A STARTLING STORY!

THE EXPERIENCE OF A SOUTHERN MAN.

Government Guns Used by the "Regulars" to Attack United States Officials.

EUTAW, Greene Co., Ala., }
Sept. 6, 1880. }

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st inst., was received yesterday, and I answer your request without hesitation.

The letter you refer to as being published over my signature was written by me, but with no idea that it would be given to the press. However, if it should have any part in removing the terrible deception that now envelopes the Northern mind in regard to Southern affairs, I will not regret its publication. The first notification I had that the said letter was in print was seeing it in the Boston *Transcript*. I now take pleasure in reiterating and fully indorsing every word in that letter, and, in regard to the Forkland box, will add some other facts that have transpired since it was written.

On the 29th of August, United States Commissioner Wallace, of Mobile, notified the Republican voters of Forkland Precinct, through me, that he would be with them on the following Monday for the purpose of taking the affidavit of every Republican voter in the beat who voted the Republican ticket in the late election. The appointed day came, and Messrs. Wallace, W. R. Byrd, Chairman Rep. Ex. Com. Greene County, and I, went down to Forkland to transact the above said business.

THE BULLDOZING COMMITTEE.

When we arrived we were not a little surprised to find that the Democrats had collected in the town from all parts of the beat, and our surprise was enhanced tenfold when we saw a body of well-mounted men heavily armed arrive there from the adjoining county of Sumter.

We went on to the residence of the town, however, and set about with our business. We had scarcely begun when Messrs. Arrington, Lewis and Glover, three leading gentlemen in the precinct, were sent to us as a Democratic committee to demand of Mr. Wallace his authority for being in their midst. He told them he was a United States commissioner, explained his business and invited them to stay. They only remained a short while, when they got up and walked down to where their "Regulars" were standing in a group, evidently awaiting their report.

We finished our business and,

MIRABILE DICTU,

lo and behold, where the Democrats only gave us 335 votes in the late election out of a total of 748, Mr. Wallace took the affidavit of 623 legal voters who swore they voted the Republican ticket and none other in the aforesaid election.

Our object now being accomplished, we moved down the street in the direction of our carriage for the purpose of going home.

Just as we got opposite Mr. Rogers' store, where the "Regulars" were standing, Mr. Rogers approached Mr. Wallace in a very abrupt manner, and asked him if he wanted a difficulty, notifying him at the same time that, if he did he could get one d—d quick.

Mr. Wallace replied that he did not wish any difficulty, and saw no occasion for any trouble whatever, that he had finished his business there and was about to leave town. Thereupon Mr. H. Lassiter, the wealthiest citizen in the beat, walked up to him, and, in a threatening manner, told him he was an alien there; that the past election was a State affair; that the United States had nothing to do with it, and he ought to be lynched.

He made no reply, but we walked down to our carriage and sat down under the shade of a tree to eat dinner. We were hardly seated when some one called to us to look out, and, about the same time, two or three rifle shots were fired at us in quick succession, killing a fine mule about five feet behind Mr. Wallace. One of our party quickly returned their fire with a revolver, but without effect. Some of the citizens on the Democratic side now interposed and stopped the disgraceful affair.

It was the most wanton and unprovoked attack that was ever made upon a body of peaceable American citizens. I believe they thought the negroes would run at the first fire and leave us alone, when they would fire upon us and kill us, and then swear we were leading the negroes against them. We left town as soon as the difficulty was at an end, and as we were informed late that afternoon that the Democrats said they would kill Mr. Wallace if he attempted any further exposition of the fraud, we advised him to leave Greene county forthwith.

GOVERNMENT GUNS USED.

The guns fired at us were United States repeating rifles sent here for the Governor of Alabama for the use of a military company, and yet they were all, forty in number, put in possession of this band of "Regulators" to make an unprovoked attack on peaceable citizens and a United States officer.

