THE ORPHAN SCHOOL SCANDAL

History of the Syndicate—Its Birth in Mercer County, and its Gobble of the Schools.

The system of the ownership of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools is not clearly understood by the average newspaper reader. How does it happen that the four principal institutions are in the hands of a wealthy syndicate? That is the burden of a score of inquiries received at this office since the expose of orphanage evils have been made. An answer only requires a simple statement of business transactions, although these have been held as of such a private nature that very little satisfactory information is at hand about the financial terms of such transactions. Until the formation of the syndicate each of the twelve orphans' schools in the State were owned individually, that is, there was only one owner or one set of owners for each school. Besides those twelve there are six church homes or asylums where soldiers' orphans are cared for. When, in 1864, the orphanage scheme was first adopted by the Legislature, the State had no money to pay for buildings in which the children might be accommodated, so it entered into contracts with various school proprietors, agreeing to pay for boarding, clothing, and educating the little ones, giving $150 per annum for each child over 10 years of age, and $115 for each child under that age.

THE MERCER IDEA.

The "syndicate" had its birth in Mercer county. There had been a Soldiers Orphans' School there since 1868. The buildings are the same that are now occupied by the school in the town of Mercer. Prior to the date mentioned they were used as a water cure establishment, but had been vacant for a long time, when Mr. J. G. White purchased the property and founded the school. He had control of it until 1874. He had lost money, and in that year was seriously embarrassed. It became necessary for his creditors to take the school, as he was insolvent, and could give them no money. At this time the present owners of the school, ex-Senator George W. Wright, his brother, R. Wright, and Messrs. S. F. Thompson and John I. Gordon, were Mr. White's creditors to a large amount. He proposed to protect them by turning over to them the school. They had the choice between that or nothing. They took it, and thus did Senator Wright, the head of the present syndicate, become launched in the educational traffic of soldiers' orphans. Mr. White failed in the venture because as he said food, clothing and provisions were high, on account of hard times. After the Wrights succeeded him prices on all articles began to decline, while the State appropriations remained unchanged. This enabled the new proprietors to support the school comfortably, and at the same time reap some profits. The profits have increased ever since then.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

R. R. Wright had charge of the school the first two years. He was succeeded by George W. Wright, who, having retired from the Mercer County Recorder's office, had no occupation. He held a fourth interest in the concern, J. I. Gordon a fourth, and R. R. Wright a fourth, as appears on the books. The latter about this time entered into the clothing business with Herman Frankel, and the one-fourth interest in the school, as well as the stock of goods, was held in equal portions by Frankel & Wright; that is, Mr. Frankel represents one-eighth interest in the institution, while his name does not appear on the records, this being a private arrangement. It has been an open secret in Mercer that there were dissensions in the company managing the school. Efforts were made to dislodge Geo. Wright from the management, but his own vote and that of Mr. Gordon prevented them from doing so. Since then he has had almost exclusive control of the institution, buying goods without consulting his opponents, and transacting all other business. For six years there has been a determined effort on the part of the other interest to remove him. He has drawn his salary of $1,000 a year as manager. In the past five years the Mercer school has been given $191,827.82 by the State. At the time of Gov. Pattison's visit there, a year or two ago, he compelled the management to remedy the bad state of affairs, and repair the buildings.

EXTENDING OPERATIONS.

In 1877 George W. Wright, John I. Gordon and James L. Paul, purchased the Mt. Joy school for $10,000. Paul was then Chief Clerk to the State Superintendent, with special supervision over all Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, being allowed at all times thereafter to audit bills (his own among them) from the schools. After an admission that he went into the business to make money, Paul says:

"I held a third interest in the place, and do yet. The deed as recorded in Lancaster does not contain my name as one of the purchasers of the property. It was thought best by my partners and myself that my name should not appear in connection with the management, because I was then holding the position of Chief Clerk of the Department of Soldiers' Orphans at Harrisburg. I entered the Department in '68, and remained there until January, '86, a period of 17 years."

