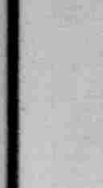
The Somerset Herald.

GEORGE R. SCULL, Editor.



WEDNESDAY.....May 16, 1888.

Bass on June 1st.

The blossom bloometh.

Spring has surely come.

Don't spare the whitewash.

Heno Tea at Cook & Beerits's.

Decoration Day will soon be here.

Early morning walks are refreshing.

The wheat fields are quite beautiful.

Dandelion is now the appetizing dish.

Potomic Herring at Cook & Beerits's.

Buy your drugs at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Go to Kantner's for Cigars and Tobacco.

Breakfast Java Coffee at Cook & Beerits's.

Painters are among the busiest at present.

Both ear and shell Corn at Cook & Beerits's.

Chop, Bran & Middlings, at Cook & Beerits's.

Trusses a specialty at Biesecker & Snyder's.

The best two-for-five cigar in the county at E. S. Kantner's.

Undulerated kettle-rendered lard at Cook & Beerits's.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits, weekly, at Cook & Beerits's.

The 15th of May saw the rooftops covered with snow turnabouts.

Some of the prettiest lamps ever shown in Somerset at J. B. Snyder's.

Akron Cement, Plaster and Honey-comb Lime, at Cook & Beerits's.

Vienna Flour by the sack, and barrel in wood, at Cook & Beerits's.

Watson Dairy and Barrel Salt, the best on the market, at Cook & Beerits's.

The recent rains will sprout the little golden and likewise the little bug.

Just received another large lot of fine Clothing; call and see them at J. B. Snyder's.

It is said that young trout an inch in length grow to be four inches long in one year.

The man who is afraid the continuous rain will destroy the fruit was on deck yesterday—several of him.

Celluloid Trusses guaranteed for a period of three years not to break or rust, at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Experienced cross-tie makers can secure a steady job by addressing James M. Cover, Jenner X Roads, Pa.

Pasture, which was short on account of the dry and backward spring, has come forward rapidly in the past week.

No lady can complete a shopping tour of Somerset without calling on

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

An unusual number of fruit trees have been set out by the farmers this spring. We have noticed whole wagon loads pass our office.

Eye Glasses and Spectacles in all conceivable varieties and at all prices, of the celebrated "King" manufacturer, at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Call at E. S. Kantner's and be cured. The largest stock of cures in the county and at the lowest prices. Come and select one before the best ones are sold.

I still have a fine line of carpet, am receiving new pattern almost daily. Don't fail to see my line before buying elsewhere.

J. B. SNYDER.

Ladies who want stylish Hats at low prices will be delighted to see the Hats we trim at $1.50 and $2.00.

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is found in the statement that M. M. Trenwell & Co. have the fullest, cheapest and most stylish line of millinery in the town of Somerset.

Try this. Write down your age in figures, multiply it by 2, add 3776, divide by 2, subtract your age and the result will be a number that you cannot forget this year, no matter how hard you try.

We have on hand a large number of good brick which we will sell in quantities to suit the purchaser. Prices very reasonable. Yard opposite the planing mill.

HOLBROOK BROS. & PARSONS.

Notwithstanding the complications in European affairs we are busy trimming stylish Hats for the ladies of Somerset and vicinity. All shapes, shades and styles at the lowest prices.

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

The Glade House may be rebuilt in the near future, and E. S. Kantner does, and always will, sell Cigars, Tobacco, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Base Ball Supplies, etc., cheaper than any other house in the county. Wholesale and retail. Give him a call.

While the late fire was very close, fortunately for us and our customers it did not reach us, and we are still on hand with shelves and counters full of fresh goods, determined to sell cheaper this season than ever. Call and convince yourself.

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

In Ruffles, Corsets, Hose, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Embroideries and Trimmings we have full lines of fresh goods selected by ladies for ladies' trade. We are satisfied with small profits. Will be pleased to see you.

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

"La Tosca," "Daisy Hill," "The Ivy Leaf" and "Rosa Lee" are among the most graceful and fashionable shapes in Dress Hats. For Sun Hats the "Blossom" is a beauty. We have all these and many others so cheap that everybody can have one.

M. M. TRENWELL & CO.

NEAT MARKET.—We have just added a large Refrigerator to our Meat Market, in which all meats can be kept cool and clean. Mutton, beef, pork, &c., kept constantly on hand. Open daily. Parties buying meat can have it kept in the refrigerator until wanted.

ROSS DAVIS & CO.

Between September 30, 1885, and the same date in 1887, Cambria county sent eleven patients to the Dixmont hospital; Blair county, one; Indiana county, eight; Somerset county, five, and Westmoreland county, thirteen. Since the establishment of the institution in 1836, Cambria county has had 143 inmates at Dixmont; Somerset county, 32; Westmoreland county, 230; Indiana county, 136.

