## THE LOGIC OF THE TIDES.

### Rising Fifty Feet in the Bay of Fundy and Five Feet at New York.

A correspondent, who signs his letter with the initials E. S. G., asks the New York *Sun* a number of questions about the interesting subject of the tides. Among other things he wants to know what causes the tides, and whether a tidal wave enters the eastern end of Long Island Sound and another at the Narrows at the same time, and, if so, where the two waves meet. He has noticed that on a certain date high tide at Sandy Hook occurred in the afternoon twenty-three minutes more than twelve hours after it occurred in the forenoon, while at Hell Gate the evening tide was twelve hours and thirty-four minutes after the morning one, showing that the tide was rated eleven minutes more at Hell Gate than at Sandy Hook. He wants to know why this was so. He has heard that the difference between high and low water at St. John, N. B., or that the rise of the tide at that place is thirty feet, while in New York it is only from four to five feet, and he wants to know why that is so.

The rise and fall of the the tide, that is, the elevation and depression of the surface of the water of the ocean and the bays and tributaries that empty into it, are due in general to the attraction of the sun and moon on the earth. The surface of the earth that is nearest to the sun and moon, when the two are in line on one side of the earth, is attracted more strongly toward those bodies than the centre of the earth is, because the surface is nearer to them than the centre is; the centre is attracted toward them more strongly than the further surface of the earth is for the same reason. These great heavenly bodies are constantly pulling the earth toward them, and the particles of water in the sea on the side nearest are affected so much by this influence that they are heaped up as if endeavoring to fly off toward the power that is pulling them. But the centre of the earth being attracted more strongly than the further surface, the water on the further surface is heaped up because the earth falls away from it as it drops from the straight line of a tangent through the curve that it follows. The water on the further side of the earth comes dragging on behind, much as a whip-lash follows the whip-stalk that is waved through the air, while the water on the near side of the earth is heaped up as iron fillings heap up on a table when placed beneath a powerful magnet. Thus it happens that we have two tides in a day. One is the heap of water drawn up by the direct attraction of the sun and moon on it; the other that follows a little over twelve hours later is the heap or wave that is piled up because the earth drops away from it.

It regularly happens every month that the moon is on one side of the earth pulling the water in its direction, while the sun is on the opposite side pulling the water toward it, instead of both being on one side. The effect of this is much the same on the water as when both are on one side. It is on such dates as these—namely, when there has been a new moon and when there has been a full moon—that the tides rise highest; the moon and the sun both work together then in heaping up the water. But at the first and third quarters of the moon the sun and the moon work against each other. The heap of water that the sun is pulling along after it as it apparently travels around the earth comes into port just as the moon is trying to drain its location one-half the way around to the opposite side of the earth. The consequences is that the sun's heap of water partly fills up the depression caused by the moon. Where the the moon is heaping up the water the sun is drawing it away, and the consequences is that the tide levels are neither so high nor so low at such times in the months as they are when the two great luminaries work together. The high tides of the new and the full of the moon are known of as spring tides; the low tides of the first and third quarters are called heap tides. The moon, it is observed, always gets the best of the sun when the two are not working together. This is due to the nearness of the moon to the earth. Although the sun is many times larger than the moon, the moon exerts more than twice as much power on the water. But this power is modified in various ways. The sun may be on one side of the equator and the moon on the other side of the equator and the earth. They would not then pull together quite as well as when both were on one side of the equator and in a right line. The earth may be very near to the sun, as it is in January, which would increase the relative influence of the sun or it may be far away, as it is now, when the moon is relatively more powerful. Then the moon varies in its distance from the earth, too, and this tends to complicate matters.

Then there are influences local to various parts of the earth that vary the rise and fall of the tides. Thus, if for a couple of days or so when the spring tides are on us, there should prevail a strong southeast wind, the water in New York would be heaped up so that ferry passengers would feel as if they were climbing stairway when they went up the bridges to the boats, while all the rats along South and West streets would get drowned out.

