A Short Catechism in Finance and Politics.

What is a Government bond?—Answer. A printed obligation of the Government to pay a certain number of dollars, with interest.

What is a greenback?—A. A Government note promising to pay the bearer one or more dollars, without interest.

What is a dollar?—A. A United States Government coin, worth 100 cents.

If a man takes up his own note and gives a new note of his own making for the old note, is the debt thereby paid?—A. It is not; the obligation is renewed, but not paid.

If the Government takes up one form of its obligation and gives another for it, is the debt thereby paid?—A. It is not; the obligation to pay is renewed in another form.

Can the Government pay its bonds in greenbacks?—A. It cannot, any more than a man can pay his own note by giving a new note for the old one.

If A. holds B's note, drawing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, and B., when called upon for payment, should offer to pay his note to A. by giving him a new note, drawing no interest, what would all honest men think of B, and his proposition?—A. They would think that B. was either a fool or a knave, and his proposition the emanation of a weak minded or dishonest man.

A greenback being a Government note, promising to pay dollars, what gives it value?—A. The general belief that the Government will fulfill its promise.

Why is the greenback worth more now than during the late war of the rebellion?—A. Because of the near approach of the time when the Government will fulfill its promise, and the belief that the Government will be able to pay in coin for all the greenbacks that will be presented for payment after the 1st day of January, 1879.

How much would it add to the value of greenbacks if the Government would receive them in payment of customs duties?—A. Not more than from ½ to ¾ of a cent on a dollar at the most.

If during the war, when greenbacks were worth thirty-five cents in gold coin, the Government had passed a law making them receivable for customs duties, would that have made greenbacks worth as much as gold?—A. It would not; such a law could have increased their value but a few cents on the dollar at most.

What will make greenbacks always worth as much as coin?—A. Making them redeemable in coin on demand.

Cannot it be done in any other manner?—A. It cannot for any great length of time.

What is money?—A. Coin.

Has not the Government the power to make money of paper by law and keep it equal with coin?—A. It has no power to make money of paper or to keep paper equal in value with coin unless it be exchangeable for coin.

Is not a greenback money?—A. It is not money; it is a promise to pay money.

Is not a greenback just as good as coin if made a legal tender for all debts?—A. It is not. There are other uses for money besides paying debts, and unless greenbacks are to be payable in coin they must necessarily be at a discount, greater or less, according to circumstances.

Is there enough paper currency in the country?—A. There is.

How can we tell when there is too much paper currency in the country?—A. When there is no coin in circulation it is an indication that there is too much paper afloat. When there is too much paper in circulation it becomes depreciated in value below coin, and the coin is hoarded.

Why did the Government pass a law refusing to accept greenbacks and demanding payment of customs duties in coin?—A. Because the Government needed the coin to pay the interest on its bonds, and this was the simplest and easiest way to get it. And Congress during the war did not wish to place itself at the mercy of the gold gamblers every time its payments of interest were due.

Why not pay the interest on the Government bonds in greenbacks?—A. Because greenbacks are not money, and the Government must in the end pay money for its obligations, both principal and interest. It can not honestly forever refuse to pay its obligations and continue exchanging one obligation for another for all time.

If the national banking system was destroyed and the Government issued all the paper currency of the country, the amount being equal to that of its bonds issued since the commencement of the late civil war, what would be the result?—A. The country would be flooded with depreciated paper, prices of everything would be unsettled, confidence and credit would be destroyed, fortunes would be made and lost on paper, all coin would be hoarded, and all shrewd business men would prepare for the final crash, which would be inevitably sooner or later.

Why is not a greenback based on the resources of the Nation the best paper currency in the world?—A. Because it is based simply on the policy and will of political parties in Congress assembled, and in the event of the policy of Congress being controlled by those who once fought to destroy the country the value of the greenback would be greatly imperiled, and might be destroyed, by adverse legislation.

Why have so many honest people adopted the greenback or "national" scheme concerning national finances?—A. Because they have not thoroughly examined the other side of the question.

What is the principal plank in the National Greenback Labor platform?—A. Communism.

Who are the most conspicuous bright and shining lights in the new party?—A. Butler, of the Atlantic coast, and Communist Kearney, of the Pacific coast.

For what are they chiefly noted?—A. Demagogism, office-seeking and ranting.

