The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 46. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1450.

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 papers will be held able for the subscription.

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The Somerset Herald,
Somerset, Pa.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HENRY SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 13-tf.

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

E. M. SCULL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

S. U. TRENT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Penn'a.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Galbraith has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 26, '79.

VALENTINE BAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 14-y.

W. J. & S. 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 G. KIMMELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, of 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 '79-y

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs, entrance Main Cross St. Collections, scrivener, title searches examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. 41-1y.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

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 Office 30dy.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. All business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

H. S. INGLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, P

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

J. H. GOLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

COLBORN & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Office—In Baer's block, Upstairs.

SURVEYING,

Writing Deeds, &c.,

Can be found at any time, at the Clerk's office, or addressed to Chalybeate & Co.'s Store.

C. F. WALKER.

Aug 28.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. E. M. KIMMELL & SON offer their professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. One of the above named gentlemen is always in the town of Somerset to attend to any calls of the profession. Office opposite Clarke's Hotel, on Main St.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Kreisinger's store. apr. 22, '74-y.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Baptist Church.

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.

DR. A. G. MILLER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has removed to South Bend, Indiana, where he can be consulted by letter or otherwise.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG, Late Resident Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Has located permanently in the City of CUMBERLAND, Maryland for the EXCLUSIVE treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, including those of the Nose and Throat. Office, No. 20 South Centre Street. June 5.

DENTISTS.

JOHN BILLS, DENTIST. Office in Galbraith & Neff's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. 30dy

WM. COLLINS, DENTIST. Office above Casebeer & Pease's store, Somerset, Pa. In the last fifteen years I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The increasing demand for teeth has finally led me to enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this country.—I am now making a good set of teeth for $5, and if there shall 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. 30dy

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!! J. C. YUTZY. DENTIST. DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.

Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, durable 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. 1y17-7y

HOTELS.

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

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

SERKY'S TEA. Guaranteed to preserve and promote the health and lengthen the days of youth to the aged. DIRECTIONS FOR USE. One teaspoonful steeped in one quart of water, strained, and to be drunk hot or cool, clear or with cream and sugar. Sliced lemon in it makes a delicious summer drink. About one quart of tea should be drunk daily. Price 50cts. and $1.00 per Box. Sent free in small box for 25 days. Orders by letter promptly attended to. Address Serky Tea Co. 809 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. March 19

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 denom

CHAS. 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. 4mth.

CHAS. O. ORTON. CHAS. H. FISHER.

ORTON & FISHER, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS FACTORY NO. 7.

Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN. CIGARS & TOBACCO.

We are now manufacturing for the wholesale trade, better cigars than have heretofore been manufactured in Somerset county. As for Havanas and Common Tobacco, we claim to be manufacturing the best in the State. We call the attention of Retail Dealers to our stock and price. In our Retail Store we carry the highest and finest, as well as the cheapest grades of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco in the market. 5000 pipes, pipe stems, and all kinds of smokers materials.

Factory and Retail Store at No. 5,

MAMMOTH BLOCK. Jan. 15

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones. Trade Marks or other compounds, trademarks and labels, Patents, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringement, 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 employed 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 read at a moderate cost, the nature of your device, we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Models, Drawings, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to, Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General, M. Ker, Sec'y P. O. Dept., The Germania 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.

"DOMESTIC" SO SIMPLE IT REQUIRES NO CARE. SO PERFECT IT NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE. SO LIGHT A CHILD CAN RUN IT. SO STRONG IT NEVER WEARS OUT. "DOMESTIC"

LADIES! USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions. 15c. Ladies' Cloth, 3 Sheets, 30 to 40 inches, Each. Measure, Pring, 10 cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co., NEW YORK.

NELATON PADS! MONEY. Cured and health restored by Nelaton's LIVER-PADS. Cure Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Stomach, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Impotency, &c. Pamphlet free by mail, or on receipt of price. Send or call for Prescription. A. R. LITTLE, Gen. Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. AGENTS WANTED.