New York itself is pretty well situated for high tide, but not so well as Boston, and not nearly so well as St. John, N. B., although the rise of the tide at St. John is but nineteen feet instead of thirty, as the correspondent had heed told. If any one will look at a map of North America he will see that from Florida to Cape Hatteras the land sweeps in forming a very long, shallow bay, with Savannah about at the head of the bay. North of this there is another bay, of which Hatteras may be called one headland and Nantucket Island another. New York is in the bight, or at the lower end of Florida rises less than two feet, but at Savannah it rises seven and a half. At Cape Hatteras it rises a little over two feet, and at New York about five and a half. From these figures it appears that as the tidal wave crosses the ocean it is probably only about two feet high, but as it sweeps along to the shores of the continent it enters in between headlands like the capes mentioned, and the wave is compressed from each end; and the volume of water that is traveling in being but little reduced, it must of necessity rise higher as it becomes compressed. There are bays and inlets where the tidal wave is compressed very rapidly. St. John is on such a bay. At the head of the Bay of Fundy the volume of water runs in unreduced, but much compressed, until the flood tide reaches the enormous height of fifty feet, when the sun and the moon pull together the best they are able. The rise of the tide under such circumstances is very rapid, the friction of the land serving to hold the water back.

Veracious travelers who have been to the Bay of Fundy say that the hogs of the natives feed luxuriously on the clams in the bay that are exposed at low water, and yet never get fat because they have to run so furiously to save their lives when once the water starts in that they use up all the fat that the clams eaten would have made.

The correspondent's reference to the tidal wave entering Long Island Sound and the Narrows at one instant suggests another cause for variation in the heights and durations of tides. The tidal wave enters the Sound at Block Island at about the time that it enters the lower bay at Sandy Hook (not the Narrows), sometimes two minutes later. One wave sweeps up the Sound and the other through the Narrows, the upper bay, East River and Hell Gate. One has a fairly unobstructed course, and the other a tortuous one. They meet at various points between Astoria and Throg's Neck. It is said that if a dam could be built across Hell Gate where the tall electric light tower stands the water on one side of the dam would sometimes be five feet higher than on the other. This would be due to the fact that one high tide had got there long before the other. Sometimes one would be ahead, and then again the other. We do not know why this is so. The friction of the water on the beds of the channel partly, but not, wholly, explains the phenomenon. It is partly because of this friction that the second tidal wave of the day was retarded twenty-three minutes at Sandy Hook and thirty-four minutes at Hell Gate on a certain day, but that does not wholly explain it. The officers of the Coast Survey are keeping accurate records of the tides wherever they are at work. If the appropriations hold out they will probably know all about the matter in a few years, but many millions of observations will have to be taken and considered first.

There is of course a tidal wave in the seas below the Cape of Good Hope as well as elsewhere in the ocean, but this great Southern wave sweeps into the South Atlantic unobstructed, while the heavenly bodies have to get up, as one may say, a new wave in the Atlantic after passing over the Eastern continent. This new wave and that portion of the Southern sea wave from around the point of Africa, which is deflected upon the coast of South America, interfere with each other. Very likely the wave from the South modifies the tide at New York. It certainly modifies the tide at Galveston, Texas. Galveston has only one tide a day instead of two. It is said that one tidal wave sweeps into the Gulf of Mexico around the point of Yucatan, and another around the point of Florida. The two reach Galveston at different hours, so that one neutralizes the other entirely at one hour for high tide and nearly so at the next, the only rise of the day being due to the fact that the intervals of the two waves are not the same.

One very interesting and in some places dangerous tidal phenomenon is called the bore. Owing to the shape and position of some estuaries the tidal wave comes in as a huge, foam-capped breaker that travels with a mighty roar and carries destruction to all frail objects that happen to be in its path. The bore is seen in its greatest glory perhaps in the Amazon river. On account of the course and shape and length of this estuary it happens that as many as eight high tides may be traveling up the stream at once, of which five may be roaring bores. These bores are from 12 to 15 feet high.

