

DE LONG'S TERRIBLE FATE. A Lonely Manstruck Upon the Lena Delta.

LONDON, June 19.—Mr. W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent with the Rodgers, sends the following dispatch, dated Lena Delta, April 12, 1882.

"Melville found the bodies of De Long's party on March 13. They were in two places, 500 and 1,000 yards from the wreck of the star. Melville's search party first started from the supply depot [here two words are unintelligible] to follow Ninderman's tracks from Usterday to Matvey, and afterward from Matvey back toward Usterday. [The following sentence is again unintelligible.] They stopped at the place which Ninderman and Nones passed the first day after they left the star. Long, feeling that the others had not gone far enough, followed them. They found the wreck, and, following along the bank, they came upon a rifle barrel hung upon four sticks [here six words are unintelligible].

"They set the bodies out on each side of the way, and they soon came upon two bodies under eight feet of snow. While these were digging toward the east, Melville went along the bank, 20 feet above the river, to find a place to take bearings. He then saw a camp-kettle and the remains of a fire, and, approaching, nearly stumbled upon De Long's hands sticking out of the snow about 30 feet from the edge of the bank. Here, under about a foot of snow, they found the bodies of De Long and Ambler lying at their feet, all partially covered by some pieces of tent and a few pieces of blanket. All the others except Alexis they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Lee and Knack were close by in a left in the bank toward the west. Two boxes of revolvers, with the medicine chest and a bag on a staff, were beside the tent.

"None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with ragged, tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and clothing which they had used for fuel. The hands of some were more or less burned, and it looked as if when they had crawled into the fire, they had crawled into the fire, their clothing being burned through to the skin, which was not burned. Collins' face was covered with a cloth.

"All the bodies were carried to the top of a hill 300 feet high, about 40 yards to the southwest from where they were found, and there interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the snow, built in the form of a pyramid 22 feet high, and surrounded by a cross 22 feet high, and a foot-square hewn out of drift wood and conspicuous at a distance of 20 yards. The mausoleum was covered with stones and is to be soddled in the Spring. The cross is inscribed with the record and names of the dead, etc. by the search party.

"After completing the tomb the party separated to search the delta for traces of Chipp's people. Melville went to the north-west part of the delta and west as far as the Olek River. Ninderman went to the north-east. Ninderman and Bartlett found nothing. Melville has not yet returned. The search is to be extended to Cape Borchaya and the bay of that name. They expect to finish in time to reach Irkutsk or Verkhayank by the end of the month. They do not think before that time, they will have to retreat to the foot of the hills and mountains with the natives until water falls, as the whole delta is covered with water in Spring to a height of four feet, and in some places up to six feet. The search is to be continued.

"The following are the occupants of the second cutter, search for the bodies of the dead bodies. The following extracts are from De Long's note book:

"Under date of Monday October 31, De Long writes that the party thought they saw a hole, but, not reaching the spot found only a mound. A camp was made in a hole in a bluff and a roaring fire was soon drying (and burning their clothes), while the cold wind ate into their backs. Nothing was left to eat but their dog, which was killed and dressed and a stew made of such parts as could not be cured. All partook of the stew except De Long and the doctor. Alexis was sent off to examine what they thought was a hut, but came back with a report that it was a hole. It was decided to wait until morning before leaving. It was then below zero. A watch was set to keep the fire going and all huddled around it and thus a third night without sleep was passed. If Alexis had not been there, they would have perished, and he was steamed and shivered and shook.

"On a 8, the party reached a large barge to hold their dog, and for the first time since Saturday, they managed to get warm. Erickson was very low and prayers were read for him before the others sought rest. At 10 a. m. all except Alexis laid down to sleep. Alexis went off to hunt and did not return until midnight. He was found to be lying on his back, and he was dead. It was then below zero. A watch was set to keep the fire going and all huddled around it and thus a third night without sleep was passed. If Alexis had not been there, they would have perished, and he was steamed and shivered and shook.

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again went off hunting and came back with nothing. On Thursday he had a cup of third hand tea with a half ounce of alcohol in it. Alexis was again sent out to hunt and Erickson died while he was gone. Alexis returned empty handed. The notes at this point say: "What in God's name is going to become of us? fourteen pounds of dog meat left and twenty-five miles to a possible settlement." They could not dig a grave for Erickson, as the ground was frozen too hard and Alexis had nothing to dig with, so they sewed his body up in laps of a tent, covered him with their flag and buried him in their river. Three volleys from their Remingtons were fired over him.

