The Somerset Herald.

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he Somerset Herald,

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

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Professional business entrusted to my care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

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Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

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Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

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Office in the Court House. All business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

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

H. S. KIMMELL.

DR. E. M. KIMMELL & SON
Offer their professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. One of the members of the firm can be found at their office, on Main street, one door west of the Diamond.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of Medicine.—Office opposite Charles Krieger's store. apr. 21, '79-tf.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence on Main street, west of the Diamond.

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

DR. WILLIAM COLLINS,
DENTIST, SOMERSET, PA.
Office in Mammoth Block, above Hay's Store, where he can at all times be found ready to perform all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, of the best material inserted. Operations painless.

DR. JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST,
Office above Henry Hedley's store, Main Cross street, Somerset, Pa.

PENSION AGENCY.
J. P. Boucher of Sand Patch, Somerset county, late Justice of the Peace, surveyor and claim agent, will promptly collect all Bounty and Pension claims entrusted to him. Persons writing to him for information will address him at the above named place, enclosing stamps and postage for reply.

DAVIS BROTHERS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO
PAINTERS,
SOMERSET, PENN'A.

AUCTIONEER.
PARTIES needing my service on Real or Personal Estate, or anything to be disposed of at Auction, will find I will give entire satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
W. A. KOONTZ,
Confluence, Pa.

DIAMOND HOTEL,
STOYSTOWN, PENN'A.
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 travelling public. Its tables and bar can not be surpassed, all being first class, with a large public hall attached to the same. Also large and roomy stabling, first class hostlers can be had at the lowest prices, by the week, day or meal.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Prop.
S. E. Cor. Diamond,
Stoystown, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that W. H. Miller, assignee of Valentine J. Miller, has made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, for an order to re-convey the real estate sold to the said Valentine J. Miller, and he directed from the trust, the debts being all paid, all persons interested will therefore take notice, that the same will be pressed at the Adjourned Court, to be held on July 19, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M.
H. F. SCHELL,
May 5 Prothonotary.

BUILDING NOTICE.
The School Board of Somerset Township School District will sell to the lowest responsible bidder the erection of an additional school room in Friedens, for the purpose of establishing a graded school for said district, as specified by the school board, on the 20th day of June, at the Glade House, Somerset borough. Specifications shown on day of sale. Sale at one o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board,
B. HUSBAND,
President.
June 23.

NEW GOODS!

Casheer & Co. have just received from the Eastern cities a very large Stock of Goods which they are now offering at extremely Low Prices.

THEIR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

is very large, and as they lead all of their old stock at

REDUCED PRICES,

They now have on hand an entirely NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of DRESS GOODS of the very

LATEST and BEST STYLES

Found in the Eastern markets which they will sell at prices to suit all.

Their is a general stock, embracing of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
HATS and CAPS,
PAINTS and OILS,
FISH, CARPETS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
TABLE & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WALL & WINDOW PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.

From the long established reputation for fair dealing for him has gained, the fullest confidence can be placed in all representations made by any person connected with the store.

They now have on hand the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT
IN TOWN.

When you come to town, call and see for yourself.

CASEBEER & CO.
Somerset Pa.,
April 7 tfmo

CARPETS!

Are not expected to decline, but yet

TO REDUCE STOCK

I have this of each grade will be off sale from to-day, June 7th,

AT TEN TO FIFTEEN CENTS LESS

Per yard than previous prices of this season.

CHINA MATTINGS

The finest
and imported, and all GRADES.

H. M'CALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Above Henry Hedley's Store.
SOMERSET, PA.

LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

R. C. LANDIS
Is constantly on hand at his distillery
PURE RYE WHISKY
For sale by the barrel or gallon, suited for
MEDICAL AND MECHANICAL
PURPOSES.
Orders addressed to Berlin, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
March 3, 1880.

WALTER ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
COR. WOOD ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
AND
NO. 226 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
1868
JNO. HICKS. LA RUE N. 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 who 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.
apr 14

S. T. LITTLE & SONS,
108 BALTIMORE STREET,
CUMBERLAND, Md.
WATCHES, CHAINS,
SOLID SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS, FRENCH CLOCKS,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, &c.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
Watches and Jewelry
Repaired by Skilled Workmen and returned by Express Free of Charge. No extra charge for Engraving. Goods warranted as represented.
oct 15

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
June 11

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. Account solicited.

Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000.