There is difference between a tidal wave and a tidal current, although most people confound the two. The current is due to the wave, of course, but the tide may be rising in a place when no current is visible. That is, the surface of the water may be rising while there is no perceptible current running in. In fact, the water in New York harbor is often rising when the surface current is running out, and vice versa. This is due to undercurrents. The water on the surface runs one way, while below it a more powerful current is running the other. In the Chesapeake bay the crest of the high water wave travels up the bay at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, while the current is nowhere more than one mile an hour. The tidal wave enters this bay smoothly and quietly, but why it should do so there when it makes such a terrible fuss running up the Amazon is not fully understood. The difference in the form of the shores does not explain it. There is a great volume of water pouring out of the Amazon, while but little pours out of the Chesapeake. This may partly explain the difference, because ordinary rollers always break in the mouth of a river when the current out is strong.

While the heaping up of the water is due to the attraction of the moon and sun, the water at any point is not highest when those bodies pass the plane of the place's meridian. High water comes along a good deal later, as a rule. The interval varies with the time in the month, but not, as a rule very much. This interval is called the establishment of the port, something that is talked of a great deal in old books of discoveries of unknown seas. When a new port was discovered the discoverer would note the hour at which the moon passed the meridian at full or new moon, and then the hour of the high tide that followed. This interval was communicated to the world, so that the next navigator to reach that vicinity could tell when to expect high tide by simply observing when the moon crossed the meridian. He had only to add the number of hours in the interval to the hour at which the moon crossed the meridian, and he had the hour of high time near enough for the practical purposes of that age. It is to be noticed also that the spring tides do not occur the day at which the moon is full or new, but anywhere from twelve to thirty-six hours later. It seems to take the moon that long to to fully exert its powers, but why the interval should be twelve hours at one place and thirty-six at another is not understood yet. There are quite a lot of books that treat of the subject, but no two agree, and much study of them is wearisome. Still, enough is definitely determined to satisfy the demands of practical seamen, if not of students of natural phenomena, and that is the main thing to be desired.

### Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

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## A FEW PUZZLES.

### Some Curiously Addressed Letters that Come to New York.

In the New York postoffice there is an employe whose name is Stone, but who is generally known as the Blind Man. He has answered to that title for thirty-one years, but his eyesight is as keen as a falcon's. It is partly because of his keenness of vision, and partly because of the remarkable aptitude he has developed for deciphering hieroglyphical directions on letters that he has been given the title which, more correctly expressed, would read, "The Man Who Deciphers Blind Directions."

The work of the Blind Man has now grown so large that a half dozen assistants are kept busy poring over directories of all the principal cities of this country and Europe. Lists of firms, individuals and streets are also looked through. These have accumulated during a third of a century, but the directories are mostly old, as the government is too penurious to provide new directories upon requisition. The "blind department" received in one day fifty-four registered letters which the regular clerks could do nothing with.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.

The blind man and his assistants have studied out 2,500 blind directions in ordinary letters in one day. Those that prove undecipherable are sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Most of the puzzles come from abroad, but bankers and brokers in New York and other large cities, Assistant Postmaster Gaylor says, are the most frequent sinners. Hundreds of letters come from Brooklyn every day to New York that are intended for parties in Brooklyn, but only New York has been written under the names on the face of the envelopes. Bank people are sometimes very careless writers, and their letters go astray often because the direction looks like something for which it is not intended. Not long ago, a letter sent by a country bank to a city bank, and containing $70,000, did not turn up. It was directed "J. R. Perkins, Cashier, N. Y." It was sought in vain for many days, until at last Mr. Gaylor, in looking closely at the writing of the cashier that directed the missing letter, surmised that his "Cashier" might have ben mistaken for Catskill, and sure enough upon writing to the Catskill postoffice that proved to be the case, for the $70,000 letter was lying in the pigeon-hole of that office awaiting call.