Each of the above-named proprietors held a one-third interest in the Mt. Joy school, and it is said when Wright went into it he offered to take the other Mercer capitalists in with him, but they wouldn't hear to it. A Mercer paper, commenting on Wright's spreading school interests, says:

"He receives from this [Mercer] school a salary of $1,000 a year on figures fixed by himself and his colleague, Gordon, and at the same time receives a salary of $2,500 for conducting the syndicate schools, making the handsome total of $3,500 per annum, in addition to the enormous dividends received by him from the State schools."

In the last five years that school has received $198,116.53 from the State.

STILL DEEPER IN.

Not long after this Wright came into possession of the Chester Springs School. How much of it he owns is not known exactly, but George Pearson, of Mercer, another of the partners, owns one-fourth interest, and James Paul, of the Mt. Joy institution, a portion also. Pearson paid $5,259 for his fourth, and Paul says of his part in the ownership:

"I hold a one-fourth interest in the Chester Springs school. The other partners are chief clerk Geo. Pearson of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and Geo. W. Wright, one of my partners in the Mt. Joy school. I became connected with the Chester Springs school in June last, seven months before resigning my position at Harrisburg."

The Chester springs school received from the state in the past five years the sum of $129,103.33.

RICHER AND RICHER.

One of Wright's other moves was to secure control of the McAllisterville school. This was accomplished in this way: George F. McFarland held the position of superintendent of orphans' schools prior to the consolidation of that office with state superintendent of public instruction. He was removed from the position in 1871. He still retained the ownership of the McAllisterville school, however. He wanted to put it in somebody else's charge, yet get the profits. George Wright appeared upon the scene some time after 1880, and leased it from him, paying $2,000 a year ever since to McFarland. Some reports have put John I. Gordon as one of the owners of this school, but Wright is the sole lessee. McAllisterville has received $126,254.91 in the past five years from the State.

The four schools owned by the syndicate, are therefore as follows:

Name of School.	County.	Owners.
Chester Springs	Chester	G. W. Wright Jas. L. Paul. Geo. Pearson.
Mercer	Mercer	G. W. Wright. S. F. Tomson. J. I. Gordon. R. R. Wright.
Mt. Joy	Lancaster	G. W. Wright. J. I. Gordon. J. L. Paul.
McAllisterville	Juniata	G. W. Wright

These four schools have received an aggregate of $646,301.59 from the state in the past five years.

The other leading schools are owned by the following parties—

Dayton	Armstrong	Stock Co. of 13.
Mansfield	Tioga	Mrs. Allen
Uniontown	Fayette	Rev. Waters.
White Hall	Cumberland	Maj. Moore
Hartford	Susquehanna	Prof. Sweet.
Soldiers' Orp'ns	Phila'delphia	

The last-named is the only one of the number that is run as a charity. The others are operated as business enterprises.

BIG PROFITS.

An experienced manager of these schools estimates that the profits on the Chester springs school will be about $16,000 a year. Similar figures were made for Mt. Joy and Mercer, while McAllisterville school has been placed somewhat below that figure. It is fair to assume that the profits of the four syndicate schools will exceed $50,000, and that on the entire appropriation by the state legislature of $350,000 per annum, nearly $90,000 is profit.

The appropriation bill passed by the last legislature is full of loosely drawn up items. For instance, the state superintendent, Dr. Higbee, is given in it $500 for traveling expenses. He is supposed to spend that in visiting each institution once every quarter, as the law requires. But Captain William McClelland, of Pittsburgh, a member of the G. A. R. investigating committee, says they were given official information that Dr. Higbee had not visited some of the institutions but once in a year. He has the power to send deputies in his place, but he didn't even do that.

Another item of the appropriation gives Mrs. Elizabeth Hutter, female inspector of schools, $1,200 salary per annum, and $400 traveling expenses. Her last annual report praised the schools in the most fulsome terms, and shows she "did not see" anything wrong at any of the institutions. Her position and salary are envisible by sinecures. The male inspector is given a salary of $1,000 per annum and $400 traveling expenses, "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

"He never files any itemized account of his traveling expenses, neither does the state superintendent," said Capt. McClelland yesterday.