J. H. STENERMAN. GEO. SNYDER.

SOMERSET FOUNDRY,
ZIMMERMAN & SNYDER,

All kinds of casting made and for sale, consisting in part of

SUGAR GRATES,
STOVE LININGS,
SLED SOLES,
AND GRATES, PLOWS,
AND SHEARS, &c., &c.

The BOAT STONES and HECLA Nos 0, 1 and 2

HEATING STOVES

Made and for sale. All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. A

MACHINE SHOP

Is attached to the Foundry in which all kinds of Machinery will be repaired promptly. We are doing a general

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

And solicit all kinds of orders in our line.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Nov. 28

SPRING, 1880.

CARPETS

A Large and Choice Stock of Ingrains, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Marquetts and Axminsters, with Rugs and Borders to match. Also Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Lignums.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
No. 69 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MORGAN'S
WOOLEN MILLS.
ESTABLISHED 1812.

Having for the past year or two been entirely unable to supply the increasing demand for my goods I have built an addition to my mill and put in a large amount of

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY

and thereby almost doubled my capacity for manufacturing.

I have now on hand a large stock consisting of BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, REPELLANTS, FLANNELS, COVERLETS, CARPETS, YARNS, &C.,

which I wish to

TRADE FOR WOOL.

Farmers, I have the kind of goods you need. I want your

WOOL!

to work up

RIGHT IN YOUR OWN COUNTY,

and in order to reach all my customers in good time, I have employed the same agents I had last year, and in addition Mr. Joseph L. Daugherty, who first introduced my goods into many parts of this county.

I will strive, as in the past, to give first-class goods and full value to all.

☞ New customers and those we failed to find last year, will please address card to

WM. S. MORGAN,
Quemahoning, Pa.
Apr 7

A Search Warrant.

allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and **Lindsey's Blood Searcher** is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is a purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa
C. N. BOYD, Agent, Somerset, Pa.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your name and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself.
Address GEORGESTINSON & CO.,
June 11 Portland, Maine.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we send free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance.
Address H. HALLETT, Portland, Maine.
June 11.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Have been the *standard remedy* for the cure of **Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache,** and *all* derangements of the stomach and liver for over *fifty years*. Read this: *"Sellers' Liver Pills cured* me of an attack of Liver complaint of eight years standing."—Wm. Evans, Joliet, Ills. Price, 25 cts. a box. R. E. Sellers & Co., prop'rs, Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by all druggists.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Tobias Shaffer, late of Somerset Twp. deceased.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present the same at the office of Jas. L. Pugh, Somerset, Pa., on or before Saturday, July 17, 1880.
JAS. L. PUGH, Executor.
CAROLINE TIBBY, Executrix.
June 2

The Truth is Mighty

and will prevail. Thousands who have used and been cured are living witnesses to the truth of our statement, that **SELLER'S LIVER PILLS** Cure the worst cases of Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Headache, Costiveness, Dizziness and all disorders resulting from a diseased liver. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. N. BOYD, Agent Somerset, Pa.
Sept. 24, 1879. 1 y.

THE HUT ON THE VACANT LOT.

We live in a hut on a vacant lot,
Father, and mother, and I;
'Tis away up town, and a dreary spot,
With old stone quarries close by.
Father is lazy, and mother she drinks,
And I am ragged and thin;
And I look like a thief, for 'tis hard to be pure,
When circled around with sin.

'Tis a desperate place, this vacant lot,
A region of famine and woe;
The laborers found a strangled child
In the quarry, not long ago.
And father is sometimes out all day,
And comes staggering home at night,
With money and things that he hides away,
For he never came by them right.

Mother is always at me to steal,
And urging her plea with a curse;
She tells me to sneak through the city crowds,
And pocket a watch or a purse;
And father beats me because I say
That I'd rather any day die;
I never have robbed, and I never will rob,
And I'll tell you the reason why.

There came to our hovel, three years ago,
A man, with a sweet mild face,
And he held a holy book in his hand,
That he tried to read in our place.
But mother she swore at the mild-faced man,
And drove him out of our den,
And told him never, as long as he lived,
To darken her door again.

But something made me follow the man—
I think he beckoned to me—
And he led me down to quarry's cleft,
Where none of my people could see;
And he read me things from the holy book,
That I never had heard before,
And somehow a peace came over my heart,
And it didn't feel half so sore.

They may curse and beat me as much as they like,
I know what they don't know;
I know that things in the end come right,
For those that suffer below.
No matter how ragged and hungry I am,
With no one to like or to love,
I know there's a vacant lot for me,
In the beautiful land above.

GARFIELD'S LETTER.

HE ACCEPTS WITH FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

MENTOR, OHIO, July 12.—General Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, OHIO, July 10.

