GENERAL U. S GRANT

PRESIDES AT A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

HE MAKES AN EXTENDED SPEECH.

HE EXPLAINS WHY HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

CLEAVELAND, Sept. 28.—General Grant and General Logan arrived here from Chicago early this morning on their way to the Republican mass meeting at Warren, Ohio. They were met at the depot by ex-Senator Simon Cameron, who arrived yesterday from Mentor, where he had been in consultation with Gen. Garfield, Congressman Townsend and committees from Cleaveland and Warren, who escorted the distinguished party to the hotel, where all breakfasted, after which they took a special train for Warren. Efforts are being made to have Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling at the meeting here to-morrow night.

WARREN, O., Sept. 28.—On arriving at Warren, Gen. Grant and party were escorted by a procession to the wigwam, which was speedily filled, and two very large meetings were organized outside. Gen. Grant was introduced as president of the main meeting. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I hope we may be able to have quiet and order here. It is not important so far as anything that I will have to say to you is concerned, because I shall not be able to make many of you hear, but the next speaker is one who I know you will all be glad to hear, and you can do so by keeping quiet and orderly. Not being accustomed to speaking publicly, I have drawn off a few words that I will say in advance of the gentleman who is to follow me:

In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long public career and association with the leading statesmen of the country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detain you with many remarks of my own. But it may be proper for me to account to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting, for the faith that is in me. I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast. No matter what the prominence of the opposite party, he can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen States, and localities in some other States, where Republicans have not this privilege. This is the reason why I am a Republican; but I am a Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life and property, the public credit, and the payment of the debts of the government, State, county or municipality, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does, it has broken its promises to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican as between existing parties, because it fosters the production of the field and farm and of manufactories, and it encourages general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these when in absolute power. The Republican party is a party of progress and of liberality towards its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition; the ignorant to educate their children, to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and, in fine, it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable of. Ladies and Gentlemen—Do you believe this can be truthfully said in the greater part of the fourteen States of this Union to-day, which the Democratic party controls absolutely? The Republican party is a party of principles—the same principles prevailing wherever it has a foothold. The Democratic party is united on but one thing, and that is in getting control of the government in all its branches. It is for internal improvement, at the expense of the government, in one section, and against this in another. It favors repudiation of solemn obligations in one section, and honest payment of its debts in another (where public opinion will not tolerate another view). It favors fiat money in one place, and good money in another. Finally, it favors the pool of all issues not favored by the Republicans to the end that it may secure the one principle upon which the party is a most harmonious unit, namely, gaining control of the government in all its branches. I have been in some part of every State lately in rebellion within the last year. I was most hospitably received at every place where I stopped. My receptions were not by the Union class alone, but by all classes without distinction. I had free talks with many who were against us in the war, and who have been against the Republican party ever since. They were in all instances reasonable men, judged by what they said. I believed then, and believe now, that they sincerely want a break-up in this solid south political condition. They see that it is to their pecuniary interest, as well as to their happiness that there should be harmony and confidence between all sections. They want to break away from the slavery which binds them to a party name. They want a pretext that enough of them can unite upon to make it respectable. Once started, the solid south will go as Kukluxism did before, and as is so admirably told by Judge Tourgee in his "Fool's Errand." When the break comes, those who started it will be astonished to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, and have only been waiting to see some one take the lead. This desirable solution can only be attained by the defeat, and continued defeat, of the Democratic party as now constituted."

Gen. Grant was followed by Senators Conkling and Logan, after which Gen. Grant, Senators Conkling and Logan, and Messrs. Simon Cameron, Morton, of New York, and General Beaver, took a special train for Mentor, to pay a brief visit to General Garfield, and then proceed to Cleveland to-night.

I had no faith in your mode of treating diseases of the Kidneys until I tried it, and cured myself of a complaint that the Doctors pronounced incurable. These are the words of thousands who have used the DAY KIDNEY PAD.

THE SOUTH!

A LETTER FROM WILLARD WARNER.

The following interesting letter of Hon. Willard Warner, of Tecumseh, Alabama, is published in the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Warner was a Northern man, with a splendid army record, and settling in Alabama, after the war, (where he was largely interested in iron works, etc.,) served a term in the United States Senate, with credit. This is his letter:

TECUMSEH, ALA., Sept. 7, 1880.

