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ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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JOHN H. LEHI, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Money advanced on collections. Office in Baumgardt Building.

J. C. OGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention and fidelity.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER, (Formerly of Stoystown) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office 2 doors West of Central Hotel, in rear of Drug Store. may21.

DR. E. W. BLOUGH, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Tenders his services to the people of Somerset and vicinity. Calls in town or country promptly attended. Can be found at office—day or night—when not professionally engaged. Office on Main cross street, in rear of Diamond, over Kuppper's Shoe Store. apr22 6tf.

DR. H. S. KIMMEL, Tenders his professional service to the citizens of Somerset and Vicinity. Unless professionally engaged he can be found at his office, on Main cross street, one door west of the Diamond.

DR. H. BRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence on Main cross street west of the Diamond.

DR. WM. RAUCH tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office—In house one door west of Wagner & Berkebile's Store. June 4, '82.

DR. S. S. SCULL, (Graduate in Dentistry) SOMERSET, PA., Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the importance of the preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial teeth inserted. All operations performed in the most skillful manner. Office in residence on Main cross street, one door east of Evangelical Church. apr22 6m.

DR. JOHN BILLS, DENTIST. Office up stairs in Cook & Beerits Block, Somerset.

DR. WILLIAM COLLINS, DENTIST, SOMERSET, PA. Office in Baumgardner Block, above Boyd's Drug Store, where he can at all times be found ready to perform all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, on the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krieslings store. apr. 22, '79-tf.

DIAMOND HOTEL, STOYSTOWN, PENN'A. This popular and well known house has lately been thoroughly and newly refitted with all new furniture, which has made it a very desirable stopping place for the travelling public. Its table and cuisine cannot be surpassed. All the best class with a large public hall attached to the house. Also large and roomy stabling. First class boarding can be had at the lowest possible prices, by the week, day or meal.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Prop. S.E. Cor. Diamond Stoystown, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Daniel H. Yoder, dec'd, late of Conemaugh Twp., Somerset Co., Pa. Letters of administration on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all indebted to it to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Friday, March 27, 1885, at the late residence of deceased.
ISAAC YODER, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Franklin F. Hoover, dec'd, late of Jenner Twp., Somerset Co., Pa. Letters of administration on the above estate have 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 or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, March 21, '85, at the residence of Jacob Lehrer, in Jenner Twp.
S. F. HAMMER, LIZZIE HORNER, Administrators.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 39. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885. WHOLE NO. 1756.

BARGAINS!

To ReduceStock, in order to Make Room for the Purpose of enlarging and Improving my Business house, I will sell for Cash all Goods in my Line at Greatly Reduced Prices for the Following thirty Days.

1½ Gallon Water Bucket	$ 25	2-Quart Sauce Pan	$ 15
2-Gallon Water Bucket	30	4 Quart Sauce Pan	25
3-Gallon Water Bucket	35	2-Quart Car on Oil Can	15
12-Quart Dish Pan	25	4 Quart Carbon Oil Can	25
14-Quart Dish Pan	30	8-Quart Carbon Oil Can	30
16-Quart Dish Pan	35	Queen Carbon Oil Can (Glass)	30
2-Quart Covered Bucket	10	Flour Sifters	10
3-Quart Covered Bucket	15	Laundry Forks	10
4-Quart Covered Bucket	20	Rolling Pins	10
6-Quart Covered Bucket	25	Towel Roller	10
3-Pint Fancy Tea-Pot	25	Novelty Clothes Wringer	3 00
4-Pint Fancy Tea-Pot	30	Knives and Forks (Set of Six)	50
5-Pint Fancy Tea Pot	35	Tea Spoons (Set of Six)	10
6-Pint Fancy Tea Pot	40	Table Spoons (Set of Six)	15
7-Pint Fancy Tea-Pot	45	Soup Ladles	10
2-Quart Coffee-Boiler	15	Stove Polish (Four Kinds) Per Paper	5
4 Quart Coffee Boiler	25	Meat Broilers	15
Large Wash-Boiler (No. 9)	1 00	Large Wash Basins	10

The above List contains but Few of the Many Hundred Articles I will Offer for Low Cash Prices for the next Thirty Days. Whether you wish to buy or not, Please Call and Examine the Largest Stock of Stoves, Tinware and House Furnishing Goods ever shown in Johnstown.