The deficit of $21,258.56 in the schools' management in the two years was provided for by special appropriation by the last legislature. "The way that deficit was created," said a gentleman, "was by crowding the schools, or padding the rolls and showing that the management had taken in more scholars than the previous appropriation covered, and relying on the patriotism of the legislature to make good the deficit—simply 'a squeeze.'"

The reason the G. A. R. committee did not go into a more thorough examination of the charges was because the G. A. R. treasury hadn't sufficient funds to stand the two or three thousand dollars' expense it would have entailed. The gentlemen are all capable and enthusiastic enough, but felt they could trust the Governor to personal examination. The committee is by no means done yet, however, its recent report being merely preliminary. It awaits further orders from Department Commander Gobin.

The Shrewd Emperor of Brazil.

The emperor is one of the best friends the United States has. He copies everything good that he can. In fact, all Brazilians are beginning to adopt American customs instead of French, as used to be their way. The emperor is a shrewd old man, and there is little that goes on in his empire that he is not cognizant of. He is a great reader of newspapers, and is said to keep his ministers in perpetual activity by ordering investigations as to the truth of every newspaper article attacking a government official which he sees.

The Republican party in Brazil is small, but violent. The emperor, however, has a sure way of controlling it. Whenever a man of brains appears in its ranks and threatens to become dangerous, what does the emperor do? Send him to the convict island? Exile him from the country? Not at all. He makes him baron of some uninhabited waste with an unpronounceable name if he is rich, or gives him a government position if he is poor. Few are the Republicans in Brazil that a title or a fat office will not transmute into Conservatives.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Anecdote of Mr. Vanderbilt.

A retired newspaper man tells of a pleasing experience with Mr. Vanderbilt.

"I went to interview Mr. V.," he says, "and the big man was smiling ly silent.

"'Surely you wouldn't hinder a newspaper man making a few dollars,' I said to him facetiously. 'A talk from you is worth a great deal; I made a handsome sum out of my first interview with you.'

"'Well, by George, I like a man who can make moyey out of me,' said the railway king. 'It takes a smart man to do it; fire away with your questions.'"

NASBY.

He Reviews the Field and is Better Satisfied With the President.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky)
February 15, 1886.

I sin't shoor that in aboosin the President I have'nt bin too fast after all. Men don't alluz show ther hands at the beginnin uv the game, and it is just barely possible that in findin fault with His Eggslency fur withholdin my commishun I hev bin in error. Ef he demonstrates to me that it is so I will fergive him—on receet of my appointment.

My change of hart is the result uv a clost skannin of the appointmence that hev bin made so far. This I hev done, and I find suffishnt reezon for a moderit sized change of hart.

I hev diskivered that changes in the smaller postoffices are bein made with commendable rapidity. The gilloteen could be worked with more speed, but then we must forgive the department for two reasons:—

1st—They are new at the biznis uv makin appintmence.

2d—Inezmuch ez every Dimekratic voter in the Yoonited States, without regard to color or previous condition of impecooniosity (or bustedness), expected a place, it is reely difficult for the heds uv departmints to act without splittin the party into fragmence. I kin appreshiate their condishn and the embarrassment they are in.

For instance, at the Corners there is eggsackly 236 Dimekratic voters, and every one uv em, except Bascom, demands a offis. Bascom don't demand a offis, for he is a partickler man which don't care for empty honors. Inezmuch ez he will git the entire salaries of the appointees, no matter who they may be, he don't keer about the worry uv holdin the places.

Now, ther are 236 applicants for places and only three places to give em. There are, fur instance, over 100 applicants fur the postoffiis, uv wich ther is but one. How is the President to decide wich shel hev it, to the bitter disappointment uv the remaining ninety-nine? Troo, we intended to satisfy a part uv em by makin ez many deppities ez posible, but ther cood'nt be enuff fixed this way to go round.

The administration labers under the disadvantage uv yoonanimus williness uv the Democrasy to hold offis. In this perticler they is more yoonanimuser than any party wich hez ever yet been inventid, and I don't wonder at the slownis with wich things is goin.

I find likewise that ez fur ez the President's appointmence hev gone, we rock-ribbed Dimokrats hev no coz to complane. I don't remember uv his hevin appinted but one Republican, Peerson, uv Noo York, and he cood be fergivin fur that, considerin the fact that he wuz there under the immejit eye uv George Wilyum Curtis, wich hed to hev suthin to pint to, ez justifyin his bustin uv Blaine. It wood hev bin crooel to the Mugwumps not to hev given them suthin to stand onto.