Men here who are loyal to the United States Government have very little now to bolster up their patriotism. It is a sad commentary on our republican institution for a loyal citizen to feel that while he is attempting to uphold and protect the Constitution and laws of his country he may be shot dead with a Union rifle placed in the hands of a traitor by the very Republic he is striving to preserve.

Something will have to be done for the protection of Republican voters here, or the Republic is in danger. If both of the national parties North are loyal to the American Republic they had better send a joint committee down here to find out the truth in regard to Southern affairs. If they will do it, I will guarantee that they will discover a conspiracy against the General Government that will remind them of the "Rattlesnake in his coil." They can do it by taking the affidavit of voters and the Republicans are anxious for it.

Negroes do not vote the Democratic ticket, and will not. Here in Greene County, where the Democrats wrote themselves down a majority in the late election, I can bring a Republican majority of 1,800 or 2,000 voters before such a committee in two days. If I don't do it, then I will pledge my support to Hancock and the Democratic Party.

Northern people have no idea how badly they are deceived in regard to the politics of the South, and they have yet to learn that the very first men of our land are practicing this deceit upon them. If the solid South succeeds in getting control of Congress and the White House and Hancock's military influence should succeed the Democratic part of the [illegible] army, the Northern people will find it much more difficult to dislodge them than it was [illegible] the Confederates out of Petersburg. I tell you, sir, with a split in the North, Hancock, Wade Hampton, and Gordon cannot be whipped very easily.

THE SOUTH PREFERS HANCOCK.

Because he did not fight his way into the White House, and it is a common thing to hear men say that General Hancock will not trouble them [illegible].

It is my firm conviction that if Hancock is elected we will have war. The South controls the Democratic Party, and the war claims brought against the United States Treasury, which the party in power would inevitably result in [illegible]. I know the smouldering spirit, many people, and I know, furthermore, that the North would not assume the enormous tax thus [illegible] would be placed upon them. There would be too much temptation for the South.

You must [illegible] now speak of [illegible] to be [illegible] and the probability that we will be.

[illegible]

You hold that Mr. Lincoln's [illegible] proclamation was unconstitutional. My father was a Union man, and suffered somewhat, and lost about 500 slaves by the war, but I find nothing here to pay for these men to take the risk of getting it through the chances of civil war. If we should have a new chance, there will be a rush of bogus claims presented over the [illegible] which will equal in Southern claims to the claims [illegible] at Congress. In our part we have wanted a solid South and [illegible] solid North, but if we should [illegible] suppose that some Republicans [illegible], and [illegible] there [illegible] throughout the South and I predict [illegible] the whole [illegible] American Republic. The only hope of [illegible] is [illegible].

[illegible]

You ask about myself. Who I am and what I have been. Although I have said not to give my name [illegible] I will give you [illegible] Southern [illegible] and [illegible] features of the [illegible] Virginia [illegible] the professors in medical departments [illegible] Medical University [illegible] member of the [illegible] of 1869 [illegible].

Never cast but one vote in my life, and I don't expect to do so.

Never voted the Republican ticket in my life, and would not have now, were it not for the last Dem. I know personally, the means which have been used to secure a solid South.

Never held any position under the Government except that of Census Enumerator during the present year, and haven't been paid for that.

Will support Garfield because I believe he will do all he can to keep the State rights [illegible] thereby save the Republic.

I was the Auditor and trusted friend of [illegible], who represented my district in Congress for [illegible] the war.

[illegible]

My father was General D. H. Byrd, formerly of Camden, Chambers county, Ala., who served the interest and friendship of A. H. Stephens, H. V. M. Miller, Ben Hill, and other leading Whigs of the State, and was a Captain of Georgia volunteers in the Mexican war under General Scott.

Now ask your Democratic friends if they think I am a "scrub." Tell them I cannot vote in my precinct in a State election now because this county is largely Republican, and the Democrats either close the polls on us or steal the boxes. They may ask why the Republicans don't open the polls in the former case. When they do tell them they "smell" my ground and "A Fool's Friend," be wise, vote for Garfield and save the Union. I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

ALEX. H. BYRD.

