WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1884.

The Forty-eighth Congress entered Monday upon its perilous career. Organization was complete, committees were formed, the machinery was all in order for legislation in both branches.

Now for the working out of the issues of the Presidential campaign. Not only are the measures that promise to demand the attention of Congress important in themselves, but every one is interested to see what will be the attitude of parties and of men. The Democrats are following the traditions of their party. Family quarrels are now in order. A formal split in the ranks is threatened, and it is confessed by all that the differences in the party on radical questions, are serious and open. Republican prospects are even better than they were several months ago, and the party will have nothing to fear so long as the Democrats hold the present tenor of their way. No doubt an effort will be made, in the name of harmony and policy, to stop a controversy which is so ominous of Democratic defeat. Democrats say, when the party leaders see the danger fully, and can confer as to the best policy to be followed under the circumstances, some sort of compromise will be the result. But blundering is proverbial with the party, and it is most probable that it will follow its ancient traditions.

There is discord just now between the House Judiciary Committe and the Public lands Committee concerning the Pacific Railroad's land grant question. Messrs. Tucker, of Virginia, and Cobb, of Indiana, are the rival chairmen, each insisting that the matters be referred to his committee, and each greatly incensed at the other's opposition. I could cite a number of such family rows.

Considerable work was done in committee during the recess, but most of the committees met for the first time this week and agreed upon the hours for their regular meetings. Several of the appropriation bills are ready for the action of Congress, and others will quickly follow. Outside of these supply bills the legislation that will excite the most discussion relates to the revenues and currency. There will also be determined effort to augment the military and naval establishmet; to encourage shipping; to help the whisky interest; improve the Mississippi river; perfect the machinery of the electoral college; relieve the Supreme Court; arrange an improved system of dealing with private claims; frame a satisfactory bankrupt law; alter the postal laws in some particulars; and preserve the unsquandered remnant of the public domain from the rapacity of railroads. So you see enough work has been mapped out to make a busy and useful session, but the fact that the two houses are at variance politically will be a serious embarrassment to legislation.

During the week over thirteen hundred bills have been presented in the House. The session so far has been marked by an unusual number of proposed amendments to the Constitution. One of the latest was by Mr. Sumner, of Wisconsin, for limiting the veto power of the President, by providing that a measure may be passed over his veto by a majority vote. A bill was offered by Mr. Robinson, of New York, calling on the Secretary of State for information as to whether our ministers obey the law, which forbids United States Ministers to foreign countries to appear in public in court dress, and requires them to wear the ordinary apparel of American citizens.

A bill was presented for the immediate appropriation of a million dollars in accordance with the urgent request of the Mississippi river commission. In the President's message to Congress he reviews and comments favorably upon the work of this river commission, invites the attention of Congress to the importance of the enterprise and recommends the early passage of a separate bill on the subject. The extensive arrangements that have been, for some time, in progress throughout the Mississippi Valley States for a convention to be held in this city on the 5th day of February, indicate that it will be the largest gathering of Western citizens ever held in Washington. Its chief object will be to discuss the subject of the Mississippi improvement in all its bearings; to determine what are the necessities the situation require at the hands of the government, and to formulate for presentation to Congress the representative sentiment of the States most deeply interested in the work. The convention will have a thousand or more delegates. Every State along the Mississippi river, and every State and Territory ramified by its tributaries, will be represented.

An Unpleasant Afterthought.

"Now," said drummer number one, as the train pulled out of Pittsburgh, "I have a bottle of whisky. Let's sit down and have a real good time. I only wish we had sugar and ice; we could have some toddy."

"I've some sugar," said drummer number two, unstrapping his valise.

"And my brother has some ice," said drummer number three; he's in the baggage car; I'll just step in and get some," and he did.

The toddy was brewed and rebrewed. The whisky bottle was a large one, the supply of sugar seemed inexhaustible, and drummer number three made as many visits to the baggage car as the occasion demanded.

However, just as they were all feeling good, and were about to compound a farewell drink, number three returned empty-handed.

"Very sorry, boys," he remarked, "but the baggage man says if I take any more ice off my brother he won't keep."

