Terms of Publication

The Somerset Herald

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Subscribers removing from one Postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

Somerset Printing Company,
JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 18. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878. WHOLE NO. 1422.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna. Aug 13

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 11-tf.

ED. B. SCULL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 25, '79.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-ly.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 18 70-ly

J. J. OGLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and punctually attended to. Office—On Main Cross street, opposite the Mammoth Block.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Somerset, Pa. Office up stairs in Baer's Block. Business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. July 11

SURVEYING, Writing Deeds, &c., ... terms ... Enquire at Casebeer & Co.'s Store. C. F. WALKER. Aug 28

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. Apr. 22, '70-tf.

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. 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. dec. 11, '77-ly.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG

Late Resident Surgeon,

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary,

Has located permanently in the City of CUMBERLAND, Maryland for the EXCLUSIVE treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, including those of the Nose and Throat.

Office, No. 20 South Centre Street. June 29.

DENTISTS.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Casebeer's 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.

JOHN BILLS,

DENTIST.

Office in Coffroth & Neff's new building. Main Cross Street. Somerset, Pa.

WM. COLLINS, DENTIST,

Office above Casebeer & Frease'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 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. mar18

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. jel2-73

HOTELS.

DIAMOND HOTEL,

STOYSTOWN PA.

This popular and well known house has lately been thoroughly and newly refitted, with all new and best of furniture, which has made it a very desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Its table and rooms can not be surpassed, all being first class, with a large public hall attached to the same. Also large and roomy stabling. First class boarding can be had at the lowest possible prices by week, day or meal.

SAMUEL CUSTER, Prop. S. E. Cor. Diamond, July 31. Stoystown, Pa.

Hamiltonian Institute.

A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific School for both sexes. Course of instruction is complete. To prepare students for any of our American Colleges and Seminaries is made a specialty. The Ancient Languages are thoroughly taught. Next School year begins, Wednesday, August 28th, 1878. For circulars address J. M. HUATZ, A. M., Principal, Uriontown, Pa. Aug. 7

GUNS5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. ...

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BANKS, ETC.

NEW BANK.

:0:

Somerset County Bank

CHARLES J. HARRISON,
Cashier and Manager.

Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Butter and other checks collected and cashed. Eastern and Western exchange always on hand. Remittances made with promptness. Accounts solicited.

Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of

JNO. HICKS LA RUE 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. aug16.

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 tobaccos.—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. jan26

WALTER O. TRENT,

MANUFACTURER OF

CIGARS,

FACTORY NO. 78.

Cor. Main and Pleasant Streets,

SOMERSET, PA.

Cigars manufactured from the

Finest Leaf Tobacco,

Cigars of all grades, styles and prices to suit all requirements, from the cheapest to the most expensive. All my goods are selected with a view to quality as well as low figures. I have at present a large stock of fine leaf tobacco of all kinds on hand, and will be able to manufacture cigars at cheaper prices than any other firm in the county.

WALTER O. TRENT.

Sept. 11, 3 mos.

S. R. PILE,

DEALER IN

FLOUR AND FEED

Groceries, Confections,
Queensware, Willow-ware.
Salt, Fish,

Tobacco and Cigars,

&c., &c., &c.,

New Stock.

ONE PRICE.

All Goods Positively

SOLD AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

FAIR AND SQUARE

IS

Our Motto.

Do Not Fail to Give

NO. 2, BAER'S BLOCK A CALL,

When doing your

SHOPPING

Jan. 30

WANTED Farms to sell and exchange. We have hundreds of customers wanting to buy farms just now. Never knew a better time to sell Acres at fair prices, as people are lifting money from banks and seeking Acres for safety. Address S. M. JAMES, Pittsburgh Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh, Pa. Those in search of farms send for printed Farm Register. Nov.28

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY,

FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12, 1878.

TERMS Moderate. Send for a Catalogue.

J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal, Blairsville, Pa. Aug. 7.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE

(Pittsburgh, East End,) Pa.

Collegiate year opens September 12th.