"Under date of October 6th the notes say: "One hundred and seventy-eight day. Breakfast consisted of a half pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles with some old tea leaves and who knows to his advantage, he has trust in God and I believe that He who has fed me this far will not suffer us to die of want now."

The party left a record in the tent which was found by Melville, as already reported. They got under way at 8:30 a. m. and proceeded in the direction of which they had made about three miles and they had half an ounce of alcohol in a pot of tea for dinner. Went ahead and soon struck what seemed to be the main river again. Here four of the party broke up and were trying to cross and fearing frost bite fire was built. Alexis was sent off to look for food, being directed not to go far nor stay long. He came back at 5:30 with one ptarmigan, of which soup was made, and with an ounce of alcohol made their supper.

Saturday, October 8th the notes say: "Called all hands 5:30. Breakfast, half an ounce of alcohol and a pint of hot water. Alcohol proves of great advantage, keeps off cravings for food, preventing gnawing at stomach and has kept up the strength of the party who have given three ounces a day. Went ahead until 10:30, and after five miles struck the big river again, and have to turn back. Only made an advance of one mile. Cold camp. But little wood and half ounce of alcohol."

Sunday, 9th. All hands at 4:30. One-half ounce of alcohol. Read Divine service. Sent Ninderman and Nones ahead for relief. They started at 7:00. Under way at 8:00. Crossed a creek; broke through the ice; all set up in the snow. Dried clothing and underwear again at 10:30. At 11 struck the river bank. Half for dinner—three ptarmigans. We made soup. We are following Ninderman's track, although he is long since out of sight. Found canoe. Lay our heads down to sleep.

"Monday, October 10th.—Laid one-half ounce of alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexis off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deer skin scraps. Yesterday morning ate my deer skin foot tips. Under way at 8:00. In crossing creek three got wet. Built a fire for supper except a spoonful of glycerine. Used up. Built a fire and made drink out of tea leaves and from alcohol bottle. On again at noon. Very hard going. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted, used up. Crowded into a hole in the bank. Alexis in quest of game. Nothing but soup for the night. A strong gale of wind. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us.

"Tuesday, 11th.—Gale with snow. Unable to move. No game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

"Wednesday, 12th.—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner a couple of handfuls of Arctic willow in a pot of water and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker, hardly able to get firewood. Alexis in quest of game. Nothing but soup for the night. A strong gale of wind. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us.

"Friday.—Breakfast, willow tea. Dinner, half spoonful of sweet oil and willow tea. Alexis shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

Saturday October 15.—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude to move at sunrise. Alexis breaks down; also Lee. Come to empty grain raft. Halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to southward.

"Sunday, Oct. 16.—Alexis broke down and died. No more wood. "Monday.—Alexis dying. Doctor baptized him. Read prayers for sick. Mr. Collins' birthday; forty years old. About sunset Alexis died; exhaustion from starvation. Covered him with ensign and laid him in a coffin and mild snow falling. Buried Alexis in the afternoon. Laid him on the ice and covered him with slabs of ice.

"Wednesday.—Cutting up tent to make foot gear. Doctor went dead to find new camp. Shifted to new camp.

"Thursday.—Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Knack done up.

"Friday.—Knack was found dead about midnight, between the doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for sick when we found he was going.

"Saturday.—Too weak to carry bodies of Lee and Knack out on ice. The doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eyes closed up.

"Sunday.—Everybody pretty weak. Sleep of restlessness, and then managed to get enough wood in the dark. Read part of divine service. Suffering in our feet. No foot gear.

"Monday.—A hard night.

"Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 15th day. Iverson broke down.

"Friday.—Iverson died during early morning.

"Saturday.—Dressler died during night.

Sunday, October 30—14th day. Boy lying on his back during night. Mr. Collins dying.

"This is the end of Lieutenant De Long's diary. De Long, Surgeon Amble and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died soon after the last note was written.

Tioga.—The delegates were elected by a mass meeting of citizens. Union—Five or six persons met in Charles S. Wolfe's office and selected delegates.

Wyming.—No delegates.

Wayne.—At also called convened.

INDEPENDENT DELEGATES. CHAIRMAN COOPER TELLS HOW THEY WERE SELECTED.

