LIFE AT OAK VIEW.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland At their Summer Home.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland have gone into summer quarters at "Oak View." Chef Perin, who displayed his genius in devising toothsome dishes for the President's table has returned to New York, leaving the White House kitchens in charge of an ordinary family cook for sudden emergencies. All social entertainment at the mansion, even informal drawing rooms or "at homes" have ceased, so that for the next six months should Congress be called in October, or otherwise eight months, almost the entire time of the President, except when engaged in his official duties, will be passed at his country seat. He has made no arrangements for the summer except to remain quietly in Washington dividing his time between his official duties and leisure hours at Oak View. It is not improbable that he will make a trip late in the summer or in the early fall to the Northwest, but there is no authority for saying even that as yet as his present thoughts are wholly wrapped up in the peaceful life and happy household in the modernized old farm house among the picturesque hills in the direction of historic Tennallytown.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FLOWERS.

Mrs. Cleveland, who feels that she has earned a good long rest, is taking solid comfort out of the peaceful surroundings of her country home with her mother. She is passionately fond of flowers. During the winter she had gratified her taste for them with daily visits to the White House conservatories, where Superintendent Pfister marshaled his floral beauties. At "Oak View" she takes much interest in the arrangement of the grounds around the house, and in superintending the gardeners in planting tulips and crocuses and getting the flower beds ready for the summer growth of flowering and foliage plants. The President has not much experience in the line of bucolic pursuits, but he enjoys the surroundings of country scenes and the pleasure of watching the daily changing process of vegetable growth and panorama of landscape effects from the high point of vision occupied by his rural retreat.

MONOPOLIZED BY SOCIETY PEOPLE.

While the delightful informal receptions of Mrs. Cleveland at the Executive Mansion have ceased, this does not mean that she has entirely secluded herself from all further social intercourse of friends and those desiring to meet her. The noonday "at homes" which followed the close of the ceremonial season were designed by her for the convenience and gratification of strangers visiting the city. On several occasions she denied herself many little personal pleasures and comfort so as not to disappoint this transient element. She soon discovered, however, that instead of accomplishing her object, not to have any one who desired to meet her go away disappointed, those post-noon opportunities were monopolized by members of Washington society, who had enjoyed every opportunity in the regular season, and rather deterred the timorous stranger from venturing upon what seemed to them a trespass upon Mrs. Cleveland's time. As soon as the fact became apparent the receptions were stopped. This was not designed in any spirit of indifference to the Washington society people, but as Mrs. Cleveland expressed it herself:

"I think I have done all that could be expected of me by Washington society during the regular season, but I am ever ready to please those who come to Washington and do not have the opportunities to call on stated days in this season."

These receptions gradually swelled in numbers to several hundred, and sometimes four and five hundred persons, four-fifths of whom were Washington people who had nothing else to do.

HOW SHE CAN BE SEEN.

Not to disappoint entirely those for whom these reception hours were designed, Mrs. Cleveland has adopted another plan, which is more satisfying in one sense. In referring to the necessity of [illegible] the reasons mentioned, she added:

"Almost all visitors to Washington at one time have friends here and therefore can make arrangements for them to call, whom I shall be very glad to see them." It is now necessary to write a note to Mrs. Cleveland mentioning the presence of visiting friends and their desire to call. [illegible] should be some very cogent reasons to the contrary a day and hour will be fixed when she is at the White House for the parties to call. This plan will be continued until the autumn months.

The remarkable popularity of Mrs. Cleveland among the people of the country continues. Her correspondence, which relates to every subject, has [illegible] outgrown her ability to respond, except to [illegible] a friend or on important subjects. At one time she undertook the task of personally answering letters. It would now require an amanuensis or two to accomplish the purely clerical labor of replies.

THE RESTRAINTS OF SOCIETY.

The young life of Mrs. Cleveland feels the restraining influence of the conventional rules which govern the social life of the wife of the President. A short time ago at one of the weekly social gatherings at the parsonage of Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the President's church, where she was present with her mother, she remarked in conversation with one of the ladies:

"I am so glad to have a place where I can so quietly and enjoy the informal society of friends, where there are no restraints put upon every word uttered and where every movement is not governed by some stiff rule of decorum. I like to enjoy myself like any other church member, and would like to engage personally in church work. But I suppose I must wait for that until situations are different. I know it is all right that the office of President should be surrounded by certain rules of social intercourse the same as apply to official rules. I often wonder how it is, how the President gets along. He works hard from morning until night and often into the night, and never gets done. He has to spend so much time seeing persons who have really important business with him and seeing strangers who call that he has little left for undisturbed attention to his official duties."

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL ROUTINE.

