THE DEMOCRACY ARRAIGNED!

SPEECH OF HON. A. J. COLBORN.

Delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday, July 12, 1883, on the Proposition to Consider on Second Reading the Bill Appropriating Money to Pay the Expenses of the Extra Session.

Mr. Colborn said: I can see no reason why this bill should not be taken up and considered on second reading now. The gentleman from Venango [Mr. Hasson] has advanced no reason whatever, and, Mr. Speaker, I protest against that side of the House claiming that they possess all the wisdom, the virtue, honesty and prudence there are in the world. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the object is to hold this bill over the Republican side of the House and over the Republican Senate as a threat to compel us to do what we believe is wrong, they will hold us here until Gabriel's trumpet blows. Mr. Speaker, we are just as desirous of making a fair and honest apportionment as the gentlemen on the other side of the House. [Cries of "oh! oh!"] They can bawl—let them howl; we have heard them howl before; we will hear them howl hereafter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no necessity of trying to shirk the responsibility, and we are willing to take the responsibility. We are here in the discharge of a duty under our oaths and the Constitution, and that we propose to discharge as we understand our duty and as we understand the obligation of our oaths; and we do not propose to be bulldozed or coerced by the gentleman from Venango[Mr. Hasson] or anybody else. Now, Mr. Speaker, the people will decide this question; the people will put the responsibility of this extraordinary session upon the party upon whom it should rest. It is all idle for us to talk about escaping it. It is all idle to talk about holding this appropriation bill over anybody as a threat; we are perfectly willing to stand upon the record we have made and let it rest with the judgment of the people; let us meet the issue like men; let us come up to an ultimatum; let us make our proposition—the fairest that we believe we are authorized to make under our oaths and the Constitution—and upon that let us stand and if we cannot agree let us quit and go home like men, and our constituents will thank us for it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we believe we we have now offered a fair, a just and an honest apportionment of this State into Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts. I speak advisedly when I say we have offered the ultimatum. I say we have offered all we can offer under our oaths and under the Constitution, and that is our ultimatum; and you may stay here month after month; you may stay here until next January or until next December a year, and we do not propose to be bulldozed or coerced by any power that can be brought to bear upon us. We know our duty; we are going to perform our duty, and we are not going to be driven one inch by any power upon this earth. The people are behind us; they are not asleep. They are judging our actions, and they are judging yours. Let us go before the people and justify our course if we can; if we cannot, let us go down. If this side of the House cannot justify its course of procedure before the people, it will go down, and it ought to go down. Now, are we to stay here week after week when there is nothing to do? Are we to stay here in the hope of receiving ten dollars a day for the time we spend here and waste, and worse than waste? Why, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman talks about a fair apportionment. Here is a resolution that was agreed upon by the conference committee:

"*Resolved*, That in the apportionment of the Congressional districts the average majority of the districts of one party shall be as nearly equal the average majority of those of the other party as practicable"—the only resolution that was agreed to in that conference committee.

Mr. Furth.—Will the gentleman read the next resolution?

Mr. Colborn.—The next resolution was not adopted. It was offered—

Mr. Furth.—Why was it not adopted?

Mr. Colborn.—Because it was three to three (Laughter on the Democratic side), but here is a resolution that was agreed to. Laugh as long as you please. I say there were a number of resolutions offered, the vote on which stood three to three; but here is a resolution which was offered and unanimously adopted by the conference committee. Under that resolution when you come to figure to get the majority of the two parties as nearly equal as possible, what is the result?

10 Dem. districts give a Dem. maj. of	4,470
11 districts a majority of	4,060
12 districts a majority of	2,725
5 Rep. districts will give a Rep. maj. of	4,339
17 districts a majority of	4,805
16 districts a majority of	3,106

Mr. Crawford.—The gentleman has made the assertion that he desires to live up to the Constitution. I desire to ask him whether he has read section 25, article 3, of the Constitution, which says that "when the General Assembly shall be convened in a special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session."

Is he not asking the consideration of a bill which the Constitution does not permit us to consider at this session, it not being designated as one of the subjects of legislation in the Governor's proclamation?

Mr. Colborn.—When that constitutional question is ruled against us, I will submit.

Mr. Crawford.—This appropriation bill is not embraced in the Governor's proclamation.