Reports From the Various Counties.—Most of them Said to be Self-Appointed—No Conventions and No Constituents.—Were They Representatives?

Ever since the meeting of the Independents at Horticultural Hall on May 24th last, when a State ticket was nominated, which, it was claimed, represented the choice of the Independents in Pennsylvania, Chairman Cooper, of the Republican State Central Committee, has been corresponding with gentlemen well known in the various counties of the State, with the object of learning how the delegates to the May 24th "convention" were really elected, and whether the Independents who met in Horticultural Hall represented a following of any size. In answer to his inquiries, he has received letters from 42 out of the 66 counties of the State. The letters show that in almost all the counties from which delegates were sent they were self-chosen. In one a man was returned as a delegate who could not be found in the county, and it is stated that no such man resides there; delegate from another is said to have been chosen by the Independent leaders in Philadelphia, and in a third case the delegate was a resident of another county. As is shown below, most of the nominating conventions were held in back rooms and private offices, and the only meeting of any size that has so far been heard from was in Tioga county. Below the reports from the various counties, so far received, are given and a few facts presented for those who are interested in the Horticultural Hall meeting as a representative body to consider:

Adams—Was represented by four self-appointed delegates.

Armstrong.—The delegates are supposed to have been appointed in Philadelphia. One of them was a member of the Independent State Committee. There was no public meeting held.

Allgheny.—Twenty persons met in a lawyer's office and selected 18 delegates to represent the county.

Bradford.—There was no convention; the delegates were self-appointed.

Blair.—There was no primary election. About fifty persons met at Tyrone in a mass convention and selected the delegates.

Bucks.—Fourteen persons, disappointed office-seekers, met in a hotel at Doylestown and selected delegates.

Camden.—A caucus of four individuals met and selected delegates.

Crawford.—Notices were sent out to sixty districts and of this number eighteen met in response and selected delegates.

Carbon.—There was no county convention. Seven persons met in caucus and nominated delegates.

Cambria.—This county was represented by George E. French. No such person lives in this county.

Cumberland.—Eight persons met at Mechanicsburg, pursuant to the call issued a few hours before the meeting, and selected delegates.

Dauphin.—No convention held here. The delegates were self-appointed.

Delaware.—Not half of the townships were represented at the meeting. The delegates were appointed by the chairman of the meeting.

Elk.—No delegates from the county unless self-appointed ones.

Erie.—One self-appointed delegate. There were no notices and no election.

Fayette.—Not represented.

Greene.—Not represented.

Huntingdon.—No county convention; represented by self-appointed delegates.

Indiana.—Four or five persons met in caucus and nominated delegates.

Juniata.—The representative delegates of the various wards of the city and the Senatorial delegate halls from Duncannon, Perry county. The Newport News, a neutral paper, tells how they were chosen, as follows: "The Perry county delegates from this Senatorial district to the Independent Republican convention held in Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week, Prof. J. L. McCaskey and Dr. J. L. Johnson, were selected by themselves and R. J. Richter, who had a consultation for that purpose in the school house in Duncannon the Saturday evening previous. This was truly a great uprising of the masses."

Lancaster.—Six men met in Thomas Hallahan's law office in Lancaster city and appointed eight delegates.

Lawrence.—Eight delegates representing the four wards of the city of Newberry were elected as follows: First ward by a caucus of four persons; Second ward by a caucus of four persons; from the Third ward were self-appointed, and those from the Fourth by a caucus of seven or eight persons. Twenty other persons were represented and these eight selected the delegates to represent the county.

Lycoming.—Notice was given two days previous to a meeting held in a lawyer's office, at which nine persons were present and selected delegates.

Lyons.—There was no meeting in this county. The delegates either volunteered or were named by little gatherings of sore-heads.

Mercer.—Three precincts were represented by self-appointed delegates.

Monroe.—No delegates were chosen.

Montour.—No delegates from here.

Montgomery.—Delegates were chosen at a grand mass meeting at Norristown of thirty-two persons.

McKean.—There was a local gathering of fifteen or twenty sore-heads at Bradford, who selected delegates to represent the county.

Millin.—No meeting here so far as known. The delegates were self-appointed.

Northampton.—The delegates were chosen by two or three persons in a private office, without notice of any kind.

Perry.—Three persons met at Duncannon and elected themselves as delegates.

Potter.—Not represented.

Sullivan.—No meeting; no delegates.

Schuylkill.—The delegates were appointed by two self-constituted bodies of not over twelve persons each.