"Hollow Fisk!" "How are you Mike? Shake." "Say, Fisk, is it a boy or girl?" "Oh, Mike, it's another boy." "Well, thank fortune, ours is a girl—where are you going, Fisk?" "Why, I am going to Somerset. I have been putting off buying clothing for the boys all spring, but can't put it off any longer; then I hear J. B. Snyder has just received his second large lot of clothing for the Spring, and J. B. always gets some good job lots, that is, good clothing cheap." "That's so, Fisk, I was in Somerset on Saturday, and bought a lot of suits for my boys—say Fisk, how is it that J. B. sells good solid wearing clothing about as cheap as other merchants sell shoddy goods for." "Well, I don't know, Mike, how he does it, but he does, and I heard J. B. say that he would never sell shoddy clothing, that he would rather quit the clothing trade. But Snyder has one big advantage over any of the other merchants, he sells so many that he can buy in large lots, and, buying that way gives him the advantage over all the other merchants." "There is no use talking Mike, if a person wants clothing, carpet or queensware and glassware, J. B. Snyder's place is headquarters." "There is no doubt about that Fisk. By-By."

A night watchman patrols the streets of Somerset again.

Mr. Cyrus Elder, of Johnstown, spent Sunday in Somerset.

Garden making and house cleaning are the popular amusements just now.

Mr. H. C. Beerits of the firm of Cook & Beerits, is confined to his house by sickness.

If blossoms are an indication, the fruit crop hereabouts will be an abundant one this season.

Representative Scull spent Sunday and Monday in Somerset, returning to Washington Tuesday morning.

The Court House grounds look beautiful at present, owing to Janitor Kimmell's diligent care and attention.

W. J. Baer, W. H. Koontz and F. W. Biesecker, Esq's., are having their houses on Union street freshly painted.

Ex-Register and Recorder Chas. C. Shafer, has been confined to his house for ten days past with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Samuel Bricker has greatly improved the appearance of his residence on Main street by having a handsome veranda placed in front of it.

Most of the members of the Somerset bar who were in attendance at the Supreme Court at Philadelphia last week, returned home Saturday.

Miss Annie Uhl, left for Washington, D. C. Monday morning, where she will be bridesmaid at Miss Souder's wedding, this Wednesday evening.

Lawyer John R. Scott, mourns the loss of an inseparable companion, a small rat terrier dog, that was ground up under a locomotive at Rockwood Saturday.

The splendid rains of the past week, followed by the warm weather, has rapidly advanced vegetation in this region, and the hills and forests are looking fresh and bright in their new garb of green.

The destruction of the Glade House is likely to prove an irreparable loss to Somerset, as it will in all probability be many years before another such well-built and commodious hotel property is erected.

Valley Castle No. 201, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted at Hooversville on Friday evening. A special train from Rockwood conveyed about 20 members of the lodge at that place, and 60 or more representatives of the Somerset Castle to Hooversville to be present at the installation.

It would pay the citizens of Somerset to purchase a fire engine. They are abundantly able to do this and should set about it at once. Let them remember that we are living in an age of progress and that no live community depends upon the primitive appliances of olden days for protection from fire.—*Altoona Tribune.*

A valuable cow belonging to Michael Keifer was run over and killed by the south bound passenger train on the Somerset & Cambria Railroad Tuesday morning. Mr. Keifer says that the train was behind time and was running through the borough limits at an unusual rate of speed or the accident would not have happened. This is the second cow that has been killed for Mr. Keifer on the railroad within the past year.

Painters are busy all over town and the effects of their brushes are everywhere to be seen. The most striking among the many, is the residence of Judge Baer, on Union street which shows almost as many bright colors as "Joseph's coat," but which blends in greater harmony than we have been taught to believe did the vestment of Joseph. In fact the Judge's residence is about the brightest and most attractive in the town.

One of the heaviest fines, comparatively, in the Glade House fire, was Anthony Campbire, the Italian barber who occupied the shop in the basement of the hotel. "Antony" lost about all he had excepting his razors. He has opened up a new shop in the room recently occupied by Ed. McDowell as a jewelry store on Main Cross street. It makes decidedly the handsomest barbering establishment the town has ever had.

The many patrons of the Somerset House will be glad to learn that with Monday morning of this week, Josiah Keller Esq. assumed charge of the office of that most excellent hostelrie. Mr. Keller needs no introduction to the patrons of the hotel as no one of our citizens has a larger acquaintance among the hundreds of people who make the Somerset House their stopping place. He will not only look after the interests of the house but the comforts of its guests as well.

