BLAINE OF MAINE.

He Makes a Strong Argument for Honest Money.

The Evils of a Political Currency.

Some Fresh Facts About Our Bonds.

Gold and Silver the Only Real Money.

A SPICY SPEECH.

BOSTON, September 26.—Faneuil Hall was densely packed Tuesday evening, with a crowd of gentlemen and ladies who assembled to hear the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, deliver and address on "The Worst of all Curses—A Political Currency." The Boston Cadet Band furnished the music. On the platform were ex-Collector Russell, Collector Beard, Senator George F. Hoar, General Banks, ex-Collector Simmons, and other dignitaries. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Walbridge A Field, who presented the speaker of the evening. Three cheers were given for the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. Three cheers were thereupon asked for General Butler, and given with a will. After the subsidence of the applause, Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST A POLITICAL CURRENCY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The American people are at present engaged in a task that should never have been laid upon them—the settlement in a political campaign of a currency question; for I venture to say that if there be any one thing that the people of the United States cannot stand, if there be any one thing that will smite and blight the prosperity of this people past recall and past recovery, it is to have a political currency.

The people of the United States do not want Republican money; they do not want Democratic money; they want the constitutional money of the people for all classes, and for all classes alike. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] The tendency of the present agitation, the tendency of the issues which we are met this night to confront, and which is upon this people to settle, is to give us that worst of all curses, a political currency. Bear with me while in a brief review I trace the facts and the history that have brought us face to face with the issue that we now have. Mr. Blaine then went into exhaustive details concerning the issuing of paper money during the war. This issuance he characterized as an absolute necessity on the part of the Government, in which matters they have no choice. It would have been squeamish, he said, for the Government to have hesitated for an instant. When we put our money into the hands of the Government we expect to get back money! We did not want to get back rags. [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen may argue and quibble, and cavil and dispute, and assert to the end of time; but I say, as between man and man, that the last thousand millions of dollars that fitted out the great campaign of Sherman and Grant, the campaign that ended with the fall of Atlanta and the surrender of Appomattox, were fought on the thousand

MILLIONS THAT WERE BORROWED

of the world on the pledge which was the foundation of the loan—that pledge being "that the amount of United States notes (that is, greenbacks, said the speaker, parenthetically) issued, and to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000." [Applause.] I will leave it to the judgment of any twelve impartial men in this audience. I will ask them if this Government can go forward and launch itself on the vast, boundless sea of greenback money? [Applause.] I should regard it as a wiser, a safer and more expedient measure to leave the subject of currency to the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston than to leave it to the Congress of the United States [laughter and applause], because Congress is necessarily a political body. There never has been in this country, or in any other country, a system of banking that gave such absolute and unqualified security to the innocent third party—the bill-holder—as the National banking system of the United States. [Applause.]

Instead of having notes issued by each State, we have now one kind of money, which will pass current in any part of the United States. [Applause.] [A voice—if the greenback is good, ain't the Government good for greenbacks?] [Cries of "Put him out!"] Let him remain, said Mr. Blaine, and I will answer him. [Applause.]

The State banks had no power to make a note good beyond its own border. You could not pass a Boston bill in Philadelphia, and you never saw a Philadelphia bank bill circulate in Boston. These State bills had to be changed at every State line; but a uniform currency the people will never give up. My Greenback friend, whatever your currency is, you will never get rid of banks. [A voice, "N. P. Banks." Wild laughter and prolonged applause.] The only question to determine will be what kind of banks you will have. The State bank bills remind me of a story, said the speaker. A man out West, after negotiating for a farm, offered the following terms of payment: "I will pay you one price in 'wild cat,' that is Michigan bills; a different price in 'red dog'—Ohio money, and another price in good counterfeits on a solvent bank in New England.'" [Prolonged laughter and applause.] The proposition of the moderate Greenback party is to save money to the people by substituting something for the national bank note. I think the

BONDS OUGHT NOT TO ESCAPE TAXATION.