Susquehanna.—About twenty persons met in a lawyer's office in Montrose and selected delegates. The call was issued four hours before.

Tioga.—The delegates were elected by a mass meeting of citizens. Union—Five or six persons met in Charles S. Wolfe's office and selected delegates.

Wyming.—No delegates.

Wayne.—At also called convened.

very few persons assembled and selected delegates to represent the county.

Washington.—No convention; no delegates; no organization.

York.—It is claimed that thirteen persons met on the 20th of May in a private office and selected delegates.

1881 and 1872.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania is now passing through a trial very much like that which it called to pass through in 1872. Let us look back at the condition of things politically in the last year, when Hatratt was our candidate for Governor, and a State ticket including thirty candidates for Congressmen at-Large.

From the time the campaign began, in that year, we had two friendly papers in Philadelphia, the *Evening Bulletin* and the *North American*. The *Bulletin* was then bitterly hostile to the *Evening Bulletin*, and supported Buckle actively until election. It was venomous in its hostility, and all the vile slanders upon Hatratt, which then obtained circulation, had their origin in the columns of that paper. It was at that time that the principal morning paper of Philadelphia, and it went over all the railroads, into all the eastern, middle and northwestern counties, and we had not a single daily morning paper to circulate against it, or to counteract it in a little of the sort. It was either indifferent or hostile, and the *North American* had an almost exclusive mercantile circulation, amounting probably to 4000 a day, and this was confined to Philadelphia. It was an excellent paper, but its reputation in the State was that of a mere business paper, and it was impossible, as was found on trial, to get it into circulation in opposition to the *Press*.

The *Evening Bulletin* was a devoted Republican paper, and did us good service; but it was an evening paper, and therefore not capable of competing with the *Press*, which had the held itself as a morning paper. The consequence was that the party had no means of reaching the people of the State, through the newspaper press, except by forcing the *Bulletin* and *North American* into circulation by sending them gratis in back rooms and private offices for distribution. Practically, the opposition to Hatratt had the field to itself, so far as newspapers were concerned.

The Independent Republicans of that year had a State Committee of their own, with A. K. McClure as its Chairman, a rosy and optimistic headquarters, and a regular organization throughout the State. It had among its active workers such men as A. G. Curtin, James K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Marshall, and various other gentlemen whose names were familiar then as those of the present day.

There was, however, one difference between this Independent movement of 1872 and that of 1882. The leaders of 1872 were just as vicious, malignant, malicious and untruthful in their opposition to the party of the State as the party of 1882, but the former, while professing to be Independent were openly and decidedly for the Democrats, State and National tickets, instead of, as now, playing into Democratic hands by running a third ticket. They had the malignity, they had the spite, they had the malice, they had the spite, and they did not try to masquerade as Reformers by running a thin ticket for the purpose of promoting success. The difference is to their credit for frankness, of the Independents of 72 Compared with them the Independents of 82 are, in the political sneaks, trying to do now by indirection what they then did directly.

The result of the campaign of 1872, glorious as it was, was not apparent or probable until the early fall. With all the direct aid that the Independent movement received from the press, assisted as they were by the bogus Republican and Independent papers of Philadelphia, we carried Hatratt by 35,000 majority. We are no worse off now, than we were in 1872. We have less to thank for our success than we did then, from the Independent vote carried over bodily into the Democratic ranks. Curtin and McClure have since then become Democrats, as all the Independent leaders of today will eventually become. By a majority of 35,000 we carried the State, and we shall triumph, not only as we shall triumph now, but as we shall triumph then. All that is needed is a strong, courageous faith in the righteousness of our cause, and an abiding trust in the good judgment of the people. Charity in politics was a failure in 1872, as it will be in 1882.

The Bad and Worthless.

Are never impatient of counterfeits. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy indicated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the best, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprang up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many of these started nostrums put up in the style of H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch of genuine green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

A hen belonging to a farmer near Bangor, after having reared a brood of chickens, hatched a nest of ducklings. She immediately led the flock to the water, and becoming asperated because they would not swim, threw them in and drowned the whole brood.

Answer This.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not cured? Ask your neighbors if they can.

Gentle manners in a lady are worth all the beauty that was ever seen.

An Egyptian Prison.