FRANK W. HAY,
280 Washington Street, - Johnstown, Pa.

P. S.—Look For My Name on the Window.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have completed all our changes now, and can boast of having the Finest Shoe Store, both as to Size and Selection of Stock, in this part of the State. We have just double the amount of room, and double the Stock that we have ever had, and shall make it an object to our patrons to help us do just double the amount of trade. Our prices are down to the lowest margin, and the quality of our stock superior to anything ever offered in this neighborhood. The readers of the HERALD are cordially invited to give us a call and see our Store, Stock and Inducements. We have some winter goods, including the Celebrated Monogram Boots and Shoes in stock yet, which we desire to close out before the Spring opens, and we have marked them down to a sacrificial price, in order to get them sold down during the short time remaining before Spring.

Ladies' Good Quality Rubber Overshoes, 24 cents a pair.

Don't forget

STARGARDTER'S
Mammoth Double Shoe Store,
212 & 214 Main St., Johnstown, Pa.

SOMERSET COUNTY BANK!
(ESTABLISHED 1877.)
CHARLES. J. HARRISON, President. M. J. PRITTS, Cashier

Collections made in all parts of the United States.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Parties wishing to send money West can be accommodated by draft on New York in any sum. Collections made with promptness. U. S. Bonds bought and sold. Money and valuables secured by one of Diebold's celebrated safes, with a Sargent & Yale $3 0 00 time lock

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Allegheny holidays observed.

ALBERT A. HORNE. J. SCOTT WARD.

HORNE & WARD
SUCCESSORS TO
EATON & BROS,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SPRING, 1882.
NEW GOODS
EVERY DAY SPECIALTIES
Embroideries, Laces, Millinery, White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets Muslin and Merino Underwear, Infants' and Children's Clothing, Fancy Goods, Yarns, Zephyrs, Materials of All Kinds for FANCY WORK,
Gent's Furnishing Goo's, &c., &c.
YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Orders by Mail attended to with Promptness and Dispatch

TUTT'S PILLS
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age
Indorsed all over the World.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite Nausea, bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flutterings of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER & TAILOR,

Having had many years experience in all branches of the Tailoring business I guarantee Satisfaction to all who may call up on me and favor me with their patronage.
Yours, &c.,
WM. M. HOCHSTETLER,
Somerset, Pa.
mar5

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Above Henry Heffley's Store.)
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SOMERSET PA.

CATARACT BLINDNESS
is caused by loss of transparency of the lens behind the pupil. Sight is restored 90 times out of 100 by removal of the opaque body. The price of the operation is never very severe, and under the effect of the new anæsthetic, by simply putting a few drops in the eye, the operation is borne by the most timid. The best possible results are secured in all operations on the Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat. DR. O. W. BADLER, 564, Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summit Distillery.
LOCATED DIRECTLY ON MAIN LINE PITTS. DIV. B. & O. R. R., THUS SAVING EXTRA COST OF DRAYING.
Pure Rye, Copper-Distilled Whisky!
Situated on summit of Alleghenies, use the water from cold mountain springs. This whisky is made by the double-distilled process, and guaranteed perfectly pure and full proof.
Orders filled same day as received.
Special.
In order to give Hotel Keepers and Dealers a grand opportunity never before offered, will contract for the manufacture of Whisky in any quantity from 5 to 50 barrels, giving them the privilege of letting it lie in bond for three years, charging but a small sum for storage.
On hand 150 bbls of Old Whisky, retailing at $2 to $2 50 per gallon.
Write for full particulars in regard to large quantities to S. P. SWEITZER, Supt., jan28. Sand Patch, Pa.