[Applause.] I go a little further. I say they do not escape taxation. [Renewed applause.] I go a step further and say that they pay a fuller and larger share of taxation than any other stock, except the National bank stock. The whole idea of taxing United States bonds is based upon the idea that they could be taxed if they could be found out; but that is the great difficulty. If you had the power to tax Government bonds, you would only find a very small proportion of them. They wouldn't be a long line of persons going up to the tax-collector with the bonds in their tin trunks. [Great laughter and applause.]

To the gentleman in this hall who has been making trouble on the Greenback question, I would say that every one of the bonds that has not been finally paid by the Government is here to-night. There never has been a time since the war closed when so large a proportion of the United States bonds were among the American people as to-night—never. [Great Applause.] They have been coming home from abroad in tens of millions, and hundreds of millions, and they are here now. They are here as five and four and a half per cent bonds, and if the gentleman who is troubled on this subject will bear this in mind it will be something to his advantage; those bonds are just as good for currency and for payment of debts as were the seven-thirty notes. Mr. Blaine here exhibited in one hand a legal tender and a non-legal tender note, and in the other a silver coin, and said: I hold in this hand a coin. That is money. [Laughter and applause.] It has been money for a long time. [Renewed laughter and applause.] If any gentleman who knows anything about literature will say that coin is not mentioned in the earliest annals, then he has read more than I have. Moses didn't manage to get any reference to it in the first chapter of Genesis, but he brought it in in the second. [Prolonged laughter and applause.] He said, "Gold of the land of Havilah is good." [Great laughter and applause.] It was not a bit better than the gold of the land of California. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Silver is the younger brother belonging to the same family. [Continued laughter and applause.] Gold and silver are permanent forms of money. They have existed for hundreds of years and thousands of years, and will exist for thousands of years to come. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!" and applause.] I have great anticipations for the future of this country. I wish I thought that the Government of the United States would survive as long as that form of money will be known among men. The Toledo platform, which is the confession of faith for the modern Greenbacker, entirely abolishes this (the silver coin) from the list of valuable things in exchanges. They say they want one form of legal tender, and only one—the paper dollar; they would rather have paper than gold. I wish I could see the most distinguished supporter of this platform in the position of a creditor, and see him offered a thousand dollars in gold and silver, or a thousand dollars in greenbacks. [Great laughter.] You would see his hair stand on end from the rapidity with which he would

GRAB FOR THE COIN.

[Wild applause.] One of the theories is that this derives its whole value from the stamp which the Government has put upon it, and that gold and silver are of no value except they are stamped by the Government. Well, if they have it stamped by the poorest Government of the world it would be worth as much as it is now. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine then instanced the gold dollar of Buenos Ayres as being accepted by other nations at full value, while its paper currency was only worth 2½ cents on a dollar. [Applause and laughter.] Still, continued the speaker, their gold is just as good as that of the United States. In regard to the question of stamping, the United States stamps this piece of paper, and it says on the face of it "Will pay the bearer ten dollars." It does not say "On demand." They reserve to themselves the right to say when; but now a man can come up to the State Treasury and get all the coin he wants. [Great applause.] But the very minute you can get it, then you don't want it. [Prolonged laughter and applause.] Well, now, the Democrats say to the Republicans, "You say you have 340 odd millions of dollars in paper and only 200 millions in gold. How are you going to redeem the paper?" Well, I will tell. We don't expect to redeem it all at once. [Laughter and applause.] A Democratic undertaker in Maine once said to a questioner who expressed some doubt as to his capacity to furnish a sufficient number of coffins on demand: "You have got 40,000 people here in Portland?" "Yes." "They will all be wanting coffins in the natural course of time?" "Yes." "Well, we don't keep 40,000 coffins stocked up here all the time." [Prolonged laughter and applause.] The Greenbackers say this is $10. Why not say "This is a horse," or a mountain? [Laughter.] I say that when you have come to that, you have come inside the realms of lunacy, because, as the saying is, if you have the power to make that $10 by stamping it, it is an awful waste to make it only $10. [Laughter.] You might save time by having them stamped on both sides, so that if you owe a man a thousand dollars all you have got to do is to turn it over in that way. [Laughter.] If you owe a man $100 turn it over the other way. [Renewed Laughter.] If you owe him $1,100 show him both sides. [Great laughter and applause.] Mr. Blaine then denounced the statement that France was a greenback paradise, and commend us to France; but commend us a long distance. [Laughter and applause.] There is one thing which retards the prosperity of this country, and that is the agitation about currency. There never was, I make bold to take the aggressive, there never was a stronger based currency than the United States has to-night. [Applause.] We have fought in Maine, for a time, a losing battle; but I tell you, as old Lyman Beecher said in Boston, when they thought they had got a little the best of him on the temperance question, "We have only stepped back to spit on our hands and take a stronger start next year." [Great applause.] It is for you men of Massachusetts to stand and win the victory, and to head the great army that is just now starting out to vindicate the honor and the truth and the credit and the conscience of the country. [Prolonged applause.] If Massachusetts falls back, I will not say the battle is lost, because this battle can never be lost. If Massachusetts stands firm, we will have one firm rock to which to attach our anchor for the future. [Prolonged applause.]