We were in the case of ill-paved, ill-looking, ill-smelling square, on each side of the square a large door, now thrown open, displaying an inner door of cross-barred, wooden grating and behind row upon row of miserable, hopeless faces. Already the old folks and children were peering from the bread paniers, and as soon as the prisoners caught sight of the food, the horrid clanking of chains grated on my ears, loud cries and howls came from the gratings and the faces I could see the poor wretches struggling with one another for a place in front, the weakest, of course, going to the wall, the greediest and strongest crushing forward. And such a food! Most of them were revolting enough in themselves and could well have spared the loathsome environment that made them worse. On some, indeed, scourge of the East, leprosy, had left its mark; some were merely in and hungry-looking; it better favored seemed to stay with their chains behind, for shame perhaps. All the foremost cried out for bread, they were starving and fought like wild beasts for such of the round cakes as escaped through the bars without being torn piecemeal in their passage. One or two of the officials volunteered to help us to distribute our loaves; and, of course, inviolable Eastern custom demanded that a little of the sorry stuff should disappear by the way into their own capacious pockets. I tried to get one of these fellows—'Used as I had heard some of the prisoners call him—to deal out the bread in something like order, but order seemed impossible; official and short order were not to be had. I could see some sturdy ruffians dealing blows to their fellows with rude whips and even with their chains, driving them from the raised step that led to the door, cursing loudly. And while the door was being wrenched inside the bars the unfortunate outside, who had followed us closely to this very holy of holies, were pilfering as fast as hands, big or little, could help them. Yes, five or six years old, about five or six years old, was snatched from my right hand while he was snatching from my right. The cigarettes produced almost equal excitement and were hugged by the happy possessors almost as eagerly.

And now that my stock of provisions was exhausted I thought I had seen enough for once, and proceeded to make my way out of the vile den. As I was moving off one of the officers bidden asked for backshish, in reply to which I handed him a cigarette. He did not accept it, knew, and falling in that, French, and when that also came too slowly for my indignation, I found relief in native English.

I heard subsequently that "the Khedive"—I. e. I suppose the Egyptian King—had ordered the prisoners to the extent of three or four small round cakes for each person in confinement, but they only got one, and some who had tasted the sweet of this same prison house, assured me that they often get none. Where do the rest go? What man who knows Egypt knows not this?

The Speaker of the British House of Commons.

Mr. Brand has been Speaker of the House of Commons now for nine years, and the moral suggested every time he takes his chair just something of his sharp point of view as regards the present situation, a remarkable tribute to the high tone of English political parties, that Mr. Brand's nomination to this office should have been received without dissent, and that his conduct in the chair should never be seriously questioned. Mr. Brand is a member of the Liberal party, a "whip" of the Liberal party. There is nothing questionable in the business arrangements of a whip, at least in the present days. The earlier official name of this minister indicates possibilities of transactions that would not always be light. As Patronage Secretary it was not only his business to whip up men who were willing to vote from conviction, but to buy up others whose votes were purchasable. A whip of to-day has no patronage of dispense. Still there remains his duty of arranging for food and drink, and he must do what he can to bring them about. He is, in the fullest acceptance of the term, a partisan. Naturally he believes that his party and the state are synonymous terms, and regards as tautology Macaulay's lament for the "the man who is not for his party, but all were of the state." We have in all times heard of the consciences of Lords-in-waiting being troubled, and Gold-sticks have returned because of difference of opinion with her Majesty's government upon questions of high policy. But no one ever says that a whip resigning because he thought that on a particular line of policy his colleagues should have done something else. In respect of all decisions, his not to wonder why. His rather to bring up the full voting power of the party, and be anxious to account for every absentee.

It was after holding a position of this character that Mr. Brand was nominated and elected to the chair. No longer strid could be taken in Parliamentary life. At a single word he passed from strictest and most accurate attention to the seat of the judicial head of the House, the absolute impartial dictator of the momentous question momentarily arising on the procedure of the assembly. This happened in 1872, toward the close of the life of the great Whig, but it has been fully justified by events. Mr. Brand is certainly the best Speaker the present generation of members can call to mind. He has a peculiar dignified manner, a full resonant voice, and a deliberate, not to say solemn, intonation. These are qualities of manner and appearance, which have a great deal to do with the successful fulfillment of the office. But Mr. Brand has additional qualities of mind and temperament which complete the character of a model Speaker. He is a perfect master of the laws, traditions, and customs which he has to administer. I do not remember his ever being caught at disadvantage in this respect. Yet the circumstance under which he is put to the test are fuller of difficulty than perhaps to most officers of a similar character. The rules of the House of Commons go back two hundred and thirty years. They are themselves numerous, and they are themselves intricate. To master them is, of course, a matter of application. What changes is circumstance. A