Mr. Colborn.—I think it is as clearly incidental to it by implication as anything can be. The gentleman will hardly contend, I think, that we could be convened in extraordinary session and kept here, possibly a year, and not have the means of paying the officers and employes of this Legislature, even if the members got nothing themselves. Such a proposition as that certainly will not be assumed by my friend from Philadelphia [Mr. Crawford.]

Mr. Crawford. No law can override the Constitution. The Constitution says you shall not consider any bill except what is embraced in the Governor's proclamation, and I say the payment of the expenses of this session is not a subject embraced in that proclamation, and the only proper way is to to come in here two years from now and pass an appropriation bill

Mr. Colborn. Then the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has made a great mistake—that side of the House has made a great mistake—that side of the House has made a great mistake, in framing an Appropriation bill, introducing it here, and advancing it to second reading. But I say it is a proper subject for consideration, and that it ought to be considered now. Why should we not consider this bill? Suppose that this morning we dispose of the Apportionment bills, are we to remain here a week or ten days, simply to consider this Appropriation bill, when we have nothing else in the world to do now, but to consider it? If it is not just and right in all its provisions, if it does not provide money enough, or if it provides too much, it can be amended in a single moment.

Now, it is because I know that these conference committees have come to a final conclusion, and one which I believe will never be changed, that I urge the consideration of this bill in order that we may get away. Will the gentlemen contend that we are bound, because we are convened in extraordinary session, to do that what which our judgements tell us we ought not to do? Will they attempt to impose upon us what they are unwilling to take upon themselves? Do they allow us no option in the premises whatever? Will they not allow us to think and act like men? Do they think we are dishonest in every move we make? [A voice on the Democratic side: "Yes."]

Do they suppose we are here for no other purpose than to retard legislation and prevent a proper apportionment of this State and deny the people their rights? [voices on the Democratic side: "Yes."]

We, Mr. Speaker, will appeal to a higher power than that side of the House; we will go to the tribunal in whose hands all political power is lodged, and the judgement of that tribunal is almost always right. We are perfectly willing to meet it and willing to meet it now, and I tell you, Mr. Speaker, unless we pass this bill and fix an early day for the adjournment of this Legislature, the reckoning will be fearful upon the party that holds us here longer. [Laugh on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen may laugh; they may refuse to do anything; they may keep us here, but I say upon them will be the responsibility. I repeat that I speak advisedly when I say that we have offered the best that our judgments will allow us to offer the other side of the House. We have demonstrated by facts and by figures that our proposition is fair, and we will undertake to convince the people of Pennsylvania that it is fair, if, indeed, they are not convinced. We present a Congressional Apportionment bill here that every Senator in the other chamber, Republican as well as Democrat, voted for, and yet it is refused here and said to be unfair. The other side will not accept the child of their own begetting.

Mr. Hasson.—I will correct the gentleman by saying that every Senator voted against it.

Mr. Colborn.—I will not take back one word. I say that it is the bill that every Senator that voted at all, voted for. When it came up on third reading on Tuesday, the Democratic members passed it with the aid of four Republican members. Subsequently, when it came up on Thursday afternoon on final passage, every Democrat voted against it and the Republicans voted for it. Every democrat voted against it; Senator Vandergrift afterwards changed his vote in order to pass it.

When the bill was up for consideration in the Senate it was open to amendments on the part of the Democrats, and the only respect in which they wanted it amended was to keep Senator Gordon's district, and the Republicans asked to have that stricken out. As Senator Wallace said, the Democrats were in favor of the bill, and there were four honorable exceptions upon the Republican side who went with them and passed the bill just as the Democrats wanted it.

That is the kind of bill we present, and yet the other side is unwilling to accept it. I say, will not the world presume that that bill was fair? (Voices on Democratic side: "No.") Perhaps not, in your judgment, but we are perfectly willing to submit to the people of Pennsylvania, whether we have not acted fairly, whether we have not done our duty under the Constitution. If we have prevented a fair apportionment of the State—if we have deprived the people of their rights, the people will condemn us, and will justify you, and you ought not to complain of that. When we tell you in all sincerity that we have offered the best we can offer, why not accept it and appeal, as I say, to the judgement of the people, and let us go away from here and stop spending the peoples's money foolishly? We are in favor of winding up this business. We are in favor of ending this extraordinary session, the end of which might have been foreseen by any reasonable-minded man before it commenced just as plainly as it will be seen if we remain here for six months longer. I hope the House will take up this bill and pass it upon second reading this morning.