Since Grover Cleveland has been in the White House he has paid scrupulous regard to the routine of the official and social traditions and surroundings of his office as established by his predecessors and followed through the nearly nine decades of administrations which have performed Executive functions at Washington. He has also avoided in his personal relations showing any preferences to individuals in official or unofficial life. When Secretary Manning was in the Cabinet he was almost a daily visitor to the White House, and usually passed the evenings with the President discussing measures of public policy and politics. He also was frequently invited to a drive. Since Mr. Manning's retirement the President has no close personal relations with any member of the Cabinet, their intercourse being purely official, and never drives with any of them. He adopted the very proper rule of never calling at the residence of any official except that of a member of his Cabinet. His visits there have been entirely exceptional that he may be said to have no relations except official with any member of his administration.

Mrs. Cleveland has adopted the same rule. She has no particular lady friends. Her mother and Mrs. Lamont are the only ladies who have free access to her and with whom she shares her womanly confidences and counsels. In this respect she is very girlish and at the same time matronly. "Mamma, do you think I had better do that?" or "Mrs. Lamont, what do you think of this?" is her way of indulging in the pleasantry of asking advice, but back of this her own way which is always judicious, is the way they all agree upon. RANDOLPH.

The French Conscript.

The annual conscription in France, which takes place at about this season, always causes a certain ferment throughout the country. This year, for obvious reasons, it has been greater than usual. The family perturbation produced by the drawing away of so many young men from their homes is necessarily great, and the conscripts themselves, from the time that they have gone through the operation called *tirage au sort* until they enter their barracks, make such a boisterous use of their remaining hours of freedom that those who are not immediately interested in this annual effervescence of young blood cannot remain absolutely indifferent to it. It is the custom of conscripts when they have drawn their numbers to exhibit these to the world whether they are "lucky" or "unlucky," on pieces of cardboard which they fasten to their hats; and they frequently deck themselves out with many-colored ribbons as well. Then those who have been drawn from the same localities form themselves into bands of twenty, thirty, or more, and parade the towns and villages, singing, shouting, and making as much commotion as the public will endure. So long as they do not fight among themselves or assault other people, they are allowed to do pretty much as they please. Everybody knows that they will shortly be put into uniform, and that they will have to behave with the utmost circumspection in public. During those last few days of blessed liberty, the conscripts pay frequent visits to the wine shops, and smoke a great many cigars for those who have money spend it freely, not only upon themselves, but upon their comrades who have none. All parents, moreover, unless they are abjectly poor, put something into their boys' purses when they are leaving home to join the army.

When the festive season is passed and the conscript is under military discipline, a great change comes over him. Unless he is exceptionally bright, he has to put up with much abuse from those whose duty it is to make a soldier of him. In France no officer or sub-officer is allowed to inflict corporal punishment upon a soldier; but the language commonly used to stimulate the intelligence of a novice could not be printed, even in a French paper, without many asterisks. Of all conscripts, the Breton is said to be the most stupid and the most stubborn; but it is not always remembered that he comes from a district where the dialect of the people offers no analogy to the French language, and that when he is drawn into the army the words of command often sound to his ears like those of a foreign tongue. By far the greater number of French peasants are accustomed to speak *patois* from their childhood, and this circumstance adds not a little to the troubles upon which they enter when they leave the plow to join the army. The French conscript has not been a week in barracks before his face shows that the cares of life have begun to settle on him. When the first trials of soldiering, however, are over, he becomes resigned and cheerful.

Every Frenchman who has completed his twentieth year is theoretically liable to serve five years in the army. There are, however, some exceptions from the rule and various mitigations as regards its application. Most of these will be done away with if the measure which Gen. Boulanger proposes to lay before Parliament this session is adopted. Circumstances, however, may arise which will cause this much talked of bill to become a dead letter. The law which still holds good was adopted in 1872, when the country still bleeding from its deep wounds, demanded with one voice a new military organization based upon the German system. This law declares that every Frenchman capable of military service may be called upon between the ages of twenty and forty to do duty in the active army and the reserves. The exemptions are almost exclusively enjoyed by clerical students and young men who by the death or infirmity of their fathers have become the mainstay of the family. This law also declares five years to be the period of service in the active army, four years in the reserve of the active army, five years in the territorial army, and six years in the reserve of the territorial army. With regard to the five years service in the active army, there are some important modifications. As a matter of fact the proportion of men who remain in the regiments during the whole of this period is small. Special provision has been made for young men aspiring to the higher professions, such as law and medicine, by what is termed the *volontariat d'un an*. Without waiting to be called upon to serve as ordinary conscripts, they come forward as volunteers for one year only. It is sufficient for them to have obtained a degree of *bachelier ès lettres* or *bachelier ès sciences* for them to serve as volunteers for a year; and if at the end of that time they pass their military examination, they are considered to have served their full period in the active army.