NASBY.

(Toledo Blade.)

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
Sept. 1, 1878.

I felt it encumbent onto me to go to Factryville, a village hard-by, and establish a lodge uv Nashenels, uv the Kerner kind. Factryville wuz established by a company uv Massachootits disturbers, which invadid the sacred soil for the purpus uv manufactrin iron wich is found there in great quantities, and they hev a mill into wich about a hundred men hev bin employed. The price uv iron hevin gone down, these graspin monopolists hed the asbourence to ask ther sufferin laborers to redooce ther wagis, givin the frivolous pretex that ez the price uv livin hed gone down also they cood afford to work for a trifle less. Ez most uv the men owned ther own houses, wich they hed saved, and was comfortably fixed, they coodent git away, and hed to endoor the ojus exacshuns uv the grindin capitalists. And ez colleckshuns wuz difficult and they didn't git ther wages with the regularity uv former yeers, they murmured some, wich I felt it my dooty to improve. They needed a leeder, for none uv 'em knew how much they wuz sufferin till I went and told 'em.

I bed a tolerable easy time uv it. I made 'em two speeches in wich I showed 'em they wuz groanin' under a tyraney compared with wich the sufferin uv the Rooshen serf wuz nothin, and that they wood never hev ther own till they organized and crushed ther oppressors. I showed 'em that wat they wantid wuz to crush out capital, and be therselves ther own roolers. It wuzn't hard to do, and the second nite I organized a seckshun.

The ritooal I writ myself, basin it on Kearney's idee. It wuz very breef, and run suthin like this:

"Hath the brother wrongs?"

"He hath."

"Doth the brother brood?"

"He doth."

"Is he a successful brooder?"

"He is."

"Doth the brother look forward to the time when he will hev his iron heel on the necks uv his oppressors, and will hev the lecherous employer by the throat?"

"He doth."

"Doth the brother understaud the yoose uv a box uv matches?"

"He doth."

"Is the brother willin, in this holy crusade uv labor agin capital, to buy his own matches, or is he so craven-spirited ez to ask the Order to furnish them?"

"He will buy his own."

"Hath the wronged brother two dollars and a half in his trowsers to help the cez, by supportin the agitator?"

The wronged brother at this stage produced the money, wich I took to strengthen the cez, and then proceeded with the leeter. I remarkt that he wuz a grovlin slave, and that by lyin still he wuz addin to his bonds. Wat he wantin to do wuz to rise. He wanted to demand a eksl divishun uv property, and el this reasonable demand wuzn't acceeded to, he wantid to destroy wat property ther wuz. He wantid to demand an onlimited ishoo uv money to be divided in sum way so that he wood git all that he wantid, and the hours uv labor shood be fixed by law, and the wages also. He shood demand sich legislashen ez wood let him live in absloot luxury, no matter wat he wuz. The more incompetent or adverse to labor he wuz the greater the dooty uv the Government to see that he didn't want for enything. Ef after he bed rix and these demands wuzn't grantid then the matches shood come in.