The new public school building now in process of construction in Bedford will be of brick, one hundred and eighty-six feet in length fifty-four feet wide, and two stories high. The contract price is $17,500, with $3,000 additional for heating and ventilating. The base will be of Berea stone. The roof will be tipped, with small gables. The apex of the roof will contain small skylights. Two octagonal belfries will surmount the whole, and the front of the structure enriched by two fine porticos.

Since our last report marriage licenses have been granted to the following named persons:

Henry C. Umberger of Shade Township, and Flora A. Holsapple of Paint Township.

Peter J. Thomas and Polly K. Livingston, both of Conemaugh Township.

Charles L. Keldenbeck and Frances Cites, both of Glencoe.

William G. Miller of Milford Township, and Ida May Lowry, of Upper Turkeyfoot Township.

John H. Cuske and Alice Hider, both of Black Township.

Somerset Classis will meet in annual convention at the Beam Church, Wednesday evening, May 23rd, at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by the retiring president, Rev. W. D. Lefever. The sessions during the days following will be devoted to business of Classis, the evenings as designated below.

Thursday evening, Topic 1. Parental Obligation; Topic 2. Church Literature.

Friday evening, Continuation of Women's Classical Missionary Convention.

Saturday evening, Sunday school Meeting.

Sunday evening, Missions, Home and Foreign.

The public is cordially invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

One day last week Squire Abram Beam, now more than ninety years of age, still well preserved and vigorous and one of the most largely acquainted and respected citizens of the county, went with some neighbors into the mountain in the rear of his farm in the northern end of Somerset township, to do some surveying. The old Squire was mounted on a horse and carried his dinner with him in a small tin bucket. Sometime during the afternoon he got separated from the other members of the party and not turning up at the time the work was completed, they concluded that he had returned to his home. This was not the case, however, as they learned on arriving at the Beam residence, and the entire party returned to the mountain to search for the missing Squire. The horse and dinner bucket were found after a little while, but no trace of the rider could be discovered. The search was kept up till late in the night when the party returned to their homes for rest, intending to prosecute the hunt in the morning, but with the first peep of day the venerable Squire was seen walking up the road to his home. He had gotten lost during the day and spent the entire night in wandering through the woods. His attention was attracted in the early morning by smoke arising from a steam saw mill located in the valley below, and from it he took his bearings and wended his way home. The Squire was not more fatigued after his night's outing than a much younger man would have been.

A SURE WINNER.

The South Penn Stockholders Meet and Resolve to Complete the Road.

WORK OF CONSTRUCTION TO BE COMMENCED AT AN EARLY DAY.

The readers of the HERALD will be pleased to learn that at a meeting of the stockholders of the South Penn Railroad, held in New York Wednesday morning, it was unanimously decided to reorganize the company and proceed at once to the completion of the road. Out of the $15,000,000 of stock $12,500,000 was represented, and if there has been any lingering degree of doubt as to the ultimate completion of the road, that doubt must be dispelled in view of the harmonious action of the stockholders at Wednesday's meeting which was held in the offices of Bangs & Stetson, Vanderbilt's attorneys. Dr. Hostetter was represented by H. Dupuy; Franklin B. Gowen was there for C. & H. Borie; William K. Vanderbilt was present for the Vanderbilt estate; Colgate Hoyt represented John D. and William Rockefeller, and H. H. Shoemaker held a proxy for Christofer Meyer. The others present were Andrew Carnegie, E. C. Knight, Stephen B. Elkins, B. F. Jones, J. B. Colgate, J. M. Brookman, H. F. Dimock, H. C. Frick and Francis Lynde Stetson. Altogether out of the $15,000,000 of original stock, $12,500,000 was represented. It was soon apparent that the gathering was to be harmonious, as resolutions looking to a reorganization of the road and its quick completion were promptly offered and unanimously adopted.

VANDERBILT CO-OPERATES.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, Vanderbilt said for the Vanderbilt estate, or executors, that they did not desire to take any prominent part in the reorganization scheme, but that they would support any plan offered that would prove acceptable to the majority of the original subscribers, and that, if the resolutions offered represented the views of the majority, he would certainly accept them. The resolutions were then read. They provide for the issuing of $7,000,000 of stock, to represent the money that was paid in by the original subscribers. Then it was proposed to collect 20 per cent. from these subscribers, to be offset by the issuing of $3,000,000 preferred stock, which is 20 per cent. on the holdings of the original subscribers. In addition the resolutions provided for an issue of $10,000,000 bonds. It was claimed that this amount, with the $3,000,000 from the preferred stock, will yield $13,000,000 in cash. It is claimed also that that will be sufficient to complete the road. The placing of the bonds will be left to Hostetter, Carnegie and Gowen. The Vanderbilt interest will chip in its 20 per cent. but will not interest itself in the floating of the bonds. The work of completing the road will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

THE PENNSY'S NEW MOVE.