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self government, they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by an act of mine their interests may suffer and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology and that in its fearless and faithful appreciation is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operations of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partizan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partizan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizens. To day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, but it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partizan defeat, and the exultation of partizan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, when launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country, our constitution was commended for adoption as "The result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country, and to secure the full measures of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently asking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "The greatest good to the greatest number," will fail to be accomplished, if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail, in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states, or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and every where should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and entire scheme of our civil rule from the town meeting to the state capitols and the national capitol is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. This is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, state and federal—and this is the price of our liberty, and the inspiration of our faith in the republic. It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered; because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor on the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operations of a Republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitious upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe, and of Washington and Jefferson—"peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all people, demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested, and workingmen employed in American industries and preventing an accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places as a reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief. In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendment. All discussions as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics, and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination, by united action to secure all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized C. N. Boyd to refund your money if, after taking three-fourths of a bottle, relief is not obtained. Price 50 cts. and $1. Trial size free.

Going Too Far.

California Ostrich Farmer.—"My dear, did you feed the birds regularly while I was away?"

Mrs. Ostrich Farmer.—"Yes, as regularly as I could. I never saw such appetites. The provisions ran short, and I had to feed them on whatever I could find about the house. I gave them two kegs of nails."

"That's all right."

"And all the gate hinges and three pieces of old stove pipe."

"Yes? Glad you were so thoughtful."

"Oh! Yes, I forgot. They didn't seem to be satisfied, even then, so I gave them a piece of mince pie."

"Great Galena, woman, did you want to kill them?"

Dr Bosanko.

This name is so familiar with the people throughout the United States that it is hardly necessary to state that he is the originator of the great Dr. Bosanko Cough and Lung Syrup, the favorite remedy, wherever known, for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cts. and $1.00.

Sold by C N Boyd.

There are living in New England more than thirty persons upward of one hundred years of age. This goes to show that the mince pie served down East is not so deadly as that found in Chicago restaurants.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

At the beginning of his speech nominating John Sherman for President in the Republican National Convention of 1880, Gen. Garfield, appealing to the cooler judgment of the Convention from the excitement into which it had been thrown by preceding speakers, said:

"I have seen the sea lashed with fury and tossed with spray, and its grandeur moves the soul of the dullest man; but I remember that it is not the billows, but the calm level of the sea, from which all heights and depths are measured." In closing, he said of his candidate: "I do not claim for his hand the touch of magic; least of all would I claim for him the doubtful talent of pyrotechnics; but I do claim that he in the administration of public affairs would give us the most precious gift that we could ask—absolute safety to all the great and varied interests of the land. His administration would afford the most absolute safety to the humblest citizen appealing for his rights. It is such a man, in the era of peace, and for the purposes of peace, a statesman in the very best sense of the word, that we would put at the helm of state."

It is President Arthur's good fortune—and an experience very rare in our political history—that at the expiration of his term he need not wait any subsidence of the billows for that calm level from which his own fame and the merits of his administration may be measured. Still more is he fortunate in the circumstance that in the measurement from this calm level, by the almost universal judgment of his fellow-citizens he and his administration realize perfectly the ideal portrayed in the above quotation.

The conditions surrounding President Arthur's youth were not such as the young men of the present day would deem agreeable or prosperous but they proved fortunate for him, since they favored the development of his strong, symmetrical, and self-reliant character. From his father, a Baptist clergyman born in Ireland, graduated from Belfast University, and settled in Vermont, he inherited with an earnest love of justice and profound hatred for all forms of oppression, a strenuousness of will and strength of purpose which led him at the beginning of his professional practice to brave hostile public sentiment and the bitterness of color and caste prejudice, in the defense of the slave and the championship of the despised negro. At his father's knee the foundation of his education was so well and broadly laid that when graduated from Union College at the age of eighteen, in the class of 1849, he was among the first six scholars in a class of over 100 members.