Dear Sir:—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects on which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture herein to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without renewing the controversies which have been settled during the past twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights maintained by the people and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy, which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded, that every elector shall be permitted, freely and without intimidation, to cast his lawful ballot at such an election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will will outlast passion; but it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws.

Wherever the enjoyment of this right is not assured discontent will prevail. Immigration will cease, and the social and industrial force will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South, by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the state to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by funding, that right economy in expenditures, and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time, the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldier of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to ensure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our customs laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defence, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses. The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people, have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to immigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population.

The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of a commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor. The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is, perhaps, the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution has imposed upon the executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation.

Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by the law or custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness.

To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualified them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment, these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote as best I may the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Chairman of the committee.

The Daily Life of Admiral Porter.

Admiral Porter is a man of the quietest habits. He never goes to the Navy Department, and really does little toward the actual command of the navy. He is, of course, Inspector-General of the Navy, and has a board of officers who inspect every ship when she goes out or comes in. Examining the reports of his officers and giving orders constitute the larger share of his work. He has a secretary and a staff officer, who come every day to his office, and their duties, no doubt, are quite onerous. The admiral is not one of your early risers. He is much like all other good people who live long, except in the matter of early rising. He generally turns out (how easy it is to become nautical!) about eight or half-past eight, and by nine or ten he is in his office. The latter part of the day he is less busy, and he will smoke a cigar with a friend in his free and easy office with entire freedom. He sticks close to his house, and is rarely seen in the streets. He owns good horses, but when he is out he is as likely to be in his daughter's pony phaeton as in the dignified family carriage. He entertains handsomely, but mostly at dinners. He goes out only enough to keep him in the circle of society. In appearance Admiral Porter has not a military air, and he looks no more like an old salt than any business man. He is about five feet nine inches high, with a figure well knit and straight and just stout enough. He weighs about 180 pounds. His full trained whiskers are turning gray slowly; his hair is full and black, with a few hairs (too many) turning gray here and there. He is not a particular striking man, but if you talk with him you will find that he reads and thinks, and that his ideas are nearly as right as they can be. He is now sixty-five years old, but he looks 15 years younger. He has been engaged for several years in writing a history of the navy during the war.

It's Just Perfectly Awful.

Ah! you do not know how much courage a woman needs who makes up her mind to be always plainly dressed; you do not know what innumerable and irresistible temptations she is obliged to resist every moment. To be wise with regard to dress is to be sublime. To pass by an attractive shop and to see hung in the window a fascinating toilet that excites your admiration; to devour this charming prey with your eyes; to build all kinds of castles-in-Spain with regard to it; to dress yourself, in your mind, with its coquettish laces, its gay ribbons, and to say to yourself:

"I will put two rosettes in my hair; the white ribbon will serve for the scarf, and I will use the lace for the waist and the sleeves."

And then suddenly to tear yourself violently away from such culpable thoughts, to reproach yourself about them, as though you had been committing a crime, and then to fly courageously and heart-broken away from the temptation, without even stopping to ask its price! This requires more strength of soul than to wage in terrible combats. A remark which we heard the other day, made with a tone of stoical resignation and noble humility, seemed to us to equal the grandest words of the antique Spartan and Roman heroines. A woman was going to a ball, to a magnificent *fete*, and she was busy selecting materials for her dress from a quantity of soft, shimmering silky stuffs, which her eyes were devouring with delight. She asked the price of them; it was very high. Then pushing them sadly away with the tips of her fingers, she said with a sigh:

"It's too dear—I will wear my old dress."

My old dress! Do you feel how much sad resignation lies under those words? It is enough to bring tears to one's eyes.

Teach The Reformed Man to Use His Will.

Undoubtedly the wills of men do become weakened by vice. But a will that has become weak is only strengthened by using it, and you do not encourage a man to use his will by telling him that he has no will to use. Everything ought to be done that can be done to strengthen his self-respect and his sense of manliness. He must be made to feel that he is not simply a helpless passenger drifting upon currents that he can neither stem nor cross, but that he is on deck, and that his hand is on the helm, and that it is for him to chose which way he will go. Undoubtedly he will need the divine help after he has made his choice; but the divine help comes in, not as a substitute for his choice, but to supplement his power. And we have a perfect right to say to the most degraded man that if he will only use what manhood he has left God will help him to overcome temptation, and that he never need go back to evil ways.