The Pennsylvania officials look upon the revival of the South Penn scheme as a violation of the agreement made in the summer of 1885. The Vanderbilts and other New York subscribers of the South Penn at that time promised to sell their stock to the Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania has never relieved them from that promise. That was done in order to put an end to the demoralization resulting from the actual competition of the West Shore with the New York Central, and the threatened competition of the South Pennsylvania with the Pennsylvania railroad, the two stronger lines would swallow up the weaker. In the case of the New York Central and West Shore, this was accomplished, but the proposed amalgamation in this state was defeated by the courts. The Pennsylvania people hold that, notwithstanding this prohibition, the Vanderbilts are morally bound to do all they can to carry out the main idea involved in the compromise. On last Friday the Pennsylvania company filed a replication in the suit against the South Penn subscribers living in New York, from parting with their securities or doing anything to interfere with the consummation of the agreement to sell to the Pennsylvania. The suit seems to be hanging fire, however, as nothing was heard of it at the meeting on Wednesday.

The Philadelphia *Record* of Thursday says: The meeting of the stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in New York city on Wednesday, when the scheme to reorganize the company and push the construction of the road was agreed to. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Franklin B. Gowen and E. C. Knight, of this city, in the interests of the Philadelphia stockholders.

The important feature of the meeting was the declaration of William K. Vanderbilt, representing the Vanderbilt interests, that he could not take any active part in the scheme, but would support any plan which the original stockholders might adopt.

The plan adopted provides for the issuing of $10,000,000 worth of bonds. For the $7,000,000 already paid in by the original syndicate the same amount of new stock will be issued. Preferred stock to the amount of $3,000,000 will be created, and the syndicate subscribers are to take it up to the extent of 20 per cent. of their holdings. This plan will yield $13,000,000, which, it is expected, will be more than sufficient to finish the line. Without the active support of the Vanderbilts it is considered doubtful whether the bonds can be floated in New York and it is expected that the most of the capital required will come from Pittsburg.

It was rumored yesterday that the promoters of the scheme had already made satisfactory traffic arrangements with the official of the Reading Railroad Company, but the latter denied the statement. Mr. E. C. Knight was asked last night about the reported arrangements, and he stated that nothing new had been decided upon, but that it was probable that the old agreement regarding east and west bound traffic—which had been made not only between the Reading and the South Penn but also the Lake Shore, the Jersey Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies—would go into operation when the road should be formally opened for business. This arrangement would be of inestimable value to local shippers.

It was also reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad was about to withdraw the opposition to the scheme, but inquiry at the main office of that company brought out the fact that the officials were only awaiting the appointment of an Examiner to push their case against the Vanderbilts.

At present only a few miles of the road have been graded, but engineers will be sent to work at once to complete the leveling. The piers which had been placed in the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg to support the bridge which was to connect the South Penn with the Lehanon Valley Road are in a dilapidated condition, but it was stated yesterday that repairs to them could be made at but a small outlay.

THE BONDS PROVIDED FOR.

From Friday's New York *Tribune* we take the following: The revival of the South Pennsylvania Railroad scheme was regarded in Wall street yesterday with more seriousness, as additional details of Wednesday's meeting of the syndicate subscribers leaked out. The advocates of the scheme profess their utmost confidence the road will be built, and that it will start with a traffic that will not necessarily rob the Pennsylvania Railroad of business. They assert that if the road had been opened last year, it could have earned a small dividend on its stock out of the traffic which the Pennsylvania could not carry.

The $10,000,000 bond issue, which is in the reorganization scheme of the South Pennsylvania, has been practically provided for. The Rockefellers, James B. Colgate and others have subscribed to their allotment. The Vanderbilt estate is credited with $2,000,000 of the bonds as proportion of the whole amount. The syndicate reorganization plan requires twenty per cent of original holdings to be taken in the proposed new preferred stock, and sixty per cent subscriptions to be made to the bond issue. As the Vanderbilts hold $5,000,000 in the syndicate, their quota of bonds would be $3,000,000. This, with the allotments taken as mentioned above, more than covers half of the $10,000,000 issue. The Vanderbilts, while not fathering the scheme of revival, in accepting the reorganization plan of the associates, agreed to the bond subscription as well as the acceptance of their proportion of preferred stock. At the meeting H. McK. Twombly declared that he stood ready to take the remaining $5,000,000 bonds, if the other subscribers did not take their quota. Mr. Twombly did not represent the Vanderbilts in this offer. It is understood that he was acting for other prominent syndicate members. It is denied that he represented the Pennsylvania Railroad indirectly. One theory that has been advanced is that the road would be completed, with an understanding that it would be turned over to the Pennsylvania for a guarantee on the bonds, or, perhaps, a guarantee on both bonds and stock. The syndicate members deny this emphatically. They expect to meet some further opposition in the courts from the Pennsylvania road, but are confident of their case.