In this system there is obvious inequality before the law—an injustice that even Republicans admit to be necessary in the interest of society. But something is done to keep up an appearance of equality. Jacques Bonhomme, who is debarred by his lot from becoming a *bachelier ès lettres*, is permitted to cherish the hope that at the *tirage au sort* he will draw a lucky number which will reduce to one year the five years' service which his country has a right to expect from him. A lottery is sometimes a very convenient way of getting out of a moral difficulty. The French manage to invest this drawing of numbers for the period of military service with a great deal of solemnity. Every year in each canton a list is drawn up of all the young men between 20 and 21 years of age; and on a certain day they are summoned to the mairie of the chief town to draw their numbers. The prefect of the department presides, and the mayors of the different communes forming the canton are also present. In large cities each arrondissement is considered equivalent to a canton. The numbers to be drawn are enclosed in little cases and put into an urn. Then, as each person's name is called out he draws a number, or he can depute another to draw for him. It often happens that when a name is called out a woman comes forward and, trembling with excitement, puts her hand into the urn. She is the mother of the young man who stands behind her, holding his breath until the number she has drawn has been read out. It is believed that if there is something beyond chance in such lottery there must be virtue in a mother's agency. Those who obtain high numbers have a right to expect that they will return to their homes after one or two years of military life; but the proportion of conscripts so favored in each canton or arrondissement is regulated to a large extent by regimental requirements. The average length of service is from three to four years.

The anxiety of the French conscript to draw a lucky number indicates the measure of his enthusiasm for a military life. The law of 1872, if it has made the French a nation of soldiers, has lowered their martial spirit. The inconveniences arising from general compulsory service without pay are so galling to the greater number of those who are affected by it, that they have wrought a marked change in the popular mind with regard to the army. But although the French people are no longer ready to take fire at the merest prospect of war, they would quickly find their martial enthusiasm again if their country were invaded.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Censured by His Indorsers.

The report of a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed a year ago to consider the conduct of the Administration, needs to be read with recollection of a personal history of the signers. Messrs. Curtis and Schurz, and other members of the committee, made themselves conspicuous in indorsing Mr. Cleveland as a pure reformer. They thought that they, as professional reformers themselves, ought to know a reformer when they saw him. Now these indorsers are called upon to state whether the President proves to be the man they said he was. It is hardly expected that a report under such peculiar circumstances would be at all unfair or unfriendly.

The report states that in the Postoffice Department, within one year and four months, the new appointments were more than 50 per cent, "many of the changes having merely substituted offensive partisans of one party for offensive partisans of another." Regarding the conduct of the service in Indiana, it says: "Of ninety-two Presidential offices in Indiana, the former incumbents of eighty-three were removed, and the employes have been almost entirely changed. Of 1,800 fourth-class offices 1,200 have been changed, and of the remaining 600 the emoluments are so small that the offices are not desirable."

Such facts, the committee thinks, seem to show a clear violation of the moral engagement made with the country by the Postmaster General. But has the President himself no responsibility? What propriety is there in reporting that his skirts are clean, while he persistently retains in office a Postmaster General who has for two years openly disregarded the principles of reform in this flagrant manner?

Regarding the Interior Department, the report affirms that in nineteen months "71 per cent. of the offices had been changed, in many instances for the worse and the conclusion is irresistible that the Indian Bureau has been managed in the interests of a party, and not primarily in the interest of the public service." But how does the committee excuse the President who persistently retains in office the Secretary of the Interior who authorizes, and the Indian Commissioner who commits, these flagrant violations of his rules?

The concealments of this report are at least as important as its admissions. The committee is careful not to give the prominence which unbiased critics would surely give to the cases in which the President personally decided against the interests of reform, after investigation and deliberation, knowing the serious charges against the men appointed, and perfectly aware that their selection could be urged only for reasons hostile to reform. In spite of all this, in many cases he has appointed the known tools of unworthy political managers. Again, the committee carefully ignores the President's obstinate retention in office of persons like Sparks, Atkins, Lamar, Vilas, Garland, and even Higgins, and others whose persistent violation of rules and the entire disregard of the principles by which he professes to be guided, must be known to him. The omission of these vital points renders the report of the committee open to censure by men who are sincere friends of reform, and who are not under bonds to regard with favor the conduct of the President.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In Prison Forty-seven Years.