BOSS LIQUID BLUEING.

The Boss Liquid Blueing is Manufactured by an entire new process, rendering it free from Acids or an Objectionable agents. It will not streak or spot your clothes but leave them a beautiful that, and cannot be excelled for bleaching. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by all grocers and dealers. Send for Price list and Circulars. Manufactured by JERE BAUMAN, Pittsburgh P. March 19

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Garrison N. Smith, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. S. KUHLMAN, Administrator. March 19

NOTICE. Notice is hereby give, that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 108,939 for 37 shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Michael Zimmerman, now deceased, and dated the 4th day of June, 1875, the same having been lost or destroyed. WM. ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r. of Michael Zimmerman. March 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. SPEERS. DEALER IN SELECT DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the compounding of PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECEIPTS.

FISHING TACKLE A SPECIALTY. MAMMOTH BLOCK, Somerset, Pa. March 19

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sick headache, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy, and happy."	"Hop Bitters build up, strengthens, and cures continually from first dose."
"Ladies do you want to be strong, healthy, and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy cheeks, and the sweetest breath in hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints, all diseases permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Ladies need Hop Bitters Daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache, and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by GEORGE W. SPEERS, Somerset, Penna.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SOMERSET BOROUGH, For the Year Ending March 31st, 1878.

RECEIPTS OF THE BOROUGH.

Am't received from Geo. W. Holmord	$970 46
" " " Geo. W. Benford	17 19
" " " Henry Kreager	61 80
" " " Borough Scales	128 19
" " " Burgess Weifley	61 10
" " " Jacob F. Kimmel	3 50
" " " James H Shaffer	20 60
Note of Andrew J. Hoover	61
Am't received from Parking judgment	220 00
Total	$1560 32

EXPENDITURES.

Paid late Treasurer (balance)	$ 8 09
" for Roads and streets	524 81
" " Lamp and police service	281 37
" " Salary of Burgess $100, clerk $12	112 00
" " Miscellaneous	73 79
Outstanding order of last year	179 42
Total	$1560 32

We the undersigned Auditors of Somerset Borough do certify that we have audited and examined the vouchers and accounts of the foregoing statement and have found them correct and true in all particulars.

Witness our hands and seals the 7th day of April, 1879.

CHARLES C. SHAFER, [SEAL.] GEORGE W. SNYDER, [SEAL.] Auditors.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1879.

RECEIPTS OF THE BOROUGH.

Am't received from John H. Huston Col.	$660 77
" " " Borough Scales	181 19
" " " Burgess Weifley	24 38
Total	$867 34

EXPENDITURES

Am't of orders issued for Labor & Stone for Streets	$525 28
" " " " Police & Lamps	291 99
" " " " Miscellaneous purposes including office rent	
" " " " Printing, repairs to borough scales, Auditor's pay, &c.	97 82
" " " " Salary of Burgess	25 00
Clerk and Treasurer	115 16
Total	$1030 25
of which amount there has been paid	$867 34
Amount still outstanding	$162 91
Total	$1030 25
Balance due from Collector	$257 60
Amount of unpaid orders	$162 91
Balance available for the new year	94 18
Total	$257 09

JOHN H. HUSTON, COLLECTOR, DR.

Amount of duplicate	$996 57

CR.

Amount of orders paid	$660 77
" " Exonerations & Com allowed	78 71
Balance due the Borough	257 09
Total	$996 57

We the undersigned Auditors of Somerset Borough, do certify, that we have audited and examined the vouchers and accounts of the foregoing statement, and have found them correct and true in all particulars.

Witness our hands and seals the 7th day of April, 1879.