In 1853, having been admitted to the bar, and become a member of the law firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur, in this city, he distinguished himself by zeal and ability in the famous Lemmon slave cases. In 1855 he secured a verdict against the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company in favor of a colored woman who had been ejected from one of the company's cars under a rule forbidding the use of them to colored people. By this decision of the courts the street railroad companies were compelled to rescind the obnoxious rule, and admit colored people to equal privileges with the whites. With his antecedents and training, and this short but significant professional record, it was not strange that in the political crystallization which made such rapid progress in the period between 1854 and 1856 Mr. Arthur was found active and prominent. He was among the founders, one of the charter members, of the Republican party. As a Whig, in 1852, he had been inspector of elections in his ward. As a Republican, in 1856, he was one of the most active members of the Young Men's Vigilance Committee. Here he became acquainted with Edwin D. Morgan, afterward Governor and United States Senator, then one of the most enthusiastic workers for Fremont. It was upon his personal knowledge of Mr. Arthur's business capacity, his fidelity and thorough integrity, that Governor Morgan afterward appointed him, first as Engineer-in-Chief on his staff, and later State Quartermaster-General. It is largely due to his admirable management, his skill and tact, his excellent judgment, fertility of resource and readiness for emergencies, that the State was enabled to send to the front 690,000 men, nearly one fifth of the entire army. It is worthy of note that in this connection that in a period when temptations to speculate upon the necessities of the government abounded, and large fortunes were made upon government contracts, Mr. Arthur, occupying a position which offered the most alluring opportunities for self-aggrandizement, kept himself above the shadow of suspicion, and left the office poorer than when he entered it.

Retiring from the office of Quartermaster-General upon the accession of a Democratic State administration in 1864, he resumed the practice of his profession. He held for a short time the office of counsel to the City Department of Taxes and Assessments, but resigned it rather than submit to Tammany dictation. In 1871 he formed the well known law firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. In November of that year, at the urgent solicitation of President Grant, he accepted the office of Collector of Customs of the Port of New York. The same qualities which had brought him success in other positions contributed to the efficiency and popularity of his administration of this office.

Collector Arthur and Surveyor Alonzo B. Cornell were removed from office in 1877 for alleged disobedience of the general order of President Hayes, forbidding Federal office holders from active participation in politics. This action disturbed the relations and changed the current of Republican politics. Mr. Cornell was nominated for Governor by the Republicans in 1849. General Arthur being Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It is now an open secret that the plans of the dominant wing of the party at that time included the election of General Arthur to the United States Senate in 1881. In 1880 this wing favored the nomination of General Grant for President. When, after a sharp contest, General Garfield was nominated, his friends, anxious to conciliate the supporters of Grant, besought General Arthur to accept the second place upon the ticket. His most intimate friend, Senator Conkling, advised him against it, for the reason that the election of the ticket was extremely doubtful, and, if elected, the place was an unimportant one, with a four years' tenure, while, on the other hand, there was a reasonable certainty of his election as United States Senator by the next Legislature, with a six years' term and probable continuance in office. General Arthur fully comprehended the situation. It was in the spirit of sacrifice that he accepted, and immediately put heart and hand into the work of electing the ticket.

The harmonious conditions he had been so largely instrumental in bringing about were suddenly interrupted, in the first month of the new administration, by the changes of the Federal offices in this city. The two Senators resigned, and went to the Legislature for re-election. The dominant party was plunged into factional strife, and the President and Vice President were no longer in accord. Presently, in these conditions, the assassin's pistol rang another sharp and sudden change. From that moment the Vice President put behind him all causes of difference; every other feeling was absorbed in his horror of the crime and his sympathy with the stricken victim. It was an occasion that must unavoidably reveal the depths of a man's character. At a time when faction was in the ascendant, when partisanship was intense and bitter, when popular passion was re-enforced by public grief, and the atmosphere was surcharged with censoriousness and uncharity, the Vice President bore himself with a dignity of demeanor and sense of responsibility that challenged the respect of his opponents, while the manifest sincerity with which he united in the general mourning at the nation's bereavement, commanded sympathetic regard.

No President ever entered office under such tremendous disadvantages as President Arthur encountered upon his accession. Gravely and seriously, not as leader of a faction, or survivor of a controversy, but as one entrusted with great power and conscious of vast responsibilities, he addressed himself to his new duties. Forgetting faction and divesting himself of partisanship, without deserting his friends or sacrificing principle, he made it his chief endeavor to restore harmony and confidence to the country. The careful student of the history of his time will accord him the distinction of having achieved this object in the face of obstacles that seemed insurmountable. At the close of his term he retires from office enjoying the confidence and esteem of men of all parties to an extent attained by few of his predecessors. His personal demeanor in office has been marked by modesty joined with dignity, by affability and courtesy that won confidence without encouraging familiarity, and by such patience and composure under misrepresentation as entitle him to the highest praise. In his administration of public affairs he has always listened to advice and carefully weighed testimony, but in the end has relied upon his own clear judgment; always deliberate in action, he has never been slack in an emergency; preferring conservatism and safety to dash and glitter, he has pursued a policy under which the country has enjoyed in a high degree the inestimable blessings of tranquility and peace. But perhaps the highest distinction of all is that, under circumstances that would tempt the ambition of the most unselfish patriot, he has maintained the dignity of his office, and kept his own fame unsullied by any intrigue for the continuance of power.—*Harper' Weekly.*

The Tired Editor Takes a Rest.