Location 4 miles from Court House, over-looking East Liberty valley. Easy of access and free from smoke. Terms for boarding pupils reduced. For particulars and catalogue apply to

MISS HELEN E. PELETREAU, Acting President.

GEO. A. BERRY, Treasurer. Aug. 7

TO THE LADIES.

The Summer and Fall styles of E. Butterick & Co's.

PAPER PATTERNS.

at Mrs. E. R. Wagner's,

809 Arch St., and 804 South 2d St., Philadelphia.

Also for sale the Centennial Plaiter. Orders filled by mail on receipt of price. Catalogue furnished on application by mail. Aug. 14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Cyrus Bowman, late of Brothersvalley Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday, October 5, 1878, when and where he will attend for that purpose.

Aug. 28 JOHN G. HAY, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 2

S. T. LITTLE,

—OF—

CUMBERLAND, MD.,

WILL HAVE A

GRAND EXHIBIT

—OF—

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES & CHAINS, SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, CLOCKS, &C.,

On Exhibition at the First Annual Fair of the

AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL SOCIETY

—OF—

WESTERN MARYLAND,

TO BE HELD AT

CUMBERLAND

—ON—

October 22d, 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1878.

S. T. LITTLE'S

Principal Jewelry House is at

No. 108, Baltimore Street,

Dealer in the most Improved American and Swiss Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc. Special attention to Repairing and Engraving. All orders promptly attended to.

S. T. LITTLE,

No. 108 Baltimore St.,

Cumberland, Md.

Oct. 2

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed action, and purifies the fluids, hence the organs and vessels resume their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and try it as per directions upon each bottle in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle ensures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
49 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

SUFFERED 30 YEARS.

Jersey City, September 26, 1878.

No tongue can tell what I have suffered for the past 30 years from COSTIVENESS and BLIND BLEEDING PILES, at times so bad that I could not stand upon my feet. I could not walk half a mile without suffering intense agony which would bring on severe illness. About one year ago I was induced to try a bottle of your VIGORENE and am glad to state that after taking four bottles I was entirely cured of both diseases and am now enjoying excellent health and strength. I advise all similarly afflicted to try VIGORENE.

Mrs. G. P. FERRIS, 112 Sussex St.

DON'T GO FOOLING AROUND.

As a regulating medicine I can confidently recommend VIGORENE. I have used it in my family and know others who have tried it, and all pronounce it good and reliable. It don't go fooling around and disappoint you by making no sign, but it attends to business and accomplishes that whereunto it is sent.

WM. R. DUVALL, Riverhead, L. I.

OF YEARS STANDING.

I used one bottle of VIGORENE and can truthfully say that it has cured me of DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUSNESS of ... years standing.

S. C. ROE, M.D., Lebanon, N. J.

VIGORENE

FOR SALE BY

G. W. SPEERS,

DRUGGIST, Somerset, Pa.

Who is authorized to guarantee Vigorene to prove as guaranteed. Sept. 18.

Cook & Beerits'

FAMILY GROCERY,

Flour and Feed

STORE.

We would now 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, 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—

MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878. FALL 1878.

CARPETS,

ALL QUALITIES,

at the

LOWEST PRICES

EVER OFFERED.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

39 FIFTH AVENUE,

Sep. 25 PITTSBURGH.

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

—OF—

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTH DRUGGETS.

Linoleum, &c., &c.

At the Lowest Prices in this Market,

HENRY McCALLUM,

77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

—FORMERLY—

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

Established 1853.

Oct. 23

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Thursday, October 24, 1878.

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate of Tobias Blough, lunatic, viz:

One plantation situate in Paint twp., Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jonas Weaver, A. D. Weaver, Abraham Weaver, and others, containing 150 acres, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, having also thereon a fine orchard of fruit trees, about 60 acres of said farm being clear, and the rest meadow and timber land, there being also a plentiful supply of good water on the farm. There will also be a variety of personal property offered for sale at the same time. Consisting of wagons, horses, cows, young cattle, farming implements, and house and kitchen furniture.