SIR: You know my record—Anti-slavery before the existence of the Republican party, a member of that party from the beginning, a soldier, an advocate in '865, and ever since, of universal amnesty, and a supporter of Horace Greeley in 1872. With these sentiments and after fifteen years' residence in Alabama, and being an active student of the affairs and the people of the South, I have a word to say to the people of the Northern States, and especially to my comrades in the war.

In 1872 I hoped that in the election of Mr. Greeley we might reach a just and permanent settlement of the great issues of the war. I believed that he, as President would be faithful to his life-long Republican principles; that the result of his election would be the division of the white people of the South, the Liberals and Conservatives sustaining Mr. Greeley, and that these, with the Republicans, would make a majority in most if not in all the Southern States willing and able to secure peace on the Republican basis of nationality, equal rights, a free ballot and a fair count. I think so still; but he was not elected, and we must face facts as they are.

Now I am convinced that there can be no peace and no security for the people of either section except through the continuing triumph of the Republican Party. The time for compromise or f[illegible] l settlement if it ever existed, passed forever in 1872. Now the ideas of the slave confederacy or of the free North must prevail throughout the entire country, and which shall have sway is the vital question of this contest.

The lines are drawn, and the two sections go to battle under the flags of 1861. Hampton told the truth honestly at Staunton, and the issue is, were Grant and Sherman and Thomas right, or were Lee and Jackson? The leaders of the Bourbon Democracy of the South seek power through bloody violence and fraud, for revenge, and that revenge they will get through the wiping out of the last vestige of the war legislation, so far as it depends upon legislative, judicial or executive action. War legislated slavery out of existence, and it cannot be restored in form as it was before; but it is hard to see what other of the results of the war may not be undone by a bold, desperate party in full possession of all branches of the Government, and, hot with passionate hatred. Already the ballot has been suppressed in at least eight states of the Union.

The secession leaders, emboldened by their success and by the tame acquiescence of the Government and the people of the country in the terrible fact, are now pushing forward to capture the National Government under a flag of truce in the hands of General Hancock. Let the great North be warned of danger in time. We slept on a volcano in 1861, and another threatens now. Let no one be deluded with the idea that the timid, subservient Northern Democracy will afford a barrier against the onslaught of those bold Southerners with fifteen States at their back. The history of the past shows how feeble this barrier would be.

I here say nothing of the great calamity of slackened business, checked industry, lowered wages, impaired public credit, which would surely follow Democratic success this fall; but I appeal to the great cultured, freedom and justice-loving North to see to it that the ballot, the foundation of our free Government shall not be subverted in fifteen States of the Nation, and that we white or black of the South, who are loyal to the whole country and to the high civilization of the Republican Party, are not denied all part in the government of our State and country by those whose fame rests on an unsuccessful effort of arms to destroy that country. I repeat that there can be no peace, no security, and no prosperity save in the success of the Republican Party, with Garfield and Arthur.

General Grant, well says, "We can not afford to be beaten now, nor until each voter can vote freely, and have his vote counted as cast." These results can only come through the triumphant election of General Garfield. Let the North speak this fall in thunder tones that the bulldozers and ballot box stuffers may take warning of the coming wrath of an indignant people. They will respect power, and they will respect nothing else. We may forgive them ever so freely for their bloody effort to divide the country, but they will not forgive us for foiling them in that effort.

If you win now by decided majorities, this will be the final battle. The Bourbons, bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing party of the South will be hurled from power in all or nearly all of the Southern States, and a party will succeed which, if not Republican in name, will be national and patriotic in spirit and devoted to fair elections. A minority rules in the South by cunningly devised election machinery, skillfully and purposely fitted to their fraudulent purposes. A great body of the white people are well disposed and wish peace and justice.

It is well that the issue has been so squarely joined. Let it be fully understood, and let us have the verdict. I am glad that one of the Old Guard of Republicans is in chief command in this last great battle, and that he is so splendidly fitted to all that makes a great statesman for his position as a leader, and for successful administration as President. Contrast his wise and eloquent utterances with the grim and necessary silence of General Hancock. Defeat the Bourbons now and they are beaten forever. So, rally round the flag, boys, once again. Take step to the music of the Union, and with touch of elbows, march to the ballot boxes where votes are honestly counted to save the great results for which our comrades died. They speak to us from the grave to be faithful now, as they were in life and death. We in the South are powerless to help you. Though in the majority, we shall not be heard of at the ballot boxes in November. Yours is the fight and yours will be the glory of victory with a noble leader in a just cause. I do not doubt your verdict.

WILLARD WARNER.

Hancock a Willing Tool.