CHARLES C. SHAFER, [SEAL.] GEORGE W. SNYDER, [SEAL.] Auditors. April 16

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Somerset, Pa., on

Friday, April 25, 1879,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, late the property of Daniel Weyand, Esq., late of Somerset Bor., dec'd.:

No. 1. A two story brick house, with mansard roof, situate in Somerset borough, lot fronting 132 feet on Union St., adjoining Presbyterian church on the west and lot of S. Johnson on the east. This house contains stationary wash-basins, with hot and cold water; also, bathroom, with hot and cold water; range in kitchen; stationary washstands in kitchen, with hot and cold water. The whole house is heated by steam. It is, in fact, the best and most complete house in Somerset. The above property has gas pipes throughout the whole house.

No. 2. One lot of ground situate in Somerset borough, containing 4½ acres, more or less, bounding at a post on continuation of East street, and running by said street, south 4½ perches to a post, thence by lot of Charles Bilt or east 16 perches to a post, thence by lots of Val. Hay and others, north 4½ perches to a post, thence west 16 perches to beginning.

No. 3. A parcel of land, situate in Somerset township, about a half-mile southeast of the borough of Somerset, containing 21 acres, more or less. This land is underlain with coal.

No. 4. A farm and tract of land, situate in Upper Turkeyfoot township, adjoining lands now, or late, of Thos. Henry, J. G. Pulliquin, Wm. King, and others, heretofore known as the M. Tedrow farm; containing 400 acres, more or less, about 100 acres clear, about 15 acres in meadow, with fruit trees, and a two story dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings; balance of land is well timbered.

No. 5. 120 acres of land, more or less, well timbered, and partly undertaid with stone, coal, and other minerals, situate in Brothersvalley Twp., adjoining lands now, or formerly, of Frederick Aiffather, Henry Gessner, Ludwig Koop, and others.

No. 6. 433¾ acres, more or less, warranted in the name of George Lambert, situate in Shade Creek township, adjoining lands of Thomas Gallagher, David Manges, and others, about 200 acres cleared, 50 in meadow, with fruit trees, having several dwelling houses and a large bank barn thereon erected, together with other improvements; known as the "Shade Furnace" tract.

Also, adjoining the above, another tract containing 110 acres, more or less, of valuable timber land, on Shade creek, warranted in the name of Norton Pryor; known as the "Shade Forge" tract.

Also, one other tract, adjoining the Furnace tract, from Gallagher, and others, containing 101 acres, more or less, containing valuable minerals, 40 acres clear; known as the "Oak Ridge" tract.

The above are the "Shade Furnace" lands and will be offered separately and as a whole.

No. 7. The undivided three-fourths of a farm and tract of land, containing 400 acres, more or less, with improvements, situate in Milford Twp., adjoining lands now, or late, of Abram Rhoads, Joseph Shillinger, Samuel Fritts, and others, known as the "Fritts farm."

No. 8. 125 acres of land, more or less, situate in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of Samuel Wisner, George Garlner, and others, with a log house thereon erected, 6 or 8 acres cleared, balance well timbered, known as the "Thomas improvement."

No. 9. 150 acres, more or less, adjoining No. 8, Frances Hillsburgh, A. Werner, and others, very heavily timbered; land good for farming.

No. 10. 43¾ acres of land, very heavily timbered, situate in Paint township, between Shade Furnace and Stoystown, on the road to Johnstown, warranted in the name of Thomas Barrow.

No. 11. 43¾ acres, adjoining No. 10, warranted in the name of John Hinkle, also heavily timbered. This tract, together with No. 10, are valuable tracts; they lie near D. J. Berkey's.

No. 12. 184 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres clear, with dwelling house, stable, etc., thereon erected, situate in Allegheny township, adjoining Lakeland, or formerly, of George Levergy, William Divert, Samuel Pecker, Joseph Cramer, and others.

No. 13. 24 acres, more or less, of land in Brothersvalley township, adjoining lands now, or late of, Hugh Sedrock, Samuel Cover, John Foust, and others, partly cleared, with improvements.

