Terms of Publication

The Somerset Herald

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

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their paper, will be held liable for the subscription.

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. 20. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878. WHOLE NO. 1424.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna. Aug 14

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. 23, '70.

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

A. J. 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 All business entrusted to his care attended t 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. july15

SURVEYING, Writing Deeds, &c., [illegible] terms. Enquire at Casebeer & Co.'s Store. C. F. WALKER. Aug16

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. apr. 23, '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 permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, 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. 13, '71-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.
June20.

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 & Nell's new building. Main Cross Street. Somerset, Pa. nov11

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 so enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this country.—I am now making a good set of teeth for $8, and if there should be any person among my thousands of customers in this or the adjoining counties that I have made teeth for that is not giving good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get a new set free of charge. mar15

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. jel3-72

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. His 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, 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, Uniontown, Pa. Aug. 7

GUNS 5 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.

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. aug18.

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. jun26

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, overlooking 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 [illegible]
PAPER PATTERNS.
at Mrs. E. B. 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

AUDITOR'S NOTICE
Having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Pile, Sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the real estate of Dequilla Ream and Henry Ream; Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties required by said appointment, at my office in Somerset borough, on Friday, October 25, 1878, when all persons interested can attend if they think proper.
W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, Auditor. Oct. 9

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

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 activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes 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 take 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 insures 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,
40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE
SUFFERED 30 YEARS.
Jersey City, September 25, 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. O. P. FERRIS, 144 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. BOZ, 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,

THE HANDY PACKAGE JETPASTE. STOVE POLISH.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Everybody—Uses It.
Everybody—Believes It Best.
Everybody—Recommends It.
Everybody's Handy Package.
Patented May 7th, 1878. Des Patented July 30, 1878.

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.
HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 609 St. John Street, Philadelphia.
Oct 9 9m

CANDIDATES STICKERS.
ARNOLD' SPAR. READY CUT BLANKS.
Dispense with the tedious delay of hand clipping.
Ask your Printer for a sample, or address
JAMES ARNOLD, Manuf., Phila, Pa. Oct. 2

Cook & Beerits'
FAMILY GROCERY,
Flour and Feed
STORE.
We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our New Store on
MAIN CROSS STREET
And in addition to a full line of the best
Confectioneries, Notions,
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.
We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the
BEST QUALITY OF
FMILY 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 [illegible] 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.

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. 2 3m

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 156 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, 1876, 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.

JOHN R. SCOTT,
Sep. 25 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 20, 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 20th 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.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of and 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. Hicks and Anna his wife, to John M. Olinger. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., No. 448 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.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Rose Ann Rhoads, (widow,) Jane, intermarried with John Dillon, E. W. Rhoads, C. F. Rhoads, Samuel S. Rhoads, A. Lincoln Rhoads, Daniel W. Rhoads, Phoebe F. Rhoads, Royal Rhoads, Mary, intermarried with Joseph Coleman, Harriet, intermarried with Cornelius Yoder, Ellen, intermarried with Samuel G. Neff, Sarah, intermarried with Daniel Saylor, Emma Rhoads and Catherine Rhoads, all residing in Somerset Co., Pa., except Harriet, Emma and A Lincoln who reside in Iowa, you are hereby notified to appear at Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday, November 11, next, to accept or refuse the real estate of Daniel Rhoads, dec'd, at the appraised price, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, Sep. 28, 1878. } GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
Oct. 2

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Sarah Friedline, widow of Aaron Friedline, John Friedline, Mary intermarried with John Wechtenheiser, Isaac Friedline and Jacob Friedline, all residing in Somerset Co., Pa., Lydia, intermarried with Noah Good, of the State of Iowa; Abraham Friedline, residing in Nevada Territory, Franklin Friedline of the State of Iowa, you are hereby notified to appear at an Orpeans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 11th day of November, next, to accept or refuse the real estate of Aaron Friedline, dec'd, at the appraised price, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, Sep. 23, 1878. } GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
Oct. 2

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

William A. Border to Lorren Morrell. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset County, No. 292, Apr. Term, 1877.