Value of a Tanned Human Skin.

The firm of Donaldson, Donovan & Co., a well-known boot and shoe firm in Boston, loaned to Governor Butler a human skin which had been tanned, and the Govenor made a great flourish over it at the Tewksbury investigation. A reporter called upon Mr. Donaldson to-day, when the following conversation followed:

"Mr. Donaldson, did you ever recover the skin from Govenor Butler?"

'No I have not,but I am going to.'

"Was it any value to you?"

"I should say it was, making a pair of shoes from it for the museum in Rome. I valued that skin at about $1,500.

"How do you propose to get it back again? You have received word from the Govenor that he intends to bury the skin when it has served his purpose in the investigation."

"I understood that, and have begun legal proceeding to secure it."

'For this purpose I have engaged the services of Mr. Brown.' "Do yon anticipate success in your suit?"

"I certainly do, and because of the publicity given the article in the recent affair I would not take less than $3,000 for it.

Four Men Hurt, One Fatally.

Johnstown, Pa., July 13.—At the Cambria Iron Company's machine shop, a scaffolding gave way precipitating William Rumberger and Charles Engle, machinists, and Clarence McClelland and William Wandel, carpenters; all were badly injured, Rumberger fatally. Engle's condition is precarious.

Man as a Housekeeper.

Man is a creature that has always elicited our unqualified admiration; he is in many capacities useful, and by a judicious arrangement of blue cloth and brass buttons, can often be rendered to a certain degree ornamental. In the sphere of action for which his many characteristics qualify him, we accept him without a murmur, but when it comes to being foistered upon us as a housekeeper, we indignantly reject him. We have wintered and summered him in that capacity, and he is an ignominious failure. For the ornamental part of house keeping, he is peculiarly unfitted; his soul is closed and his vision dim to the truly beautiful. He scorns bric-a-brac, and is not susceptible to the ennobling and refining influence of that home angel, the tidy. If there were fifteen tidies on one chair he would manage to crumble ten under him, and get up with the rest on his back. He is a sworn enemy to all decorative art, and if not watched will go to bed on the pillow shams. He pulls the bed clothes out by the roots when he gets up; he leaves water in the wash bowl, and throws the towels on the floor. He makes a hat rack out of the piano and expects to find his slippers just where he left them last week. His idea of being comfortable is to throw open every door and window in the house, and, as to a becoming arrangement of lights and shades, his mind is a perfect blank. He was never known to make a knot in a towel and chase flies out of the room, and if he does not see what he wants the minute he opens the bureau drawer, he knows it is not there, and you cannot convince him to the contrary. He lacks adroitness, and always drags out the weak legged chair for a visitor to sit on. His mind is not nimble at taking hints. We have seen a man, who understood Emerson, help himself to the last slice of cake, with company present, and unblushingly call for more, notwithstanding his wife was kicking his shins under the table and winking at him over it. It will readily be seen that he is, by nature and education, totally disqualified to act as goddess of the home. His occasional presence is necessary to have him patronize the deserving institution at least three times a day, and it looks well to see him sitting around in the evenings, but it would never do to leave him in charge of the dearest spot on earth. He would bankrupt domestic bliss in a week. Let all who are interested in the preservation and maintenance of the fireside, humbly petition a few able bodied, industrious women to continue the time honored and laudable employment of housekeeping, or, at least to postpone any radical change until a few men have been taught to discriminate between torchon lace and dish rags.

Superstition About Thunder.

