The Somerset Herald
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Somerset, Pa.

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 27. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 16, 1885. WHOLE NO. 1796.

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It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y*

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Brushes, Lap-Blankets, and everything to be found in a First-class Saddlery. Good Teams and Riding Horses always ready for hire.
When in need of anything in my line, give me a call.
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Wholesale and Retail. You will save money by buying from me. My stock is always Fresh.
ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Susan Rodgers, dec'd., late of Shade Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.
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 Monday, the 28th of December, 1885, at my residence in Shade township.
J. H. CAHLE,
Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Peter Berkey, dec'd, late of Somerset Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands will please present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, January 9, 1886, at the residence of the Executor in Somerset Borough.
GEORGE M. NEFF,
dec.2 Executor.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.
To Hulda Popey, of Markle, P. O., Westmoreland County, Pa.:
You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday, the 14th day of December next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Thomas Ream, dec'd., at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 4, 1885. } JOHN WINTERS, Sheriff.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT REGULATOR.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR SLR
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I suffered intensely with Full Stomach, Headache, etc. A neighbor, who had taken Simmons Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as I ever was. *It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia.*
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I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the *greatest medicine of the times* for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation.
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Safer and Better than Calomel!
I have been subject to severe spells of Congestion of the Liver, and have been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of Calomel, which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been taking Simmons Liver Regulator, which gave me relief, without any interruption to business. J. HUGG.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE $1 00.
jull-'85-1yr

HAPPY CHILDREN.
How to Make Them So—Keep them in Health, and They will take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and honor. Dr. David KENNEDY offers his Favorite Remedy "as emphatically a medicine for the children—gentle in its action, containing no harmful ingredient whatever, going straight to the Blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "Favorite Remedy" is the friend of childhood, and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it, and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "Favorite Remedy," and the proprietor's name and address, Dr. David KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a good thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the Habit of Puffing any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine which the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And it a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no proper conal etiquette shall hinder us from saying that we do. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels, it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar that it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.*

1886.
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ILLUSTRATED.

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I Continue to manufacture, at my old stand, all grades of *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*, which I sell just as cheap as any other dealer in Somerset County. I will also take orders for any City made Furniture my customers may wish to purchase. I keep sample-books at my place of business, from which selections can be made.
UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.
All kinds of Undertaking business attended to with care. I have two hearses for burial purposes—a Black Hearse and a White Hearse, the latter especially for attending Children's Funerals. I keep on hand at all times Coffins, Caskets and Shrouds, and White Coffins for Children. I will also keep in stock a nice line of City Caskets, covered, at a small advance on city prices. Don't fail to call on me when in need of anything in my line. I can do as well by you as you can do elsewhere.
oct7 6m. HENRY HOFFMAN.

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WEEKLY CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO MARK TWAIN.
(On his 50th birthday, which occured Nov. 30, 1885.)

Ah, Clemens, when I saw thee last—
We both of us were younger—
How fondly mumbling o'er the past
Is Memory's toothless hunger!

So fifty years have fled, they say,
Since first you took to drinking—
I mean in Nature's milky way—
Of course no i.l I'm thinking.

But while on life's uneven road
Your tracks you've been pursuing,
What fountains from your wit have flowed,
What drinks you have been brewing!

I know whence all your magic came—
Your secret I've discovered—
The source that fed your inward flame—
The dreams that round you hovered;

Before you learned to bite or munch—
Still kicking in your cradle,
The Muses mixed a bowl of punch
And Hebe seized the ladle.

Dear babe, whose fiftieth year to-day
Your ripe half-century rounded,
Your books the precious draught betray
The laughing Nine compounded.

So mixed the sweet, the sharp, the strong,
Each finds its faults amended,
The virtues that to each belong
In happier union blended.

And what the flavor can surpass
Of sugar, spirit, lemons?
So while one health fills every glass
Mark Twain for Baby Clemens!

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES in *The Critic.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Cleveland's message, read in Congress to-day, opens with a tender allusion to the recent death of Vice President Hendricks and reference to his distinguished public services, integrity and devotion to duty.

A general survey shows that our relations with foreign powers continues to be friendly. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. Allusion is made to the appointment of Mr. Kelly as Minister to Austria and rejected by that country. The reasons advanced by Austria asking for the withdrawal of Mr. Kelly were such as could not be acquiesced in by the President without violating his oath of office. He has made no new nomination and the interests of the Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation.

Concerning an Isthmian ship canal, the President says the interests of the United States in a practical transit for ships across the Isthmus has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century, and whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier must be for the world's benefit, a trust of mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power; nor shall it become a point for invitation for hostilities, or a prize for warlike ambition. Toward such realization the efforts of his administration will be applied.

The Chinese question in the Western States, despite restrictive legislation, is far from satisfactory; but all the power of the Government should be exerted to maintain the utmost good faith toward China in the treatment of emigrants from that country.