Road Agents Arrested.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Douglass Goodale, son of a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Atlantic, in this State, was arrested at his father's residence in this place, on Sunday, as one of the highwaymen who robbed the Black Hill stage coach a few weeks ago, stealing $30,000 and killing two men. Two of the robbers were caught on the Platte river, on Saturday, and hanged until they confessed; then they were left hanging. Detectives followed Goodale and arrested him Sunday. Ten thousand dollars and three gold watches belonging to Goodale were found in his father's safe. Three other men, whose names are unknown, were arrested at Adair, in this State, for the same crime to-day.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Boston, October 8.—A serious accident occurred this evening on the Old Colony railroad to a crowded excursion train which was returning from the Silver Lake rowing match between Reagan, of Boston, and Davis, of Portland. The train of twenty cars went off the track. It is rumored that 42 persons were killed.

Woolaston, Mass., October 8.—An excursion train consisting of nineteen passenger cars and an English coach car and freight car met with a terrible accident a mile and a half north of Quincy, Mass., about 7.15 this evening. The train was loaded with passengers coming from the Davis and Reagan boat race at Silver Lake. The cause of the accident is attributed to jumping a switch or jumping the track. The three forward cars, including the English cab which contained Reagan, the carsman, and reporters and backers of the boatmen, were piled upon each other. Reagan is reported killed and Mr. G. G. Kimball, of the associated press slightly bruised. It is impossible at the present time to give an estimate of the killed and wounded. It is thought that twenty were killed and double that number wounded.

Boston, October 8.—A dispatch received at the police headquarters places the number at 10 killed and 150 injured.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

New York, October 9.—A dispatch from Boston about the terrible railroad accident on the Old Colony railroad, near Quincy, Mass., yesterday, says: Both engines and six cars left the track, and, propelled upon each other by the terrible momentum of the cars behind, were ground into each other, overturned and wrecked. Three were smashed into atoms. On the track was a telegraph operator named M'Farland, and as soon as the accident happened he cut the wire and telegraphed to this city. The news spread everywhere instantly, and before eight o'clock a crowd of ten thousand persons were gathered in the streets about the depot. One hundred policemen were quickly summoned and formed a cordon around the building to prevent the depot from being filled. Hundreds of these persons had friends aboard the train, and were frantic in their inquiries for their safety. The newspaper offices were thronged all the evening with those who brought rumors or sought information. The wildest excitement prevailed until the arrival of the wrecking trains, which were sent out accompanied by the superintendent and other officers of the road and by a corps of surgeons and a large number of stretchers.

The accident occurred at the Woolaston gravel pits, where there is a sloping embankment of some twenty feet. The conductor had ordered the brakes applied, and the engineer of the second engine had applied a pressure of 15 pounds when he felt his engine leave the track. He denies that there was a loose rail or misplaced switch, and does not attempt to explain the cause of the accident. His engine pulled the first from the track, and both plunged down the embankment. The baggage car, which immediately followed, was pushed along the track and left standing. The compartment car struck the corner of the second tender and had its entire side torn out. In this there were boating men and their ladies, and reporters and every person on the left hand side of the car was either killed or badly injured. The next car was hurled to the other side of the track and broken in two. The three following cars plunged down the bank and piled upon each other in one mass of broken timbers, with hundreds of people dead, dying and terribly hurt, jammed together in inextricable confusion. Those in the cars at the rear experienced a slight shock as of a sudden stop, but sat quietly for fully fifteen minutes before ascertaining that there was any serious trouble.

The death list up to noon to-day comprises nineteen persons.

General Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, GEORGE W. PILE, Sheriff of the county of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that a General Election will be held in said county on Tuesday the

Fifth day of November, 1878,

the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.

The electors of the borough of Confluence to meet at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the borough and election district No. 1 of Somerset township to meet at the Court House, in said borough.

The electors of election district No. 2 of Somerset township to meet at the house and shop of Perry Umberger in Sipesville.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the house lately occupied by Thomas King, in said township.

The electors of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Shultz, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Ursina borough.

The electors of the borough of Ursina to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the school house in Petersburg.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Aaron Hechler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the new school house in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the school house in Dale City borough.