Another letter had such a clumsily written Yonkers upon its face that it did not reach that city, only fourteen miles away, until it had been to Turkey and back. Another instance of careless writing that made much amusement for an interested English nobleman was on a letter intended for J. Smith, Des Moines, Iowa. The letters were run together so curiously that they were supposed to read: "Delmonico's Town." It was sent to the great restaurateur, and remained with him until Delmonico sent it back with the remark that J. Smith did not board with him.

SOME FOREIGN LETTERS.

A favorite style of directing with foreigners seems to be of this order:

"Solomon, merchant tailor, clothes cleaned, repaired and altered, 122 Madison Avenue, Amerika." Another read: "Herrn George Wolf, bought of James Krink, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, fruits, vegetables, oysters in season, No. 1,015 West Seventeenth st., cor. Rudolph." These are copied from billheads, and give everything except the most essential point of all, the name of the place.

Very few know in how many ways Pennsylvania can be spelled. Here are a few specimens: Pennavainei, Penselmein, Pencivania, Pen S. Vena, Pensylvainnia, Bersievania, Pennalsevena, Pansylivainia, Pennsilvaia, Renselwanna.

Here are a few occasional spellings: Bijjoisi for Ocean Beach, N. J.; Minasetto for Minnesota, Paceyck, for Passaiac, New Jaarse, Now Gerti and New Gercy for New Jersey, Oio and Oiho for Ohio, Sirakus for Syrakuse.

An envelope has this: "I shall ask you to please send back the letters I received when nod at home and which I don't got." Another writes: "I can too little English for tell you what I mean. Have I sent you letter on Swiss packet to Mr.—by the factory of the U. S. in Jarsay City. He will my mouthpiece be with you."

As examples of deciphering take this one:

Mrs. Frank M.
Stouder,
N. Rass hell.

The blind man translates it into "Mrs. Frank M. Stouder, New Rochelle."

And this:

Paul Caplette,
Vestra.

Which was sent to Haverstraw.

Here is a regular jawbreaker of a name and a decidedly mixed direction:

Kriez Hollyak,
Ozim bizet,
Fraouth river,
Newije Koutie,
America.

In each case cited the full address found upon the letter has been given. These selections were made from the accumulations of one full day and part of another, with the exception of the two mentioned by Mr. Caylor, which passed through the office some time before. Each day brings between one and two thousand letters equally obscure, which are studied out with great care. About 10 per cent. are sent to the dead letter office; the remainder reach their destination.—*New York Mail and Express.*

### An Esay Solution of the Case.

A clothing firm occupying a prominent corner in Chicago concluded some weeks ago that on May 1st it would extend its first floor room by leasing the quarter then occupied by a German saloon keeper. The clothing people already occupied the floors above the saloon on lease, and by a sort of agreement with the owner of the block had a call on the ground floor whenever they were ready to pay the rental demanded. This time having arrived, the manager of the clothing store, in order to avoid a misunderstanding with the German, and possibly prevent ruinous competition in bids for the lease, called on the saloon keeper, and in a very friendly way remarked that he guessed his firm would take the storeroom after May 1st, and that the dispenser of beer and pretzels had better look out for new quarters.

"But I don't want to move," protested the German.

"Well, but you'll have to. You are a poor man, and we are rich, we can pay three times as much for this room as you can. If you'll go out quietly and make no trouble about it we'll help you to find a new place. If you stay here at all you will have to pay a rent that'll make you sick—mind that."

"Vell, you come in two veeks und I'll tell you vot I do."

Two weeks later, or shortly before May 1st, the manager called again. The German was all smiles.

"Dot's right, mine vriend. You may schay up stairs, und I'll schay here. I don't pay no rent at all, tut you'll pay seex hundred tollars a year more as you paid lasht. I haf bought de block."


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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Wable, deceased, late of Black Twp. Somerset Co. Pa.

Letters of administration of 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, the 30th day of September 1887, at the late residence of deceased, in said Township.