Of course there is need, also, that such men should be surrounded by good influences, and shielded from temptation as far as this can be done, but it is quite impossible wholly to guard men from temptation, and a method which relies on this must always fail. A vast amount of labor that has gone to the building of defenses to keep temptation away from men might better have been employed in strengthening the manhood of men to meet temptation. Both kinds of work must be done; but we think that the right proportion has often been missed, and that the effect of much of the current teaching has been too debilitate rather than invigorate the moral energies of the fallen.

Of course this has been done with purest intent, by men and women who have proved their sincerity by arduous labors and painful sacrifices; by men and women whose earnestness and purity have won our applause. Their only fault is exaggeration of an important truth. Fallen men are weak, and ought to be considerately dealt with; but you can overstate the truth in such a way as to do them great injury. The error must if possible be avoided. They must be taught that they have moral power, and that they are responsible for the use of what they have, and that God's grace is waiting to make up all their deficiencies. They must be taught that a return to the ways of vice is not unfortunate but wicked; that the man who has resisted temptation for five years, or one year, or one month, has proved himself to have the power to resist it for a longer period, and that therefore his fall is a sin of guilt as well as weakness. And instead of the gospel of imbecility they must hear every day the stirring call of the prophet of the Lord: "Show yourselves men!"

A Tremendous Spider Story.

A correspondent writes from Plainview to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:*

The following facts transpired on the farm of an honest old farmer, about two miles from the town of Plainview: Last Monday morning, on entering his barn, the farmer found, to his great surprise, his pet bull-dog and old cat and her kittens suspended from the cross-beams in his barn. On examination he found them to be suspended there by a cord about the size of common wrapping cord, the fiber of which much resembled silk, but proved, however, to be a spider's web. At first he thought the kittens, which were on the hay just above the beams, had accidentally dropped into the web, and the old cat, following the instinct of her maternal nature and endeavoring to rescue them, had herself become entangled. As to the situation of the bull-dog, he thought he had been trying to get at the cat while in her trouble, and had himself to succumb to the same fate as the cats, but he afterward came to the conclusion that they had been picked up by the spiders as they went about seeking whom they might devour.

The farmer went out to call in some neighbors to witness the marvelous scene, but imagine his surprise when, on his return, he found a sucking colt ascending to the web, having been encircled by two different fibers, one just before his hind, and the other just behind his fore legs, he was being drawn up by the spiders. When the colt had been drawn up five or six feet, a spider, apparently well versed in physiology, came down one of the fibers and began boring for the spinal cord, just between the atlas and the axis, as I have seen small ones do with flies, but the farmer was unwilling to sacrifice the colt for the benefit of scientific investigation, and so he was rescued.

The spiders were then taken from the dovecote and killed. One measured three and one-half inches in length, and weighed one-half pound. They are of a dark brown color, with a light stripe down their backs, strong, active and ferocious. Several men of good repute in this section are willing to testify to the above facts.

Napoleon's Watch.

The watch which the Prince Imperial wore when he was killed, and which is now in the hands of the Zulus was worn by the first Napoleon through most of his campaigns, and afterward to the end of his life. It kept very indifferent time, but the great emperor would never wear any other than this, which he purchased at Marseilles when he was but a poor lieutenant of artillery. Napoleon III. wore this watch from the day he was named Prince President until the day of his death at Chiselhurst; and it is picturesquely related that in 1870, just when he was about to put himself at the head of his troops, the watch suddenly stopped. He was superstitious, and this incident served to depress him for days. After his death, his widow gave the watch to her son.

Bread-Making in Spain.

The bread in the South of Spain is delicious; it is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is most admirable, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. The way they make this bread is as follows: From large, long pannniers filled with wheat, they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago, the requisite rotary motion being given by a blindfolded mule, which passes around and around with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement, tinkles on; and when it stops he is urged to his duty by the shout of "arra mula" from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three seives, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flower can pass through it; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water with a little salt in it, to make into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread as in Spain, would last a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every day from their oven. The dough made, it is put into sacks and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneading. On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long, narrow wooden tables on trestles are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About twenty men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his neighbor, who does the same, and so on successively until all have kneaded it, when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course, as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump to his neighbor, another lump is given to him, and so on until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately.—*Colorado Farmer.*

Gunpowder.