The new bonds will be fifty year gold ones bearing six per cent interest.

WHAT PITTSBURGH STOCKHOLDERS HAVE TO SAY.

John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny, professed last night to be a great know-nothing concerning South Penn Railroad affairs. "I don't know anything about it," he chuckled as he lighted a cigar and assumed a very comfortable position in his big chair. In his chuckle, however, there was a ring of complacent satisfaction, which expressed better than words that he was well pleased with the rejuvinating process the South Penn project underwent in New York. "Really," he continued, "I was not at the New York meeting and all I know about it I have read in the papers. It's a go, though, you can depend on that. It will be a good thing for Pittsburgh, and there is plenty of business for such a road. I don't take much stock, however, in the story that the Pennsylvania Company only carried 66 per cent of the freight offered it in 1887. I guess they get all their freight through," and Mr. Chalfant chuckled again. He is evidently well pleased at the turn matters have taken.

"Oh, yes," said Mark W. Watson, at his home on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, "there isn't a doubt about the South Penn now, but there's nothing new in it beyond what you have already published. It has been rejuvinated and the same parties are interested that were interested when the road was begun three years ago. A committee is now at work on reorganization, and the work will be pushed with all possible speed. We suppose it will cost $12,000,000 to complete the road. Between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 have already been expended. Very little of that money will be lost, so our engineers report. The assessment of 20 per cent. will realize $3,000,000 and $9,000,000 will be sold in bonds. These bonds are already provided for, all the $15,000,000 stock is subscribed and everything is in good shape. At first we will get into Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny. Whether we will build into the city afterwards is a question for the future. The new road will connect this road with Harrisburg, and we reach New York over the Reading road. Mr. Ralph Bagley has not yet signed the agreement, but he has expressed to me his willingness to do so. All the rest have signed."

"What is the attitude of the Pennsylvania Company to the project?"

"They were against us before, and I suppose their attitude is unchanged. There is no reason why they should oppose us, however. There will be plenty of Pittsburgh traffic for both of us. We expect to draw our support from the territory through which we will pass. It is mining territory, as yet undeveloped."

"Will the new road be a direct route to New York?"

"Yes, it will be the shortest route. It is shorter than the Pennsylvania route by 40 miles."

"Have you any idea who will be president?"

"I have no doubt the presidency will be offered to Dr. Hostetter. He is if you know and will not return from California for some six months yet. If he should not accept I think the office will be tendered to E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, builder of the Bound Brook road, who is acceptable in every way. Dr. Hostetter has been a leader in the South Penn road, and is largely interested.

Mr. Watson attended the meeting in New York and was much pleased with the way things went and the interest manifested. The Vanderbilts seem to be taking an interest only in a financial way. Their money, and not their brains, are available. The road can be built much more cheaply now than when originally projected. Labor is cheaper, steel rails are cheaper, bridge iron is cheaper, in fact everything to be used in its construction is from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper.

An operator interested in Wheeling and Lake Erie says: "Some of the people who have gone into the South Pennsylvania scheme, are interested in Wheeling and Lake Erie, and it would not be surprising if arrangements were made to build a gap of 50 miles connecting South Pennsylvania with the Wheeling extension. This done, Reading, South Pennsylvania, and Wheeling would make the shortest line from New York to Toledo. The building of South Pennsylvania should not hurt the trunk lines. The increased tonnage from the construction of lines in the Northwest and Southwest during the past 18 months will be sufficient by the time the South Pennsylvania is built to give that road a fair amount of business without diminishing that of the other trunk lines."—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Carnegie's Foresight.

From the Penny Press.

However people may criticise Andrew Carnegie's methods, at times, there is perfect unanimity that he knows how to make money. When there's a dollar to be run down the little Scotchman is well up with the hunt for it and he generally manages to get his full share of it.

Since Mr. Carnegie overwhelemed the coke syndicate last year by breaking the market from $2 to $1.36, followed up by dumping pig iron upon bar and sheet manufacturers at 50 cents per ton below the market, he has been very busy making preparations for lower prices till he got ore to suit him, in the face of threatened free trade in that commodity, and wages reduced under the 12-hour system, on a three year scale signed by all the men at Braddock, when his next move is to appear as one of the principals in the scheme to resume active operations in building the South Penn railroad.