TERMS.—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest on the deferred payments from confirmation of sale. Ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known on day of sale.

DAVID STUFFT,
Oct. 2 Committee of Tobias Weaver.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Daniel Mostoller to James L. Pugh. } No. 228, April Term, 1878, Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa.

(Voluntary Assignment.)

Account filed July 29, 1878, and Sept. 6, 1878, on petition of Assignee by Messrs. Coffroth & Ruppel, his attorneys, the Court appointed John R. Scott Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto and inquire into and ascertain how much usurious interest is in the judgments or notes and deduct the same and adjust all disputed facts concerning said distribution.

Extracts from the Records.
Certified 6th September, 1878.
(L. S.) F. J. KOOSER, Pro.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Somerset, on Monday, October 14, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., where those interested can attend if they see proper.

Sep. 25 JOHN R. SCOTT, Auditor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Catharine Walker, by her next friend Samuel Sheetz, vs. Alexander Walker. } No. 50, April Term, 1878. Alias Subpoena in Divorce.

August 26, 1878, on motion of Valentine Hay, Esq., Attorney of Libellant, the Court appoint John H. Uhl, Esq., examiner to take the testimony and report the facts, with an opinion.

Extract from the record, certified the 26th day of April, 1878.

F. J. KOOSER, Pro.

All persons interested in the above case will take notice that the undersigned examiner, will sit at his office, at Somerset, Pa., on the 10th day of October, 1878, to attend to the duties of his appointment.

JOHN H. UHL,
Sep 18 Examiner.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1878.

This is to give notice: That on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel D. Delp, late a member of the firm of Earnest & Delp, of Norristown, in the County of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 615 Walnut street, Philadelphia, before Edwin J. Chase, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES N. KERNS,
Sep. 18 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, I will sell on the premises in Brothersvalley Twp., on

Saturday, October 12, 1878,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, viz:

A tract of land in Brothersvalley Twp., adjoining lands of Jonathan Horner, Joseph Cover, Daniel Snyder and others, containing 105 acres, about 90 acres clear, with good dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and having an orchard and sugar camp on the premises.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

W. SUDER,
Sep. 18 Assignee of John J. Fritz.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

W. C. Ricks and Anna his wife, to John M. Olinger. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., No. 449 April Term, 1877.

(Voluntary Assignment.)

September 4th, 1878, on petition of assignee by Wm. H. Koontz, Esq., his attorney the Court appoint H. S. Endsley, Esq., auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the assignee, to, and among those legally entitled thereto.

Extract from the Records
Certified 4th of September, '78
F. J. KOOSER,
Prothonotary.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my above appointment at the office of W. H. Koontz, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Monday, October 14th, 1878.

H. S. ENDSLEY,
Auditor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Sage, Burrell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by E. A. Sage & Co., New Berlin, N. Y.

WHITMAN & BURRELL,
J. H. IVES, E. A. SAGE,
W. A. LULL.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of Whitman & Burrell and James H. Ives in factories and contracts for milk, will continue the business under the firm name of E. A. Sage & Co.

Dated August 22, 1878.

E. A. SAGE,
Sep. 25 W. A. LULL.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, to distribute the funds in the hands of John Speicher and Wm. M. Schrock, administrators of Tobias Speicher, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, and to ascertain collateral inheritance tax due the Commonwealth hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of W. H. Koontz, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 24th day of October, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where those interested in said distribution can attend if they think proper.

JOHN R. EDIE,
Sep. 25. Auditor.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED. Only those who mean business, and desire to make from $2 to $15 per day need apply. Send 1 cent stamp for particulars.

Rev. S. T. Buck,
Sep. 18 1m Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.,

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whenever you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which often should be preached;
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing
If you want to keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
The precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy
You may have an empty purse;
And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse!
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whenever you can.

ANDREW H. DILL AS A REFORMER.