But I notis with great satisfackshen that in the interest uv civil servis reform and bustin masheen politix, that them fellows which hoorayed the loudest for Cleveland at Chicago, hev dropped into the fattest places, and likewise when it becum necessary to hist a postmaster for bein a offensive parsan, the hardest work Dimokrat in the locality hez alluz bin his successor. It hez bin the rool that when Republican Smith wuz histid as a offensive partisan becoz he wuz cheerman uv the Republikin Sentral Committy last fall, that Dimocrat Thompson wich wuz and is cheermen uv the Dimekratic Sentral Committy wuz immejitly put in his place.

Likewise I hev observed that it wuzn't at all agin a Dimokrat that he hed served into the Confederit army, and I notis that a librel sprinklin uv such are luxooristin ez Consuls and so on in the effete monerkys uv Yoorup.

In fact, the more obnoxyus the Confederit the more shoor he is uv gittin a place.

From these fax, wich are fax I hev renood my confidense in the soundnis uv the President's Dimocrisy, and his intenshun to do wat is rite by the party.

It is troo that he is movin slow. His head is sot in the rite direckshun, only, he don't move fast enuff. He shood be prodden from behind with the pin uv necessity. Ef he is goin to appoint us he shood make haste to do it. Every dollar that Lubbock, the nigger postmaster, draws ez salary, is that much robbed from me. He shood remember that time is wingin us away to our eternal home, and that even a pickled Dimokrat is not immortal. I am willin not to embarrass him, but eleven months is a long time for a hungry man. Its the two minnits and a half that yoo wate after the regler brekfust hour that is distressin.

But I shall now rest content, for a while, at least. I hev reezoned with Bascon, showing him the foundashen I hev for the faith that is in me, and he hez agreed to give me an extenshun on wat I owed him, and credit fur a few weeks longer. I don't care so much fur the extenshun, but the credit for the futur is important. My motto in regard to my debts fur what I hev hed, is, "Let the dead bury the dead." The past is nothing—the present and fucher is all important. The likker I hev consoomed I hev hed—that wich is to come is all that interests me.

I hev faith in His Eggslency, Grover Cleveland. Wunst a Dimokrat, alluz a Dimokrat. He will not go back onto us.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Hopeful.)

One Sign of a Stingy Man.

"Over there," said the human nature reading passenger in the smoking car, "sits one of the stingiest men that ever lived."

"You never saw the man till this minute," replied another passenger; "how can you tell that he is penurious?"

"By his mustache."

"And what has his mustache to do with it?"

"Why, none but stingy men smoke their cigars so close that they burn the front off their beards."

"Gents," shouted a small boy, as he poked his head into a Fourth avenue street car, "did you mail that letter your wife gave you this morning?" And six men simultaneously pulled the bell rope and hurriedly left the car.

"What is the first thing you would do, Jones, if you were stung by a hornet?" asked Smith, who had been reading an article on the treatment of stings. "Howl," replied Jones, solemnly. And the conversation abruptly ended.

How we Got Our Bunting.

The Morrison tariff bill was under consideration among a party of gentlemen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when General B. F. Butler told about the experiences of the manufacturers of bunting, in which he was a pioneer. He was in the War department one day when he happened to take a flag in his hand and to ask where they got flags. He found that they were manufactured in England and that no one in this country knew how to make bunting. He sent some samples to two young friends who were in the woollen manufacturing business. They came to Washington and said they could make anything in the shape of woollen fabric. But when they brought him samples of what they intended should have been bunting it was only flannel, which creased when folded and which would not float in waves on the breeze. There Butler supposed the matter had dropped, but about six months afterward one of these same men came to him with a sample of bunting. It was excellent. He had been working in a bunting factory in Manchester, England, and came home with the secret of how to make the fabric. General Butler furnished him with the money to start in business and for years they enjoyed a monopoly almost of the trade in this country.