I inisbiated the entire force of the factry, and the next morning they marched in a body to the mill and demanded their heaven-given rites. The bloated employers tried to reason with 'em, and tried to show 'em that they wuz payin all that they cood afford to, in the present deprest condishun uv things, and that they wuz gettin now ez much ez they wuz before, when the cost uv livin wuz taken into account. They bed the impudence to tell 'em that ef they herd to the demands that they would hev to shet up the mills, and one uv 'em told the men that ef they wood assoom the mortgage, ez well ez the biznis, he wood be perfeckly willin to relinquish it then and there.

The workmen would hev yielded, but I made 'em a speech wich whooped it up again. They became inforuiated and moved on the works. In less than a minit they hed gutted it, and in five minits it wuz in flames, and in a half hour it wuz in ashes, and the men firmly but determinedly moved off. The first battle for the rites uv men hed bin fought in Factryville, and the first victry uv labor over capital in Kentucky hed bin acheeved.

The men wuz jubilant and I congratchoolated em. We adjornred to the grosery store and poured out libashens uv sod-corn whiskey over our triumph.

Things wuz boomin for a day or two. Finally the men begun to git sober, and went home to ther families. I notist by the close uv the third day an ominous change in their demeanor toward me.

"Is the bosses goin to bild agin?" they asked one uv another.

"I rather think not," wuz the anser. "The fact is, all that they bed wuz invested in them mills, and that is gone. They hain't got nothin to bild with."

"The merry hell you say. Then where are you going to git eny employment?"

That staggered em. They loafed about in a listlis sort uv way, fer a day or two, but they didn't enthuse very much.

Invitashens to take suthin began to be uncomfortly infrekent, and there seemed to be a disposisl un toward me I didn't like.

"Yoo see," sed one uv em, "that we hev succeeded in gettin our rites. We hev crushed capital. It is very crushed. We never saw a more complete crushin out uv capital than this is. But we can't see where we hev made anything by it, to any alarmin extent. We hev bustid capital effectooally. The meat barl is low, the flour is gone, and we hain't got no work. Yoo showd us how to bust capitle—now spose yoo kindly show us how to git more, and hev it better organized."

"Hev yoo no aspirashuns for higher and better life?" I replied "Do yoo want too continoo to grovel at the feet uv your oppressors? Hev yoo no pride?"

"We hed pride," wuz the answer uv this slave, "but that vanishes. We hev stumicks wich is alluz with us. Wat you want to do is to git out uv this seckshun in jist three minits, or we will ornament that tree with yoo."

I left afoot. I hed the inishiashun money in my pockit and a soot uv cloze that I rescood from the burnin mill and absent-mindedly forgot to ask who owned them I didn't do ez well ez Kearney, but I served my purpus.

I shell go back tho, and see ef I can't reorganize em on the onlimited currensy noshen, and make good Nashnels uv em. There are a lot uv mowin masheens in that vicinity that need burnin, and ther are a dozen or more places that strikes and sich kin be organized in. The rites uv man must be established in the State uv Kentucky.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Organizer.

Only Trifles.

When tempted to scorn the little duties of our calling, let us think of such sayings as the following:

One day a visitor at Michel Angelo's studio remarked to that great artist, who had been describing certain little finishing 'touches' lately given to a statue, "But those are only trifles."

"It may be so," replied the sculptor; "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

In the same spirit the great painter Poussin accounted for his reputation in these words:

"Because I have neglected nothing."

It is related of a Manchester manufacturer that, on retiring from business, he purchased an estate from a certain nobleman. The arrangement was that he should have the house with all its furniture just as it stood. On taking possession, however, he found that a cabinet which was in the inventory had been removed; and on applying to the former owner about it, the latter remarked:

"Well, I certainly did order it to be removed; but I hardly thought you would have cared for so trifling a matter in so large a purchase."

