Take about the minutes of your Synod, and see how much less will be the average of your adult membership toward Benevolence.

Figures look very nice sometimes in the aggregate, but not so interesting when put to their proper places. These reports show that some schools with not more than ten or twelve teachers have succeeded in placing the Augsburg teacher in nearly every family in the school, and thus running the number up to as high as fifty copies, while other schools get but one or two in the whole school, perhaps the minister and the Superintendent.

The same facts are true of the contributions. Some schools have adopted regular systems and are surprising themselves at the amount they can raise in three months, while others with no system have hard work to raise the amount needed for their lesson leaves.

Let us not only have zeal, but let this zeal be properly directed and systematized and we will find that the figures in the next year's report will be greatly increased and our work will be every way more efficient.

If we want our churches to be trained in the grace of giving we must begin in the Sunday-school.

The following topics were discussed during the sessions of Convention:

1 "Has the present system of International Lessons been a success?"—L. L. Sieber.

2 "What are the best methods of gathering persons into the Sunday-schools?"—Rev. Wm. M. Spangler.

3 "What are the best methods of teaching the doctrines of the Bible as held by our church?"—Rev. A. M. Whetstone.

4 "How can we make the Sunday-school more devotional?"

5 "What relation should the pastor sustain to the Sunday-school of his charge?"—Rev. Miller.

6 "Should Total Abstinence be taught in the Sunday school?"—S. Philson.

Besides these a great many referred questions which came through the question box were discussed.

The variety of topics and the freedom of discussion gave opportunity to touch on nearly all the practical workings of the Sabbath-school. There was undoubtedly a mutual encouragement and edification in the discussions of this Convention, and there was but one expression of regret and that was that the meetings did not continue a week instead of three days.

The Convention closed on Thursday with a Children's Meeting, in which we tried to impress the little ones with the fact that we were interested in them and that through the Sunday-school we expected to win them for Christ and his cause.

It is due to the good people of Stoystown, to say that it is a rare thing to see meetings so well attended both day and evening, as we saw them attended during this convention.

We enjoyed a good time together and only hope the words fitly spoken may linger in our memories until they find expression in our labors in the respective schools which we represent, that the Sunday-schools of our county may be stimulated to new exertions and the cause of Christ be promoted. We were glad to have Prof. Harrison of Gettysburg in our midst who has labored successfully in this county in the interests of the College.

He rendered valuable assistance in our discussions.

The officers for the coming year are, President, O. P. Knepper; Vice-President, O. P. Shaver; Secretary, Jacob J. Zorn; Treasurer, Samuel Philson; Executive Committee, L. L. Sieber, A. M. Whetstone, J. W. Poffinberger, Wm. H. Ruppel, Samuel Philson.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the time and place designated by the Executive Committee. In the meantime brethren, let us work.

L. L. SIEBER.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operators pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 bottles were sold last year without one complaint Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all druggists in America.

OBITUARY.—In Apollo, Pa., on Sunday evening, June 9, 1878, Mrs. Martha J., wife of Rev. G. F. Shaeffer, aged 46 years and 16 days.

Deceased was a daughter of the late Simon Rupley, of Greeneastle, Pa., and sister of Rev. F. E. Rupley, of Martinsburg, Pa., of Mrs. Rev. A. C. Ehrenfield, of Indiana, Pa., and of Mrs. Rev. C. Lepley, dec'd, of Maryland.

In early life she made a public profession of faith in Christ, connecting herself with the Evangelical Lutheran church of Worthington, Armstrong county, then under the care of Mr. Ehrenfield.

On September 2, 1856, she was united in marriage with Rev. G. F. Shaeffer, with whom she lived in happy union for almost twenty years.

She became the mother of four children, two daughters, now young ladies, and two sons, all of whom, together with her husband, survive to mourn her departure.

For several years she had been in delicate health. Three weeks ago (20th ult.) she became prostrated and gradually sank away. On Sunday the 9th instant she bade her family an affectionate farewell, invoking upon them a parting blessing, and in the evening at 9 o'clock calmly fell asleep. To her the Savior was very precious, and death had no terrors. The prospect beyond sustained and cheered her heart in that hour of dissolution. Her end was peace, and blessed peace.