Fifty years ago there lived at St. Remy a manufacturer by the name of Mistral, who had an only son, then twenty-four years of age. The young man was active, intelligent, good looking and amiable. He had traveled for his father's business house all over the continent and while in Poland fell in love with an opera singer, Mademoiselle Dombrowska, the daughter of a colonel. He returned to St. Remy and told his father. The girl was honest, but poor. Old Mistral forbade his son to marry her. Jean disobeyed his commands, returned to Poland, married and brought his wife to St. Remy, thinking that his father would relent at the sight of so much beauty and innocence. The father drove them away. The couple were penniless. The young woman earned a crust for both by tramping the country and singing in public houses. Old Mistral might have left them to their fate, but his vindictive character forbade the thought.

He had the marriage annulled—and the same can still be done on any union contracted between a Frenchman and an alien on foreign ground, except numberless precautions are taken. The lovers remained together, nevertheless, until the old man offered the young wife an annuity of five hundred francs on condition of leaving that part of the country. She went to Nimes hoping that when once her husband had recovered his position in his father's house all would be well in the end. She fell ill, and wished to have a last look at her husband, seeing that she thought herself dying. The husband had been placed in a lunatic asylum. Old Mistral obtained an order of expulsion against his daughter-in-law, no one knows what has become of her, but the son remained incarcerated for forty-seven years. For the last four years every step had been taken to liberate him, and at last he is free and heir to a fortune of sixty million pounds. One of the staff of the *Voltaire* went down to interview the poor old man. His description is enough to move a heart of stone.

I spare the reader the comic pendant to the story, the pendant which has been enacted before the French tribunals, and in which the father came off second best. One may not approve of hasty marriages, as contracted in England without the consent of parents, but still one prefers them to the law which gives parents such rights over their children.

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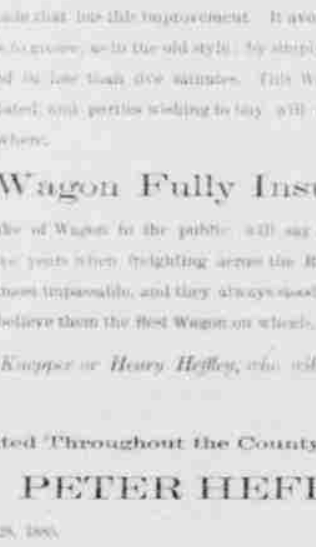

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of John Weeks, late of Conemaugh 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 to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, May 28, 1887, at the late residence of the deceased.

HENRY C. MILTENBERGER, Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Jacob Baker and wife To C. B. Moore. No. 38 May Term, 1886. Voluntary Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1887, for leave to reconvey the assigned property which is undisposed to Jacob Baker, the debts of said Jacob Baker having been paid or secured. And that I will then ask to be discharged as Assignee.

apr20. C. B. MOORE, Assignee.

A Discourse on Fortune-Telling.

"Ar' Brudder Invisible Jackson in de hall to-night?" blandly querried the president as the meeting opened.

Invisible was visible. He was back by the stove, and had his shoes off to tickle his chilblains. After a little delay he made his way to the upper end of the hall and the president continued:

"Bruddel Jackson, a report has come to me dat you are tellin' fortunes in your nayburhood fo de sum of two bits a pusson."

"Yes, sah, I'se been tellin' a few."

"As you hev been a member of dis club fur de las' two year you mus' be aware of de fack dat fortune-tellin', sellin' dream-books, an' all dat sort of nonsense am agin our rules. A passon who sots out to hev his fucher predicted am soft in de head; de passon who takes money to predict it am a knave. I'll suspend you from membership fur three months, an' if we h'ar dat you am still in de swindlin' bizness, you will be expelled fur good. You kin put on your hat an' go."

Invisible was badly broken up, and there were tears in his eyes as he passed out. When he had gone the president continued:

"I want to say to dis large, cultivated and refined audience dat de fate of Invisible Jackson will be de fate of any odder member who am found so far off balance as to be runnin' arter fortune-tellers, no matter how low deir prices. My experience in dis world has taught me:

"1. If dar' was anything in good dreams, I'd hev bin an angel long ago.

"2. If dar' was anything in bad ones I'd hev bin in de odder place afore I was 20 y'ar old.

"3. It am werry pleasant to be told dat you am gwine to fall heir to great riches, but dat doan' buy 'taters or pay rent.

"4. Only sich men as hate work, an' sich wimin as want an excuse to leave home believe in fortune tellin'.

"5. If it am predicted dat a man am gwine to hev a great piece of luck he'll set down in some beer saloon to wait for it.

"6. If it am predicted dat he am gwine to hev great trouble, he'll go home an' blame his wife an' lick his children."