On the fishery question the President recommends that Congress provide for a commission in which the government of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the settlement of the entire question of the fisheries rights of the two countries.

He urges legislation to make the recently concluded commercial treaty with Mexico effective.

Of international copyright he says action is certainly desirable to bring about the object in view.

The inadequacy of legislation touching citizenship and naturalization is brought to the attention of Congress. It is important that the right of alien domicil as distinguished from Federal naturalization be defined.

He urges a recast of appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests, and advocates a system of consular inspection.

In reviewing the reports and recommendations of his cabinet officers, the President first takes up the report of Secretary Manning and discusses the tariff and currency and coinage question. On the tariff he says:

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the needs of an economical administration of the government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection; and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The profosition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people for custom duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occassion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen: its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiabla pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted and what articles could best be released from duty in the interests of our citizens? I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the important necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of fugal industry.

Nothing more important, the President says, than the present condition of our currency and coinage, can claim the attention of Congress. The very limited amount of circulating national bank notes, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, indicates that the volume of circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality.

On the silver question he says the authority to coin money given to Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase of bullion for the coinage, in any event does not justify coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity of such an addition to the silver currency as compelled by the Silver Coinage act, he says, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the 215,000,000 silver dollars coined since 1878 have found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000. Every month $2,000,000 or more of silver dollars are added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to apply the customs receipt of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent. The proportion of silver and certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when the Government will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater the inducement will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating.

This hoarding of gold has already been begun, and when the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, than will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar of gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold still the standard of value, and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver; banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their work has sadly shrunk in purchasing power.

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change; but even if this takes place, the wage-worker cannot gain but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in price beyond that justified by actual deprecation.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver and who supposed that the addition to the currency intended as its result will be a public benefit, are reminded by the President that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in general circulation. So if silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone, and this may produce a severe contraction of the currency instead of adding to it. The fact that while there have been special efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase silver circulation, a large share of the limited amount put out has soon returned to the Treasury in the payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suseicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might after a time be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land that causes fear and uncertaintv.

Leaving considerations of a home nature in the discussion of this subject, the President says a line of action in regard to our currency cannot be wisely settled upon or persisted in without considering the altitude on the subject of other countries with whem we maintain commercial relations. The attitude of the leading Powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, and the steps taken to secure the adaption of a common international ratio between gold and silver, demonstrates the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the mean time we are accumulating silver coin based on our own peculiar ratio to such an extent as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

Returning to a discussion of the question at home, the President says we have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation. If their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them; if the need of more is at any time apparent coinage can be renewed.

The President discusses the silver question exhaustively, devoting more space to it than to any other subject in his message, and closes discussion with the following words: "That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not await upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions and by a confident expectation that the course of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the act of Congress. Prosperity rests upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trading and investors are unwilling to take chances of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens, especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with duties of legislation. No interests appeal to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed."

Reviewing the report of the Secretary of War, the President recommends reform in court-martial proceedings, a remedy to the present defenceless condition of our sea coasts and a law prohibiting the construction of bridges over our navigable rivers in such a manner as to obstruct navigation.

Referring to our navy he expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when we will have a navy which befits our standing among nations, but before we proceed further in the restoration of the navy we need a thoroughly reorganized navy department. If we desire to build ships for present usefulness, instead of naval reminders of days that are past, we must have a department organized for work. He earnestly commends the portion of Secretary Whitney's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganzation of the Navy Department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

Of postal affairs he says that the anticipated and natural revival of postal revenues has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the Postal Service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report of the Postmaster General, that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the past year over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and he confidently anticipates that after a short period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

Of ocean subsidies he thinks that if such gift of the public money is to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, the amount to be paid and the beneficiary should be determined by Congress.

The President endorses the plan suggested by the Attorney General in his report for remedial legislation to relieve the overburdened Courts of the United States, and favors paying United States marshals and district attorneys salaries instead of compensation by fees.

Of the Indian question, the most difficult subject in charge of the Interior Department, he feels satisfied some progress may be noted in the condition of the Indian. There seems, he says, to be a general concurrence in the propsition that the ultimate object in the treatment of the Indian should be their civilization and citizenship. No attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding plan of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with a careful inspection of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilation; to ascertain which, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations with a view of their concentration and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands, now held in common, should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties; and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship.

He commends to the attention of Congress the recommendations of Secretary Lamar with reference to the repeal and modification of certain land laws.

Of polygamy he says there is no feature of it or the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the execution of the law now in operation, and he will gladly approve of further discreet legislation which will rid the country of the blot upon its fair fame.

Of Civil Service reform the President is inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing Civil Service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination, and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the result of application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safe-guards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of its methods of execution, but he ventures the hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. The allurement of an immense number of offices and positions exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in rocognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberate character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon the extension and growth of the country. Civil Service reform, he says, came none too soon to check the progress of political demoralization.