[Voluntary Assignment.]

September 4, 1878, on petition of assignee, by W. H. Koontz, Esq., his attorney, the Court appoint Ed B. Scull, Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee, to and among those legally entitled thereto.

Extract from the Records certified to, 4th Sept., 1878. F. J. KOOSER, Pro.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

ED B. SCULL,
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 1mo Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.,

SENATOR BLAINE.

The National Banks.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, in an address delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sept. 24, thus discussed the question of abolishing the National Banks:—

The Republican party, itself responsible for the financial legislation of the country for the last sixteen years, has never, in any platform of principles I have seen enunciated, made itself responsible as a party for the national bank system. But I was in Congress during the legislation on the subject, and I have never been disposed to shirk or evade that issue; and while I do not pretend to know enough of the science of finance to declare that the national bank system

IS THE END OF ALL WISDOM

on that subject, I do make bold to declare that there has never been in this or any other country a system of banking which gave so much absolute security to the third party, which is the bill holder, as the national bank system of the United States [Applause.] When you talk flippantly in party conventions and elsewhere of abolishing the national bank system, I beg you to reflect a moment and see what will be the effect of this step. There are three bills pending in Congress for restoring the old State banks. Do you want them back? [A voice—"No."] They were very good if the men behind the counters were honest. The Suffolk system in New England was considered the safest, but yet, with all its safe guards, it was simply good if the men who run the banks were good. If the men behind the counters were dishonest, it was a fraud upon the public. We had enormous explosions among the State banks. Twenty-five years ago a bank in a small town in Maine failed. It had taken out $300,000 in bills from the engraver, and $275,000 of those bills were out when the bank failed, and they are out yet. The losses of the American people through the failures and defalcations of State banks annually was far larger than you can ever make by the system of national banks, because the people had no mode of regaining their losses. If the Republican party had no other claim for respect upon the intelligence of the American people, they would have a large one in stepping forward and saying that these thirty-eight United States are not going to have thirty-eight kinds of money, but one kind, circulated under the authority of the nation. [Long applause.] And then the Republican party said another thing. Senator Thurman describes the national bank system as

AN ODIOUS MONOPOLY.

I don't know what dictionary he studies. In the dictionary I read, a monopoly is described as something enjoyed by an individual to the exclusion of his fellows. When the Republican party came into power it found that the various banks existed largely by special charter. They perfected the national bank system. They said that so far as banking is concerned in this country it should not be a peculiar privilege for A, B or C, but anybody who chooses to engage in banking shall have as perfect liberty to do as any other individual, and this is the way to do it. Any five gentlemen in this crowd, or any other crowd, who choose to organize a bank, are at perfect liberty to do it, with just one simple condition, and that is very important. The United States steps forward and says you may organize your bank, but before you do it you must step up and put 10 per cent more of United States bonds into the Treasury than the bills you propose to circulate; and then, if you propose to mismanage your bank, we will take your bonds and pay your bill-holders, for you shan't cheat them.

A voice—"Ain't the Goverament good for the greenbacks?"

Mr. Blaine—I will answer the gentleman. I am willing to answer any respectable gentleman. The State banks that were abolished had no power to make a note good scarcely beyond its own borders. You couldn't pass a Boston bank bill in Philadelphia—you never saw a Philadelphia bank bill circulating in Boston. You could not travel to Chicago on Boston bank money. You changed it on every State line. Yet I want to say to my friend that, whatever the currency of this country is, you will never get rid of banks, and the question is only to determine what kind of banks you will have.

Banks have existed ever since commerce was known among men, and

YOU CANNOT DISPENSE WITH THEM,

for the simple reason that it is the place where the borrower of money meets the lender. You cannot carry on business without having some common point where the man who borrows money shall meet those who lend. If you break down the national banks under the cry that they are a monopoly, you raise up the ghost of the old State bank just as sure as fate.