No. 14. 41 acres of land, more or less, with improvements, situate in Northampton township, adjoining lands now, or late, of D. Weyand, and others, bought from Frederick Attenburger, deed dated Oct. 17, 1864.

No. 15. 433 acres timber land, situate in Paint township, near Belfort county line, warranted in the name of Stephen Clark, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Hugh Barclay and others.

No. 16. 415 acres of land, situate in Paint township, all timber land, warranted in the name of Matthias West, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Benjamin Shaw and others.

No. 17. 404 acres, well timbered, situate in Shade township, warranted in the name of Michael Koppel, adjoining lands warranted to Benj. Tomlinson and others.

No. 18. 440 acres timber land, situate in Shade township, warranted in the name of Israel Williams, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Benj. Williams and others.

No. 19. 49 acres of land, more or less, situate in Upper Turkeyfoot township, with improvements, adjoining lands now, or late, of John Whipkey, Elias Urstein, and others.

No. 20. A tract of land in Allegheny township, adjoining Dr. A. G. Miller, Rudolphe Kelley, and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, warranted in the name of Nathan Hammond. This tract lies in Deeter's Gap, on the proposed Railroad, and contains limestone of good quality and in large quantities.

No. 21. 445 acres, more or less, partly cleared, in Allegheny township, adjoining Henry Sutzle, Henry Wagliman and others, good water, etc., warranted in the name of Peter Ling.

No. 22. The undivided one-half of 411½ acres, about 12 acres clear, situate in Allegheny township warranted in the name of Wm. S. Kimmel, 1 mile south of Pittsburgh pike, adjoining lands of B. Beeler, Flower's heirs, and others.

No. 23. 136 acres, more or less, situate in Allegheny township, timber land, warranted in the name Samuel Tom, 2 mile of Albert Hilleges', adjoining Charles Hubbard and others.

No. 24. 220 acres, more or less, of timber land, situate in Allegheny township, warranted in the name of Peter Vorris, adjoining F. Emlert, Samuel Walker's land, and others.

No. 25. 290 acres, more or less, of timber land, situate in Allegheny township, warranted in the name of John Noon, adjoining land now, or late of George Burkhart, and lands warranted in the name of Robert Hemphill and others.

No. 26. 30 acres, more or less, situate in Stoneycreek township, adjoining land now, or formerly, owned by J. D. Lauman—being part of a large tract, warranted in the name of Benjamin Leager.

No. 27. The undivided one-half of 438½ acres, warranted in the name of Thomas Brown, situate in Southampton township, one and a-half or two miles from P. W. & B. R. R., adjoining a tract of land owned by Geo. Marx, warranted in the name of Elizabeth McBride.

Also the following tracts of unseated timber lands:

ALLEGHENY—Mary Wells, 422; Wm. Woods, 421. ADDISON—Alexander W. Chess, 347½; Jane Moore, 401. CONEMAUGH—George Barrington, 330; Allen Brown, 398½; John Elliott, 400; Morris Lane, 320; Abraham Moore, 436½; John Musser, 399; Richard Paisley, 402; Robert Shaw, 441½; John Slick, 440; Jacob Statler, Sen., 416; Robert Sturgeon, 400. JENNER—Tobias Mishler, 400. MILFORD—George Baker, 317½; David Brook, 400½; Jacob Brook, 400; John McArthur, 300; James Wilson, 208; —— Wolfersberger, 50. MIDDLE CREEK—Lewis Ferner, 198½. SHADE—Thos. Caradine, 392½; Daniel Clark, 388. PAINT—John Faith, 200; Haines, John or Adam, 417; Christ Hugh, 200; Wm. Martin, 180; James May, 275; Samuel Richards, 400; John Lenrs, 62. SOUTHAMPTON—John Brant, 200; Edward Cepp, 400; John Haines, 200; Jas. Wells, 400; Thomas Cary, 416. TURKEYFOOT—Humphrey Ashton, 100; Simon Gebhart, 400; Henry Hilleges, 400; John Lynn, 400½; John Weller, 400; John Wells, 400; John Wells and R. Brown, 156.