The electors of the borough of Dale City to meet at the council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Pourbaugh, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at Ritter's school house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the school house at Shanksville, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of Albert Hillegas, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of ———, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Helman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thos. Gallagher, at Jenner X Roads, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerville to meet at the school house in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

ONE PERSON for the office Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the District composed of the Counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office Register and Recorder of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Somerset County.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioner of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Somerset County.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditor of Somerset County.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All the elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and turning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of voters shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at any election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of June 30th, 1874. SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5th, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The act of 30th of July, 1874, further provides, viz:

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election, any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding the election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-one years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what Court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year, or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of elections from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any Judge, Alderman or Justice of the Peace; but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge, and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold the township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths or affirmations, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of the said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general or special or township election.

The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: "I (A. B.) do—that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things, truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge; viz: "I (A. B.) do—that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I (A. B.) do—that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspector thereof and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 13th day of March, 1866, an act Regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 13th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes;*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons of officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section he shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village, or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver the returns, together with return sheet, to the Prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

GEORGE W. PILE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, Oct. 8th, 1878.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.——Inventions that have been

REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila.
Feb. 6

PHILADELPHIA COFFEE.

We have recently made great improvements in the process of Roasting Coffee, and now offer to the trade the

FINEST ROASTED COFFEE

ever put up in Packages. We guarantee every package branded

"MY CHOICE" or DON PEDRO'S CHOICE,'

to be nothing but fine selected Coffee, Coffee, imported from "RIO" by ourselves.

Janney & Andrews,
WHOLESALE
Grocers & Produce Commission Merchants
Nos. 121 and 123 Market Street,
May 29 PHILADELPHIA.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,* and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, Sellers' Liver Pills. 25 cts. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug 23 G. W. SPEERS, Agent for Somerset.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER

Is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the Blood Searcher read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. One bottle in a neighborhood sells scores more. All who try it become missionaries for the Blood Searcher. Druggists sell it. Send to R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

Aug 23 G. W. SPEERS, Agent for Somerset.

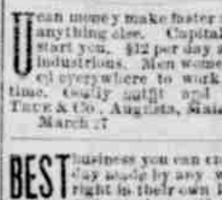
WESTERN PENN'A. CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

The Institute prepares Students for College, Business, Professional Schools, Home Life, and Teaching. Location elevated, healthful, easy of access, and picturesque, commanding an extensive view of Chestnut Ridge. Full corps of Instructors. Five courses of Study. Open to both sexes. Expenses moderate. New building for ladies. Open grate in each room.
Address the Principal,
JONATHAN JONES, A. M.,
Dec 6. Mt. Pleasant, Pa

Do you want to make some money?

If so here is your chance. Competent Agents Male or Female want 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 of 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 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 at 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

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., the undersigned Assignee of Jacob J. Smith, will sell at public sale, on

Saturday, November 2, 1878,

at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises of No. 1, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. The farm of Jacob J. Smith, situate in Somerset Twp., Somerset county, Pa., containing about 66 acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Shaulis, Jacob Pile, Jonathan Rhoads and others. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a log barn and other buildings. Plenty of timber, limestone and coal, and a large and very fine sugar camp on the premises.

No. 2. The undivided one-fourth interest of a tract of land situate in Somerset township, aforesaid, known as the Joseph Smith farm. Adjoining lands of Ed Coleman, Daniel Brubaker, Henry Shaffer, Jonathan D. Rhoads and others, containing about 181 acres, with dwelling house, barn and other Buildings thereon. This will be sold subject to the life estate of Susanna Smith therein.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN J. HOFFMAN,
Oct. 9 Assignee of Jacob J. Smith.

ELECTION NOTICE

The stockholders of the Wellersburg and West Newton Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Somerset House, in the borough of Somerset, Pa., on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1878, to elect one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

W. H. PICKING,
President.
JOHN R. EDIE,
Secretary.
Somerset, Pa., Oct. 1, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Christian Livingstone, late of Conemaugh Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration 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 to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, November 9, 1878, at the late residence of said deceased.

H. C. MILTENBERGER,
Oct. 2 Administrator.

ARRIVED AT LAST!

—TO—

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	"	100 0	"	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 WAGON 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 said 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. (TITUS W. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO C. HIGGINS,) FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing we can suit 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

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, the undersigned Assignee of Joseph Landis, of Stonycreek Twp., county aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, will sell at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on

Friday, November 8, 1878,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Ephraim Ross, Jacob Kimmel, John Boyer, Henry Stull and others, containing 52 acres more or less and allowance, of which there are about 40 acres clear and 15 acres in meadow, with a two story log house and bank barn thereon erected. This farm is well watered and in every respect a desirable home.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one third including the ten per cent. on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; one third in six months, and one third in one year from the date of order of sale, (viz: 22d of April 1878,) with interest on deferred payments.