Almost all the tribes in the United States believe the thunder to be produced by the wings of a great bird, and that the lightning was the serpents that were invariably connected with the thunder bird. Among the ancient tribes of the Mississippi valley the thunder, therefore, soon became a thunder god, who could be propitiated with sacrifices. The Illinois Indians offered up a small dog when a child happened to be sick upon a day when there was much thunder, supposing the latter to be the cause of the malady. Many incidents, like conflagrations, were attributed to this angry god, and some tribes did bloody penance of propitiation, after burning to death their own children. Statements that the Indians adored the thunder, seem to be erroneous. It was the cause of the thunder that they worshipped, and before which they burned tobacco and buffalo meat, or cut off the joints of their fingers, or threw their children into the fire when they were overcome with fear. The Peruvians had as an idol a stone which had been split by the lightning. They offered it gold and silver. The natives of Honduras burned cotton-seed when it thundered. Other tribes made no sacrifices on the approach of a storm, but abased themselves in abject fear. The wild rice, being aquatic and looking like an arrow or spear, it is also attributed to the thunder spirit as its origin. In Mexico great temples were built upon the sacred spots where lightning had struck. A curious notion among the Peruvians was that the preserved bodies of twin children who died in infancy should be worshipped, supposing that one of them was the son of the thunder, the origin of the idea being the fact that the thunder-god of that people was one of the celestial twins of Apocatequin and Piquerad. This tradition was utilized by Pizzarro's missionaries to teach the Indians the doctrine of the Trinity.

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call special attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic*. The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "Parker's Ginger Tonic," contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

He Pitied Him.

'You say your wife is trying to get a divorce?' asked the lawyer.

'Yaw,' replied Hans Breckendeutch. 'Yaw, dot is so.'

'And now you want to sue Jacob Schneider for damages for alienating her affections?'

'Yaw.'

'Was she a good wife?'

'No, she vas un badt voomans. She runs mit der poys.'

'Did you love her very much?'

'No. I'm bedder mitoud her.'

'Well, if she was a bad woman, and you are better without her, you are not much damaged if Jacob Schneider takes her off your hands, don't you see?'

'Yaw, it looks like dot, ain't it. Mebbe id vash bedder I don't say noddings apout id. But by shiminies, I pities dot Yawcob Schneider!'

Church Spire Demolished.

Blairsville, Pa., July 13.—A very heavy rain and thunder storm occurred here this afternoon. The spire of the new Presbyterian Church was struck, causing considerable damage.

What a Farmer Needs.

A farmer needs his vacation just as much as any other man of business needs one. A week's run to town after the busy season will do him a world of good. And they need to visit other farmers, to learn, if possible, easier or better methods of farming or of living. They need to attend farmerss conventions and organizations to gain new ideas—something to broaden or enlarge our views of life. People who always stay at home are sure to see dark sides and shadows of their own lives. They need to learn and to realize that storms and droughts and thunders and showers and freshets visit other farms beside their own; that flies and insects thrive in all degrees of longitude; that flies and dirt accumulate and annoy other households besides the one they preside over. In short, they need to learn how other people live. Could farmers manage it so as to be confined less to their farm, could they work more in partnership, as do men in other business, or could they believe it profitable to employ a higher grade of laborers—men who they could trust alone for a day or week, or could they early train their sons and daughters to have a care and an interest in the affairs of the household, then they could oftener find the opportunity for leaving the farm for a short season of recreation and enjoyment, and thus be in reality what they have the name of being, the most independent class of people in the world.

Wonderful Horsemanship.

This morning I witnessed a wonderful display of horsemanship. It took place in the Petroffsky Park. Here, in the presence of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and most of the foreign officers and guests, the regiment of Cassack Guards went through an extraordinary series of exercises which throw the most daring feats of the cirous into the shade. The entire regiment went past at full gallop in loose order, with many of the men standing upright in their saddles, others upon their heads with legs in air, many leaping on the ground and then into the saddle again at full speed, some springing over the horses' head and picking up stones from the ground, and yet regained their seats. While performing these feats all were brandishing their sabres and firing pistols, throwing their carbines into the air and catching them again, and yelling like maniacs. Some men went past in pairs, standing with a leg on each other's horses—one wild fellow carried off another dressed as a woman. The effect of the scene was absolutely bewildering, and it seemed as if the whole regiment had gone mad. Upon a signal being given the regiment divided into two parts. One rode off; the other halted and made their horses lie down on the ground and lie beside them waiting, as in war, the approach of an enemy. The other section of the regiment then charged down and in an instant every horse was on his feet, every rider in his saddle and with yells they rode at their supposed enemy. When the manœuvers were over the regiment rode past, singing, uncommonly well to gather, a military chorus. Altogether it was a marvelous exhibition of daring horsemanship, and one hardly knew whether to admire most the docility and metel of the steeds, or the skill and courage of their riders. All the foreign officers and guests were no less astonished than delighted.—*Moscow Cor. London Standard.*

Keeping a Cow.