Another Gang Passes Through Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, October 5.—A gang of Democratic repeaters, about a dozen in number, passed through this city to-night, en route for Indiana. They were seen safely on the cars at West Philadelphia by Bradley, formerly a messenger under Buck McCandless in the Department of Internal Affairs, and were very likely consigned to the latter gentleman for effective work among the Hoosiers. In the cars they occupied the [illegible] rear section, occupying sleepers, the killer "brakeing in the smoking-car."

Robbery of a Railroad.

DENVER, Col., October 5.—A systematic robbery of the Kansas Pacific road, a system which has existed for several months, has just been unearthed by detectives, and the principle conspirators, three conductors and a baggage master, have been arrested. Their scheme was to sell bogus tickets over the Kansas Pacific road, compelling the purchasers to leave Denver on a certain train, thereby taking them through to Kansas City under the supervision of the three conductors engaged in the conspiracy. The amount which has been stolen is unknown.

If you doubt the merits of Day's Kidney, try one, or ask your neighbor who has used one, and it will be all the evidence you need.

I feel a profounder reverence for a Boy than for a Man. I never meet a ragged Boy in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat. —*James A. Garfield.*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

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.

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, Leucorrhoea, 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.

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 that the fame 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

[illegible] common, dangerous and fatal than other diseases afflicting mankind, and so varied, and so obscure 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 sandy deposits 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 cases 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 for 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.

LIST OF CAUSES.

Set for trial at November Term, commencing November [illegible], 1880.

FIRST WEEK.

1. W. McClellan's Ex'trs vs. John Asepach, et's Garnishees.
2. [illegible] Edward & Sons' assignees vs. Lichtenthaler & Co.
3. [illegible] Hague vs. Ed. Aleott.
4. [illegible] Pickling vs. Frederick Naugle.
5. Richard J. Haldeman vs F. Naugle & Co.
6. [illegible] vs. J. D. Roddy & H. Findlay.
7. [illegible] vs. Albert Lohr.
8. [illegible] National Bank of Lewisburg vs. J. A. Young & C. H. Ferner.
9. [illegible] Shaff & use of S. Harnecker vs. Henry Beard.
10. Levi Chrystopher vs. Killinger, Brush & Co.
11. Lewis Glessner vs. John C. Scott.
12. George Morrison vs. Lavinia Hinebaugh.
13. H. B. Lohr, adm'r, of Catharine Lohr, vs. David Lohr.
14. Simon Clearpening vs. Jonathan R. Fritz.
15. John H. [illegible] in trust for Rebecca Lichtner vs. John S. and Joseph Kreager.

SECOND WEEK.

1. Adam Hochstetler, vs. P. N. Davis.
2. [illegible] executors, vs Chas. H. Ferner.
3. G. D. Lickty, vs. Daniel Shultz.
4. Daniel Weyand, vs. David P. Miller.
5. Geo. W. Reed & Co., vs. Beal & Allen.
6. Elijah West, vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.
7. William Vought, vs. Henry Younkin.
8. Henry Hunnekamp vs. Dietrich Trimpe.
9. Albert Lohr, vs. Robert P. Lohr.
10. Daniel Bradley, John J Reynolds.
11. Ann Brinor, vs. Edward Aleott.
12. Clark Ranford, vs. Fred. Smith.
13. Samuel McNair, Jacob Augustine.
14. Rudolph Kent's use, vs. Chas. J. Harrison.
15. Josiah Brant vs. Ed. W. Rhoads.
16. Samuel Fox, vs. Samuel Bevan & Co.
17. Fayette Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Company, vs. Alex. Beaford.
18. Josiah M. Hay, vs. John Thomas and Charlotte Williams.
19. John H. Sanner's use, vs. Joseph J. Stutzman's garnishees.
20. Isaac Hugus, vs. Phebe Marshall and Caroline Pile.
21. Peter Beyer, vs. Jeremiah Ringler.
22. Jesse and Emmie Hoover, vs. Wm. Baker.
23. Josiah J. Long, vs. Frederick Smith.
24. James Person, vs. Magdalena and Christian Ankeny.
25. John Mitchell, vs. Lott Watson and Wm. Roddy.
26. Daniel Flick, vs. D. Lavin and E. A. Flick.