It has been a queer campaign in Georgia. There are two candidates for Governor, both Democratic, and the question to be decided at the election next Wednesday is which was the better rebel. The Democratic Convention, unable to make a nominee, split into two factions. One is supporting Colquitt, the present Governor, and the other has nominated Norwood, the ex-Senator. These men know the feeling which prevails in that State. In the joint debates which they have been holding, each appeals unhesitatingly to the rebel sentiment, knowing that, if he can win that, he need have no fear of defeat in Georgia. Accordingly, in the debate at Covington, not long ago, Governor Colquitt assailed Mr. Norwood *because he did not enter the rebel army*. He said: "There was a time when families "were separated, and mothers had to "give up their sons. From Newton "County and from nearly every "other county there went out brave "men to do their duty. Suppose "every young man in Georgia had "followed Mr. Norwood's example, "how many regiments would we "have had in the field? [Cheers and "laughter." The report here quoted is from that staunch Democratic paper, the Atlanta *Constitution*, which supports Colquitt.

Realizing that this was a death-stroke, if he could not meet it, Mr. Norwood excused himself for his failure to take up arms as a traitor, on the ground that he was a member of the Legislatures of 1861-62. If other important services to the Confederate cause had not then employed his whole time, he leaves it to be inferred that he should certainly have been an active rebel, and as ready to shoot down General Hancock or any other Union soldier, as Colquitt himself. So it comes to this, that a man cannot be elected to office in Georgia, however great his abilities, if he failed to uphold to the utmost the rebel cause. If he did not fight for that cause, he must show that he was serving it in other ways, or submit to defeat. This is the very spirit to which Wade Hampton appealed in Virginia; it is the spirit shown in votes and speeches all over the South. The man who failed to do his utmost for the rebel cause is proscribed. If in the time when "brave men went out to do their duty," he did not go, he must show why, and give a good reason, or there are no honors for him at the South.

At the same mass-meeting, ex-Governor Smith spoke at Columbus in behalf of Mr. Norwood. The principal and strongest part of his speech was an attack upon Governor Colquitt because of the appointment of Governor Joseph Brown to a vacant seat in the Senate. But here again, the question was not whether Brown was a competent or worthy man. It was whether Brown had at all times been faithful to the rebel cause and sentiment. Smith asks, with passionate earnestness: "In the "dark days, when the honor of this "State was trampled in the dust, did "this gentleman show to his people, "who had honored him so frequent-"ly and so highly, that living or dy-"ing and to the end their fate and "their fortune should be his? When "the flag of the Confederacy went "down, Joseph E. Brown left the "ranks of the Democratic party, and "in so doing deserted Southern men "and Southern interests. . . . Why "did he feel it necessary to desert "the drooping flag which marked "the broken fortunes of those who "had so highly honored him?" In Georgia, we see, it goes without saying that desertion of the Democratic party and desertion of the drooping flag of the Confederacy mean the same thing.

The spirit to which these speeches appeal is not unnatural. It might have been expected to exist; stalwart and faithful Northern men are not surprised to find that it does exist and rule. The surprising thing is that Democrats have the audacity to pretend that there is no such feeling; that Southern Democracy does not honor and reward men for participation and proscribe men for lukewarmness in the rebel cause; and that the spirit of Democracy today is not a devotion to the cause "for which Lee and Jackson fought." Every phrase of every political contest at the South proves that this pretence is as false as it is impudent. All the political acts and utterances of the Southern Democrats are inspired by an intense determination to achieve through party action the triumph of the very ideas for which the rebellion was fought; to put the grey above the blue throughout the country as well as at the South; to ostracise and punish men who were true to the Union, or even lukewarm in rebellion; and to reward and honor men whose devotion to the disloyal cause has never faltered in war or peace. The marvel is that with such a spirit prevailing throughout the South, and displayed in every speech and act, there can be found those who once were loyal and gallant soldiers, like General Hancock himself, to strive for the triumph of the very ideas and the same disloyal spirit against which he fought so well. The man who shot Hancock has not changed his spirit or purpose, and claims and gets his reward at the hands of Southern Democrats because he has not changed. But General Hancock has changed, and is now the willing tool of the men he once helped to defeat. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

Good Advice.

If you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order, you will prevent and cure by far the greater part of the ills that afflict mankind in this or any section. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly or surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic, which will secure a perfectly natural action of these important organs without interfering in the least with your daily duties. See adv.

How it was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." Read about it in another column.