A Whole Ton of Comfort.

A tramp who had been hired by a circus to appear as an Oriental knight in the cavalcade fell from grace and once more resumed his ancient calling.

"Hello," said a man meeting him one day, "I thought you were circusing."

"I was, but I've quit."

"Do you like this business as well as the circus?"

"Well, I don't know. I may not be so awful durn gorgeous as I was, but I don't have to wash every day and change my clothes, and there's a whole ton of satisfied comfort in that even if I don't look quite as purty as an Oriental knight."

Among the Geographers.

The Danish expedition under Lieut. Hammers has completed the survey and mapping of the west coast of Greenland from its southern extremity to Upernavik. This work has been in progress for five years, and is of great value to the navigators to Baffin's Bay.

Lieut. Wiseman, who crossed Africa from west to east in 1881-82, some two or three degrees south of the Congo, has been engaged by the African International Society to command a new expeditin in the basin of the Congo.

The expedition will be organized on a large scale. Wiseman and his comrade, Dr. Pogge, in their recent trip found some remarkable tribes whose towns contained thousands of paople, and whose knowledge of agriculture, iron working, and some sorts of manufactures was quite advanced.

Prof. Nordenskjold has believed, since he made the northeast passage, that in August every year vessels from Europe could pass through the Kara Sea and reach the Yenisei River. If this were so it would be a fact of commercial importance; but the experience of Lieut. Hovgaarn in the Dijumphan and of the international polar party in the Varna confirms the older belief that it is not safe to count at any time upon the navigability of the Kara waters. Lieut. Hovgaarn has given up his trip along the Siberian coast and has returned to Vardo on his way home.

James Stuart, a civil engineer in the employ of the London Missionary Society, is building a road between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. He has completed seventy miles of the road, and, as he expects to finish it soon, the society has sent to him a steamboat, built in sections for transportation overland, which he will launch on Lake Tanganylika. The Scottish Missionary Society has two steamers now on Lake Nyassa. Goods can be taken all the way from London to the north end of Nyassa by steamer, except at the rapids in the river Shire, around which they have to be carried by land.

The Willem Barents returned to Holland a while ago after the sixth annual voyage in Arctic seas. This little schooner is supported by private enterprise at small expens. It has added much to our knowledge of the Barents and Kara Seas. It is the only sailing vessel that has sighted Franz Josef Land, and it has established the fact that except in very unfavorable years a wide stretch of water comparatively free from ice extends in August through the Barents Sea to Franz Josef Land on about longitude 45° east. Arctic enthusiasts now regard this as the most promising line on which to attack the polar problem.

The immense ice fields that bar the way to the Antarctic lands have discouraged south polar exploration for many years. The geography problems in that part of the world will be attacked with fresh vigor next summer by Prof. Nordenskjold, who will try to reach lands that have been seen but not attained by other explorers. There is a sudden revival of interest in south polar work. The French will establish next summer a scientific observing station at Cape Horn, and the Germans also will station a party on the barren island of South Georgio, only about 350 miles northeast of the litte known terra firma, Grahara's Land.

The colonists who left England on Christmas to settle in New Guinea will be practically the pioneers in a land that is nearly as large as England, France, and Ireland together. Next to Australia, it is the largest island in the world. Its soil is very fertile, it abounds in fine natural harbors, and most of the country is healthful. Many of the natives are cannibals, but they have been friendly toward the whites, as far as their fears have permitted them to be. D'Albertis, the Italian explorer, trusted himself alone among them for nearly a year, and from his reports and the records of Baccari, another Italian traveller, is derived the greater part of the information we have of this little-known land. New Guinea is north of Australia, from which it is separated by a strait only eight miles wide, and Queensland is still agitating the question of annexing the island.