It has grown to be an axiom of late that the larger the gun the larger must be the grains of powder. A large grain of gunpowder burns slowly because the fire is some time reaching the centre, and a slow burning powder is what artillerists require for rifled guns. In a smooth bore weapon the cannon balls bit loosely, and may be expelled at a bound; but in a rifled cannon the shot, so to speak, moves upon a sort of a railway, and it would never do to get the shot in motion too suddenly. An undue strain would be exerted upon the gun, while the velocity of ball the would not be increased. For a rifled gun, therefore, a slow burning charge is absolutely necessary, and this is to be secured only by reducing the surface to be kindled. In the case of the prismatic powder, the grains, if they may be called by that name, are so closely placed that no fire can get between them, and hence the action of kindling is still further reduced. Not only is the shape and density of powder grains now attracting particular attention, but the percentage of material has also been under study. The amount of water in gunpowder to the minute extent existing in ordinary samples is found to influence combustion in a very marked degree, and nothing but an exhaustive series of trials can give sufficient data for practical application of so important an element in the science of explosives.

In the meantime chemists are pointing out yet another source of uncertainty in the combustion of gunpowder, to which, notwithstanding their repeated warnings, but little attention has hitherto been given. We mean the composition of the charcoal. According to the manner of preparing this, the method adopted for charring and the material employed, so does the chemical composition of the charcoal differ. Some samples, for instance, prove on analysis to contain 85 per cent. of carbon, while others have 20 per cent. less; it is scarcely to be expected that gunpowder made from the two kinds will have the same burning qualities, and yet with gunpowder manufactures charcoal is charcoal no matter how much its component parts of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and ash may differ. It is of little use, therefore, paying any particular attention to the physical qualities of gunpowder so long as its chemical composition is almost entirely ignored.

A Nest of Rattlesnakes.

Zebulon Martin and his son Charles discovered a nest of rattlesnakes near Henry's Bend, six miles from Oil City, a short time ago. They were removing a large pile of stones under which the reptiles were concealed. There were nearly sixty of them, all coiled up together. They resembled at first a large ball of black rope. After the stones had been removed, the sun shining upon them revived them. They were covered with a whitish slime, which had exuded from their bodies. Martin poked the mass with a long pole, when they became thoroughly aroused, and lashing their tails in fury, glided over each other with surprising agility, their mouths wide open and their forked tongues protruding. After considerable exertion, the snakes were killed with stones. The largest had seventeen rattles, which were cut off by the father and taken home as a trophy. There are several other piles of stones in the vicinity which will be overhauled, as it is supposed more reptiles will be unearthed.

Don't Interrupt a Statesman.

When a statesman is at work preparing an impromptu speech he doesn't like to be disturbed, but the other day an orator who lives in the rural districts had a hard time of it. He had just sat down to write an oration, when his wife came in and told him the hogs were loose, rooting up the front yard. Of course a statesman couldn't go out and shut them up, so he said:

"Well, when the hired man comes in tell him to take care of them."

His wife went out at one door and as he picked up his pen his daughter looked in at another door and said:

"Papa, the hogs are in the front yard."

"Yes, I know it," said he, "never mind," and she left.

The cook came in and said:

"Mister, the hogs is out and raising the mischief."

He was tired of hearing this news, and wanted to go on with his speech, and he replied:

"Don't you mind the hogs, girl; go to the kitchen."

She went, and his mother-in-law entered and said:

"Those hogs are out in the yard, and they look lovely there."

This quite enraged him, and he cried:

"What the devil can I do with those hogs?"

"Shut 'em up!"

"Woman, if you think I'm going to stop writing an appeal for honest government, to go and chase hogs, you're mistaken. Leave me!"

And she went off muttering:

"Horrid brute."

Once more the tormented statesman turned to his speech and wrote three words, when his son burst in and cried:

"Oh, dad, the hogs is loose!"

This was too much. The enraged man got a barrel stave and the sound of its falling could be easily heard above the sighings of the unhappy lad who was eventually sent to bed. Once more the speech was resumed, when a neighbor entered and remarked:

"Squire, I thought I'd come and tell you your hogs are out."

"Do you own property liable to be damaged by these swine!"

"No, sir."

"Then begone and learn to meddle not with your neighbor's affairs."

"Sir, I didn't come here to be insulted."

"Get out," and the neighbor retired in advance of a pocket pistol.

Then the statesman discovered that he hadn't time to commit the piece to memory, but must run for the meeting, and when he arrived there he ascertained that a man when writing is apt to put down what some person was saying to him as his own thoughts, for he read from his notes these opening words:

"Friends and fellow hogs."

And after he had announced that the country was in danger because he wasn't going to chase hogs, and that his mother-in-law was a witch, and that "the cause of liberty demands a government of hogs," the crowd began to hiss and his friends took him home and put him to bed as drunk, and the next day he charged a local editor all over town for publishing the speech.

Heat on