The simplicity and purity of a child's heart are often revealed in very uncouth ways. A little girl read a composition before her minister. The subject was "A Cow," and after pointing out the many good and useful qualities of the cow she added, "The cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY

C. N. BOYD,
DRUGGIST,
Somerset, Pa.

DAY'S Kidney PAD

TRADE MARK

A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT,

which supplies a want men of eminent ability have devoted years of study and experiment to find—a **specific for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System**—and from the time of its discovery has rapidly increased in favor, gaining the approval and confidence of medical men and those who have used it: it has become a favorite with all classes, and wherever introduced has superseded all other treatments. In short, such is its intrinsic merit and superiority, that it is now the only recognized reliable remedy.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

are the most prevalent, dangerous and fatal affections that afflict mankind, and so varied and insidious in their character, that persons often suffer for a long time before knowing what ails them. The most characteristic symptoms are gradual wasting away of the whole body; exhausted feeling; loss of appetite and dread of exercise; scant and painful discharge of variously colored urine; inability to retain or expel the urine; minute shreds or casts in the urine; and, when the disease is of long duration, there is much emaciation and general nervous prostration.

THE ONLY CURE.

We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD** is the first and only infallible cure for every form Kidney disease. It is the best remedy yet discovered for this complaint, and more effectual in its operation than any other treatment. By using faithfully and persistently no case will be found so inveterate as not to yield to its powerful remedial virtues.

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED.

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it.

DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail (free of postage) on receipt of their price: Regular $2.00; Special for obstinate cases of long standing, $3.00; Children, $1.50. Address, **DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.**

CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pads now seeking sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD**, take no other, and you will not be deceived.

"EASTERN AGENCY.

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON,

115 Fulton Street, New York."

For Sale By C. N. BOYD, Somerset Pa.

FOR CONGRESS;

DANIEL MOSTOLLER,

Of Somerset Twp. Workingmen's Candidate

Sept. 29

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, EDGAR KYLE, High 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

Second day of November, 1880,

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 Jesse C. Sweitzer, in New Lexington.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the house of O. W. Boyer in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the house of O. W. Boyer, in said borough.

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

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the council chamber in Meyersdale 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 Poorbaugh, 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 the house of Samuel Heffley, in Berlin borough.

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:

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS for elector for President and Vice President of the United States.

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

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

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

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the [illegible] 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 returning therefrom.

[illegible] 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. 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 willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful 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 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 [illegible]

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 military 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 3d, 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 preceding 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's claim 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 offense, 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. 13. 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 willfully 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 at an election, or in any way willfully 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 election 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 so to do 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 the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise 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 month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offense 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 this 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 then the last, 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 18th, 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 whom 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 its 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 or 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 persons and officers 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 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty and in the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

EDGAR KYLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, Oct. 6th, 1880.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES,

FINE TEAS,

AND

RARE and CHOICE COFFEES.

J. R. JENKINS,

28 Fifth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD TEA HOUSE SPECIALTIES

The Celebrated Garden Grown Tea!

Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Fancy French Flour Flour!

Best in the World. Took First Medal at Paris Exposition.

The Celebrated Snow Bird Flour!

For making White Bread and Pastry use,

Jenkins' Bread Flour!

In 1 and 1/2 lb. packages, ready for baking.

The Celebrated Delmonico Coffee

This Delicious Coffee is Unrivaled for its Delicate Aroma.

The Fancy French Coffee!

A full line of [illegible] Coffees,

Imported and American!

Every Variety Fancy Cheese,

The Choice Commodity Fruits!

The Pure Vermont Maple Syrup!

The Largest Variety of Imported Table Goods!

TEA

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY THAT KEEPS A FULL LINE OF THE

CELEBRATED

Garden Grown Teas!

PRICE OF TEA.

THE NEW CROP.

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, JAPAN, ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Per pound, 40, 50, 60, 80, [illegible] $1.00, $1.20, $1.40. Per pound 40, 50, 60, 80 cents, and $1.00. Per pound, 40, 50, 60, 80 cents, $1.00, $1.20.

A reduction of FIVE CENTS per pound will be allowed on all orders of Five Pounds or Tea.

In sending a written order for Tea, don't fail to mention the quality you desire and price.

All the Teas quoted above at $1.00 per pound, and upwards are the GARDEN GROWN TEAS.

If so desired, will pack any of the above in 5 or 10 lb. boxes without extra charge.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF VERY FANCY

Crop 1879. FORMOSA OOLONG TEA! $1 00 per

—GOOD TEAS AT LOW PRICES!—

GUNPOWDER—IMPERIAL—YOUNG HYSON—JAPAN—OOLONG—ENGLISH

BREAKFAST.