In speaking of the fact that it was the tariff that had made it possible for this manufacture to be started here, General Butler also elucidated the other side of the protective tariff argument that home market and competition had immediately served to reduce prices until the goods were now as low as could be secured by importation if there were no duty. The start could not have been made but for the protective tariff. In the experimental stages it was a bulwark of safety to the capitalist and the workman alike. The General has some nieces, who several years ago, while in the factory one day, took a notion to have dresses made of the stuff. It became the rage in their town. Then the fashion spread and soon there was a craze for the fabric. Many factories for its production sprang into existence. Then came the relapse. The servant girls wanted to imitate their mistresses, and the mistresses no longer wore it at all. It became cheap and common. The price has gone down and many manufacturers have stopped making it altogether. In General Butler's view there is no more complete exposition of the benefical workings of a protective tariff than in the bunting business and manufacture.

It was in the works in which the General is interested that the first flags were made all in one piece. The earliest flags made in this country were of strips of cloth sewn together. The white stars were sewn on the face of the blue field. Butler's associate introduced the manufacture of the entire flag in one piece.

The conclusion of the visit of the young Yankee who went to Manchester was somewhat dramatic. He had sought employment in the bunting works there as a laborer. His intelligence enabled him to rise speedily through the different departments of the works. When he had mastered the business he asked for a recommendation and having received it he quit work. He went to a hotel, had his whiskers shaved off, put on his best clothes, and then sent an invitation to dinner to the manager of the bunting works. He explained his request by saying he was an American and would like to have company at dinner. After dining the two fell into conversation in the course of which the bunting manufacturer asked: "How long have you been in this country?" "About six months," was the reply. "Have you traveled far?" "No, I have been here all the time." "Why didn't you let me see you sooner?" "You saw me every day." "I don't understand." The American took out the letter of recommendation which his English employer and guest had written and silently passed it over to him to read. It was a revelation. "And you are going home to make bunting?" "Certainly." It was all that was said, but it was enough.

The Supreme Court Bible.

The Bible which is in official use in the United States Supreme Court at Washington has been in use there since 1808. It was printed at Oxford, England, in 1709. It has been used for swearing into office every Justice of the court who has ever taken the oath. Every attorney admitted to practice in the Supreme Court has been sworn on that copy of the Scriptures. It is a small copy and much worn, especially where the fingers grasp it.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.
G. W. Benford & Son.

The puffed-up egotist who says a woman can not do anything as well as a man has never seen her pack a trunk.

A new stitching machine for book binders and publishers is out, which will do the work of ten girls in a day.

In close application to business nothing on this footstool exceeds a mustard plaster.

Woman is not much of a philosopher, but she is proverbially a clothes observer.

There is many a silent, throbbing corn beats beneath a nice dress boot.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc. etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
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ROYAL
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. may28tf.

A Safeguard.
The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should compel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—
"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."
The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—
"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.
There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even some Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.
These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

ALBERT A. HORNE. J. SCOTT WARD.
HORNE & WARD
SUCCESSORS TO
EATON & BROS,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FALL AND WINTER, 1885-1886.
NEW GOODS
EVERY DAY SPECIALTIES
—IN—
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,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED
Orders by Mail attended to with Promptness and Dispatch.

LIME! LIME!
The Farmer's Lime Company, Limited, will sell at their kilns, or load on cars,
GOOD LIME
At 8 cents per bushel, or deliver it as Low as the Lowest to all Railroad Stations and Sidings in the County, and on the Berlin Branch much lower. Satisfaction Guaranteed. It is the Gray Ferriter-us Lime, which is known by Practice and Science to be the Strongest and Best for Agricultural Purposes. All orders promptly filled.
Address, HENRY S. WALTER,
dec24-1yr Garrett Somerset Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Samuel Broucher, dec'd late of Upper Turkeyfoot 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 Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1886, at the late residence of the deceased.
FREDERICK DULL,
Administrator.
ELLEN BROUCHER,
Administratrix.