"I warn you to let de hull bizness alone. A dollar a day an' and a steady job will pan out mo' money in six months dan all the fortune-tellers in de world kin bring ye in fifty y'ars. Dar' am just as many good dreams as bad, and none of 'em worf de powder to blow up an ole hoss. Signs might hev meant suthin' a thousand y'ars ago, but dey am played out now. If you h'ar de 'death tick' in a wall it's jist as much a sign dat you am gwine to find a diamond pin in the road as it ar' dat some of the fam'ly ar' gwine to die afore the y'ar is out. Let us now pick up de abnormal bizness of de meetin'."

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

Horace Greeley, finding himself in Washington on Thursday evening, soon after the election of Colfax as Speaker, determined to attend the Speaker's reception. He accordingly arrayed himself in his usual neat and fashionable costume, boots like young gunboats, pantaloons rather the worse of the wear, of Chatham-street stock, and a couple of inches too short at that, vest cheap and old-fashioned, black silk handkerchief, tied around his neck as ye'd tie a wisp of straw around a bundle of cornstalks, overcoat long, threadbare, and dirty withal, the whole surmounted by a hat of the fashion of twenty years previous, hung on his head, and inclining at an angle of forty-five degrees. He made his way to Four-and-a-half street, ascended the steps of the Speaker's house, and fell into the rear of a large and elegantly-dressed crowd of ladies and gentlemen, pressing their way to the parlor. On such occasions there is always a good deal of trouble with the hackmen. They will insist upon disregarding the rules in these cases made and provided, that they shall move to the other side of the street as fast as they are relieved of their gay and precious burdens, so as to prevent a general blockade and to make way for those who are yet to come.

Sometimes there is quite a row between the masters of outside ceremonies and an obstinate Jehu who attempts to ignore or disregard the rules of vehicular discipline. Mr. Greeley was quietly awaiting his turn on the occasion referred to, or, rather was leisurely waiting on the doorsteps for the "rush" to cease, not taking much notice of what was going on around him, composing a tariff article or an amnesty pronouncement for the *Tribune*, perhaps, when a Milesian gentleman, who had been officiating as a sort of outside usher, dashed at him in a great rage, and told him if he didn't move on his blanked old hack he'd start his team for him and let them go to the warmest of places if they tried. The *Tribune* philosopher reminded his assailant that this was a clear case of mistaken identity. "I'm not a hack-driver sir; you are mistaken altogether." "Ain't you the owner of that pair of grays?" inquired the officiating Hibernian. "No sir, my name is Greeley; I've come to attend the reception." The truth now flashed upon the Irish mind that he had grossly insulted the editor of the *Tribune*, and he commenced apologizing. "You see, sir," said he, "we have a great deal of trouble with these hack-drivers, and upon my honor, sir, when I saw you standin' there I thought you were the man that druv up that pair of horses." Greeley laughed, said no apology was necessary, and walked in to see Colfax and the reception.—*Ben Perley Poore in American Cultivator.*

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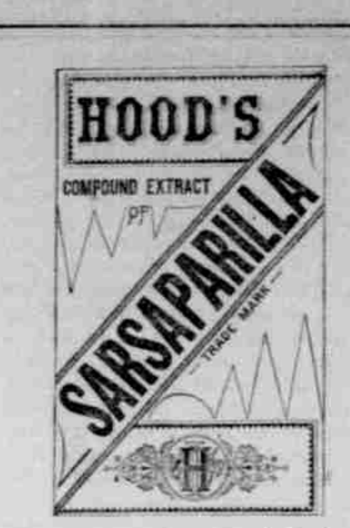

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FASHIONABLE CUTTER and TAILOR.

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., WILLIAM M. HOCHSTETLER, Somerset, Pa.

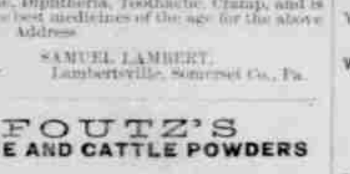
SAMUEL LAMBERT'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

One of the best medicines ever discovered for the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, HEMORRHAGE, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, PAIN IN THE BREAST, &c., &c.

It is not only a great Purifier of the Blood, but also a certain Restorer of the Appetite, as well as a Strengthener of the entire System, and a certain and speedy cure for Croup, Diphtheria, and putrid Sore Throat, and should therefore be in every family. This medicine is made entirely of Roots, and is perfectly safe. When all other remedies have failed, this one has effected a cure. Many who had given up all hope of being restored to health again, rejoice that they heard of the Compound Root Syrup, for by using one or two bottles they were restored to perfect health.