DANIEL KIMMEL,
Oct. 9 Assignee of Joseph Landis.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Noah Kocher, late of Quemahoning twp., deceased, in pursuance of an order granted to him by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Penna., will sell at public sale on the premises of deceased aforesaid, on

Saturday, November 2 1878,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A certain tract or parcel of land situate in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Noah Swank, and George Kocher, containing four acres and sixteen perches, strict measure, with a two story plank house, and other outbuildings thereon erected, with a fine orchard, good water and well improved.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

JOHN HAMER,
Oct. 2, 4t. Trustee.

PIANOS. $1,200 PIANO FOR ONLY $267. ORGANS.

$285 Organ for only $55

$335 Organ for only 75

All Warranted Six Years.

Don't fail to send for Illustrated Circular.

BUNNELL & MILLER,
Original Manufacturers, Lewistown, Pa
Sep. 25 3m

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts have been filed at my office, and will be presented for confirmation on Thursday, Oct. 14, 1878:

John H. Uhl, Assignee of Samuel Ferrel.
Jas. L. Pugh, Assignee of Jacob P. Zigler.
W. H. Ruppel, Assignee of W. W. Davis & Bro.
Geo. A. Thompson, Assignee of S. P. Flick.
John H. Uhl, Assignee of Samuel A. Rhoads.

F. J. KOOSER,
Oct. 18 Pro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John L. Smith, late of Quemahoning township, deceased.

Letters of administration 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 duly authenticated for settlement to the Administrator, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December, 1878.

JOHN H. ZIMMERMAN,
Oct 16 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Joseph Peterson, late of Quemahoning Tp., 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, Nov. 2, 1878, at the residence of the administrator.

AARON BLOUGH,
Sep. 25 Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co. Pa., the undersigned Assignee of George A. Pile, will sell at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, November 2, 1878,

at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Somerset Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Edward Keller, William G. Knepper, Jonathan Fritline and others, containing 17 acres, more or less, having a two story plank house, a spring house, log house and other outbuildings thereon, about 15 acres clear, of which about 10 acres are in meadow; also an orchard of apple trees and sugar camp thereon, good water and timber.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of sale, one third in six months, and one third in one year from date of order of sale with interest; ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

NOAH S. MILLER,
Oct. 9 Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Reuben Hoffman, late of Jenner Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted by the proper authority, 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 November 16, 1878, at the late residence of deceased.

HENRY H. HOFFMAN,
FREEMAN HOFFMAN,
Oct. 9 Administrators.

LEGAL NOTICE

To Elizabeth Heffley, Widow, C. Wilson Heffley, N. P. Heffley, Ellen Heffley and F. Heffley, (the last a minor under 14 years,) all of Nebraska, A. Brubaker of Berlin, Pa., Guardian of F. Heffley: you are notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset Pa., on Monday the 11th day of November next, to accept or refuse the real estate of Ananias Heffley, dec'd, at the appraised price, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, Sep. 28, 1878. Oct. 9 GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.

ESTRAY NOTICE

Came trespassing on the farm of Henry S. Picking, at John W. Cupp's, in Jenner Twp., about the middle of June, 1878, a one year old heifer, brown and white spotted, no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 25 JOHN W. CUPP.

ASSIGNEES' SALE

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., I will offer for sale, on the premises two miles south of Jenner X Roads, Pa., on

Friday, October 25, 1878,

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

A certain tract of land, "Home farm," of Joseph W. Beam, containing 139 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Alexander Hoffman, Alex. Rhoads, Philip Lape and others, having thereon erected houses, barns, stables, sheds, &c.; the farm is underlaid with limestone and coal, draw kiln and bank in good running order; also a good bearing fruit orchard. Convenient to churches, school, mill, stores, &c., is a very desirable property and will be sold in parts or the whole to suit purchaser. Possession given 1st day of April next, or sooner if desired.

TERMS.—One third in hand, one-third in six months and one-third in one year from this date, with interest on deferred payment from day of sale.

Any further information may be had by addressing B. S. FLECK,
Oct. 2 Assignee of J. W. Beam.

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 OPENIMG

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 comprise, very elegant styles. Diston's Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kinds.

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