Last week the tired editor, after laboring hard in the vineyard, concluded that he would go out among the brethren. While down in the Dry Fork neighborhood we preached at Ebenezer and accompanied Bro. Sam Hayfoot home to dinner. Several of the brethren were present, and among them were pleased to notice old Brother Shopwell. He is an old servant of the Lord, and had the small-pox kept out of the way we think that his countenance would have escaped a great wrong. Sister Hayfoot, kind reader, knows how to get up a good dinner. She had our idea of cooking cabbage, for, like us, she thinks they should be boiled until all their brittleness melts into one everlasting pot. After having served the inner man we again assembled in the sitting-room, where Sister Stoveall favored us with a hymn and seventy-five cents, for which she wanted six months' subscription. One dollar would have struck us with a little more warmth, but in these days of sin and hard times a half loaf is better than a Boston cracker. Brother Smithfield, a good old soul as ever lived, declares he will take the paper when he sells the red steer. Gentle reader, do you know anybody who wants to by a red steer?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box.

For sale by C. N. Boyd. june20

The total output of the Lake Superior copper mines for 1884 was 43,537 tons.

Mr. Dolby says that Charles Dickens cleared $225,000 out of his readings.

Folk Lore for Sweethearts.

Perhaps your affections are still disengaged, but you wish to bestow them upon one who will return like for like. In this case there are plenty of wishing-chairs, wishing-gates, etc., scattered through the country. A wish breathed near them and kept secret will, sooner or later, have its fulfillment. But there is no need to travel to the Lake country or to Finchale Priory, near Durham, where there there is a wishing chair; if you see a piece of old iron or a horseshoe in your path take it up, spit on it and throw it over your left shoulder, framing a wish at the same time. Keep this wish a secret and it will come to pass in due time. If you meet a piebald horse nothing can be more lucky; utter your wish, and, whatever it may be, you will have it before the week is out. In Cleveland the following method of divining whether a girl will be married nor not is resorted to. Take a tumbler of water from a stream which runs southward; borrow the wedding ring of some gude wife and suspend it by a hair of your head over the glass of water, holding the hair between the finger and thumb. If the ring hit the side of the glass the holder will die an old maid; if it turn quickly round, she will be married once; if slowly, twice. Should the ring strike the glass more than three times after the holder has pronounced the name of her lover, there will be a lengthy courtship and nothing more, "she will be courted to death," as they say in Lincolnshire; if less frequently, the affair will be broken off, and if there is no striking at all it will never come on. Or, if you look at the first new moon of the year through a silk handkerchief which has never been washed, as many moons as you see through it (the threads multiplying the vision) so many years must pass before your marriage. Would you ascertain the color of your future husband's hair? Follow the practice of the German girls. Between the hours of 11 and 12 on St. Andrew's eve a maiden must stand at the house door, take hold of the latch, and say three times: "Gentle love, if thou lovest me, show thyself." She must then open the door rapidly and make a quick grasp through it into the darkness, when she will find in her hand a lock of her future husband's hair.

Blown 1,500 Feet.

CORNING, March 1.—A line-freight train from the Philadelphia and Reading railroad bound north, was disabled by a parted coupling near Lothrop's, on the Fall Brook road, on Saturday evening. The train parted near the engine. Next to the caboose was a car containing 20,000 pounds of gunpowder. A flagman was sent back to warn a coal train which was approaching at full speed. The engineer saw the flag too late to prevent a collision. He reversed the lever and jumped. His example was followed by the fireman. Both lay flat as the engine plunged through the caboose into the powder car. The car ignited and blew up; and the boiler burst. The caboose was dispersed in minute fragments. The engine and boiler were hurled 1,500 feet across the Tioga River. A piece of iron, weighing over fifty pounds, was carried two-thirds of a mile. Cylinders, bent rails and fragments of cars were thrown hundreds of feet. Five cars of merchandise were destroyed and eleven blown into splinters. Twenty-five cars were wrecked in all. The explosion made a hole in the roadbed ten feet deep and thirty broad. Branches of trees in the neighborhood were strewn with garments, neckties and other merchandise. The track was destroyed for considerable distance. No one was killed. The train men who had left the caboose and gone ahead were thrown prostrate by the shock. The track was cleared for traffic by noon to-day. The loss is estimated at over $50,000.