TERMS.—One-fifth of the purchase money payable on confirmation of sale; the remainder in five equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

JOHN F. BLYMYER, Trustee. Apr 2

MORGAN'S WOOLEN MILL, ESTABLISHED 1812.

Having secured the services of Mr. Wm. H. Barnhart as my Agent in Somerset county, for the coming wool season, I wish to thank my numerous customers for past favors, and bespeak for Mr. Barnhart the liberal patronage enjoyed by my former agents.

I have a very large stock of

WOOLEN GOODS!

of my own manufacture, consisting of BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, REPELLANTS, FLANNELS, COVERLETS, CARPETS, YARNS, &C.,

which I wish to

TRADE FOR WOOL.

Our Goods are MADE FOR SERVICE, under my own supervision, and we believe now, as in the past, to give satisfaction and full value to all. We will, as usual, visit all our customers during the Summer.

WM. S. MORGAN, Stanton's Mills. Apr 9

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be held responsible for any debts contracted by his wife Hattie Ream after the 1st of April, 1879. JACOB B. REAM. April 9 3t

NOTICE. The public are hereby cautioned not to harbor or trust my daughter Susanah, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. GEORGE MARTZ. March 26

BLOWING BUBBLES.

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

As I loitered through the village,
I saw children at their play,
Blowing bubbles in the sunshine
From a penny pipe of clay.
I had passed them with a greeting,
But their gladness charmed me so,
That I turned to watch the bubbles
Sailing through the summer's glow.

Though they seemed not half so brilliant
As in boyhood I had blown,
When the smallest of my bubbles
Held a rainbow of its own.
Yet my little friends grew merry
As each tinted, air-blown toy
Floated upward, and the baby
Clapped its chubby hands for joy.

And the girl—her arms outstretching,
As if begging them to stay—
Said, "I'm sorry, oh, so sorry,
They so quickly fade away!"
But her brother looked quite manly
As he shouted with delight,
"It is easy, very easy,
To blow others just so bright!"

And he blew with such good fortune
That, before his task was done,
You might count a score of bubbles
Floating gaily in the sun.
Then her eyes with pleasure sparkled,
As the crystal phantoms played,
And she quite forgot her sorrow
That they each so quickly fade.

And she paused where I was resting
In the shadow of a yew,
And in tones of laughing wonder,
"Can't you blow bubbles too?"
As I knew not how to answer,
There I left them in their play,
Blowing bubbles in the sunshine,
From a penny pipe of clay.

Debate in the Senate on the Army Bill.

Blaine Exposes the Pretense of Intimidation by the Use of Troops at the Polls.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, at 1 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine, to add the following words at the end of the sixth section:

"And any military, naval, or civil officer, or any other person, who shall, except for the purpose herein named, appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description, either concealed or displayed, within a mile of any polling-place where a general or special election for Representative to Congress is being held, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or with imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