One of the minor but important recommendations of the President is prompt action by Congress to secure proper accommodation and protection for the Capitol library. His last recommendation, immediately preceding the closing paragraph of his message, is one urging immediate amendment of the law relating to the Presidential succession.

The message concludes with the following words:

"In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to do do our duty well must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land."

Same as Other Folks.

Bank robbers have their hours of sorrow and disappointment as well as other folks. Three of the fraternity lately planned to rob a bank in a little village in Wisconsin, and the first thing on the programme was to get the cashier out of bed and make him open the vault. After a great deal of trouble they succeeded in affecting an entrance to his dwelling, but when they came to his bedroom they found only his wife and child. Rousing up the woman, they asked her where her husband was.

"Are you officers of the law?" she queried.

"No, ma'am; we are bank robbers."

"Sorry for you, gentlemen, if that is the case. William started for Canada five hours ago."

"But the keys of the vault?"

"They went with him."

"Then we'll have to break open the vault."

"No use in that. All the money went with William. Sorry, gentlemen, as I remarked before, but this is a wide world. Please shut the front door as you go out, as the baby is very sensitive to the night air."

The Russian comic songs, says Archibald Forbes, are full of "snap" and verve, and they always have a rattling chorus, in which everyone within hearing joins, while the singer accompanies the strains of his chorus with a ludicrously fantastic breakdown, in which he seemed to dislocate every joint in his body. The plaintive melodies vibrate a strange pathos, that swells the heart of the listener, even though he does not understand the words. And the grand chant, with which the massive columns moved forward into battle, glows with the old fervor of fighting ardor. There is a legend of a battle-song so heart-stirring that it inspired Mennonites to violate their tenets, and fight like men possessed. —*Boston Record.*

At a certain battle of the late war a Federal chaplain happened to get into the vicinity of a battery of artillery which was hotly engaged. The Confederate shells were plowing furrows about the guns, and the cannoneers were grimly and actively at work to answer shot for shot. The chaplain addressed himself to a Sargeant, who was very efficient but at the same time rather profane, in the following words: "My friend, if you go on this way how can you expect the support of Divine Providence?" "Ain't expectin' it," said the Sargeant. "The Ninth New Jersey has been ordered to support this battery."

One of the latest things out is a hair-cutting machine that goes by clock and trims a man's locks at any length desired.

A thertre wito a seating capacity of 20,000 is to be built in New Orleans.

HOW HE PLEADED

And Won His Cause by the Glitter of His Eye.

Court week in Cottonville comes twice a year. The town then revives a little, and some indications of life, movement and business are visible. Cottonville, you know, was finished and fenced in more than half a century ago. Since that time not a nail has been driven and, with the exception of a little whitewashing, nothing has been done in the line of repairs.

Once when Judge Blank was on the bench I dropped into the court-room to pass an idle hour. The Solicitor-General had just called the Judge's attention to an indictment against one Jefferson Orton. The charge was assault with intent to murder, but the Solicitor said that he was satisfied he could not secure a conviction, and he therefore recommended that the indictment be nol pros'd. The Judge frowned, and remarked in his sternest tones:

"I take a different view of it, Mr. Solicitor. It would be reducing justice to child's play to do as you suggest. The case will be called after dinner, and it will be tried unless a proper showing is made for a continuance."

His Honor's tartness caused a little stir. The Solicitor turned red, and there was a breeze of whispering all over the court-room.

In the afternoon I was on hand to witness the trial of Orton. To the surprise of everybody, it did not come off. After taking his seat Judge Blank, with an embarrassed look, said:

"Mr. Solicitor, I believe you stated this morning that you were in favor of having the Orton case nol pros'd?"

"Yes, may it please Your Honor," replied the Solicitor; "but of course, if in your judgment—"

"Never mind, about that," interrupted the Judge; "I am satisfied that you must have good grounds for making such a recommendation. Let the matter be disposed of as you suggested."

There was a buzz of surprise for a moment. Other business engaged attention, and the matter was soon orgotten. I had no interest in the case, and yet I could not help wondering what caused the Judge to change his mind. I found out about it long afterward.

When the Court adjourned for dinner on the day when these events occurred, Judge Blank went straight to a little barber shop, and throwing himself into a chair, called for a shave. There was only one barber in the establishment, and he was a white man. He had a villainous face, and his build showed him to be a man of great strength. When he recognized his customer, a peculiar look came over his face. He stepped to the door, and glanced up and down the street. It was cold and sleety, and not a soul was to be seen. He closed the door, and proceeded to attend to his work. He lathered the Judge's face carefully, and then took up his razor.

"Jedge," said he, "I 'spose yer dunno me!"

"No," answered the Judge, curtly.

"My name is Jeff Orton, an you've got a little case on your docket agin me."

He stood in front of the Judge, and fumbled with the glittering razor."

"Well, that is a matter of court business," said the Judge, "and will be disposed of in court at the proper time.

"Jesso," asserted Orton, "jesso; but, Jedge, I'm afe