Now Mr. Carnegie is ready to take a contract to supply the rails for the South Penn, and he is in a position, as a principal stockholder, to get it. And now may be seen a probable cause of Mr. Carnegie's recent change of front at Braddock from a threatened shut-down till 1889 or 1890, to a sudden announcement that the works should resume and be run at any cost. When Mr. Carnegie suddenly gave orders for the Braddock works to be started up he probably had been put in possession of a "quiet tip" on the South Penn revival project and saw that he would have a place, commencing a few months hence, for every rail the Braddock rolls could turn out.

As a money-maker, as well as a money-giver, Mr. Carnegie has had few equals among iron manufacturers.

A Cut in Silverware.

Rogers' triple plated knives, $1 75
Rogers' triple plated forks, $1 75.
Rogers' teaspoons, $1.
Rogers' tablespoons, $2 per set.
Pepper and salt bottles, 20 cents each.
Napkin rings, 25 cents each.
Sugar shells and butter knives, 50 cents each, and all other quadruple plated silverware at equally low prices.

M. I. Goldsmith, Jeweler, 36 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

$15 Buys a lady's solid gold stem-winding watch at Goldsmith's, 36 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 Buys a lady's watch at Goldsmith's, 36 Fifth ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

No merchant should be without printed envelopes, letter and bill heads. You can get them at this office.

The Bedford Springs.

Jesse H. Lippincott & Co., of Pittsburgh, who have a ten year lease of the celebrated Bedford Mineral Water, intend making very valuable improvements in their system of bottling and shipping this famous water. As heretofore, parties procuring the water for private use can obtain the same in barrels, carboys, or demijohns; but to prevent the adulteration of the water in the future, a thing which has been very largely practiced by dealers, all water sold to dealers will be enclosed in bottles and carefully sealed. That all the properties of the water may be maintained intact, bottles of a very superior quality will be procured in Europe, since the material necessary to the manufacture of impervious bottles cannot be had in the United States. Messrs. Lippincott & Co. prefer to move slowly and surely, but will continue to add important additions as their trade shall warrant. Dr. A. Enfield, of Bedford, has been secured by the company to introduce the water to the medical profession of this country, and to carefully explain its uses and effects. The employes will be taken from our own citizens as largely as possible, and it is not unlikely that in the future the shipping-boxes will be manufactured here. Bedford has great reason to rejoice that these valuable springs have passed into the hands of such wide-awake business men, as the day is not far distant when it can expect to equal the most famous health resorts in the world.—*Bedford Republican.*

How to Get a Cinder out of the Eye.

Nine persons out of every ten, with a cinder or any foreign substance in the eye, will instantly begin to rub the eye with one hand while hunting for their handkerchief with the other. They may, and sometimes do, remove the offending cinder, but more frequently they rub till the eye becomes inflamed, bind a handkerchief around the head and go to bed. This is all wrong. The better way is not to rub the eye with the cinder in it at all, but rub the other eye as vigorously as you like.

A few years since I was riding on the engine of the fast express from Binghampton to Corning. The engineer, an old schoolmate of mine, threw open the front window, and I caught a cinder that gave me the most exeruciating pain. I began to rub the eye with both hands. "Let your eye alone and rub the other eye" (this from the engineer), I thought he was chaffing me and worked the harder. "I know you doctors think that you know it all, but if you will let the eye alone and rub the other one, the cinder will be out in two minutes," persisted the engineer. I began to rub the other eye, and soon felt the cinder down near the inner canthus and made ready to take it out. "Let it alone and keep at the well eye," he said. I did so for a minute longer, and looking in a small glass he gave me, I found the offender on my cheek. Since then I have tried it many times and have advised many others, and I have never known it to fail in one instance (unless it was as sharp as a piece of steel, or something that cut into the ball and required an operation to remove it.) Why it is so I do not know. But that it is so, I do know, and that one may be saved much suffering if he will let the injured eye alone and rub the well one.—*Medical Summary.*

50,000 Friends.

The enormous sales of Nelson's Pain Cure have excited universal comment and wonder. Its progress has been unprecedented in the annals of the medicine trade. Its career is marked by an irresistible magnetism of inherent superiority and healing virtue, which attracts and makes friends and patrons. Nelson's Pain Cure is the magical medical wonder of the age—healing all—conquering all—the crowning triumph of medical research, experience and practice. In its form the greatest achievement of modern science is placed within the hands of the public at a trifling cost. There is no necessity for advertising this remedy like a circus. It sells itself because every purchaser at once becomes a friend, sounding its praises everywhere. Sold by all the leading druggists.

For Sale.

A Steam Saw Mill, thirty-horse-power Engine, Geiser manufacture, all in first-class order. For further particulars call on or address

J. M. LUHR,
Davidsville, Pa.

Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!!