Mr. Speer asks the people of Pennsylvania to vote for Mr. Dill as the special representative of honesty, and an economical administration of the State government. A reference to the record of Mr. Speer upon the congressional back pay salary grab may lead some to doubt his sincerity in the cause of reform, and a reference to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of 1873, which rejected him for this reason as its chairman, may impair the confidence in his right to speak for his party.

The record of Mr. Dill himself does not sparkle with evidences of his devotion to economical administration of the State finances, nor of a desire to protect the Treasury from corporate and individual greed.

Section 5 of the supplement to the act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad Company to construct said road through a portion of Susquehanna county, approved 26th March, 1846, is as follows:

"Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the president and managers of said company, as soon as said railroad shall have been completed through Susquehanna and Pike counties, Pennsylvania, to prepare a full and accurate account of the cost of that portion of said road within the territory of this State, authenticated by the oath or affirmation of the president and Secretary of said company, and communicate the same to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, who shall file the statement in his office. That after said railroad shall have been completed and in operation to Dunkirk or shall have connected at the western end with any other improvement extending to Lake Erie, said company shall cause to be paid into the Treasury of this State annually in the month of January TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; and any neglect or refusal by said company to pay as aforesaid shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by this act."

This annual payment of ten thousand dollars having attracted the attention of certain covetous gentlemen, a bill was introduced at the session of our Legislature of 1870, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company," authorizing Henry S. Mott, D. M. Vanauken and others to construct a railroad from a point in Milford, in Pike county, to a point near the village of Matamoras, in the same county. The county is not large, thriving or populous; indeed, quite the contrary, and the enterprise was not formidable. The act having been approved 1st April, 1870, was promptly followed by a supplement containing the following remarkable section:

"Section 4. That said company shall connect with the Erie Railway at the railroad bridge constructed by the Erie Railway at the village of Matamoras; and that the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled 'An Act to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad Company to construct a road in the State of Pennsylvania,' approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, shall enure to the benefit and be enjoyed by the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, their successors and assignes, for the term of ninety-nine years, as fully and to all intents and purposes as if the same had originally been enacted for the benefit of the said Milford and Matamoras Railway company; *Provided, however,* nothing in this act shall be constructed to exonorate or relieve the New York and Erie Railroad from the provisions of the 5th section of said act of March 26th, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; *and provided further,* that said Milford and Matamoras Railroad shall be completed within three years, or this act shall be null and void."

It will be noticed that this section does not mention in terms the annual payment of the Erie Railroad Company, and one unacquainted with the legislation referred to would not suppose that its effect was to rob the State of ten thousand dollars annually. It was one of the snakes whose like have been effectually scotched by the new constitution. The supplement was approved April 6, 1870, just six days after the signature of the original charter Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, voted for both these bills. Shortly after the first installment of $10,000 was actually drawn from the State Treasury and paid into the treasury of the corporation, or, as was alleged, was used in defraying the expenses of this legislation.

The bill had been improvidently approved by the Executive, and, its true character becoming apparent, Governor Geary in his annual message of 1871 made it the subject of the following recommendation:

"THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD.

"About the close of the last session of the legislature an act was passed and approved entitled 'A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company.' The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State and give to the company the ten thousand dollars bonus paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss, I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved through inadvertence in the hurry of a closing session, and, as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I therefore earnestly recommend its immediate repeal, or at least so much of it as relates to the bonus. * * * "

No action having been taken, in 1872 he again alluded to it as follows:

"The Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company * * * * About the close of the session of the legislature in 1870, an act was passed and approved entitled 'A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company.' The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State and give to the company the ten thousand dollars bonus paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company under the fifth section of the act of 26th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss, I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved through inadvertence in the hurry of a closing session, and, as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests, and I therefore earnestly repeat the recommendations in my last annual message for the immediate repeal of this obnoxious law, or at least of that part of it which relates to the bonus. The State having long since abandoned the policy of paying money out of her treasury for the construction of railroads, there is neither equality or justice in allowing this enactment to remain in force." * *

A repealing bill was introduced in 1872. The remarks of Senator Warfel, of Lancaster, to be found in the *Legislative Record* of that year, pages 860 to 863, gives a complete exposition of the fraud, its purposes and projectors.