The funeral took place on the following Tuesday. After brief services at the house the body was borne to the Lutheran church, where appropriate and solemn services were conducted, Rev. W. F. Ulery, of Greensburg, delivering the address.

Six ministers, representing as many denominations, acted as pall-bearers, and the large and deeply interested congregation of people from all the churches, bore testimony to the high and universal esteem in which she was held.

In her character and conduct she was greatly to be admired. She was modest and retiring, yet always pleasant and sympathizing, and ready to bear her part in any good work. The better she was known the more she was beloved. The news of her death made many hearts feel sad. All felt that a lovely Christian woman and true friend had been taken away. The deeply afflicted family, alike much beloved, have the profound sympathy of this whole community.

Tears mingled with their tears, and many warm Christian hearts turned toward them, wishing them comfort, and invoking for them the precious consolation of divine grace.

PASTOR OF PRESB. CHURCH,
Apollo, Pa.

THE LABORATORY OF THE SYSTEM.—The stomach is the laboratory of the system, in which certain mysterious processes are constantly going on. These result in the production of that wonderful vivifying agent the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the elements of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the stomach is semi-paralyzed by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the system suffers in consequence. Moreover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, rendering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sickheadache, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engendered. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms this state of things, gives permanent tone and regularity to the stomach and its associate organs, the bowels and liver, and insures complete nourishment and increased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic and tonic in America.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.—Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption," when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they no' know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung and throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail, and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1 00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or Side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts. For sale by George W. Benford, Somerset, Pa.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, Consumption and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you? Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by George W. Benford, Somerset, Pa.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by George W. Benford, Somerset, Pa.

A FEW THINGS THAT WE KNOW.—We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that DaCosta's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial, you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses." Will you give it a trial, and do it now?

Trial size 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cts. and One Dollar.

For sale by G. W. Benford, Somerset, and Mountain & Co., Confluence.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP.—Dr Van Dyke, whose life long specialty, and world wide reputation for curing skin diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an external treatment. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "Sulphur Soap," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cents, by mail, 35 cents a box; 3 cakes 60 cents., by mail, 75 cents. Office 50 N. 5th street. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 31 street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

## MARRIED.

BAKER—MAYHEW.—In Meyersdale, June 12, 1878, by Rev. J. C. Castle, Mr. Howard Baker of Meyersdale, to Miss Effie Mayhew, of Grantsville, Md.

WELLER—HEINEMYER. — At the residence of Joshua Poffinberger, June 9, 1878, by Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, Mr. Wm. N. Weller to Miss Minnie Heinemyer, both of Somerset Co., Pa.

WALKER—BALTZER.—On the same day, by the same, at the Lutheran parsonage, Berlin, Pa., Mr. Edward Walker to Miss Aquilla Baltzer, both of Somerset Co., Pa.

COLEMAN—KIMMEL.—On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Henry F. Coleman to Miss Mary Jane Kimmel, both of Somerset Co., Pa.

## DIED.

DIETZ. — June 10, 1878, Gertrude, wife of Wm. H. Dietz, aged 29 years, 10 months and 1 day.

SHAFFER.—June 9, 1878, Mary A. Shaffer, aged 13 years, 9 months and 25 days.

UHL.—June 10, 1878, Harry A., son of C. F. and A. E. Uhl, aged 15 years, 6 months and 20 days.

UHL.—June 18, 1878, Lizzie daughter C. F. and A. E. Uhl, aged 11 years, 10 months and 4 days.

DONGES.—In Meyersdale, June 11, 1878, Annie, daughter of Jacob and Lucartha Donges, aged 7 weeks and 15 days.

JOHNSON.—In Meyersdale, June 14, 1878, Euphemia, daughter of E. K. and Mary Johnson, aged 18 years, 1 month and 15 days.

COULEHMAN.—In Meyersdale, June 15, 1878, Laurence, son of Martin Coulehman aged 2 years and 5 months.