man may have the rules of the House of Commons, but he can not foresee the contingencies of a dramatic scene that will only be decided by a final decision from the chair. The House may be proceeding drowsily through debate. The horizon may seem as clear as it did to Mr. Hammond when, on the eve of the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia, Lord Granville cancelled the treaty of Commerce and Navigation. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, a storm may break forth. All the benches may be in uproar, half a dozen members may be on their feet at one time, and the Speaker may be called upon without a moment's hesitation to decide a knotty question involving the necessity that he should have paid the closest attention to what has been said during the whole of the earlier part of the sitting.

These crises have more frequently occurred in the time of Mr. Brand than of any preceding Speaker. His term of office will be forever memorable by reason of the birth of Irish obstruction. He has had to grapple with this in its manifold and various forms. It is too much to claim infallibility for any man, and their may possibly have been occasion upon the grounds complete and time for reflection afforded, wise people have been able to point out where in the Speaker would have done better had he done otherwise. But the Speaker unhappily has not these advantages of opportunity for reflection, and of consideration of the consequences of what he may take. He has to deal with the case as it arises, and while it is developing itself, and Mr. Brand never fails to satisfy the sense of justice and the general intelligence of the vast majority of those present at the scene.

On the whole, including the consequences of what he may take, he has to deal with the case as it arises, and while it is developing itself, and Mr. Brand never fails to satisfy the sense of justice and the general intelligence of the vast majority of those present at the scene.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has a salary equal to that of the Prime Minister. Both cultivate politics on £5000 a year. In addition, the Speaker has within the precincts of Westminster a pleasant town house looking out on the river. On the whole, the emoluments of the chair are not to be reckoned with its duty and its dignity. Both these are met with rare excellence by Mr. Brand, and it will be great loss to the House when the inevitable time comes that he shall leave the chair without intention of ever more taking it. In Mr. Brand's case that rare calmness of mind, which is the calmness of a man of high character, and in addition to the ordinary chances of humanity, Mr. Brand may any morning wake to find himself a peer of the realm. He is heir presumptive to one of the oldest baronies in the Kingdom, and his brother, Lord Dacre, is seventy years old. —HENRY W. LUCY, in Harper's Magazine for July.

The most sensible remedy, and the only safe, sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the liver, blood and stomach, including bilious fevers, fever and ague, dumb ague, jaundice, dyspepsia, etc., is Prof. Guillemet's French Kidney Pad, which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for this noted cure, and take no other, and if he has not got it or will not get it for you, send \$1.50 to French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and they will send you one post paid by return mail.

In the storm of Thursday last lightning struck the water of Mead's mill race, and the water, being driven by a big column of water to a great height, and hundreds of bass and other fish were soon floating dead upon the surface.

Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrance of the help rendered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

50,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!

My Agents are again canvassing Somerset and adjoining counties in a settlement of Home-made Wool.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

My stock is large and more varied than ever before, and is especially well adapted for the use of the farmer. I want your wool, not for speculation, but to make into cloth for your own use.

To those who will bring their wool to the Factory, I will give the most liberal prices for your wool or other produce. My stock is large and more varied than ever before, and is especially well adapted for the use of the farmer. I want your wool, not for speculation, but to make into cloth for your own use.

Highest Prices Paid for Wool in Cash or Trade.

Remittances within or on call will please send me.

WM. S. MORGAN, Quakampong, P. O., Somerset County, Pa.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Effectively cleanses the nasal passages, restores the mucous membrane, and relieves the most distressing symptoms of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, and Bronchitis. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Catarrh, and is sold everywhere.

HAY-FEVER.

This is the only remedy for Hay-fever, and is sold everywhere.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by C. N. BOYD, Druggist, Somerset Penna.

T. G. STEWART & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, JOHNSTOWN PENN'A. NO. 174 MAIN STREET.

HAIR BALM. This elegant dressing is preferred by all who value the hair, and is sold everywhere.

PARKER'S GINGERTONIC. A Superb Health and Strength Restorer. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of indigestion, and is sold everywhere.

FLORESCIN. A most valuable remedy for all cases of indigestion, and is sold everywhere.

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