The unhealthfulness of many parts of Africa is the great obstacle in the way of opening it to civilization. Nine out of twenty French missionaries have died in two years, and the ranks of the International Society's pioneers have been sadly depleted. The news has just come that James Stewart, C. E., who was building the road between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, is dead. Explorers agree that the unsalubrity of this country is largely due to the fact that the excessive luxurince of vegetation along the river banks raises them above their proper level, cutting off the drainage from the plants. Dr. Schweinfurth and the Portuguese explorers Capella and Ivens are convinced that a great change in the climate can be made by scientific drainage, and that, in fact, the country drained by some large rivers can be made healthful and habitable by the expenditure of a few thousand pounds.

Stanley's road building from Vivi to Stanley Pool, between which points river navigation is interrupted by the Congo rapids, was a work incredible difficulty, and the worst of it is that much of the work has to be done over again every year. During the rainy season the corduroy roads over the marshy lands are many feet under water, and the roads are half ruined. On the plains the luxurient vegetation annually chokes the road with grass weeds eight to ten feet high, and the way has to be cut through again. In the forests alone is the work of road making of a comparatively stable character. These terrible difficulties combined with the deadly Congo combined with the deadly Congo climate, have an unfavorable effect upon the health of the Europeans engaged in the work. In March when the miasmatic influences appear to culminate, few of the Europeans escape the fever. So, with indomitable pertinacity and great sacrifices, the work goes on, the full fruits of which may not be reaped for generations to come.

The New Orleans *Times Democrat* has just printed a detailed account of its expedition into the Florida Everglades. About thirty miles from Okeechobee the party entered the grassy waters of the Everglades and encamped on an island. The only trees on this island were the custard, appie and wild fig. They passed through thousands of small islands, some of which were slightly submerged, and all of which were covered with large trees and luxuriant foliage. In the southern glades there was an abundance of wild fowl, deer and fish. No Indians were met, although smoke from ther fires was seen, and they seemed to hover about in the distance. Near the head of Sharks River, in the extreme southern glades, the progress was grately retarded by limestone boulders, which cropped out everywhere above the surface of the water, and over which it was necessary to carry the canoes. The head of Sharks River was reached on December 5, and the expedition, sailed down, debouched into Whitewater Bay, on the Gulf coast, about thirty miles from Cape Sable. The distance traveled from Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf was about 140 miles. The whole distance traveled in canoes was nearly 300 miles. There is no special current in the waters of the Everglades, but an almost imperceptible flow toward the South. The expedition has established the fact that the Everglades from Lake Okeechobee to Cape Sable are worthless for any purpose of cultivation; that they contain no large tracts of land above water; that they cannot be successful drained, and that the establishment and maintainance of a telegraph line along the route traversed would be impossible. The Everglades, and especially the northern glades, are a vast swamp, irreclaimable and useless. The only portions of the southern peninsula capable of cultivation lie on the Atlantic and Gulf coast with the vast morass between them.

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, and not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look come to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one alone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartaches and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once. —*Burdette.*

Cares of Life.

As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. N. Boyd, the Druggist has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which is an absolute cure for any affection of this kind, and is sold for fifty cents.

An Even Thing.

"Are you sure that this is a gentle horse?" asked a man of a colored gentleman, from whom he wished to purchase a buggy horse.

"Gentlest horse in this town. A child ken dribe him. My wife is a mighty skeery 'oman, but she ain't afeered ob dis hoss."

"Sorry to hear it," said the white man. "A gentleman who is running against me for office gave me money to buy a horse for him. I don't want you to say anything about it, but I want to buy a horse that will run away with him and kill him."

"Den dis is de hoss, sah. Tore a 'spress wagon all ter pieces day afore yestidy, an' killed a cullud gen'lemen. Jes' suit yer, sah, fur he will kil de onfortunate white man lessen a week."

"You trifling liar, I wanted the horse for my wife, and merely tested your honesty. I don't want him."

"Who's a triflin' liar?"

"You are."

"I ain't no wuss den yerse'f boss; case yourse'f told a lie jes' ter see ef I'd tell one. White man's got ter git outen de bed mighty soon in de mawnin' ter beat me tellin' ob a lie, lemme tell yer."

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of today. C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Women in India.