In this speech Mr. Warfel gave the history of the bonus of ten thousand dollars from the Erie Railway, and its attempted diversion from the State Treasury to that of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad, setting forth how that one W. H. Dimmick, a member of the House of Representatives from Pike county, owner of 583 shares of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, while seventeen shares only were divided among six other stockholders, to bring the company under the law and entitle it to a charter, on April 2d 1870, five days before the adjournment, read in place the obnoxious supplement, with the snake concealed so ingeniously away down in the fourth and last section, and had it railroaded through the House under a suspension of the rules; how that the journal of the Senate showed the bill to have been reported without amendment, and that no record of its having been amended or passed the Senate could be found, but that an entry in the House Journal made it appear to have been returned from the Senate "with amendment," which was concurred in. The Senate had no record of such amendment, nor could he ascertain what the amendment was. The Senator continuing spoke as follows:

"But there are those who allege, injustice to the legislature, that this bill never did pass, in the shape in which it is now found, but that the fourth section was attached after the others had been agreed to by both Houses, and the journal of the House fixed up accordingly. Be this as it may, I have no means of proving or disproving such allegations. I know only this, there is a most singular want of everything that might show the bill to have been properly considered. It is well known that copies of all bills are preserved by both Houses, but this is an exception. I have carefully examined the files on both sides, and had others to assist me, who were more familiar with the arrangement of the papers, but we have been unable to find anything in relation to this bill, though the numbers preceding and succeeding are there and everything else that we had occasion to look for. The tracks are well covered. The parties who managed this brilliant financial scheme knew what they were doing, and they left no documentary tell-tales behind, to rise up and plague them afterward."

Then after quoting the obnoxious section he continues:

"There is the little joker—part of an act entitled simply 'A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company.' And in this connection I want to call the attention of the Senate to section 8, article XI, of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that 'no bill shall be passed by the legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.'

"Just how far this title, namely, 'A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company,' clearly expresses the object of the act, others can determine and govern their notions of rights vesting under the bill accordingly.

"But, sir, there is a further history in relation to this matter. The bill after its supposed passage was hurried to the Secretary's office, and there the champion of the measure represented that his wife was dangerously ill; that he had to get home that night; that it was very important for him to get the supplement signed at once, so that he might pay the enrollment tax, and take certified copies home with him. The bill was registered and he was directed to take it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for examination, but instead of doing so, he took it directly to the Governor, and by making similar appeals and representations in relation to sickness in his family, and misrepresenting the character of the bill, he procured the Executive's signature.

"And here let me remark upon a somewhat remarkable coincidence. When it was necessary to have this bill signed there was somebody sick. When this repealing act was to be considered by the Senate Committee, it was put off from time to time because somebody was alleged to be sick, and I notice in looking over the record, that when it came up in order in the other branch of the Assembly, the effort was made to prevent its consideration because again somebody was sick. It seems in some way to be connected with a great deal of sickness, enough to almost occasion a suspicion as to the character of the malady.

"But to return more particularly to the history of the matter, some time in April, 1870, application was made to the Governor for letters patent, which he refused to grant on account of the peculiarity of the measure, and the manner in which his signature was obtained, and not until the 26th of July, 1871, were letters patent granted under the act to incorporate the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, but no reference whatever is made therein to the supplement which proposes to give this nice little annuity of ten thousand dollars to the company for the term of ninety-nine years."

After quoting the language of Governor Geary's messages recommending the repeal, the Senator had read an article from a Harrisburg correspondent to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of March 18, giving a complete expose of the matter, and concluded as follows:

"The supplement is also in conflict with that portion of the fifth section of the eleventh article of the constitution, which provides 'That the credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual company, corporation or association.' Yet in this act the credit of the commonwealth to the extent of ten thousand dollars annually, for the period of ninety-nine years, is loaned or given to this proposed Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, a corporation created by the Legislature of the State.