I remember of hearing of a man bargaining for a stock of timber. Three prices were offered. One was to pay in "wildcat," that was Michigan money. Another price was in "red-tag," which was Ohio money, and the best offer made was to pay in good counterfeits on a solvent bank in New England. [Laughter.] That is the old State bank currency. Oh! say some gentlemen; the national banks have a double chance. They get interest on the bonds and on the money they circulate. That is an exceedingly good story until the other is told, and it would be very effective if the national banks did not pay taxes. I should like any gentleman to tell me if he knows, in all his experience, of property in any form that pays the taxes the national banks do.

[A voice—"Don't the borrower pay the taxes?"]

Wait a minute. The total valuation of your great and beautiful city is six hundred and thirty millions of dollars and the total tax levy is seven million, eight hundred and odd thousand—short of eight millions. Four national banks pay in $855,000 in taxes, one-ninth of your tax, 11 per cent; and, beside that, these banks pay $705,000 in taxes to the General Government. The national banks of this very city of Boston pay $1,560,000 taxes on a capital of $52,000,000, that is, 3 per cent. on the whole. Will any gentleman tell me of any fifty-two millions of property in the city of Boston or the State of Massachusetts that pays that tax? [Applause.] Well, suppose you

ABOLISH THE NATIONAL BANKS,

if that is the question you have got to vote on, the bonds, which are held by the Government to sustain the circulation, and which are the basis of the corporation that pays the tax, go back to the holder, and are not in themselves taxable property at all. But the bonds, which are non-taxable in the hands of the banks, are put into circulation and voluntarily subjected by their owners to the severest system of taxation in the United States. [Applause.]

The entire bank circulation of the country is $322,000,000, in round numbers. There are $430,000,000 of bonds deposited to secure that circulation, and every one of that $430,000,000 is worth and will sell for more than its face in gold to-day in the markets of the world. I submit that the like of that never existed in the world. The Bank of England and of Amsterdam, or the Bank of France, never presented such security to the bill-holder. The $322,000,000 of national bank bills out in the hands of the people to-night are sustained by $430,000,000 of gold, or that which is absolutely equivalent to it, and it makes the bills absolutely good in the hands of the holders. Now the total taxes paid locally by the national banks of the United States amount to $9,300,000; the taxes paid to the General Government are $7,200,000. Put them together and you get sixteen and a half millions of dollars of taxes derived from the national banks of the country.

The Democratic Programme.

The Okolona (Miss.) *States* indulges in a little horoscopic view of the victory of 1881. It will do no harm for Northern Democrats to read it, and it may be a benefit to some lukewarm Republicans who think everything has been settled and the battles all won. It says:

"In all human likelihood a Democrat will walk up the White House steps in 1881 and take his seat in the Presidential chair." It next declares that this Democratic President "will send his first message to a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House." That then an "irresistible political revolution will set in—a revolution that will sweep from the Constitution and statute books the last stain and blemish of New England ideas."

It is safe to say that the following programme will be followed out to the uttermost letter and sylaqle:

First. The republic will be divested of the powers that it has usurped from the States since 1861. The reserved rights of the several Commonwealths of the Federal Union will be recognized in their widest scope and range. In a word, the Calhoun theory will be put in practice, while Hamiltonism will be torn up root and branch, and destroyed forever.

Second. The unconstitutional amendments will be repealed, and the Constitution will thus be restored to its primitive vigor, the ballot-box purified, and politics redeemed in an unlimited measure from the demoralizing influence of ignorant, vicious, and mercenary suffrage.

Third. The national banks will be leveled with the dust, the United States bonds will be taken, and the greenbacks will be made a legal tender for every dollar of public indebtedness.