MR. BLAINE said the method adopted in the pending section to get rid of the eight closing words of the section of the revised Statutes proposed to be repealed, namely, "or to keep the peace at the polls," was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single sentence was to strike out the particular words objected to, but the mode chosen in this bill was to repeal and reenact the whole section except the last eight words. He was persuaded that this unusual course was not taken accidentally but designedly. If he might so speak, it came of cunning, the intent being to create the impression that the Republicans, in the administration of the General Government, had used troops right and left in every direction, and that as soon as the Democrats got into power they proceeded to enact this prohibitory sixth section. Democratic stump speakers would, doubtless, make great political capital out of this idea; whereas every word of it, from first to last, was the enactment of the Republican party. Whether intentionally or not, the issue thus presented was a dishonest one. The law was passed by a Republican Congress. There were 46 Senators sitting in the Senate Chamber at the time, of whom only 10, or at most 11, were Democrats, and the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly Republican. We were in the midst of war. The Republican Administration had a million, or possibly one million two hundred thousand, bayonets at its command, and under the circumstances, with the amplest power to interfere with the elections had they so chosen, with soldiers in every hamlet and county of the United States, the Republican party themselves placed that on the statute-book and Abraham Lincoln signed it. He called attention to the fact that this was the first instance in the legislation of the United States in which any restrictive clause whatever had been put upon the statute-books in regard to the use of troops at the polls, and that it was passed by the Republican Party and signed by Abraham Lincoln when he had more troops under his control than Napoleon Bonaparte ever had. But the point was to strike out the few words authorizing the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls. The country had been alarmed—or, he would rather say, amused—at the effort made to create the impression that the Republican party relied for its popular strength upon the use of bayonets. This Democratic Congress had attempted, by raising an issue false in every detail, to create the impression, not only in America, but in Europe and throughout the civilized world, that elections in this country are attempted to be controlled by the bayonet. He denounced the issue as false, and, though not at liberty to say that any gentleman making it knew its falsity, and though he hoped they did not, he proposed to prove its utter lack of foundation.

He held in his hand an abstract of all the troops of the United States east of Omaha, including the States bordering the Mississippi on the west, embracing a territory populated by 41,000,000 at least out of the 55,000,000 people supposed to be in this country to-day. By this statement he showed that in all that great territory only 2,797 soldiers are stationed. Within this domain 45 fortifications are manned and 11 arsenals protected. To every 1,000,000 people there are about 60 soldiers. The honorable Senator from Delaware was alarmed about the overriding of the popular ballot by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single Federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Hereford] had spoken of his State being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a solitary man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland, 192 artillerymen at Fort McHenry, guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia, there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe; outside of that school there is not a Federal soldier in the State. There are only 30 soldiers in North Carolina guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In South Carolina there are 120 artillerymen to guard the entrance to Charleston Harbor. There are 29 soldiers in Georgia and 182 in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky, or Missouri. There are 57 in Arkansas, 32 in Alabama, and 239 in Louisiana. The great State of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except those guarding the frontier on the Rio Grande. In the entire South, said Mr. Blaine, there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, overrun, oppress, and destroy the liberties of 15,000,000 of people in 1,203 counties, or not quite one soldier to each county; one soldier to about 700 square miles of territory. There was an old saying, he continued, that there were soothsayers in Rome who could not look each other in the face without smiling, and no two Democratic Senators on the floor could go into the cloakroom and look each other in the face without smiling, or rather blushing, over this talk, the whole thing was such a miserable pretense—such a miserably-manufactured false issue. In New England they had 380 soldiers, or about 120 to every 1,000,000 people, whereas the ratio in the South was not quite 70; yet the people of New England never complained of the military power. The tendency of this talk, as he had said, was to misrepresent us abroad, and the Democratic party stood indicted, and he charged them with public slander of their country, creating the impression in the civilized world that we are under military despotism. What would any European, familiar with large armies, think of such assertions when he learned that 1,155 soldiers were spread over a territory larger than France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and the German Empire. But, continued Mr. Blaine, the real motive of the Democrats must be looked for elsewhere. It is simply to get rid of the Federal supervision at the Federal elections; to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of Representatives to Congress; and therefore this bill connects itself directly with the bill which was before Congress at the last session, known as the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. He was aware that parliamentary rules forbade him to discuss a bill pending before the House of Representatives, but he also knew that nothing forbade him to speak of what was done in the House, but in Democratic caucus, where this legislation was perfected.

MR. WITHERS, of Virginia—Was it not reported by the Committee of the Whole House of Representatives, and referred, in this body, to a committee?