"I can remember," says Henry Ward Beecher, "when I received an old cow in payment of a bad debt. It was a very bad debt and I came to consider it a very bad payment. She was a thin cow, but the former owner said she was better than she looked, being a cross between a Jersey and the Durham. She looked as if she might have been a cross between an old hair trunk and an abandoned hoop-skirt. I kept the brute three days and no one, except perhaps Lieutenant Atwell, could ever appreciate the suffering I endured in that time. The first night she broke through the fence, and reduced to a pulp all the under clothing belonging to my next door neighbor. She put her horn through my bath tub, and ate up all my geraniums. She was to give three gallons of milk a day, but she seemed to be short just then, and never had that to spare while we kept her. The second day she walked into the kitchen and upset a pan of butter and a tub of lard. Then she fell down a well, and when I got her out, at a cost of five dollars, she took the colic, whooping cough, or something, and kept us awake all night. Not a green thing was left in my garden; my neighbor came over to see me, and said: "Now, I don't desire any quarrel, but I want you to keep your cow out of my shrubbery."

"And I want you my friend," said I, 'to keep your shrubbery out of my cow; it spoils the taste of the milk.'"

"Ever afterwards there was a coolness between us, and my neighbor's wife ceased to patronize our house when she wanted to borrow a cupful of yeast powder."

The Beautiful Green Mellon.—A beautiful thing it was, and right green when young Mr. Green, who went down to the cellar about midnight and ate nearly half of it. The next day young Mr. Green said he didn't want any breakfast, and he thought he would not go to the store. He wished he hadn't seen that watermellon. By the prompt administration of Perry Davis's Pain Killer young Mr. Green's internal economy was reduced to a state of peace and comfort.

A Barn Struck by Lightning.

Latrobe, Pa., July 13.—A large barn belonging to Thomas Steel, of Pleasant Unity, was struck by lightning this afternoon and burned. It was insured for about $3,000.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

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Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia.

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$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec20-1y

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At 9 cents per bushel, loaded on cars at kilns; at 10 cents per bushel for any quantity less than a car load; at 11 cents per bushel delivered at any station on the Berlin Railroad; at 12 cents per bushel delivered at Meyersdale and Rockwood; and at 12½ cents per bushel delivered at all other railroad stations in Somerset county, including all those on the Somerset & Cambria Railroad. Payment can be made to the following persons:

John L. Savior, at Friedens.
W. H. Koontz, at Somerset.
Harrison Snyder, at Rockwood.
Frank Enos, at Garrett.
Samuel J. Miller, near Meyersdale.

We must depend upon lime as the basis to fertilize our soil. Order it now and have it ready when needed. Order from Frank Enos, Garrett. nov22

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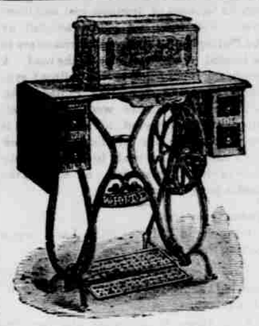

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WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. dec29-1y

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How Watches are Made.

In a Solid Gold Watch, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus gold is actually needless. In *James Boss' Patent Gold Watch Cases* this waste is saved, and solidity and strength increased by a simple process, at one-half the cost. A plate of solid gold is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and engine turning. These cases have been worn perfectly smooth by use without removing the gold. *This is the only case made under this process. Each case is accompanied with a valid guarantee signed by the manufacturers warranting it to wear 20 years.* 150,000 of these Cases now carried in the United States and Canada. 7 Largest and Oldest Factory. Established 1854. Ask your Jeweler.

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By the use of the Celebrated Labor and Health-Saving

Day's Soap DAY'S SOAP Day's Soap

is beyond power of computation. Our facilities for the production of it are taxed to the utmost to supply the orders that pour in upon us from this great wide and progressive country. Right here in your section it is being used extensively and many can testify to its wonderful properties.

The wrappers are waxed and can be used for smoothing the surface of your hand-irons, giving them a polish and smoothness, that will greatly assist in giving your clothes a finished look. Remember this Soap is cheaper than any other in the market, and yet does all we claim for it.