"My lord," was the reply, "if I had not all my life attended to trifles, I should not have been able to purchase this estate; and, excuse me for saying so, perhaps if your lordship had cared more about trifles, you might not have had occasion to sell it."

Galileo's discovery of the pendulum was suggested to his observant eye by a lamp swinging from the ceiling of Pisa cathedral. A spider's net suspended across the path of Sir Samuel Brown, as he walked one dewy morning in his garden, was the prompter that gave to him the idea of his suspension bridge across the Tweed. So trifling a matter as the sight of seaweed floating past his ship, enabled Columbus to quell the mutiny which arose among the sailors at not discovering land, and to assure them that the eagerly sought New World was not far off. Galvani observed that a frog's leg twitched when placed in contact with different metals, and it was this apparently insignificant fact that led to the invention of the electric telegraph. While a bad observer may 'go through a forest and see no firewood,' a true seer learns from the smallest things and apparently the most insignificant people.

'Sir," said Dr. Johnson to a fine gentleman just from Italy, "some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage than others in the tour of Europe."

Wellington's achievements were mainly owing to the fact that he personally attended to such minutiæ as soldiers' shoes, camp kettles, biscuits, horse-fodder; and it was because Nelson attended to detail in respect to time that he was so victorious.

"I owe," he said, "all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour before my time."

"Every moment lost," said Napoleon, "gives an opportunity for misfortune."

Well would it have been for himself—as his bitter end proved—had this European ruler known another fact—that every moment selfishly employd is worse than lost, and "gives an opportunity for misfortune!" However, he attributed the defeat of the Austrians to his own great appreciation of the value of time. While they dawdled he overthrew them.

By little foxes, tender grapes are destroyed, according to Solomon. Little foxes are very cunning, and most difficult to catch; and so are those little temptations by which our moral natures are gradually eaten away. The tender grapes of many a Christian branch are destroyed by such little foxes as temper, discontent, avarice, vanity. Many who could resist much greater sins yield to these. There is an excitement in the very greatness of a trial of temptation which enables us to resist it; while the chase after little foxes is dull and uninteresting. No wonder that when we analyze the lives of those who have ruined themselves morally, we generally discover that—

It was the little rift within the lute
That, ever widening, slowly silenced all;
Or little pitted speck in garnered fruit,
That, rotting inward, slowly mouldered all.

How many people are almost successful, missing their aim by "Oh, such a little!" Minutiæ in these cases make or mar us. "If I am building a mountain," said Confucius, "and stop before the last basketful of earth is placed on the summit, I have failed."

The examination is lost by half a mark. One neck nearer and the race would have been won. The slightest additional effort would have turned the side of war. "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God," were solemn words, making the terrible difference between almost and altogether.

The First Private.

A rare specimen of soldierly humanity once appeared at a Southern hotel. In the large bar-room of the house, during the evening, a discussion arose touching certain events that transpired at the battle of Shiloh. The dispute waxed warm.

Many of those present had been in the war—some engaged on one side, and some on the other—and, being military men, and officers at that, they were very emphatic. At length a modest gentleman, who had been sitting in a corner, quietly listening, arose and came forward.

"Gentlemen!" said he, "I happened to be in that battle—was in at the beginning, and came out at the end—and, if you would like, I will tell you just how it was."

All were respectfully silent while he spoke, and they could not be otherwise than attentive—for the man's description of the battle was so precise, so circumstantial, so eloquent, and so startingly vivid, that those who had been there seemed to be living the fiery scene over again. When he had concluded, all understood, and there was room for no more dispute. On the following morning, the soldier of Shiloh went to the office to settle his bill previous to departure, and asked the amount of his indebtedness.

The landlord said:

"You were in the army?"

"Yee, sir!"

"May I ask what office you held?"

"I held no commissisn, sir; I was but a private soldier."