Buy Chase & Lambora's Fresh Roasted Coffee, absolutely pure. Rich flavor and full strength. For sale by

M. SCHNOCK,
Opposite the Somerset House.

Latest Arrivals.

Just received, a large lot of handsome and elegant mouldings for framing pictures and, also a cheap line of mouldings and a large lot of pictures very cheap. Hunt up your pictures that are lying around, getting dusty and soiled, and bring them to Fisher's Book Store to be framed. A beautiful line of frames just in.

The bright, glorious summer is at hand, and a prosperous year in store, therefore brighten up your homes by buying pictures and frames at Fisher's Book Store.

For Sale.

Eggs for hatching from prize winning S. C. Brown Leghorns, Bonny Strain. My breeding birds are from the yards of T. E. Orr and A. W. Adolph, Bridgeport, O., and are prize takers, also a few Poland China pigs. Breeders recorded in the O. P. C. R.

ROSS F. DAVIS,
Somerset, Pa.

Texan Ponies.

On account of the lateness of the season and the pasture being so poor, I did not have the Texan ponies which I have advertised for sale, shipped to me at as early a date as I had first intended. The ponies were started from the ranche in New Mexico last week and will be at Rockwood on Friday, May 18th, where I will be pleased to have parties wishing to purchase call and examine them.

M. H. HARTZELL.

Wanted!

Hides, Furs, Bark. I will pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of hides, pelts and furs. I also want 500 cords of Rock Oak and Spruce bark. 100 cords wanted at once.

H. G. CUNNINGHAM.

New Firm.

If you need a good Watch, Clock, or anything in the Jewelry line, go to Neff & Casebeer's. We also do all kinds of repairing promptly, and in the best workmanlike manner. Don't forget the place, No. 2, Casebeer's Block.

Wanted!

Dealers and all to know we have a full line of rakes; both hand and self dump, which we offer at prices to suit the times. Agents wanted to sell the Walker Rakes. Address

W. F. WALKER,
Somerset, Pa.

Queensware and Glassware.

For this line of goods go to A. Benford & Son, as they have the best line in town.

Found at Last.

That A. Benford & Son is the only firm in town that sells nine cakes of Grip Soap for 25 cents.

For Rent.

Comfortable offices on the first and second floors of the addition to Printing House Row. For particulars, inquire at this office.

Oil and Gas.

You can get the oil, if you want it, without any extra charges. For an artistic shave or hair cut go to Kantner's Barber Shop. Plenty of clean towels and sharp razors always on hand.

Wanted for Cash.

One thousand tons of Rags, Bones and Scrap Iron, old Gum boots and shoes for which the highest cash price will be paid by

CAYLER & MOORE,
Johnstown Pa.

On our second page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

JUDGE PAXSON'S OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

Quarter Session Courts Have the Right to Refused or Grant any License.

The Philadelphia saloon keepers who have been refused license have made their fight and lost. The Supreme Court's decision sustains the Court of Quarter Sessions, which has knocked out two-thirds of the saloons.

The case on which the fight was made was that of Wallace G. Bandenbusch, of No. 18 North Twelfth street. He has sold liquor for five years, conducted a respectable place, and there were no remonstrances against him. He asked that the Quarter Sessions Judges be commanded by an alternative mandamus to show cause why the applicant should not be granted a license, and, second, by a peremptory mandamus, "to do fully all that is required to be done by said act and by justice."

Judge Paxson, who delivered the opinion, quoted the seventh section of the high license act to show the judges had a right to reject applicants when not necessary for the accomodation for the public, adding:

The petitioner assumes that he is entitled to a license upon complying with the provisions of the act of 1887, in the absence of any allegation that he is an improper person to be so licensed. This is the fallacy which underlies his case. He has no such absolute right, nor has any other man in the commonwealth. It is not needed to review the license legislation of this state for the last half century. That was thoroughly done by Mr. Justice Agnew in Schlaudecker vs. Marshall. It is sufficient to say that prior to the act of 1887 the law was by no means uniform, there being many local acts in existence, differing essentially from each other. In Philadelphia any citizen could procure a license upon payment of the license fee to the county treasurer. In some counties licenses were granted by the court of quarter sessions when in the opinion of the court the public accomodation required them. The whole history of our license system and the legislation attending it shows that the unrestricted sale of liquors has for a long time been regarded as a great evil. It is one which statesmen and many earnest men and women have been wrestling with from the organization of the government. When, therefore, the legislature came to enact the law of 1887 they were seeking to cure and regulate this evil. This clearly appears from the title of the act. It reads: "An act to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any mixture thereof." The mode of restraint adopted by the legislature was two-fold. One was to increase the price of the license, by which many saloons would be closed and others rendered more respectable: the other was to substitute the discretion of the court of quarter sessions for the mere ministerial duty of granting licenses by county treasurers, as it had theretofore existed in Philadelphia and some other places. If the construction of the act contended for by the petitioner be the correct one, then the title of act should read: "An act to increase the sale of liquor and to derive revenue therefrom." In other words, it would give every man in the state the right to sell liquor who could pay for his license and comply with the act.