MR. BLAINE—Now you are asking me to say what the House did. I would not do that; it is against parliamentary law. As to what passed in the committee of the Senate, it can be inferred from what occurred in this body on Friday last, when you sat in solid phalanx and would not allow even a grammatical error to be corrected. I was allowed to offer amendments in the committee, but only to see them voted down. Mr. Blaine went on to say that one of these appropriation bills could not be debated without also debating the other, because the clause under discussion in the Army bill prohibited the presence of civil officers at the polls; he was not now speaking of military officers. He did not believe any gentleman on the other side had ever seen a military officer at the polls on election day.

MR. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, said he had seen soldiers make arrests at the polls in his State.

MR. BLAINE—When?

MR. HEREFORD—In 1870, after the war.

MR. BLAINE—What did they arrest anybody for?

MR. HEREFORD—For the purpose of intimidation.

MR. BLAINE—Oh! Yes! [Laughter.]

MR. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, said he knew of troops being present and stacking their arms in the vicinity of the polls in Kentucky, so that voters passed through files of soldiers to vote. This was in 1865.

Mr. Blaine reminded him that Kentucky was in a very disturbed condition about that time, and it was settled by Supreme Court decisions that the war did not close until 1866.

MR. LOGAN, of Illinois, said that he knew something about the presence of troops at the polls in Kentucky in 1865. He was then commanding 65,000 men around Louisville, and he never saw a more peaceable election in his life. Under his orders the troops kept away from the city and away from the polls.

MR. BLAINE, resuming, said this bill connected itself directly with the provisions inserted by the Democratic caucus in the Legislative bill. They could not be separated, for if to-day it is enacted that no civil officer whatever shall appear armed at the polls, even if the rest of the Election law were left standing, its provisions could not be carried out, because no Marshal or Deputy Marshal could exercise his authority to preserve peace at the polls. It was not proposed by the other side to prevent the State officers from being at the polls or from bringing any forces there, but it was said that the United States, in an election which specially concerns the Federal Government, shall not have anything to do with the conduct of that election, although the Constitution, as broadly as language can do so, confers upon the United States Government this absolute control of the whole subject. The understanding of the framers of the Constitution, as expressed by Madison and Hamilton, was to the effect that every government ought to control in itself the means of its own preservation, and that it was more consonant with just theory (in Mr. Madison's own words) to intrust the Union with the care of its own existence than to transfer that care to any other hands. The design now was to get rid of all civil officers of the United States under the pretense of keeping the troops away from the polls, and the amendments which would be offered would test the sincerity of the Democratic side on that point and show whether the Federal Government would be allowed representation at the polls at all except by two men of straw without any power, who can merely look on. He would go so far as to say that, if the bill went through in its present form, the remainder of the law in regard to Marshals and Supervisors would be worth nothing, since there would be no power vested in the Federal Government to enforce its provisions.

We are told, continued Mr. Blaine, and it is rather a novel thing, that if we do not agree to the bills as offered we are not to have the appropriations. That has been announced in both branches of Congress, on the authority of the Democratic caucus; not merely the Army appropriation—they did not stop there—but in the Legislative bill, as it came from the caucus, there was an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and district Courts of the United States, provided that certain sections of the revised Statutes be repealed. He had always understood that the Government was divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. But now the legislative branch steps forward and says if the Executive does not sign the bills it offers, it will starve the judiciary. This was carrying the matter further than he had ever known it to go before, and besides starving the judiciary, the other side would refuse to appropriate a dollar for the expenses of the Capitol building and grounds, for the public printing, or for the Congressional Library. The Department of State, of which the country had reason to be proud for its conduct of our foreign affairs, was to be disabled, and our diplomatic relations must cease unless the President signs these bills. The beacons and warning lights on 17,000 miles of coast must go out; the Mints of New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, and Philadelphia must stop; the Pension Bureau must suspend operations; all the executive functions of the Government are taken by the throat in highwayman style, and commanded to stand and deliver in the name of the Democratic caucus. No committee of either branch of Congress had ever recommended such legislation, but the Democratic caucus had adopted it. He thought no parallel to such a policy could be found in our history.

Continuing, Mr. Blaine