LARGE AND
EARLY CROPS
Are wanted by all farmers.
The earlier the better. The way to get these needed results, is to use reliable fertilizers.
Baugh's $25 Phosphate, Pure Raw Bone Meal, Agricultural Chemicals, and other brands which we manufacture or import are reliable, cheap and lasting fertilizers.
If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your order direct to us.
Send for BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE GUIDE, PRICES and other information.
BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers,
20 South Delaware Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Situated two miles west of Stoystown, along the Greensburg and Bedford turnpike containing 7 acres and good water. A new dwelling and spring house, stable, with room for two cows and one horse, and other outbuildings thereon erected. A young orchard containing 100 apple trees and other fruits.
Consideration, $625.
TERMS:—$125 cash when deed is delivered, and the balance in annual payments of $100 each.
LEMON H. MILLER.
march 17-4t. Stoystown, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Estate of Jonathan Dormeyer, dec'd.
The undersigned having been duly appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Somerset, Pa., on Thursday, March 25th, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to attend to the duties of the above appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.
F. W. BEISECKER,
march 10. Auditor.

The Cost of Two Drinks.
There is a statistician about the Palmer House, says the Chicago *Herald*, who desires to impress everybody with economic facts. Said he yesterday:
"Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a farmer down near Elgin. There he goes with a friend; they're going to get a drink. The farmer will pay for it. Now, let me see. That man will sweat two mortal hours next spring to plow enough ground to raise one bushel of corn. That bushel of corn will sell for 30 cents. He is going in there now to spend the 30 cents for two drinks. Therefore, the farmer and the corn have parted. Now, let me tell you what becomes of the corn. A bushel of corn makes seventeen quarts of whisky—four and a quarter gallons. The distillery gets the first profit—forty cents a gallon. There you are; $2.00 for that bushel of corn. Now the government comes in, 90 cents a gallon—$3.85, added to the $2, makes $5.85. That brings the product of the bushel of corn down to the jobber and the wholesaler, and, finally, by several stages, to the retailer. By the time it reaches the latter the bushel of corn or its product of four and a quarter gallons has been reduced one half, which means eight and a half gallons. There are sixty drinks to the gallon—that is the average—eight and a half gallons mean 270 drinks, at 15 cents each—there we have $46.35 as the consumer's price for a bushel of corn, which the farmer raises and sells for thirty cents. Who says there is not industry in this country? But the farmer we saw just now spent his whole bushel of corn in the price of two drinks, and the people who do not till the soil got away with $46.05."

Killed by an Overdose.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At an inquest held over a child, the jury found a verdict that it came to its death from an overdose of a cough mixture containing opium. The coroner said that nothing is more natural than for parents when their children are suffering from cough and colds, to give them what they consider to be a harmless remedy. Unfortunately, however, he said, morphia or some other narcotic has hitherto formed the basis of all cough preparations and it is gratifying to know that the new discovery, Red Star Cough Cure, it is free from opiates or poison and has been endorsed by health officials in all sections of the country. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. G. W. Benford & Son.

There must be an open road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die. This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have had more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. G. W. Benford & Son.

You are not old, your hair is getting thin. Your friends remarks it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you.
G. W. Benford & Son.

Ex-Mayor R. W. Townley, Judge T. F. McCormick, E. H. Sherwood, Banker; J. Maguire, Banker; G. S. Davis, Banker; and J. O. Tichernor, Merchant, all of Elizabeth, N. J., earnestly commend Ely's Cream Balm as a specific for catarrhal affection.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by G. W. Benford & Son on a guarantee. It cures Consumption.

If you are suffering from a sense of extreme weariness, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

Curious to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away. Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train, and death ends the chapter. You whose lives are passed over desks and in the confined air of offices ought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" always at hand for the stomach and brain.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. G. W. Benford & Son.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used.

Don't give up, there is a cure for catarrh and cold in head. Thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It is not a liquid or snuff. It cures by cleansing and healing. Price 50 cents at Druggists.

SHILOH VITALIZER IS what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. G. W. Benford & Son.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflamation, and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily heal the pulmonary organs, and give you health.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. G. W. Benford & Son.

Home rule—The baby's.