Prothonotary's Office, } H. F. SCHELL,
October 11, 1880. } Oct. 13 Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors, or otherwise, that the following accounts have passed register, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, Thursday, November 11, 1880:

Account of Jacob Hoffman, adm'r, of John Stotler, dec'd.

Account of Josiah McClintock, executor, and Lydia Harnet, executrix of Wm. Harnet, dec'd.

Account of George W. Pile, adm'r, of Samuel C. Pile, dec'd.

Second account of George Steyer and N. S. Frost, adm'rs of Jacob Steyer, dec'd.

First and final account of Andrew Wagaman, adm'r, of Herman Meinecruyer, dec'd.

First and final account of Jacob Bowman, administrator of Noah Bowman, dec'd.

Account of Jacob F. Pile and Austin Keel, administrators of Daniel Pile, dec'd.

Account of S. S. Forney, adm'r, of Aaron G. Kimmel, dec'd.

WM. B. FREASE,
Oct. 13. Register.

ASSIGNEES' &c. ACCOUNTS.—

The following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on

Thursday, November 11, 1880,

When and where all persons interested can attend:

First and final account of John M. Topper and W. F. Weiser, assignees of Henry Suhre and Mary his wife.

Prothonotary's Office, } H. F. SCHELL,
October 11, 1880. } Oct. 13 Prothonotary.

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 Custer 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 house of [illegible] 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 [illegible] in New Lexington.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the house of D. W. Beyer in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the house of D. W. Beyer, 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 [illegible], 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. Kay, in said township.

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

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at the house of Samuel Hoffley, in Berlin borough.

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

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. [illegible], 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 Hunter, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of [blank], in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Perry Lenz in said township.

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

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

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thos. Gallagher, in 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 place the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS for Electors 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 office of Jury Commissioner 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 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. [illegible]

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.

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 electors 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 of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

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

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an 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 2d, 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 judge 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 is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; 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-two 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 year, or, if born in the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the 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, excepting where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, 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 name is not on the list of assessed voters, or 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 wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers at an election, or shall in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

If any person or persons 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, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to 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, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor 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 any 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 inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

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

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

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

The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I (A. B.) do—that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given to my 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 inspectors 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 30th of March, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the manner 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 labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

SEC. 2. [illegible]

EDGAR KYLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 30th 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 right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first section of which provides as follows, viz: "That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law 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."

[illegible]

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this [illegible] day of [illegible], in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

EDGAR KYLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, }
Pa., [illegible] 1880. }

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Friday, [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

[illegible]

ROBERT SAYLOR,
JOHN SHAVER,
Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.

[illegible]

Friday, November 5th, 1880,

[illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS.

One-third, after deducting expenses, [illegible]

GEORGE SPANGLER,
Oct. 13. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., [illegible]

Saturday, October [illegible], 1880,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS—CASH.

AARON WILL,
JEREMIAH WEIMER,
Adm'rs of Joseph Weimer, dec'd.

Sept. 29

Duff's College!

The oldest and best appointed institution for obtaining a Business Education.

For circulars address

P. DUFF & SONS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Kunkle, late of [illegible] 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 will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1880.

ANDREW KUNKLE,
Sep 1. Executor.

FARM

FOR SALE!

I wish to sell my farm in

JENNER TWP.,

at private sale. Said farm contains about [illegible] acres, [illegible] acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good plank house and frame Swiss barn with a good orchard bearing all kinds of fruit. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone.

Price, terms and payments reasonable. Apply to

JACOB DANIEL,
Oct. 6 Jennertown.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

HEADQUARTERS

FANCY and STAPLE

GROCERIES,

FINE TEAS,

AND

RARE and CHOICE

COFFEES.