HIRAM WABLE,
Administrator.
LYDIA A. MILLER,
Administratrix.
jn127.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

George W. Anderson vs. Howard Anderson, Thos. M. Anderson, Malinda, intermarried with James Hyatt, A. J. Anderson residing in Fayette Co. Pa. Noah M. Anderson, residing in Greene Co. Pa. Elizabeth, intermarried with Francis Morrison, now deceased, leaving to survive her seven heirs: Lucinda and Mary Elizabeth, residing in Fayette Co. Pa., Flora, residing in Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Chas., Thos. and Geo. Morrison and Margaret, intermarried with —— Flenning residing in Westmoreland Co., Pa.

No. 1 Sept. Term, 1887. Summons in Partition.

SOMERSET COUNTY, SS.

(SEAL.) The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting,

If George W. Anderson make you secure in presenting his claim, then we command you that you summon by good and lawful summons Howard Anderson, Thomas M. Anderson, Malinda, intermarried with James Hyatt, A. J. Anderson, residing in Fayette Co., Pa., Noah M. Anderson, residing in Greene Co., Pa., Elizabeth, intermarried with Francis Morrison, now deceased, leaving to survive her seven heirs, Lucinda and Mary Elizabeth, residing in Fayette Co.; Flora, residing in Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; Charles, Thomas and George Morrison, and Margaret, intermarried with —— Flenning, residing in Westmoreland Co., P., late of your County, so that they be and appear before our Judges at somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of September next, to answer George M. Anderson in Summons of Partition for the following described Real Estate: A certain tract of land situate in Lower Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob H. Moon, Lorenzo D. McNair, Henry H. Koontz, and others, containing 107 acres more or less, having thereon erected three small log dwelling houses, one stable and other outbuildings, of which fifty acres are cleared, and two acres in meadow. Also, two apple orchards on the premises, with the appurtenances. That Partition thereof be made between them (the Plaintiff and Defendants) according to the laws and customs of the Commonwealth in such cases made and provided. And have you there and then the names of these summoned, and this writ.

Witness the Hon. Wm. J. Baer, President of our said Court at Somerset, Pa., this 6th day of July, A. D. 1887.

Proty's Office, Aug. 3, 1887. } N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Clerk.


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### He Ought to Carry a Bell-Punch

"I tell you what," said a suburban friend to the Listener, as the street-car conductor came around bearing a particular big and imposing bell-punch, "there is a deacon in our church who ought to be made to carry one of those things when he makes his collection, if ever anybody ought to be made to wear one."

"Why? What has the deacon done?"

"I'll tell you the whole story, and when I've done I want you to know whether, if it had happened to you, it wouldn't have destroyed your confidence in somebody. You see, I live next door to Deacon Sharply, and my yard is separated from his by a light picket fence. I was whacking away at the grass on my little lawn the other night with a grass hook; I was just finishing the job, and wondering whether I should ever be rich enough to swell out with a lawn mower, when the deacon came out and leaned over the fence. 'See here,' said he, 'you are getting quite a lawn here, and so am I. We don't either of us have quite enough business for a lawn mower, but together we might have. Say we go snooks on one?' I told him I thought it was a good idea, and would go half on a machine. He said he would manage the purchase, and would tell me how much half the cost was. So I let him go on and buy the lawn mower, and he brought a receipted bill for $12.50 in his own name. I gave him the $6.25, and left the machine and receipt in his hands.

"About two weeks after that—I'd seen the deacon shoving the lawn mower around in his yard in great style in the meantime—I thought my grass got up enough to warrant cutting, and I went to the deacon's to get the machine. The deacon was out, they said, but the lawn mower was down at Mr. Smith's. I thought it was a little queer that the deacon had lent our machine, but I went to Smith's and got it. I thought they looked a little cross when I took it, but I took it just the same, and mowed my lawn. Next night the deacon came and got it again, and mowed away a while in his back yard. A few days after that I thought it was about time to mow once more, and went over to the deacon's after the machine. No machine anywhere around. I asked at the back door—

'Where's the lawn mower?'

"'Mr. Smith came and got it a little while ago,' said the deacon's daughter.