SAMUEL LAMBERT'S RHEUMATIC FLUID. For the relief of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Diphtheria, Toothache, Cramp, and is one of the best medicines of the age for the above diseases. Address SAMUEL LAMBERT, Lambertsville, Somerset Co., Pa. sep29-1yr.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

SALESMEN WANTED GOOD WAGES. Best terms, stock and specialties in the business. Write at once. J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

The Old Reliable Schuttler Wagon.

Established in Chicago in 1842.

I have just received two car loads of the SELF-OILING STEEL-SKEIN SCHUTTLER WAGONS, the most complete Western Wagon in the market for Road or Farm Purposes. On the SCHUTTLER WAGON 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 this 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 cap the 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.

PETER HEFFLEY.

SOMERSET, MARCH 28, 1885.

Somerset Lumber Yard.

ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, WHOLESALER AND RETAILER OF

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

Hard and Soft Woods.

OAK, POPLAR, SIDINGS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, ASH, WALNUT, FLOORING, SASH, STAIR RAILS, CHERRY, YELLOW PINE, SHINGLES, DOORS, BALUSTERS, CHESTNUT, WHITE PINE, LATH, BLINDS, NEWEL POSTS.

A General Line of all grades of Lumber and Building Material and Roofing Slate kept in stock. Also, can furnish anything in the line of our business to order with reasonable promptness, such as Brackets, Odd-sized work, etc.

ELIAS CUNNINGHAM,

Office and Yard Opposite S. & C. R. R. Station, Somerset, Pa.

—STOP AT THE—

SHAFFER HOUSE

Patriot Street, SOMERSET, PA.

I wish to call the attention of the Traveling Public to the fact

That the SHAFFER HOUSE is closer to the station than either of the other hotels.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE is as convenient to all business parts of town as the other houses.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE offers as

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS

as any other house in Somerset.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE Proprietor will

CHARGE YOU LESS FOR LODGING

than any other house in Somerset.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE is a temperance house.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE is the farmers' house.

That the SHAFFER HOUSE is the travelers' house.

Farmers and others visiting our town will do well by stopping at the SHAFFER HOUSE.

E. W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

April 6, '87.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY YOUR MEMORIAL WORK OF Wm. F. SHAFFER, SOMERSET, PENN'A., Manufacturer of and Dealer in MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK. Eastern Work Furnished on Short Notice, in all Colors. Also, Agent for the WHITE BRONZE.

Persons in need of MONUMENT WORK will find it to their interest to call at my shop, where a proper showing will be given them. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Case, and PRICES VERY LOW. I invite special attention to the White Bronze, Or Pure Zinc Monuments. Introduced by REV. W. A. RING, as a Decided Improvement in the point of MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION, and which is destined to be the Popular Monument for our Changeable Climate. GIVE ME A CALL.

WM. F. SHAFFER.

A HANDSOME WEDDING, BIRTHDAY OR HOLIDAY PRESENT. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR

Combining a Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining or Invalid CHAIR, LOUNGE, BED, or COUCH. Price $7.00 and up. Send stamp for Catalogue. SHIPPED to all parts of the world. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES All furnished with the Automatic Coach Brake, and Retailed at our Wholesale Prices. Send stamp for Catalogue and mention carriages. THE LUBURG MANF'G CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—SOMERSET & CAMBRIA BRANCH.

DISTANCE AND FARE.

	Miles.	Fare.
Somerset to Stoystown	12½	$ .40
Somerset to Hooversville	17	.50
Somerset to Bethel	22½	.70
Somerset to Johnstown	36	1.10
Somerset to Rockwood	9	.30
Somerset to Garrett	15	.50
Somerset to Meyersdale	21	.70
Somerset to Cumberland	58	2.00
Somerset to Washington	210	6.55
Somerset to Baltimore	250	7.50
Somerset to Ursina	24	.80
Somerset to Confluence	26	.90
Somerset to Connellsville	52	1.80
Somerset to Pittsburgh	110	3.40

The fare to Philadelphia is $9.34, and to New York, $11.69.

Winter Arrangement—In effect since Jan. 30, '87.

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91.*

Leaves		Arrives	
Rockwood	6:00 a m	Johnstown	8:00 a m
SOMERSET	6:25 a m		
Geiger	6:30 a m		
Stoystown	6:56 a m		
Hooversville	7:10 a m		
Bethel	7:25 a m		

MAIL—No. 93.*

Leaves		Arrives	
Pittsburgh	9:20 a m	Johnstown	3:10 p m
Rockwood	1:10 p m		
Milford	1:22 p m		
Somerset	1:35 p m		
Stoystown	2:07 p m		
Hooversville	2:20 p m		
Bethel	2:35 p m		

Passengers from Pittsburgh change cars for points on the Somerset & Cambria at Rockwood.