Woman's lot in India is not a happy one according Mrs. L. C. Griffen, a missionary, who has just returned from the land of jungless. She says:

"The government of the land of the Brahmin is strictly in the hands of the man; of the father during the youth of the family, and of the eldest son when he marries. The son always takes his wife home to the paternal roof, and as the sons marry additions are built to the house until it often becomes a village in itself. In this place the women are imprisoned—literally buried alive. From the day of their marriage, which is at a very early age, they never see more of the entire world than the narrow expanse of sky and cloud that looks down upon them between the walls of their prison home. No men are allowed to enter the house but the members of the family and the priest, except on very rare occasions, and then unseen by the women.

Married at ten years—for spinsterhood is abominable—,mothers at twelve, they die of sheer old age at about thirty."

The newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horrors of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only seven dollars a week, he said it had better remain under the head.

Diamonds for Drills.

"Diamonds are comparatively cheap nowadays," a rock drill manufacturer said, "and the diamond set bits used in the diamond drills do not cost as much as they used to.

"Are genuine diamonds used in these drills, or are they called diamond drills because the steel has an extremely hard temper?" the reporter asked.

"Diamonds are used in the drills. They are chiefly one and two carat stones. At present they cost about $20 a carat. They are in the rough. The diamond-set bit is hollow. It is a steel thimble, having three rows of diamonds embedded in it, so that the edges of those in one row project from its face, while the edges of those in the other two rows project from the outer and inner pheriphery respectively. The diamonds of the first mentioned row cut the path of the drill in its forward progress, while those on the outer and inner pheriphery of the tool enlarge the cavity.

"How are the diamonds set in the bit?"

"The bit is of soft steel, in which holes are drilled. After the diamonds are fitted the metal is hammered against them so that they remain firm."

"Do the diamonds wear out?"

"Their edges which come in contact with the rock get a little smooth and then they are taken out and reset, so that a fresh edge is presented."

"Have all the hollow drills three rows of diamonds?"

"No. Some have only one row, but these are not very large. The diamonds stand out from the steel setting, so that the steel does not come in contact with the rock."

"How are the diamond drills worked?"

"By a rapid rotation, varying anwhere from 400 to 1,000 revolutions a minute. There are different machines used for different kinds of drilling."

"Where do you get the diamonds for the bits?" the reporter inquired.

"They come principally from Brazil. Some come from Siberia and some from the south of Africa; the latter, however, are more glassy and not so tough as the Brazilian diamonds, and are much more likely to crush under pressure.—*New York Sun.*

Persimmons.

"What's them things, mister?" asked a man of a Fulton market fruit dealer, pointing to a peculiar looking fruit about two inches in diameter, of a terra-cotta color, and closely resembling an apple in shape and having a needle-like point at one end and something like an acorn cup at the other. There was a malicious twinkle in the dealer's eye as he said:

"Why, these are the celebrated Tennessee persimmons. Haven't you ever tasted them? Try one."

It was not mellow but it looked tempting, and the man's teeth met beyond a piece the size of a silver dollar. The one piece satisfied him, evidently, for all the astringent qualities of a green persimmon began to take immediate effect upon his tongue, teeth and lips. His mouth was growing smaller by degrees, he could not laugh with grace, he could not be angry, he could not articulate; yet all the time he had the mortification of seeing the dealer and his neighbors well-nigh convulsed with laughter. With a smothered oath he went away.

"These persimmons," said the dealer, "came from a farmer near Nashville, Tennesse, who makes a specialty of growing them. He finds it a profitable business, and has brought the heretofore almost worthless fruit to a high state of perfection. These specimens are green, of course, and were sent to me for comparison with the Japanese persimmon. I find them larger, but cannot judge of their flavor till they are ripe, which they are not till bitten by the frost. Frost mellows them and removes all their astringency, makes them as sweet as sugar and of a most delicious flavor.