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Messrs. Day & Frick.

Gentlemen:—Having used Day's Soap for some months past as a disinfectant in small-pox, with the best results, not having a second case in any house where it was used, I will cheerfully endorse and recommend its use as a disinfectant in small pox.

CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.,
114 North Twelfth Street.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 30, 1881.

Messrs. Day & Frick.

Dear Sirs:—I have used Day's Soap with results that delighted not only myself, but some of my neighbors who called to see it. I suffer much from catarrh, which is aggravated by the heat and steam of boiling clothes. Now, however, by using Day's Soap, I escape the evil effects of the steam from boiling soda. Wash-day I have no discomfort, and far less work, without any hard rubbing. One cake of your Soap does the washing for eight in my family for two weeks' washes, and the clothes are whiter, sweeter and better than by any other process. I have abolished the wash boiler, and shall use it no more. I find your Soap to be, by far, the cheapest and best, and would feel it a hardship to be obliged to use any other.

MRS. MARY C. ST. CLAIR.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1882.

Messrs. Day & Frick.

Gentlemen:—Having for several months used in our family "Day's Celebrated Soap," and having, as we believed, tested it thoroughly, we do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any Soap we have ever used. We therefore most heartily recommend it to all who would save labor and time in performing the arduous duties of the household. We find this Soap especially adapted for all domestic purposes, and fully entitled to the high claim made for it. No family can afford to be without it, and a fair trial, according to the directions, will confirm our opinion. Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. THOMAS, Pastor of Frankford Avenue Baptist Church, Phila.

Save your Health, Save your time, Save your patience, By using this Soap. No unpleasant odor, No sickness as the result of a hard day's wash. No hot water, No wash boiler, but clothes nice and white and as fragrant as new mown hay.

TRY IT.

Wash-day has no terrors for the household where DAY'S SOAP is used, no unpleasant and sickening odors to fill your houses, no laborious rubbing on the wash-board, while the washing can be done in one-half the time necessary by following the old worn-out method.

MADAM—for it is to the ladies we desire to speak more especially—you are the interested person in this matter; you it is that suffers the ills arising from the wash-tub and its heavy cares; you it is to whom the perplexities and responsibilities of the household rightfully belong, and you it is that should interest yourself in a trial of the qualities of this soap, that has always proven itself to be a boon of salvation

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

We do not come to you with a plausible story calculated to have you try it, simply for the amount of money such a sale would bring us; we do not come to you as irresponsible parties, who have no reputation to suffer calumny, but we do present to you this brand of soap upon an absolute guarantee and recommendation of a well-known industrial establishment in Philadelphia, of sixteen years' existence. Do you suppose for a moment it would compensate us to make false statements to you and ruin our well-earned reputation? No, dear reader; what we say about DAY'S SOAP is the truth, and it is sustained by the evidences of thousands of housewives from all over the country; besides which we stand ready to endorse it all with ready cash. DAY'S SOAP is the Original and only Patented.

DAY'S SOAP

Will clean the Miners' Skin and Clothes.
Will clean the Blacksmith's Skin and Clothes.
Will clean the Machinist's Skin and Clothes.
Will clean Everybody's Skin and Clothes.

Is there not economy in the use of soap that will clean the skin as well as the clothes? this Day's Soap will surely do. It will in no way injure the finest fabrics or the most delicate complexions.

No soda, no washing crystals, no lyes are to be used, but simply supply yourself for the next wash-day with a bar of DAY'S SOAP, then carefully read the directions and follow them to the exact letter, and if you don't say pitch out that old wash-boiler, for I am a wiser woman, *you* will be the first person we have yet heard of that has been disappointed.

Now remember—If you don't intend to follow the directions do not try the soap at all, for unless you do this you will be disappointed, and then you will scold us and yourself as well.

The cost of one cake will convince you that it is the best and cheapest soap ever offered you, while the smiles that will encircle your brow will do justice to a golden sunset

Have you confidence in this newspaper? If so, do you suppose the owner would allow us to swindle his readers by offering them tempting inducements? He uses it in his own home, and can certify to its merits. Now you get a cake from your grocer in time for the next wash-day, and become acquainted with its intrinsic worth.