J. R. JENKINS

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD TEA HOUSE SPECIALTIES.

The Celebrated Garden Grown Tea

[illegible]

The Lady Franklin [illegible] Flour!

[illegible] Medal at Paris [illegible]

The Celebrated Snow Bird Flour!

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Celebrated [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

CELEBRATED

Garden Grown Teas!

PRICE OF TEA.

THE NEW CROP.

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, JAPAN, ENGLISH BREAKFAST. [illegible]

[illegible]

—GOOD TEAS AT LOW PRICES!—

GUNPOWDER AND IMPERIAL—YOUNG HYSON—JAPAN—OOLONG—ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

25 CENTS PER POUND.

NO REDUCTION BY ANY QUANTITY.

COFFEE!

RARE AND CHOICE.

—THE—

CELEBRATED DELMONICO

COFFEE!

[illegible]

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.

[illegible]

WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.

[illegible]

PICKELS and TABLE SAUCE.

[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

NEW YORK GOSHEN

AND

OHIO REAM CHEESE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS.

PURE SPICES.

COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD.

[illegible]

J. R. JENKINS

No. 28 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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

MORGAN'S

WOOLEN MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1819.

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 having almost doubled my capacity for manufacturing, I have now on hand a large stock consisting of

BLANKETS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
JEANS, FLANNELS,
COVERLETS, CARPETS,
YARNS, &c.

TRADE FOR WOOL.

[illegible]

WOOL!

RIGHT IN YOUR OWN COUNTY,

[illegible]

WM. S. MORGAN,
Queensborough, Pa.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many choice 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 intoxicating.

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

Will Always Restore Grey or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, [illegible]

A few applications of the Balsam will soften the hair, cleanse it of dandruff, [illegible]

September 29

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

C. W. REED & CO
General Wholesale Stationers,
72 Wood St., 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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of H. 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 [illegible] of November, 1880.

ELIZABETH MEYERS,
Sept. 22. Executrix.

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 it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, November [illegible], 1880, at the office of the Executor in Kingwood, Pa.

JOSIAH GERHARD,
Sept. 29 Executor.

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
Sep 1 Executor.

Heral[d]

FOR

1880

PREPARE FOR THE [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL STRUG[GLE]

THAT OCCURS THIS YE[AR]

SUBSCRIBING FOR [illegible]

GOOD PAP[ER]

IN THIS

KEEP YOURSELF POSTED

EVENTS OF THE COUN[TY]

GET THE COUNTY N[EWSPAPER]

READ THE ADVERTIS[EMENTS]

AND LEARN WHERE TO

BUY CHEA[P]

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE

EDITORIAL COLUMN[S]

AND SEE THEM SOON

IF YOU WANT POLIT[ICS]

The Heral[d]

—IS—

RED-HOT REPUBLICA[N]

—AND A—

IF YOU WANT

GENERAL NEW[S]

The Somerset He[rald]

CONTAINS AS MUCH NEWS [illegible]

COUNTY PAPE[R]

—IN—

PENNSYLVANIA

IF YOU WANT THE

LOCAL NEWS

THE HERALD IS THE PLACE T[O]

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

SUBSCRIPTION $2.0[0]

NO CHROMO[S]

ADDRESS THE HERALD,
SOMERSE[T]

Terms

The So[merset Herald]

[illegible]

F. J. K[illegible]

E D. B. S[illegible]

H. S. [illegible]

G EORG[E]

S. U. T[illegible]

R. F. P[illegible]

C OFFR[OTH]

H ENR[Y]

V ALEN[TINE]

J OHN [illegible]

C OLB[ORN]

J OHN [illegible]

J. G. [illegible]

N. [illegible]

B AER [illegible]

W [illegible]

J OHN [illegible]

J AMES [illegible]

L A[illegible]

D R. [illegible]

D R. [illegible]

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D R. [illegible]

D R. [illegible]

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D R. [illegible]

P [illegible]

P [illegible]

D [illegible]