It goes on to state that "a thousand and one other reforms, necessitated by radical treason and misrule, will be made." It shouts "Hurrah for Jeff Davis," and why not? With such changes he will be the representative statesman. The editor at Okolona may not be as wise as some of his fellows, but we have no doubt he is more honest and outspoken.

HARRISBURG, September 27, 1878

"A little incident occurred yesterday morning, that will be of more than ordinary interest to the veteran Union soldiers in Harrisburg, especially to those who were confined in the prison pens of the South during the war. Among the guests at the Lochiel for the past week has been General David Vickers, of New Jersey, a tall, fine-looking gentleman, who served with credit and gallantry in a New Jersey regiment, as General Hoyt did in one from the Keystone State. During the war Vickers and Hoyt were captured by the Rebels, and confined in one of the Southern prison pens, Macon, Georgia, for a long time. In order to prevent the threatened bombardment of Charleston, South Carolina, by our troops on Morris Island, a large body of prisoners, about six hundred in number, including all the field officers, were sent on cars to that city. During the journey Generals Hoyt and Vickers, accompanied by two or three others, sprang from the cars in the darkness, when they were in full motion, and escaped. They wandered through the swamps all night, and knowing they were hunted like wild beasts, and fearing recapture, waded into a dense thicket of brush and water, and remained there all day, hungry unto starvation, and almost literally consumed by musquitoes. When the night came on they got back into the road, and when within a few miles of our lines were treed by bloodhounds, and taken on to Charleston, where they remained all through the bombardment. During their stay there they became separated, and from that day until yesterday they had never met, and hence it was with more than ordinary fervor that the two veterans grasped hands and congratulated each other at the Lochiel Hotel yesterday. The two officers sat and related their experience to each other since their separation, and it was evident that their parting for fifteen years had not obliterated that love for each other that is felt in common by all the veterans of the war."—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

DILL AND THE NINE MILLION STEAL.

The organs of the railroad candidate for Governor, Andrew H. Dill, having denied his guilty participation in the attempted Nine Million Steal, it becomes our duty to place his record before our readers. It will be seen that "the child of the circuit" in this, as upon all other legislation entailing a surrender of rights upon the part of the Commonwealth at the bidding of corporations, was faithful to the greedy powers which placed him in the Legislature. It was only after the gubernatorial maggot had entered his head, that he awakened to the necessity of an occasional recognition of the wishes, interests and rights of the people.

Senate bill 1070, better known as the "Nine Million Steal," was railroaded through both Houses within forty-eight hours after its introduction. It was entitled "An Act to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes, Canada and the northwestern States, by extending the aid and credit of certain corporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and in like manner to aid the construction of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway, the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, and the Erie and Allegheny Railway." The preamble sets forth the importance to the State of an additional connection of the anthracite and bituminous coal fields through the building of the above mentioned roads, "thereby adding greatly to the taxable values for State, county and municipal purposes," etc. Section one authorized the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six million dollars, which should cover their entire line of road, to secure the payment of six millions of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then in the sinking fund of the State, and which were to be delivered to said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company; the proceeds of said bonds to be applied to the building of the Jersey Shore road. Section two provided that the $3,500,000 of Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, then in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, together with all the guarantees connected therewith, be "appropriated for aiding in the development of certain districts of the commonwealth, as follows: To the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad $1,600,000; to the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company, $1,400,000; to the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, $500,000—for which the State was to receive the bonds, respectively, bearing the same interest, maturing the same time as the bonds the State then held, in pro rata proportion from each company, "all of which shall be secured by a *second* mortgage upon those lines, the said companies limiting their first mortgage to an amount not exceeding $16,000 per mile, etc.