"The persimmon, indigenous to the South, grows upon small trees seldom exceeding fifty feet in height and in a wild state the fruit is small and unattractive, though extremely sweet after frost. Children are fond of the persimmon, but they are most popular with the 'possum, who walks forth nightly to regale himself and become the victim of the boys and dogs who know just where to find him. A persimmon tree is a 'possum's Delmonico. Some people have experimented with persimmons in various ways, and I have known them to be dried and pressed, in which condition they eat as well the dates of Arabia. The farmer from whom these came has realized as much as ten dollars a bushel for his cultivated variety, and I understand he has devoted a goodly portion of his land to a persimmon orchard with the intention of showing the American people just what can be done with a product which grows in every old field in the Southern and Central States, and has heretofore been looked upon as little less than a nuisance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Boy Drowned.

UNIONTOWN, January 10.—This afternoon about 4 o'clock Alfred Wilhelm, aged 5 years, youngest son of William Wilhelm, was drowned in Redstone Creek. He and several of his little compaions were playing on the ice which gave way with him and he was carried under by a strong current. The body was found about seventy-five feet below the spot about an hour afterward. Several hundred people assisted in the search.

There is a pretty story told by a New Jersey veteran, of how, when the members of a certain regiment were taking leave of their wives and sweethearts on the eve of their departure for the war, the prettiest girl in the village, observing one brave fellow standing aloof with apparently no one to bid him good-by, threw her arms around his neck and said: "I will kiss you for the uniform you wear." This poor fellow, in these days of petty hatred of the soldier, would rather have been kicked for the uniform he wore! *Tribune.*

Barbara Freitchie's clock is said to be in existence yet, with its hands fixed at 10 o'clock, the hour at which its pendulum was shot away by a soldier's bullet. Its final destination will be the Smithsonian Institution.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

I will sell at private sale the OLD SWANK TANNERY PROPERTY at Davidsville, Conemaugh township. The tannery building was lately destroyed by fire, but there are 46 vats in good condition, and the water pipes etc., are all in good shape. There is nearly half an acre of ground, on which there is erected a one and a half story frame

DWELLING HOUSE.

The property is in the midst of a fine bark country, and the water is of the very best for tanning purposes. I will sell this valuable property cheap and on very easy terms. For further particulars callon or address

A. KOEHLER,
jan2-6t. Davidsville, Pa.

WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES.

PREVENT COLD FEET

No one should be Without Them.

They Regulate the Circulation of the ENTIRE BODY.

Prevent Cold Feet

and all troubles arising from imperfect circulation, cure RHEUMATISM of the feet and all kindred troubles, absolutely prevent CORNS AND COLDS. *Insoles for Ladies are very thin.* Made to fit any shoe. Sold by Druggists and shoe dealers or sent by mail postpaid. Price 50 cts. per pair.
WILSONIA MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 826 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
oct24.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Rachel Heinbaugh, (widow) James Heinbaugh, of Lanark, Carroll County, Illinois, Sarah, intermarried with Jeremiah Fyle, of Elklick Township, Somerset County, Pa., Nancy, intermarried with Stephen McNair, of Casselman, Somerset county, Pa., Matthias Heinbaugh of Lanark, Illinois, Jonas Heinbaugh, deceased, leaving a widow, Mary Ann Heinbaugh, residing in Iowa, Hannah, intermarried with Hiram Kroger, residing in Iowa, Sarah, intermarried with David May, residing at Fibre, this county, Ross Heinbaugh, Residing at Fibre P. O., Jacob Gerhard, Guardian of Jonas and David Heinbaugh, all of Somerset county, Pa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday, the 28th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Samuel Heinbaugh, deceased at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, JOHN J. SPANGLER, Sheriff.
January 7, 1884.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Lazarus Hochstetler, dec'd late of Jefferson township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, February 2, 1883, at the office of the Executor, in New Centreville.

AARON WILL,
dec.26 Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Lohr, late of Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration 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 Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1884 at the office of J. D. Swank, Esq., in Davidsville,

ROLSON LOHR,
jan2. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phebe Marshall dec'd, late of Stoystown Borough, Somerset Co., Pa.

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 to the undersigned at the office of Valentine Hay, Esq., in Somerset, Pa., on or before Wednesday, January 23, 1884 when and where they will attend for said purpose.

WM. S. MORGAN,
JOSIAH KELLER,
dec.19, 1884. Executors.