"Is it possible? Well, sir! I shall claim the privilege of celebrating this rare event by making you a present of a receipted bill without further cost to you. Of the thousands of soldiers who have stopped at my house since the close of the war, you are the first private."

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Aug 7

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Assignees of J. O. Kimmel, J. P. Kimmel, and J. O. Kimmel & Sons, hereby give notice to all persons owing or indebted to said parties to make immediate payment. It is desired and required to settle the estate as speedily as possible. Disregard of this notice compels the Assignees to proceed to the collection of all debts by process law.

Somerset, Pa of H. L. BAER.
Sep. 9, 1878 J. O. OGLE.
Sep. 11 Assignees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Perry Berkley, late of Summit Twp., Somerset county, Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1878, at the residence of deceased in said township.

EZRA S. BERKLEY,
EPHRAIM J. WALKER,
Sep. 4 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. Thomas late of Conemaugh Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, October 12, 1878, at the store of Administrator, in Davidsville.

JACOB J. ESH,
Sep. 4 Administrator.

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Aug 28 G. W. SPEER 128, Agent for Somerset.

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Aug 28 G. W. SPEERS, Agent for Somerset.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Berkey, late of Paint Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned, at the residence of said deceased on Saturday, the 28th day of Sept. 1878.

SIMON BERKEY,
August 21 Executor.

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Do you want to make some money?

If so here is your chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the Rotary Selve. The most Convenient Article for Domestic use for the purpose designed ever invented. It scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice, etc.

Over 1,000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory eagerly taken where ever offered, so apply early. For particulars address,

C. M. WHITE,
Gen. Agt. West. Penna. Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. F WALKER on this place has a lot of his celebrated Horse Rakes for sale—better than ever and cheap. Any one who wants one at once, would do well to send him a postal card or in some way let him know in order to make sure of getting one, as he in his rounds of selling might not find all who want rakes.
May 29

U can money make faster at work for us than anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
March 27

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.
March 27

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
March 27

OPIUM and Morphine Habit. Sure Cure. Only and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARSON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ARRIVED AT LAST!

THE PEOPLE HAPPY,

As will be seen as they rush to the new

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

—OF—

SAMUEL S. FELL,

COOK & BEERITS' BLOCK,

SOMERSET, PA.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

Clothing, Hats, and Gents' Furnishing Goods marked lower than ever was known!

EXAMINE OUR PRICES

And you will see that we are the People's Friend!

We Sell	Suits	Worth	$ 8 00	For	$ 4 50
" "	Suits	"	10 00	"	6 00
" "	Suits	"	12 00	"	7 00
" "	Suits	"	15 00	"	10 00
" "	Suits	"	20 00	"	15 00
" "	Suits	"	25 00	"	18 00
" "	Coats	"	4 50	"	2 50
" "	Coats	"	6 00	"	3 00
" "	Coats	"	10 00	"	5 00
" "	Coats	"	15 00	"	9 00
" "	Pants	"	1 25	"	75
" "	Pants	"	2 00	"	1 25
" "	Pants	"	5 00	"	3 00
" "	Pants	"	8 00	"	5 00
" "	Hats	"	2 00	"	1 00
" "	Hats	"	3 00	"	2 00
" "	Hats	"	4 00	"	3 00
" "	Overalls	"	50	"	30
" "	Overalls	"	75	"	50
We Sell	White Shirts	Worth	2 50	"	1 50
" "	White Shirts	"	2 00	"	1 00
" "	White Shirts	"	1 50	"	75

BOYS' CLOTHING VERY CHEAP.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

SAMUEL S. FELL.

August 21

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WACON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON NO.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of such repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1, 1878. {TOTTEN W. FISH, EDWIN H. FISH, JNO C. HODGES,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing we can sell you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO.,
Racine, Wis.
July 17.

FOR SALE.