On March 17th, the foregoing bill was read and laid upon the table. In a few minutes thereafter a motion was made to proceed to a second reading and consideration of the bill, and the yeas and nays were required by Messrs. Brown, of Clarion, and Shurlock, of Beaver. Mr. Dill, with fifty-three others, voted for the motion. Mr. Brown raised the point of order that it required a two-third vote to carry the motion; but the chair decided the point not well taken, and Messrs. Brown and Boileau appealed from the decision—the chair being sustained by A. H. Dill, of Union, and fifty-eight others. A motion to postpone consideration was voted down, Dill voting No. A motion to adjourn was voted down, Dill voting against it. The bill was then put upon its passage on second reading and Mr. Dill voted for it every time. Next day, March 18th, the bill was put upon third reading and passed, Dill, of Union, voting for it.

The above bill took from the sinking fund $9,500,000 of bonds amply secured, of which the interest and part of the principal were annually paid, substituting therefor the mortgage bonds of projected and experimental roads, thus jeopardizing the safety of the funds.

On February 7th, 1870, bill No. 195, "An Act to authorize railroad companies to lease or become lessees, and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations and parties," was introduced and referred to the Committee on Railroads. This bill was intended to build up a railway monopoly and enable companies, through lack of competition, to exact enormous freight tariffs, and may be considered the foundation of the freight discriminations. On the 19th of February the bill was reported to the House. On the 20th it passed through its several readings and was adopted, Mr. A. H. Dill voting for it at every stage.

How Georgia was Regenerated.

From Gen. Robert Toombs.

"Our only safety was in intimidation and bribery. We had either to do that or let the Commonwealth go to the dogs. It was not what the Radicals call the argument of the shot-gun that I used in my district, but the argument of the shot-bag. It was unanswerable. An old negro named Isaac helped me out wonderfully when I first used the shot-bag. Isaac had belonged to me, and he was willing to do whatever I told him. The style in which he dispensed largess from the shot-bag astonished the federal officials who were watching the election, and brought about a wholesome and decided change in the politics of the colored voter. I never yet saw a negro that wasn't in favor of a sound currency and hard money. But it's too early to be talking about who saved the State. The Republican party was defeated by the men who stood at the polls early and late and brought order out of chaos with bribery. Yes, sir; bribery pure and simple. I say it was right."

A man in Venice, Ill., has named his cat Othello or Mewer of Venice.

Was the Currency Contracted.

The Greenback-Labor-Reform orators are making a great deal of noise in this campaign by gabble on the financial question, which is as devoid of argument as it is of truth. Their allegation is that the currency has been contracted to such a degree that business men cannot receive the banking accommodations necessary to enable them to conduct their operations. This is a favorite plea with the orators in question.

They assert that the country is starving for the want of money. The best way to reply to such allegations is by the testimony of an official who has the greatest opportunity of knowing all the facts involved. In his late speech on the subject of finances, the Secretary of the Treasury thus disposes of this point in the Greenback-Labor-Reform campaign:

I ask every man who believes in this allegation to wrestle with the following facts:

In 1860, a year of peace and at least of fair prosperity, a year of Democratic rule, this country had $207,000,000 of paper currency. Up to that time $215,000,000 was the largest amount of paper currency ever in circulation at any one time in this country. Banking was free in most of the States and bankers were issuing all the currency they could keep in circulation.

No one then claimed that there was an insufficient volume of currency, and I doubt whether any reasonable man will now claim that the currency of 1860 was insufficient in amount.

Now, in the month of June, 1873, just before the great panic struck us, our outstanding paper currency was $750,000,000, or more than three times the amount in 1860. In the face of this fact will any man of intelligence say that the panic of 1873 was caused by an insufficient volume of paper currency?

The volume in 1873 was greater than it had been in the six previous years. It was $50,000,000 greater than in 1870. In fact the panic of 1873, like all its predecessors, occurred when there was an inflated and increasing volume of currency and credit, and I do not hesitate to declare that inflation was one of the leading causes of that panic.

That the above statement is correct can be easily verified by looking into the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the period covered by this controversy, and involving all facts at issue.