SOMERSET MARKET.

Corrected by COOK & BERKITS.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED

Apples, dried, ℔ ℔	5@6c
Applebutter, ℔ gal	40@50c
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s	$1 25
Butter, ℔ ℔ (key)	20c
(roll)	25c
Buckwheat ℔ bush	75c
meal, 100 ℔s	3@3½c
Beeswax ℔ ℔	25c
Bacon, shoulders, ℔ ℔	10c
" sides, "	12½
" country hams ℔ ℔	15c
Corn, (ear) new ℔ bushel	55@50c
" (shelled) old "	75c
" meal ℔ ℔	3c
Calf skins, ℔ ℔	6c
Eggs, ℔ doz	25c
Flour, ℔ bbl	$5 50@$7 00
Flaxseed, ℔ bu. (60 ℔)	75c
Hams, (sugar-cured) ℔ ℔	17c
Lard, ℔ ℔	12@12½
Leather, red sole, ℔ ℔	30@33c
" upper, "	45@70c
" kip, "	75@80c
Middlings, and chop 100 ℔s	$2 00
Oats, ℔ bu	40@50c
Potatoes, ℔ bu (new)	40@60
Peaches, dried, ℔ ℔	8@9c
Rye, ℔ bu	80@90
Rags, ℔ ℔	1c
Salt, No. 1, ℔ bbl, extra	$1 90@2 00
" Ground Alum per sack	$1 40@$1 50
" Ashton, per sack	$3 50
Sugar, yellow ℔ ℔	9@9½c
" white "	10@12c
Tallow, ℔ ℔	5@7½
Wheat, ℔ bu	$1 00
Wool, ℔ ℔	35@40c

BRIDGE SALE.

The Commissioners of Somerset County will offer to let, at public outcry, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1884,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the abutments for a combination bridge over Stonycreek, at the point where the old Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike crosses said stream in Quemahoning township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for a Combination Superstructure for the above masonry, will be received at the Commissioners' office until 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, February 6 1884 one hundred and fifty feet from abutment to abutment, with a sixteen-foot roadway.

ADAM S. SHAFFER,
JOSEPH HORNER,
Attest:— H. W. BRUBAKER,
D. J. HORNER, Clerk. Commissioners.

Notice to the Public.

The old structure has been condemned and pronounced unsafe for travel. The public is therefore notified that the Commissioners will not be responsible for accidents. The new structure will be pushed to completion as early as the season will permit.

jan2 D. J. HORNER, Clerk.

Peary's DEAD SHOT Vermifuge,
A SURE CURE FOR
WORMS
in the Human Body. Price 25c. All Druggists.

1884.

The election of this year promises to be one of the most exciting of the century, every citizen should have at least one good paper to furnish him the news,

THE SOMERSET HERALD

is recommended to all earnest Republicans, all friends of protection, all interested in the news of the nation, state or county,

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

Because it has the best Washington and Harrisburg correspondents attainable.

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

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

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

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

If your children want a paper, subscribe for the HERALD.

Subscription $2.00 per year.

Address

HERALD,
Somerset, Penna.

You wll save money your friends will save money, everyone saves money that buys their Drugs of

C. N. BOYD.

He has the finest stock in the county, and keeps the best of everything in his line. Goods always fresh and nice. No old drugs dispensed. Private formulas, family receipts, and physicians prescriptions a specialty.

All the reliable patent medicines can be had at my store. Any not in stock will be ordered when desired. I also carry a large stock of

LEGAL BLANKS,
STATIONERY,
DEEDS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
Photograph and Autograph Albums.

School Supplies,

We want your trade, and will endeavor to give you good goods at fair prices. My stock is not surpassed by any in the county, and you will be welcome, whether you wish to buy or not.

C. N. BOYD,
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T. G. STEWART & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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(*Continued from last week.*)

How Watch Cases are Made.

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Under the old methods, each part of a silver case was made of several pieces of metal soldered together, requiring a great amount of cutting and soldering, which softened the metal and gave it the pliability of lead rather than the elasticity of silver.