A new Farm of 165½ acres situated five miles from Oakland, the county seat of Garrett County, and first-class station on Baltimore and Ohio R. R., where there are churches of all denominations, schools, hotels, doctors, post-offices, &c. Oakland is famed for its extreme healthfulness and beautiful climate. The farm has about 100 acres arable and pasture land, 8 acres in grass, 100 acres in wild grass, 18 acres in wheat, about 215 acres timber. Sawmill within 1½ miles. All underlaid with 4 foot vein of bituminous coal, easily worked and already opened; is thoroughly well fenced with white oak rails, and watered by most delicious springs; the river and creek run through the place, and are well stocked with trout and some bass.

The house (frame), two-storied, built 1875, is well furnished with modern furniture, grand piano, &c; has eight bed rooms, receiving-room 25 by 25, good kitchens, store-room, servant's dining-room, bath-room, water-closet, force-pump in kitchen from spring well; good remodeled cellar, 25 by 30. The barn is 70 by 25 ft.; sheep sheds 60 by 15; cattle sheds, 70 by 25; stabling for six horses; cow sheds; spring dam in barn-yard; granaries and butcher's shop; carpenter's shop complete; wash-house, carriage-house and harness-room; hog pens, &c.; ice-house; milk-house. Large garden under picket-fence. Good tenant house, new 1877. Unlimited outside range free. The stock, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, Oaklard Down and Cotswold grades, Berkshire hogs, implements, &c., can be taken with place if desired.

Pheasants and woodcocks plentiful; deer, turkeys, ducks, partridges, &c.

Apply to DANIEL WILLINK,
Sept 25 3t Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

Saturday, October 12, 1878,

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate of John Waltz, late of said county, dec'd, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Summit Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of M. H. Miller, Moses Gneagy, George Zimmerman and the Brenizer farm, containing 42 acres and 95 perches, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and bank barn; there are about 30 acres in meadow, about 30 acres clear and balance is well timbered.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money after payment of all debts and expenses to be and remain a lien, and the lien and the interest thereof to be paid annually to Mary A. Krone, the widow of said John Waltz, dec'd, and the principal at her death to the heirs of said John Waltz; $300 in hand on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by judgments.

BERNARD MILLER,
Sep. 18 Adm'r and Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co., Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in Milford Twp., on

Saturday, October 26, 1878,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, late the property of Wm. Critchfield, deceased, viz:

No. 1. The home place, containing 205 acres, 110 acres of which are cleared, 15 acres in meadow the balance of the land is well timbered with white pine and oak; there are a large two story frame house, log barn, and other outbuildings on the premises, adjoining lands of Jacob M. Walter, Henry Beard, Franklin Walter and others.

No. 2. A tract of land containing 35 acres, all cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house, adjoining No. 1, Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad and others.

TERMS.—One-third on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest on payments from confirmation of sale. Ten per cent. of hand money to be paid as soon as property is knocked down.

WILLIAM BAKER,
Sep. 18 3t Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

George A. Pile of Somerset Twp., having assigned all his property both real and personal to Noah S. Miller for the benefit of his creditors all persons indebted to the said Assignor will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the Assignee for settlement.

NOAH S. MILLER,
Sep. 25 Assignee.

J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON'S

STORE,

West End, Main st., Somerset Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE SALE OF

CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS, OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, HAGERSTOWN GRAIN SEED DRILLS, EMPIRE THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, HORSE POWERS.

FARQUAHR'S Four Horse Threshing Machines with Shakers.

FARQUAHR'S Thresher and Separator.

FANNING MILLS,

CORN PLOWS,

SHOVEL PLOW SHARES,

Cultivator Shovels

AND

Repairs for Nearly All the Plows Sold in the County.

May 1

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT

J. M. HODERBAUM & SON'S

STORE

West End, Main St., Somerset, Pa.

A Large and Well Selected

LOT OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Assortment of Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING

Fresh and New, Ever Offered in SOMERSET.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for GOODS.

May 1

JOHN F. BLYMYER

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints OIL &c., &c.

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

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES.

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Snaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Looking