But what must be thought of the vapid demagogues who sneakingly seek to delude workingmen by ascribing the "hard times" to the destruction of the people's money by the Government, when it is a palpable fact that we have now more money ready for circulation since the hard times set in than we had in circulation during the halcyon days when everybody was prosperous.

The Greenback Collapse.

The Western Nationals were, after all, playing what they would call a "bluff game," and scared the weak-kneed Democrats on a very "thin hand." A comparison of their positive published claims before the election and the net result makes the movement ridiculous. The Greenback National organs claimed a hundred thousand votes in Indiana and three Congressmen. They cast in that state, where they are strongest, only 40,000 votes, and with the help of the Democrats, not by their own votes, elected one Congressman. They claimed one hundred thousand votes in Ohio, and three Congressmen, and they cast, as nearly as we can tell from imperfect returns, less than thirty thousand votes and elected no Congressmen. They claimed a Congressman in West Virginia, but elected none. Having made a combination with the Democrats in Iowa they claimed four Congressmen, but, with the help of Democratic votes, managed to elect two, and it is clear that if they had stood alone they would not have got one.

That is to say, they had not in Ohio and Indiana, the two States where they have the greatest strength, a third of the vote they claimed, and if it had not been for Democratic help they would not have elected a single Congressman anywhere. It is absurd for them to talk any longer of a great popular movement. The tide is setting fast against them, and they have made their largest showing, that amounts to just three Democratic Representatives elected by the assistance of Greenback votes. That is all, and it is a pretty poor second fiddle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Latest Case of Bull-Dozing.

On the 21st of September, Democratic and Republican meetings were held in the town of Natchitoches. The Republicans were addressed by Judge Breda and the Rev. Raford Blunt, a Baptist minister. The speeches were earnest but temperate, and no reference was made to the Democratic meeting in another part of the town.

After the Republican meeting had adjourned, a crowd of armed Democrats surrounded the place of meeting. Learning that the meeting had adjourned, they proceeded to Blunt's residence, pulled down the doors, broke in the windows, ransacked the house, and mutilated the furniture. They finally retired, taking Mr. Blunt, his wife and daughter, to jail. The Mayor of the town was present, and approved the proceedings of the mob. Other Republicans were arrested, and one was killed. For several days nothing was heard from Breda and Blunt, and leading Republicans in New Orleans waited upon Governor Nicholls and asked his interference. The Governor declined to admit that any outrages had been committed, but said that in such cases he would advise the persecuted individuals to leave disturbed neighborhoods. So the matter rested until Mr. Blunt arrived in New Orleans and told his story.

After remaining in jail until midnight Blunt was taken out, put on his horse, and escorted out of town by a mob mounted on horses. When they left him he was ordered to ride rapidly forward and not stop until he was out of the State. Suspecting foul play, he left the road, and, scouting about, discovered that an ambush had been prepared for him in front, into which he was expected to ride and be shot, his escort putting in the plea that they had left him safe. Not 300 yards from where he left the road twenty-five men were stationed with instructions to fire on him as he rode by. As has been said, he avoided these, and after a ride of 200 miles he reached Alexandria, and went from there to New Orleans.

Mr. Blunt had been State Senator, and his offense was in advising colored men to vote the Republican ticket. He had lived twenty-five years in the county, and had accumulated property valued at $7,000, but he was compelled to leave property, home, and family at the bidding of a Democratic mob led by Jos. Cunningham, and encouraged by the district Judge and the Mayor of the town. The county has a Republican majority of 1,200, and this is the Democratic way of opening the campaign.