"Now, the only allegation that I have heard against the repeal of this odious section, was with reference to the question of vested rights. To that I have only to answer in a few words. If this Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company have any vested rights to this annuity, it receives them either by the letters patent or the supplement to its charter. But it cannot get such rights from the letters patent, for no reference whatever is made therein to the provisions of the supplement, and it cannot get them from the latter, for that is in conflict with the constitution, and therefore void. But even if it should be constitutional its passage and approval was secured by trickery and misrepresentation, and it is therefore not entitled to that consideration due to honest and proper legislation."

Yet upon a call of the yeas and nays, with a full understanding of all the facts, Mr. Dill voted against the repeal

When Mr. Dill next appears before the footlights in the character of a reformer, let him explain this vote, and then we will call his attention to other like indiscretions.

Geo. Washington's Conundrum.

He came in on horseback, reeking with enthusiasm and perspiration, and evidently ready for battle. "Why is a—" he began; "what's the dif—when is a—" "well, come, what is it?" interrupted Patrick Henry, testily, from his seat under the apple tree. "Do not attempt to intimidate me," said the new-comer. "It is a good riddle—and it is new, and I made it myself."

"Aw!" shouted the lawn party, but the young man hastily took a reef in his blushes and went on: "When is a baby like an improbable story?" The youngest lady caught up the colors which the young conundrumist had dropped, and said nothing; but Martha Parke responded, "when it isn't likely, of course." "No" said George Washington, which was the young gentleman who compounded the riddle.

"Because," ventured John Adams, who was automatically eating a green apple in the adjoining hammock, "a baby is like an improbable story when it canardly stand." "Not at all," exclaimed G. W., impassively. "When it is a lying still," said young Thomas Jefferson, flinging a stone at a pigeon from his sling and coming within about seven rods.

"No," repeated the horseman, while not a muscle of his noble features relaxed. "When it needs confirmation," lisped Moll Pitcher, gracefully reclining upon the patriotic and beautiful garments which were soon to be used as wadding for artillery. "No, my dear," said George softly, "not even though it were a confirmed lie."

And he who was so soon to lead the armies of the colonies betrayed not a sign of emotion as he cautiously took from his right vest pocket a plug of his State's noblest cereal, cut off a small portion and put it in his left cheek. "I know," ejaculated Alexander Hamilton, ceasing to build his block house "when it cannot be leaved a moment." "That will not answer. It is ungrammatical," said the father of his country.

"A baby is like an improbable story," said Israel Putnam, putting in his lip at this auspicious moment, "when it is rear-back." "No" said George, exhibiting no sign of pain except a slight oscillation of the lower jaw. "A baby is like an improbable story when it is tooth in." Nobody laughed, and he had to take off his spurs and overcoat and sit down and explain it. They thought he ought to have said "teething."

PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH.

HE TALKS OF HARD TIMES AND PREDICTS BETTER TIMES

A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says: The President, with Mrs. Hayes and Webb Hayes, arrived here from Fremont this morning, and is spending the day in the city and at the State Fair. After luncheon he proceeded, under the escort of Mayor Jones and the Ohio National Guard, to the fair grounds, where fully 75,000 people were assembled. As the head of the procession entered the grounds, a National salute was fired by the Fourth battery, Ohio National Guard. President Hayes was welcomed in speeches by Mayor Jones and President Baumgardner, of the Tri-State Fair Association, and in response spoke as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: The three States of Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, it is safe to assume, are each numerously represented in the audience before me. These States are fortunate in their history, in their geography, in their soil, in their climate, and in their people. They are a part, and a very important part, of the old Northwestern Territory — that beautiful region northwest of the Ohio river which was given to the United States by the State of Virginia in 1787, and organically devoted to freedom and freedom forever. (Applause.) And now you have assembled to-day to show what the production of your farms, your shops, and your minds have to exhibit. Naturally, one addressing an audience assembled for such a purpose is mainly turned to the material interests of this important part of the United States; and during the very few minutes that it is proper for me to detain you, I propose to call your attention only briefly to the subject of material interests. Geographically the future fortunes of these three States are alike and equally great. They are in a temperate zone, have a good working climate at all seasons of the year, men can work standing under and in the sun that shines on their land without injury, and in winter they can work again. We are midway between the great East and the great West, and as we are midway between New York and Chicago, and San Francisco between London and China, it is across this country that the commerce of the world must travel. We are fortunate in our soil. Every great valuable crop of the temperate zone can be successfully cultivated here. Hay, corn, wheat, cattle—all the great interests of agriculture in this zone can here be successfully cultivated. The wealth of the mines we have also; coal in abundance, sufficient to supply the whole land, and iron and copper. I say, my friends, that in material wealth we have all the essential elements. And yet, and yet—it is in your thoughts—I can almost read it in your faces—that for five years past there has been stagnation in business, and the depression still seems to exist. Now, the few plain words that I desire to say on this subject are, first, a word or two as to the cause

THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES

One simple, acknowledged fact, or opinion, and known to most men, is that the war was the cause of it. Now, my friends, this is the cause of that extraordinary and remarkable event which happened in 1873. There is no mystery in it; it was bound to be sooner or later; you could not escape it. The war made the hard times, as war always does.

Why, what is war? We know about now. When the war began we were threatened with its results. I remember a brilliant writer in Cincinnati, where I resided in 1860, who said: "Why, this country can't go to war. The people of Cincinnati live on the business of the South. Let us go to war, and six months the grass will grow in your byways and streets." Did it? Why, my friends, the war had not been prosecuted ninety days until every man saw what a mistake that was, and that every street was busier than before we had war. A million of men in the South were taken from the ranks of industry, and instead of making property, they became the destroyers and consumers of property. So it was in the North—but where it made a difference from what was expected was this: every man who had wheat or corn or coal or labor, found that when war came, he had a better customer than ever before; a customer that wanted all he had got and wanted it immediately; a customer who would not haggle about the price. That customer he had in the person of the United States. Business, instead of being depressed, began to revive. Property which had laid on the shelves of the merchants for a long time increased in value day by day. The result of it then was we made money fast and easily. We could afford to borrow at high rates of interest because our investments were sure to be profitable. Over-trading and fast living were the results of the war; I need not enlarge on it. Finally the war ended; men formerly in the ranks returned to their homes, and the material needs of the government began to decrease. You lost your best customer, the United States. It didn't want to buy; it wanted to sell. Now every wise man knew we would have a day of settlement. Flush times of war are to be followed by hard times like these we have lately known, and there is the cause. Now, my friends it is sufficient to say that is written in the laws of political economy that wars are followed by hard times and panics. The only mystery in the whole thing is that the hard times did not come before they did.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

Now we have got the cause; what is the effect? The moment we begin to have hard times we begin to retrench; every man to cut his expenses down, and to curtail his expenditures. Each man in a little while began to find himself a little better off than he was. It may be a long time—one year, two years, five years; but when it does get to the end, and the majority get their expenses less than their receipts, then we are all better off. The Government of the United States is the people of the United States. When you are all extravagant the Government will be extravagant. When you are all getting to watch yourselves, to watch each particular point, you set your officers to watching more particularly. When the war ended we had a debt of $2,400,000,000 on our shoulders, upon which we were paying 7 3-10 per cent. interest. Our currency was worth 60 to 70 cents on a dollar. In our foreign trade the balance was against us nearly 100,000,000 a year, and now how are we? The debt is reduced nearly a third! How many a wise man shook his head at the close of the war and said "the people can never pay that debt." Why, we have got a third of it paid off already. The interest that you paid, that is reduced from $140,000,000 to $95,000,000. We do no longer pay 7 3-10 per cent. interest. We can get all the money we want at 4 per cent. What does that mean for you and I? Those who borrow money know that when the Government pays 7 per cent. it will cost them 12 and 15 per cent.; when the Government pays 4 per cent. the rate of interest will go down for us; and so, as the credit of the Government grows better, your credit and mine grows better. We are down to 4 per cent. on interest; and now as to the currency. It was a currency worth 60 cents on a dollar on one day, but did not stick at that price. You never could tell on Monday what it would be on Saturday. Who lose by a fickle standard of value? Always the laborer and producer. Why? Simply because the middle man, being a business man, understands that the standard of value is likely to go down or up to his disadvantage. Therefore when he sells, he does so having reference to the fact that the standard of value may change, and consequently he charges enough to make himself safe—and the consumer bears the loss, that is a fickle standard of value. [Applause.]