"Mr. Smith! What business had he with our machine? I didn't ask but I trotted to Smith's. I found Smith complacently oiling the lawn mower, and apparently getting ready for action.

"'Well,' said I, 'I came over after that lawn mower; but as you seem to be getting ready to use it, I suppose I have to wait.'

"'Hum,' said he, 'I guess the deacon and I keep it busy.'

"'So it seems,' says I, kind of sarcastically.

"'Well, we have to get our money's worth out of it, you know,' says he.

"That struck me as a mighty queer remark, and I couldn't help saying, 'I should think you'd want to get one yourself.'

"'Well,' said he, looking up a little surprised. 'I own half of this one.'

"'You—you own half of this? says I, astonished.

"'Why, certainly,' says he; 'Deacon Sharply and I bought this lawn mower together.'

"I tell you, that took me completely down. The deacon had deliberately playe I us off one against the other, and had got me to pay for one half of the machine, and Smith the other, calculating to get the use of it to mow all his own grass for nothing. If he had been cautious as he was sharp, and kept the machine in his own barn, or else insisted on going after it himself, I suppose he might have kept on a going that way. But since we have found it out Smith and I get along first rate, but the deacon has to hire an Irishman to mow his grass with a scythe.

"And that is the reason why I think the deacon ought to carry a bell-punch when he takes up a collection. Don't you think it would be a good scheme?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

### Staking Out His Claim.

A slim young man was perched on a stool in one of the large restaurants near the *Tribune* building devouring a blackberry dumpling. The capacity of the restaurant was not sufficient for the rush of customers, and behind the fortunate possessors of stools formed another line of hungry candidates glaring over the shoulders of the eaters and watching each mouthful disappear. Behind the slim young man, however, four hungry eyes watched the vanishing fragments of blackberry dumpling. There were two contestants for the seat—a corpulent old person in spectacles and a tall man with a silk hat.

The slim young man, completing his lunch, climbed down from his perch, and the corpulent watcher, with great activity, began to climb up.

"Hold on," said the other candidate gruffly.

"What for?"

"Because, sir, I have a right to the seat. I was here, sir, when that young man began to eat his dumpling. Perhaps," added the tall man, scornfully, "you think that I have been standing here just to count how many mouthfuls there are in a blackberry dumpling?"

The elderly man laid his hand on the stool and said, with the confident air of one who holds four aces:

"I am very sorry, sir, but you really have no claim at all. I was here when this young man was unable to decide whether he wanted a blackberry dumpling or custard pie."

And then the corpulent old man, having "seen" the tall man and gone him one better, climbed upon the stool, and his rival moved sadly along to stake out another claim on a man who had just ordered fish balls with tomato sauce.—*Chicago Herald.*

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That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.


That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CENTRAL State Normal School.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Unsurpassed in its advantages. Location healthful and inspiring. Instructors experienced teachers and honored graduates of colleges. State appropriated this year $25,000. Extensive IMPROVEMENTS, Conveniences and Comforts. Superior Model and Training School. State aid to professional students.

JAMES ELDON, A. M., Principal,
jul27-'87-1yr. Lock Haven, Pa.

BEAVER COLLEGE

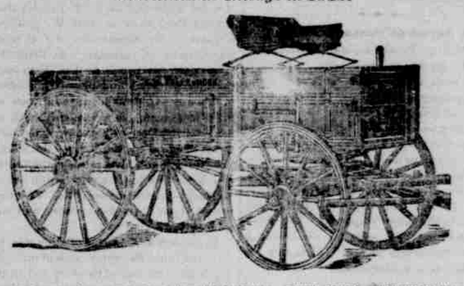
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

At BEAVER, PA., twenty-six miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, for YOUNG LADIES. Superior location and buildings. Pupils in family of President. Physical, Intellectual, Social, and Moral powers developed. Best teachers in every department. Director of Music a graduate of Berlin. Rates reasonable. Send for new circular. R. T. TAYLOR, President.
jul26-1m.

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, 1883.



THE SOMERSET HERALD.

Established 1827.