The leaders of the mob are well known. Their names are before Governor Nicholls, but he has taken no action to punish the offenders, or to prevent the occurrence of like outrages in the future.—*Inter-Ocean.*

DEMOCRATIC methods in South Carolina receive further illustration in a meeting held at Good Hope Church, twenty miles from Sumter. The church and grounds are owned by colored people, and a Republican meeting was called at that place. Among the speakers invited were the Hon. Samuel Lee and T. J. Coghlan, of Sumter. When they arrived at Good Hope they found the grounds in possession of 200 mounted Democrats. These were commanded by Colonels J. J. Dargan and J. H. Earle, aides on Governor Hampton's staff. They demanded a division of time, and ordered Lee to organize the meeting. Lee protested, but finally the meeting was organized. Dargan made an address, abusing Republicans generally, and Lee particularly. Mr. Lee proceeded to leave the platform, when Dargan struck him, and other Democrats choked him. Pistols were drawn, and there was great excitement. Lee was put in his buggy, and, guarded by a hundred horsemen, was taken to Sumter, dragged to the Court House steps, where Messrs. Dargan and Earle publicly announced that if Lee ever dared to call (he is Chairman of the Republican County Committee) or attend another Republican meeting in the county he would be killed. This is a plain record of facts, and they speak louder than the severest words. The Republican majority in the county is about 2,500, and Dargan and Earle are candidates for the Legislature. Countenanced by Hampton, they are conducting the canvass on the Mississippi plan. Colonel Walsh, one of Hampton's trial justices, when applied to for a warrant for the arrest of Dargan, said: "Dargan acted right, and the men ought not to have brought Lee to town alive." Under such circumstances, and opposed by the military power of the State, how can South Carolina Republicans make a good record?

Wouldn't Believe Him.

A curious anecdote was told some years ago about one of the chief officials of the London general post-office who holds the highest rank among our writers of fiction. Passing from his room to the post-office through an open door, he distinctly saw a letter sorter abstract a sovereign from a letter and put it into his pocket. The man was given into custody, committed to prison and brought to trial. The only witness was the gentleman who saw the theft committed. At the close of the examination for the prosecution, the counsel for the prisoner thus addressed the witness:

"I believe, sir, besides holding an appointment in the post-office, you are a popular author?"

The reply was in the affirmative.

"Pray, sir, what may be the class of books you write?"

"Works of imagination."

"Works of imagination, fiction, lies! Pray, sir, how long is it since you first began to gain your livelihood in part by such an occupation."

"Nine years."

"Your mother, I believe, was also an author, and wrote similar books. May I ask how many years she gained a livelihood by doing so?"

"Twenty."

Then turning to the jury the prisoner's counsel said:

"Gentlemen, I am sure no British jury will convict the prisoner on the unsupported evidence of a person who comes here and tells you that he has for nine years gained a great part of his livelihood by telling lies and that his mother before him followed the same calling for twenty years."

Notwithstanding the judge's summing up, the petit jury acquitted the prisoner, neither of them probably having heard of the great novelist's name till he appeared in the witness box.

The Southern State Rights Issue.

The Yankee crusade of 1861-65 was unsuccessful in grafting the heresy of centralism upon our government. The principle of State rights was neither destroyed nor diminished by the swords of the satanic hosts that overran our plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a long list of glorious confederates to the grave. And what is more, the principle of State rights will rule the Republic yet. The south is marching on! Mark that! The future belongs to us and ours. Davis and his cabinet and his soldiers will rank with the Washingtons, the Hampdens and the Tells in the Pantheon of history, while Grant and his horde of bloody hirelings will be classed with the Vandals, Goths and Huns.—*Okolona (Miss.) States.*

A little boy, on returning home from church, was asked by his mother to give the text. After a thoughtful pause, the little fellow replied: "I don't hardly remember, but it was something about a hawk between two pigeons." The text was, "Why halt ye between two opinions?"

That's the smallest horse I ever saw, said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony.

Indade, now, replied his Irish companion, but I've seen one as small as two of him.

An old gentleman who was getting thin at the top says:

"Always pick out a bald-headed barber to shave you, because he can't constantly ask you to buy his hair restorative."

Up jumps the "Devil" looking very solemn and sets three lines to fill this column.