SIGNS OF COMING PROSPERITY.

Now, my friends, how do you see it to-day? The currency has been going up, until it is 99½; it is as unchangeable as Lake Erie. It does not go down at all. It is steady. It is no longer a yard stick that is one foot in March, three feet in May and six feet in July; It is three feet all the time. [Tremendous applause.] Now, my friends, that is the currency. As to our balance of trade—before the panic that balance of trade was against us $100,000,000 a year; that is to say, we bought abroad that much more than we sold abroad. How is it to-day? We are selling more produce than ever before in our history; more corn, more wheat. We have even gone so far as to take watches made at Elgin, Illinois, and made in New England, and carry them right over to the foot of the Alps, where the people have been making watches for 300 years, and sell watches to those people. Now, my friends, as I said before, we are selling $207,000,000 a year abroad. How does that operate? As every man who sells more than he buys is getting rich, so it is with the United States. You each of you are getting out of the panic; we are all getting out of the panic, and nothing but our own unwisdom will get us into it.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

Again, what do we want? We want confidence. Do not encourage your Legislature or your Congress to legislate too much. It was a favorite maxim with Jefferson that the world was governed too much. Too much legislation on financial subjects is the bane of our times. My friends, let us all hold up our hands in favor of letting well enough alone, and standing firmly by only present Constitutional currency, that destroys no man. [Great applause.

Young Man of Means.

I arrived in New York a few days ago, and immediately took rooms at the Astor House.

I have alway made it a rule to get the best of everything, even if I am obliged to get trusted for it. I hadn't been at the Astor one day when the clerk brough in my bill.

"Is it customary," said I, "to pay the first day?"

"It is with men of your stamp," he replied.

"What kind of a stamp do you take me to be?"

"You look like a two-cent stamp," he replied insultingly. "You either pay this bill or get out. Have you got any money?"

"My estimable young friend, you have probably heard of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, long since deceased," said I. "That eminent physician at one time was in the proverb line, and did a very good business. He said among other things that 'time is money,' and as regards time I am in affluent circumstances, and if you will receipt that bill, I will give you a check for as much time as you think equivalent, and throw in a couple of hours for your trouble."

He made no reply, but from the fact of the porter's coming up immediately after, removing my trunk to the sidewalk, and hustling me out after it, I inferred that I wasn't considered a financial success.

I immediately called a hackman and told him to take me to a cheap and comfortable hotel. "And the cheaper it is," said I, "the more respectable I shall consider it."

He drove me to the Excelsior Hotel, and if at any time I could do him a favor, I should feel grieved if he didn't speak to me about it, for proud spirit spurns an obligation.

"If you don't fork over them fifty cents there'll be a funeral in your family, and it won't be your wife nor your children."

"But I'm busted," said I. "If churches were selling two for a cent, I couldn't buy the handle of a contribution box."

He then swore at me awfully, and said that he would have it out of my trunk, so he burst it open.

But the contents of that trunk are far from valuable, for I carried it full of saw-dust. It looks just as respectable, and in an emergency of this kind is invaluable.

I will not say that this hackman looked daggers at me. He looked a whole arsenal with a back full of extra bayonets, and as he mounted his box and drove away, the air was full of curses. He got off string after string, without a single error, and must have had the devil's dictionary at his tongue's end. It fairly curdled my blood to hear him, and I have felt bad ever since—over the loss of my trunk.

A farmer speaking of the thinness of his hay crop said:

"The grasshoppers had all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."