TIRED OUT!
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not Injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion.
It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do.
DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness and depletion of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is simply a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."
DR. W. H. WAYNE, 122 Thompson St., Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the tonic of the age. Nothing better. It restores appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FASHIONABLE
CUTTER & TAILOR,

Having had many years experience in all branches of the Tailoring business, I guarantee Satisfaction to all who may call upon me and favor me with their patronage.
Yours, &c.,
WM. M. HOCHSTETLER,
Somerset, Pa.
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Office and Yard at Somerset, On S. & C. R. R. Station.
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HARD AND SOFT WOODS,
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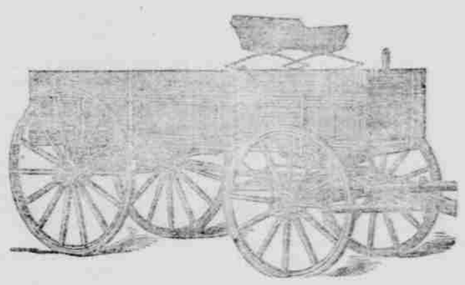
Offices and Yard Opposite S. & C. R. R. station, Somerset, Pa.

THE OLD RELIABLE
SCHUTTLER WAGON.
ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO IN 1842.

I have just received two car loads of the Self-rolling Steel-skein Schuttler Wagons, the most complete Western Wagon in the market for Road or Farm Purposes. On the latter there is a Rear Brake, to be used when hauling hay or grain, a something that farmers know the necessity of when hauling on hilly farms. Every part of the Wood-work of his wagon has laid in Stock three years before being worked up, insuring the work to be thoroughly seasoned before being ironed. Being the patentees of the

DOUBLE COLLAR AND OIL CUPS.
It is the only Wagon made that has this improvement. It avoids the necessity of taking off the wheels to grease, as in the old style; by simply turning a captive wagon can be oiled in less than five minutes. This Wagon wants to be seen to be fully appreciated, and parties wishing to buy will do well to see it before purchasing elsewhere.
EVERY WAGON FULLY INSURED.
In offering this make of Wagon to the public, will say I used the same make of Wagon for five years when freighting across the Rocky Mountains, over roads that were almost impassable, and they always stood the test. I feel warranted in saying I believe them the Best Wagon on wheels.
Call on Oliver Knepper or Henry Heffley, who will show you the Wagons.
AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.
P. HEFFLEY.
SOMERSET, MARCH 28, 1885.

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COFFROTH & CO., SOMERSET, PA.
Bright, New and Desirable Selections for Fall, at
GREAT BARGAINS.
Imitation Walnut Chamber Suits, $15.00.
Black Walnut, Full Marble Top, 30.00.
Furniture of Every Description! Parlor Upholstered Suits!
LOOK AT PRICES! IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING!
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SPUN SILK - - - - - - 40 00
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DRUG STORE,
MAIN STREET, SOMERSET, PA.
This Model Drug Store is rapidly becoming a Great Favorite with People in Search of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPONGES,
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMES, TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS, &c. &c.
THE DOCTOR GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE COMPOUNDING OF
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECEIPTS,
GREAT CARE BEING TAKEN TO USE ONLY FRESH AND PURE ARTICLES.
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES
And a Full Line of Optical Goods always on hand. From such a large assortment all can be suited.
The Finest Brands of Cigars
Always on hand. It is always a pleasure to display our goods to intending purchasers, whether they buy from us or elsewhere.
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FERTILIZERS!
A NEW DEPARTURE in the method of selling.
Recent tests warrant us in offering our goods to farmers under the following guarantee:
We will place our fertilizers, by WRITTEN AGREEMENT, in competition with stable manure, or any commercial fertilizer on the market, under such a guarantee as will secure to the customer as much profit for money expended as from any goods he can obtain.
This is what the farmer has been looking for:
A POSITIVE ASSURANCE that he can buy no CHEAPER GOODS.
We do not claim to be more honest than others whose calling is the same; but simply that our methods of manufacture and experience assure us that
OUR GOODS HAVE NO SUPERIOR.
SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR and GUARANTEE.
A live and energetic agent is wanted in every locality. Address
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AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK
Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time.
My work is made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the Best Iron and Steel, manufactually Constructed, Neatly Finished and Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Employ Only First-Class Workmen.
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Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices. I do Wagon-work, and furnish Skeins for Wind-Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
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