Ask your grocer for it, and do not allow him to put you off with anything else for a substitute, for every dealer can obtain it, and should he refuse you, send direct to

DAY & FRICK, Prop's of the Philadelphia Steam Soap Works,
1754-56-58-60-62 Howard Street, Philadelphia.

GET THE BEST!

More Somerset County people have read the HERALD during the past year than ever before, since it was first printed.

Because its news columns present all the latest news in an attractive style.

Because it always gives all the local news without burdening its columns with unmeaning and uninteresting correspondence.

Because it is always reliable politically, and says what it means and means what it says.

Because its Court reports are always full, fair and trustworthy.

Because it is the medium used by the people of the county when they wish to let their neighbors know when they have a farm or anything else for sale.

Because all legal advertising appears in its columns, and people are thus kept posted as to what transpires in the management of the affairs of the Courts and County.

Because it has the best Washington and Harrisburgicorrespondents attainable.

Because it is active, aggressive, and always for the cause of its constituents.

If you have friends who live outside the county, there is no more acceptable present you can send them than a copy of their county paper.

If you have a neighbor who needs a paper recommend the HERALD.

If your childrenwant a paper, subscribe for the HERALD.

Subscription $2.00 per year.

Address

HERALD,

Somerset, Penn'a.

Home Items.

All your own fault if you are sick when you can get Hop Bitters that never—*fail*.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from rheumatism, kidney trouble or nervous weakness will be almost new men by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best family medicine on earth.

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop Bitters.—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and refreshing with hop bitters in each draught.

The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

General McClennan on the Navy.

General, what do you think of the navy?"

"What navy?"

"Why, the United States navy."

"Bless your soul, we have many any."

Colorless and Cold.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was colorless and cold. Her face was white, and her hands and feet as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest, healthiest girl in the town, with vivacity and cheerfulness of a gratifying to her friends.

Two hundred and seventy-six divorce cases have been brought before the New Haven, Conn., superior court since January 1.

Now is the time to treat catarrh of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches old and obstinate cases where all other remedies fail. Don't neglect procuring a bottle, as it alone lies the relief you seek. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

Polishing the Wrong End

Many men daily polish their heads who never give a thought to the condition of their hair, except to brush it casually with brush and comb or submit it to the paralizing solutions of the average barber. What happens? Why, this: From neglect, mental anxiety, or any one score of causes, the hair turns prematurely gray and begins to fall out. Parker's Hair Balsam will at once stop the latter process and restore the original color. An elegant dressing, free from grease. [Jy

Syracuse claims to be the residence of 500 drummers.

From the South.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. A. Flowers, of Clinton, Missouri, "Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are one of the greatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantage over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, not soiling the hands nor the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia, and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the opinion of ten or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are the perfect ideal of external application. The genuine have the word Capcine cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

At the end of the Revolutionary war there were only forty two newspapers published in this country.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

SOMERSET & CAMBRIA RAILROAD

On and after May 14, trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD. Somerset Mail	Johnstown Ac. Leaves.	Johnstown Ac. Leaves.	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD. Conemaugh Express.	Mail. Leaves.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
1:45	3:50	11:10	...CUMBERLAND...	9:50	2:15
1:35	3:30		...SPRINGFIELD...	9:55	2:25
2:01	4:05		...ELLINGSLIE...	9:34	2:07
2:07	4:14		...COOK'S MILLS...	9:25	2:00
2:23	4:28	1:42	...HYNDMAN...	9:12	1:45
2:28	4:30		...WILLIAMS...	9:07	1:40
2:34	4:48		...FAIRHOPE...	8:56	1:30
2:41	4:57		SOUTHAMPTON	8:48	1:24
2:45	5:02		...GLENCOE...	8:46	1:21
2:50	5:35	2:50	...SAND PATCH...	8:15	1:00
3:17	5:56		...KEYSTONE...	8:12	
3:22	5:4	3:02	MEYERSDALE	8:03	1:45
3:28	6:0		SALISBURY JUN	8:02	1:36
3:31	6:04		...GARRETT...	7:58	1:34
4:00	6:35	3:15	...ROCKWOOD...	7:30	1:10
4:13	6:0	3:30	...MILFORD...	7:15	12:55
4:21	6:50	3:40	...SOMERSET...	7:05	12:45
P. M.	7:15	3:55	...GEORGE...	6:55	12:35
.....	7:20