25 CENTS PER POUND.

NO REDUCTION BY ANY QUANTITY.

COFFEE!

RARE AND CHOICE.

—THE—

CELEBRATED DELMONICO

COFFEE!

This delicious Coffee is unrivaled for its delightful Aroma. If all other Coffees have failed to please you, give this a trial.

THE FANCY

FRENCH COFFEE!

PRICE PER POUND - - 28 CENTS.

Genuine Mocha Coffee, Plantation Ceylon Coffee, Maracaibo Coffee, Old Dutch Java Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, African Coffee, Costa Rica Coffee, Pea Berry Coffee, Golden Rio Coffee.

A PARTIAL LIST OF GOODS

Constantly Arriving.

F. Schumacher's Oat Meal, Oat Groats, Cracked Wheat and Graham Flour.

Mackerel, Extra No. 1 Shore Mess, No. 1 Shore No. 1 Bay, No. 2, No. 3 Large, No. 3 Medium in 20 lb. kits.

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

Cincinnati Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef.

Refined Lard in Pails, 20 lb. 10 lb. 5 lb. and 3 lb.

Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Shrimps and Cove Oysters.

Cooked Corned Beef and Pressed Tongue

PICKELS and TABLE SAUCE.

Sugars the best quality of each grade.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

NEW YORK GOSHEN

AND

OHIO CREAM CHEESE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS.

PURE SPICES.

COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD.

For Catalogue and Price List.

J R. JENKINS

No. 28 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are so skillfully combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Disorder, or if you need a mild stimulant, or appetizer, the Tonic is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating but never intoxicates.

If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Painful Cough or a bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumatism and Cholera Infantum.

It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick, but use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be it will give prompt relief.

Remember! PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a rum drink but the Best and Purest Family Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, ginger preparations and all other Tonics. Try a 50c. bottle. Your druggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing

exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless.

Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair

to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness.

A few applications of the Balsam will soften the hair, cleanse of dandruff and cure itching and humors of the scalp. Sold by all druggists [illegible]

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 B. Pennrod, who will retail 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 see last year, will please address card to

WM. S. MORGAN,
Queensboroug, Pa.

Photographic Autographic ALBUMS.

BOOKS, BLANK, POCKET, TOY and JUVENILE.

Elegant Writing Beautiful Box PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, PLAIN, FANCY

WE BELIEVE

We can make it to the interest of every Dealer and Buyer in Western Penn'a and Eastern Ohio, to call and see our [illegible] stock and get prices. We are the only house in our line in Pittsburgh doing an exclusively Wholesale business, and we propose to make it always advantageous to the Trade to come to Headquarters. [illegible]

G. W. REED & CO.

72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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. 1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of D. C. Meyers, late of Meyersdale Bor., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by 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 them duly authenticated for settlement, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1880.

ELIZABETH MEYERS,
Executrix.

Sept. 22.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Catherine Whipkey, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

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 the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, November 6, 1880, at the office of the Executor, in Kingwood, Pa.

JOSIAH GERHARD,
Executor.

Sept. 29

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Tobias Miller, late of Stonycreek Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in 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 or demands will please present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance.

PETER MILLER
Executor.

Sep 1

Heral[d]

[illegible]

188[0]

PREPARE FOR THE [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL STRUG[GLE]

THAT OCCURS THIS YE[AR]

SUBSCRIBING FOR [illegible]

GOOD PAP[ER]

IN TIME

KEEP YOURSELF POSTED

EVENTS OF THE CO[UNTRY]

GET THE COUNTY [PAPER]

READ THE ADVER[TISEMENTS]

AND LEARN WHERE [illegible]

BUY CHEA[P]

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE

EDITORIAL COLUM[NS]

AND SEE HOW GOOD

IF YOU WANT POLIT[ICS]

The Herald

—IS—

RED-HOT REPUBLICA[N]

—AND A—

IF YOU WANT

GENERAL NEWS

The Somerset H[erald]

CONTAINS ASSORTED NEWS OF [illegible]

COUNTY PAPER

—IN—

PENNSYLVANIA!

IF YOU WANT [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS

THE HERALD IS THE PLACE TO [illegible]

We have made arrangements by which the department will not only be [illegible] but MUCH BETTER than in the PAST.

SUBSCRIPTION $2.00

NO CHROMOS!

ADDRESS

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