Is the Oldest Paper in the County.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

52 NUMBERS EACH YEAR.

IS RED HOT REPUBLICAN.

Is Read by the Best Class of People.

Is the Best Advertising Medium.

HAS A BONA FIDE CIRCULATION DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY.

It Contains all the County News.

HAS ALL THE COUNTY ADVERTISING.

Has all the Legal Advertising.

It has connected with it one of the

BEST JOB OFFICES

In Western Pennsylvania.

Does all Kinds of Job Work With Neatness and Despatch at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Terms, $2. per Year in Advance.

For prices for Advertising or Job Work, call on or address,

THE HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

### BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—SOMERSET & CAMBRIA BRANCH.

DISTANCE AND FARE.

| | Miles. | Fare. |
|---|---|---|
| Somerset to Stoystown | 12¼ | $ 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 | 56 | 2 00 |
| Somerset to Washington | 230 | 6 55 |
| Somerset to Baltimore | 250 | 7 50 |
| Somerset to Cresta | 24 | 80 |
| Somerset to Conellsville | 36 | 90 |
| Somerset to Connellsville | 52 | 1 80 |
| Somerset to Pittsburgh | 110 | 2 40 |

The fare to Philadelphia is $9.30, and to New York, $11.65.

Summer Arrangement—In effect since May 29, '87.

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91.*

| Leaves. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rockwood | 5:35 a m | Johnstown | 7:25 a m |
| SOMERSET | 5:55 a m | | |
| Geiger | 6:01 a m | | |
| Stoystown | 6:26 a m | | |
| Hooversville | 6:38 a m | | |
| Bethel | 6:52 a m | | |

MAIL—No. 93.*

| Leaves. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 7:20 a m | Johnstown | 12:40 p m |
| Rockwood | 10:46 a m | | |
| Milford | 10:53 a m | | |
| Somerset | 11:05 a m | | |
| Stoystown | 11:37 a m | | |
| Hooversville | 11:50 a m | | |
| Bethel | 12:00 p m | | |

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

On Sundays this train will run two hours late from Rockwood to Somerset, and five hours late from Somerset to Johnstown.

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 95.†

| Leaves. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 10:00 a m | SOMERSET | 6:00 p m |
| Pittsburgh | 1:10 p m | | |
| Rockwood | 5:20 p m | | |
| Milford | 5:45 p m | | |

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

SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS.

BALTIMORE MAIL—No. 92.*

| Leaves | | Arrives | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johnstown | 7:55 a m | Rockwood | 9:55 a m |
| Bethel | 8:21 a m | Cumberland | 12:30 p m |
| Hooversville | 8:40 a m | Washington | 4:20 p m |
| Stoystown | 8:50 a m | Baltimore | 5:20 p m |
| Geiger | 9:25 a m | Pittsburgh | 2:00 p m |
| SOMERSET | 9:31 a m | | |
| Milford | 9:42 a m | | |

Passengers for points east and west change cars at Rockwood.

On Sundays this train will run twenty minutes late from Johnstown to Rockwood.

ACCOMMODATION—No. 94.*

| Leaves | | Arrives | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johnstown | 2:30 p m | Rockwood | 4:30 p m |
| Bethel | 3:05 p m | Cumberland | 7:45 p m |
| Hooversville | 3:20 p m | Baltimore | 9:30 p m |
| Stoystown | 3:32 p m | Washington | 7:20 a m |
| Geiger | 3:37 p m | Baltimore | 9:30 a m |
| SOMERSET | 4:00 p m | | |
| Milford | 4:16 p m | | |

Passengers for east and west change cars at Rockwood.

On Sundays this train will run three hours and fifteen minutes late from Johnstown to Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD ACCOMMODATION—No. 96.†

| Leaves | | Arrives | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOMERSET | 8:15 p m | Rockwood | 9:40 p m |
| Milford | 8:27 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 | Union's & Camford's Jc. | Mail. | Express. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 12:00 P. M. | 7.20 A. M. | 9:30 P. M