Symptoms of Love.

Pete Jackson is a colored man working for Tiff Jackson, on Onion Creek. Swayback Lucy is also employed as a house servant by Tiff. They are very confidential with Tiff and tell him all about their private affairs. A few days ago Pete winked, mysteriously at Tiff, and taking him off to one side, said to him: "Mister Johnsing, I wants ter confide a great secret to yer."

"What is it, Pete?"

"I'se got a notion to ask Swayback Lucy ter marry me."

"Do you think she reciprocates your affection."

"What did yer say she did?"

"Do you think she loves you as you do her?"

"Dat's what I 'spicions',

"Did she tell you so?"

"No; but she mought just as well hab tole me so. When she was agoin' fru de yard I punched her wid a pitchfork, an' she said: 'G'way, yer brack niggah. I doan want ter hab yer about me.' I tells yer, Mr. Johnsing, dat when a woman tells yer ter go 'way, dey wants yer ter stay right dar. Dey am de contrariest critters in de world."

"So you think that is a symptom of love do you?"

"I does, sah, fo' a fac'."

Shortly afterward another negro woman heard Swayback Lucy singing away for dear life in the yard, as happy as a bird.

"What's de matter wid you?"

"I tells yer, Aunt Sukey. I beliebe Pete Jackson wants ter marry me."

"Has he done tole yer so?"

"No; but he mought jess as well told me so. He punched me wid de pitchfork. I tells yer dat means sumfin'."

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money by the Proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you. C. N. Boyd has secured the agency for it.

Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial size free.

The Honest Dog.

Have you room for one more dog story which resembles one lately reported in a french journal? A few years since I was sitting inside the door of a shop to escape from the rain while waiting for a trap to take me to the railway station in the old Etruscan city of Ferentino. Presently an ill-bred dog of the painter kind came and sat down in front of me, looking up in my face, and wagging his tail to attract my attention. "What does that dog want?" I asked of a bystander. "Signore," he answered, "he wants you to give him a soldi to go and buy you a cigar with." I gave the dog the coin, and he presently returned, bringing a cigar, which he held crosswise in his mouth until I took it from him. Sent again and again, he brought me three or four more cigars from the tobacco shop. At length the dog's demeanor changed, and he gave vent to his impatience by two or three low whines. "What does he want now?" I asked. "He wants you to give him two soldi to go to the bakers to buy bread for himself." I gave him a two-soldi piece, and in a few minutes the dog returned with a small loaf of bread, which he laid at my feet, at the same time gazing wistfully in my face. "He won't take it until you give him leave," said another bystander. I gave the requisite permission, and the dear animal seized the loaf and disappeared with it in his mouth, and did not again make his appearance before I left the city. "He always does like this," said the standers-by, "whenever he sees a stranger in Ferentino."

Honest Abe.

It was very early in life, says Isaac N. Arnold, that Lincoln acquired the nickname of "Honest Abe," which stuck to him all his life. It was while he was acting as clerk of a country store. Several incidents illustrated an integrity to which, it seems, his customers could not have, to a habituated. One evening he found his account overrun a little—a discovery which we fear sometimes excites a chuckle—and after poring over the phenomenon, concluded that in making change for his last customer, an old woman who had come in a little before sundown, he had given her too little. Although the sum involved was only a few cents, he forthwith took it to her house. At another time he found on the scales a weight which he remembered using just before closing the store on the previous night but which was lighter than the one he meant to use. Evidently he must have given a purchaser a few ounces of tea less than had been paid for, and he immediately sent the quantity to make up the deficiency.

The local popularity enjoyed by