This would do violence to its letter and spirit. The petitioner begs the whole case when he assumes that he has a right to a license because he is a respectable man, has always kept a respectable house and that no remonstrances have been filed against him. It is an error to suppose that the sole duty of the court is confined to the inquiry whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States and a man of good moral character. Back of all this is "necessary for the accommodation of the public" and the plain duty of all this is the question whether the petitioner's house is "necessary for the accomodation of the public" and the plain duty of the court of quarter sessions, under the act of assembly, to so exercise its discretion as to "restrain" rather than increase the sale of liquors. We do not know how many public houses there in the ninth ward; it is not material that we should. We are bound to presume that the judges below have ascertained the number in a judicial manner and decided how many are necessary for the public accommodation. An investigation of this question has no particular bearing upon the petitioner's fitness to keep a saloon; it is a general one, with which he has no more legal concern than any other citizen of the ward. The question is one of public concern; the petitioner is no party to it in the sense that persons and parties to private litigation. It may thus happen that licenses are refused to persons against whom there is no possible objection on personal grounds. Thus if a ward has one hundred public houses, where only fifty are required by the public wants, it is plain that fifty houses must be denied license, although every one of the applicants is a worthy man and keeps a respectable house, and though there be neither remonstrance nor objection on the score of want of fitness. The denial of a license under such circumstances may seem arbitrary. The trouble is there are more persons who want to sell liquor than the legislature considered it for the public good to license for that purpose.

I will not consume time with an extended discussion of the right of judges of the court of quarter sessions to exercise their discretion in the granting of license. It has been exercised by that court almost time out of mind and the power has again and again been affirmed by this court. This discretion, to be exercised wisely and not arbitrarily. A judge who refuses all applicants, unless for cause shown, errs as widely as the judge who grants all applications. In either case it is not the exercise of judicial discretion, but of arbitrary power. The law of the land has decided that license shall be granted to some extent and has imposed the duty upon the court of ascertaining and the instances in which the license shall be granted. In order to perform this duty properly the act of assembly has provided means by which the conscience of the court may be informed as to the facts; it may hear petitions, remonstrances or witnesses. And we have no doubt the court may in some instances act of it owns knowledge. The mere appearance of an applicant for license, when he comes to the bar of the court, may be sufficient to satisfy the judge that he is not a fit person to keep a public house.

The object of evidence in such is to inform the conscience of the court so that it can act intelligently and justly in the performance of a public duty. While the act of deciding in such cases is perhaps quasi judicial, the difference between granting or withholding a license and the decision of a question between parties to a private litigation is manifest. Neither the petitioner nor any other person in this state has any property in the right to sell liquor. It is needless to cite the numerous cases in which this court has refused to interfere with the discretion of the quarter sessions in regard to licenses.

Were we to grant the alternative mandamus now prayed for it would result only in a return thereto by the judges of the court below that they have considered the application of the petitioner, and in the exercise of the judicial discretion conferred upon them by law have rejected it. Under all our cases such a return would be conclusive, and it would lead to no profitable result to allow the writ. It is therefore denied.

Cheap Excursion to Pittsburgh.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run a cheap excursion from Cumberland to Pittsburgh on Thursday, May 17th, which will include all the branches of the Pittsburgh Division. The train will leave Somerset at 9:21 a. m. of that day, arriving in Pittsburgh at 2 p. m., and the fare has been fixed at the very low rate of $2.20 for the round trip.

Tickets will be good for three days.

Report of the B. & O. Branches.

The annual report of the Somerset & Cambria Branch shows that the gross earnings for the past year were $121,357.55; expenses, $128,651.29, leaving a deficit of $7,293.74. The gross earnings of the Berlin Branch were $5,109.04; operating expenses, $14,085.79, leaving a deficit of $9,976.75. The net earnings of the Salisbury Branch were $10,867.98, the gross earnings being $33,415.90 and expenses $22,547.91.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Somerset Borough at 1 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1888,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Christian C. Meyers, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Shade Township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of Gideon Berkeypile, James Berkeypile, Widow Umberger and D. & J. Stump, containing 206 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, large bank barn and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the property of Christian C. Meyers, at the suit of U. M. Miller's use.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of Mary Miller and Abraham A. Miller, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz: A certain lot of ground situate in Summit Mills, Summit Township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lots of E. Miller, Gideon Wheeling and Simon Philippi, containing ½ acre more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Mary Miller and