Under the improved methods, each part of the Keystone Silver Watch Case is made of one solid piece of metal hammered into shape. The advantages are readily apparent, for every one knows that hammering hardens the metal while soldering softens it.

To test the superiority of the Keystone Silver Watch Case, take one of 3 oz. weight, press it squarely in the center when closed, and it will not give, while a case of same weight of any other make will give enough to break the crystal. The Keystone Silver Watch Case is made only with silver cap and gold joints.

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how Gold and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(*To be continued.*) 7

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Aug. 29.

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As a Blood Purifier—this medicine is highly recommended for all manner of chronic or old standing complaints, Eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches and Rashes, Ring Worms, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. With this rare medicine in your house you can do without Salts, Castor Oil, Citrate of Magnesia, Senna or Manna, and seen the whole of them, and what is better, it may be taken with safety and comfort by the most delicate woman, as well as by the strongest man. It is very pleasant to the taste, therefore easily administered to children. It is the only vegetable remedy existing which will answer in place of calomel, regulating the action of the liver without making you a life long victim to the use of mercury or blue pills. It will open the bowels in a proper and wholesome manner.

There is nothing like Fahrney's Blood Cleaner for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; for nervous diseases, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilious Fever, and all derangements of the internal viscera. As a female regulator it has no equal in the world.

"An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." The PANACEA will not only cure old standing and mal-nant complaints, but if one of the best preventatives of such disorders ever offered to the world. You can avoid severe attacks of acute diseases, such as Cholera, Smallpox, Typhoid, Bilious, Spotted and Intermittent Fevers, by keeping your blood purified. The different degrees of all such diseases depend altogether upon the condition of the blood.

Be sure to ask for FAHRNEY'S BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA, as there are several other preparations in the market, the names of which are somewhat similar.

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A new book of 140 pages of instructions etc. on the culture and habits of this wonderful food fish. The experience of one who has spent 28 years as a practical pond and lake maker and ornamenter and fish culturist. A book for the practical man in plain English. No person having spring brook or swamp on their land should be without this work. Send one dollar and the work will be sent by return mail postage prepaid, circular and price list of live carp sent free. Carp sent to all parts of the U. S. the cool fall and freezing weather is the safest time to transport the carp, but spring weather not too warm is good.

An acre of water is many times more profitable than an acre of land; and does not require one-tenth of the labor to care for and cultivate the crop. Young carp two to two and a half and three to three and a half inches, $10 per hundred. Send for circular and price list. Address GEO. FINLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Climbing the Spiral Stairs.

Invisible Architecture In a New England Parsonage.

"Yes," she said, "our children are married and gone, and my husband and I sit by our winter fire much as we did before the little ones came to widen the circle. Life is something like a spiral staircase; we are all the time coming around over the spot we started from, only one degree further up the stairs.

"That is a pretty illustration," remarked her friend, musingly, gazing into the glowing coals which radiated a pleasant heat from the mica windowed stove. "You know we cannot stop toiling up the hill though."

"Surely we cannot, and for myself I don't find fault with that necessity provided the advance in life is not attended with calamity or suffering for I have had my share of that. Not long since my health utterly broke down. My system was full of malaria; my digestion became thoroughly disordered and my nerves were in a wretched state. I was languid, ate little, and that without enjoying it, and had no strength or ambition to perform even my light household duties. Medical treatment failed to reach the seat of the trouble. The disease—which seemed to be weakness of all the vital organs—progressed until I had several attacks which my physicians pronounced to be acute congestion of the stomach. The last of these was a desperate struggle and I was given up to die. As the crisis had partially passed my husband heard of the merits of PARKER'S TONIC as an invigorant in just such cases as mine. I took it and felt its good effects at once. It appeared to pervade my body as though the blessing of new life had come to me. Taking no other medicine I continued to improve, and am now in better health than I have been for a long time—[Extract from an interview with the wife of Rev. P. Perry, pastor of the Baptist church, Coldbrook, Mass.

A Chicago man claims that he courted a woman of that city three years before he knew she was married. The interesting question is whether he