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 95. †

Leaves		Arrives	
Baltimore	9:00 a m	SOMERSET	6:35 p m
Pittsburgh	1:10 p m		
Rockwood	6:05 p m		
Milford	6:20 p m		

Passengers for Somerset from the east and west on the Pittsburgh Division, change cars at Rockwood.

SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS.

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 90. †

Leaves		Arrives	
Somerset	9:00 a m	Rockwood	9:30 a m
Milford	9:15 a m	Pittsburgh	1:55 p m

Passengers for points west change cars at Rockwood.

BALTIMORE MAIL—No. 92.*

Leaves		Arrives	
Johnstown	9:20 a m	Rockwood	11:20 a m
Bethel	9:55 a m	Cumberland	1:50 p m
Hooversville	10:06 a m	Washington	6:30 p m
Stoystown	10:20 a m	Baltimore	7:30 p m
Geiger	10:48 a m		
SOMERSET	10:55 a m		
Milford	11:07 a m		

Passengers for points east change cars at Rockwood.

ACCOMMODATION—No. 94.*

Leaves		Arrives	
Johnstown	3:30 p m	Rockwood	5:30 p m
Bethel	4:05 p m	Cumberland	7:15 p m
Hooversville	4:20 p m	Pittsburgh	9:30 p m
Stoystown	4:32 p m	Washington	7:30 a m
Geiger	4:57 p m	Baltimore	8:30 a m
SOMERSET	5:05 p m		
Milford	5:18 p m		

Passengers for east and west change cars at Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD ACCOMMODATION—No. 96. †

Leaves		Arrives	
SOMERSET	6:45 p m	Rockwood	7:35 p m
Milford	7:00 p m		

Passengers leaving on this train can make connection at Rockwood with night Express trains east and west.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.

Trains Leave	Johnst'n & Cumberl'd Ac.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	1:10 P. M.	9:20 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Braddock	1:53 "	9:42 "	
McKeesport	1:46 "	9:55 "	9:50 "
West Newton	2:15 "	10:25 "	10:25 "
Broad Ford	2:50 "	11:20	
Connellsville	3:05 "	11:25 "	11:20 "
Ohio Pyle	4:18 "	12:04 P. M.	
Confluence	4:42 "	12:25 "	12:18 A. M.
Ursina	4:46 "	12:30 "	
Casselman	5:08 "	12:51 "	
Rockwood	5:16 "	1:00 "	12:56 "
Garrett	5:29 "	1:15 "	
Salisbury Junc.	5:37 "	1:22 "	
Meyersdale	5:40 "	1:27 "	1:20 "
Keystone	5:45 "	1:31 "	
Sand Patch	5:50 "	1:45 "	1:30 "
Southampton	6:17 "	"	
Fairhope	6:23 "	2:06 "	
Hyndman	6:37 "	2:15 "	
Cumberland	7:10 "	2:50 "	2:45 "
Washington		7:30 "	7:28 "
Baltimore (arrive)		8:30 "	8:40 "

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

Trains Leave	Johnst'n & Cumberl'd Ac.	Mail.	Express.
Baltimore	— A. M.	8:00 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Washington		10:00 "	8:55 "
Cumberland	8:00 "	2:10 P. M.	1:20 A. M.
Hyndman	8:35 "	2:45 "	1:50 "
Fairhope	8:48 "	3:00 "	
Southampton	8:52 "	"	
Sand Patch	9:28 "	3:30 "	2:42 "
Keystone	9:26 "	3:35 "	
Meyersdale	9:30 "	3:41 "	2:53 "
Salisbury Junc.	9:32 "	3:47 "	
Garrett	9:40 "	3:55 "	2:55 "
Rockwood	9:55 "	4:10 "	3:25 "
Casselman	10:05 "	4:17 "	
Ursina	10:26 "	4:37 "	3:51 "
Confluence	10:30 "	4:42 "	3:58 "
Ohio Pyle	10:52 "	5:02 "	4:20 "
Connellsville	11:30 "	5:30 "	5:00 "
Broad Ford	11:35 "	5:45 "	
West Newton	12:40 P. M.	6:22 "	5:42 "
McKeesport	1:22 "	7:00 "	6:15 "
Braddock	1:35 "	7:12 "	
Ar. Pittsburgh	1:55 "	7:35 "	6:50 "

(The time given is Eastern Standard Time.)

Mail Trains connect at Rockwood with trains to and from Somerset and Johnstown, at Hyndman with trains to and from Bedford, at Garrett with trains to and from Berlin, at Salisbury Junction with trains to and from Salisbury.