HOYLE'—In Garrett, June 16, 1878, ——, son of Jacob and Harriet Hoyle, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

### A Lynching Affair.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, June 20.—Pearson and Sadler, who it is supposed outraged the person of Mrs. Groves, near Mitchelliville, on the 16th of May, were taken from the Springfield jail at one o'clock this morning by one hundred armed men The jailor apprehended no attack and was unprepared and compelled to give up the keys. The men were taken five miles from town and hanged. Doubts existed as to their guilt, and both protested their innocence.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, June 15, 1878

"*Le Vestibule d'Honneur*," or the grand entrance to the Exhibition, is in the central facade in front of the garden of the Trocadero, and between the English and French stations. On the French side it is to be adorned with the ex jewels of the crown, (for, there being now neither king nor emperor, the jewels must be so termed,) and the products of Gobelins and Sevres. When these are well in their places, I hope to describe them, but since France is still *en dishabille*, in the grand entrance hall, we must pay our respects to England, who is ready to receive. Let us approach and see what the people are looking at "wish all their eyes." The objects of their admiration are *les Diamants de Angliterre*. Eight policemen, French and English, keep guard over them night and day. Queen Victoria, up to the last moment, held back from seeing this part of her regalia, and is understood to have yielded to the pressure of Lord Granville Disraeli, and the Prince of Wales, who has made himself very popular in France by the prominent part he has taken in the Exhibition. The curiosity of the French ladies was so great in the first weeks of May, that, in pressing against each other to look well at the wondrous gems, they broke through the glass case sheltering them. To prevent a recurrence of this kind of thing, the diamonds are now placed on a low platform, square at the base, and rising with steps around in the form of a truncated pyramid. On the top of the platform there is a low railing to protect the glittering treasures, which consist of a couple of diadems, some neck laces clasps, buckles, rings, and hairpins. The largest of the diadems is worn by the Queen when she holds court at Buckingham Palace. It is formed of eighty-six brilliants of different sizes, and many large diamonds of the purest water. The central one extinguishes the radiance of all the others, as the rising sun pales the stars, or as an electric light puts out a gas lamp. Who has not heard of it? It is the famous Kohinoor. A legend is attached to this "mountain of lights," to possess which, according to the tradition, is to be blighted. Uneasy is the head that wears it. Bad luck is bound to go with it. The Queen of England has not broken the evil charm, the Prince consort having, since she placed it in her diadem, been cut off from her side in manhood's prime. The Kandervassy, in the second coronet, is larger than the Kohinoor, and would be thrice more valuable were it not for a little flaw, visible only to the eye of a practised expert. The other gems in this ornament are diamonds and emeralds, every one of which is without a blemish. A superb emerald, the purest and most beautiful that is known, is set in the middle of the neck lace which the Queen has sometimes allowed her daughter to wear at great solemnities. The rest of the "*Vestibule d'Honneur*," between the diamonds of the British crown and the Canadian trophy, is taken up with the presents which the Prince of Wales brought back from India. The Indian section of the English side of the Exhibition is where ladies of rank most congregate. It presents many attractions. Not to speak of the Prince of Wales' *certa* collection, there are the Cingalese ethnological show, and the beautiful Purdon Clark Pagoda, in which cashmere shawls are displayed, not to speak of the terrace, with its easy benches, and gardens beyond, all abloom with azelias and May flowers.

Indian shawls are now made to suit the ostentatious taste of rich French ladies, who give the *ton* to the fair sex wherever a fashion journal penetrates. It used to be the boast of the manufacturers that their shawls were fine enough to pass through a wedding ring. This, of course, was a figure of speech, but the Indian shawl of the Empress Josephine's time had a centre of the most exquisitely fine cashmere wool, with a thickly woven and embroidered edge. It draped the figure charmingly, and could be worn without inconvenience in warm weather What we see here does not form elegant drapery, it being thick all over. The shawl which used to be so fine, so soft, so flexible, is of the texture of a Smyrna carpet, or more suitable for a table cover than to be thrown over a lady's shoulders. But as it is plaent that it costs a mint of money to extend the heavy pattern of the border over the whole garment, ungraceful heaviness is preferred to graceful lightness. The article which passed through the wedding ring is now