J. V. PATTON, Superintendent.
E. D. SMITH, Pass. Agt.

THE PEOPLE

Who have been disappointed in the results obtained from the use of COCA WINES, BEEF WINE and IRON, or the so-called EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, should use

CHERRY MALT PHOSPHATES,

a combination of Wild Cherry, Extract of Malt, and the Hypophosphates, a delicious stimulant and nutriment.

CHERRY MALT acts on the Stomach and Liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for Dyspepsia in its various forms. Loss of Appetite, Headache, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Consumption, etc.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send $1.00 for one bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles. Express paid. LIEBIG PHARMACAL CO., 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists. mar30-'87-1yr.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Honorable WILLIAM J. BAER, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and SAMUEL WALKER and OLIVER P. SHAVER, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset have issued their precepts, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer at Somerset, on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Apr. 20, 1887. JOHN WINTERS, Sheriff.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and send it to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising need not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. dec22-'86-1yr.

Fences FOR Farmers. Prettiest, Cheapest, and Most Durable.

HORSE HIGH, BULL TRONG, AND PIG TIGHT.

SOMETHING NEW

We are engaged in the manufacture of this fence at Somerset and Meyersdale. It is the most Durable, and strongest fence known. No barbs, no injury to stock. Factory in Somerset at the old Kooser carriage factory. may19-tf. J. M. MARSHALL & SON.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us than at anything else in the world. Capital not needed. You are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise, you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. dec22-1yr.

For Men and Youths, For Boys and Children,

A. C. YATES & CO., 6th & Chestnut sts.

It Will Be Glad Tidings to the LADIES TO KNOW THE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON SEWING MACHINES, ESPECIALLY ON THE WHITE.

It has a HIGH ARM; BULKY GOODS CAN BE HANDLED WITH EASE. It is absolutely SELF-THREADING Except the eye of the needle. A perfect positive TAKE-UP WITHOUT A CHECK SPRING. A PERFECT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. Its tension can be regulated without removing from the race. A new and convenient Stitch Regulator and Indicator, By which any exact stitch can be made or duplicated without experimenting. An AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER, By which a bobbin can be wound as even as a spool of thread without the aid of the hand. It is THE MOST DURABLE and THOROUGHLY BUILT MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Ladies are astonished at, and greatly admire its LIGHT AND QUIET RUNNING Qualities, and at the immense variety of practical and useful work that can be done on this Machine.

Ladies of taste and good judgment will entertain the thought of buying any other sewing Machine, after carefully examining the merits of the WHITE. Persons wishing to examine it should at once address

JOSEPH CRIST, Ag't., Jenner X Roads, Somerset Co., Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKRAISERS!

I WILL STAND MY FULL-BLOODED TROTTING STALLION,

YOUNG CHIEF,

At the Farm, three miles Northwest of Somerset, at TEN DOLLARS INSURANCE. Season beginning April 4th.

DESCRIPTION.

YOUNG CHIEF is a Light Bay, with black mane and tail. He is rising four this spring, stands 16 hands high, and weighs ten hundred and fifty pounds, [illegible] will weigh eleven hundred and fifty when matured. YOUNG CHIEF is sired by Rockland Chief, he by Hambletonian Chief. Dam, Hambletonian mare. Young Chief was sired by Tom Allen, he by Ethan Allen with a record of 2:15. YOUNG CHIEF is sound and gentle, and trained for a family horse.

HARVEY KRING, Keeper. Walter Heffley, Owner.

SHADELAND "The Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.

New Importations arriving from time to time. Exceptional and unrivaled breeding.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON NORMAN, OR FRENCH DRAFT HORSES, ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES, STANDARD BRED TROTTERS, CLEVELAND BAYS and FRENCH COACHERS, SADDLE AND CARRIAGE HORSES, ICELAND AND SHETLAND PONIES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, superior quality, large variety and immense collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, and low prices, because of our unequaled facilities, extent of business and low rates of transportation. NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT in the WORLD offers such advantages to the purchaser. PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. Circulars free. POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. When you write mention this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

H. CHILDS & CO. WHOLESALE 511 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH. BOOTS SHOES Our Special Drive FOR 1887, $3.00 Seamless Calf Shoes FOR MEN, In Button, English Balmorals and Seamless Top Congress. Any Sizes. Three Widths. SEND for SAMPLES and PRICES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. apr20-1yr.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED! Double Quick! To Sell JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER LIFE OF INFINITELY the most VALUABLE because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly Illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard Life of the greatest Preacher and Orator of the age. Quick is the word. Territory in GREAT demand. Send for circulars and 50 cents for outfit to HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.