THE SKINNING OF MR. SCOTT.

Mr. Dalzell Uses Only Plain Facts, But They Do the Business.

In rising to a question of privilege in the House, Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, said that he desired to call attention to a number of errors in the *Congressional Record* of last Thursday morning. On Wednesday a colloquy had occurred between his colleague [Brumm] and himself, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Scott.] He found upon examination of the *Record* that the report of the transaction had been very materially altered in two ways. It was altered first by the suppression of what actually took place, and by the insertion of what did not take place. These insertions and omissions were material to the discussion. While he conceded in the fullest and most generous way the right of any member to revise his remarks, he suggested that the rules of the House and the rules of common fairness and common sense did not give a member the liberty to revise remarks in which other parties were interested.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Scott] had no right to so alter the colloquy as to place Brumm and himself [Dalzell] in an attitude which they had not occupied. He found upon examination at the public printing office that Mr. Scott's speech had been sent to him [Scott] for revision, and that, with the exception of one or two pages, it had not been returned. Something prepared by Mr. Scott himself had been returned in lieu thereof. He held in his hand a transcript of the notes of the official reporters, and he compared it with the printed record of Mr. Scott's speech to show that the two records were essentially different. The printed record omitted the assertion on the part of Mr. Scott that he paid his men at Scott Haven in cash and tri-weekly and he was unwilling that Mr. Scott's assertion on that subject should not stand as made. In the actual transaction Mr. Scott hesitated, even though in the heat of debate, to impute that he [Dalzell] was here as an attorney for certain interests, but in the deliberation of his closet he said: "I expected the gentleman as the special representative of the trusts of this country." It was not creditable to Mr. Scott that he assumed in the heat of debate a more manly position than he did when he undertook to sit down in his room and make for the country an imaginary record of what took place in the House, and the charge the gentleman made—if he made it as a charge—was untrue. Another point, where the *Record* was changed was in the gentleman's reply to Mr. Brumm. On the floor he denied point-blank that he ever contributed to the payment of the coal and iron police. In the *Record* he suppressed that denial and denounced as false any charge that he employed Pinkerton detectives. He called attention to this because Mr. Scott's statement on the floor might at some future time be put to the test of truth. The latter part of Mr. Scott's published speech was never uttered. What he did say was "It is as false as hell itself." This was omitted.

In conclusion, Mr. Dalzell denied the right of a member to put in the *Record* what did not occur and to take that out which did occur, when such interjections and omissions affected the interests of another member.

Mr. Scott inquired of the Speaker whether the extracts from his speech read by Mr. Dalzell would appear in to-morrow's *Record*, and received an affirmative answer. That, he said, left him little to say. During his absence from the House some time ago, his colleague, Mr. Brumm, had charged him with employing Pinkerton detectives.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, called attention to the fact that Mr. Brumm was yet present.

Mr. Scott retorted that he had not been present when Mr. Brumm had made the charge, a retort which evoked from Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, the statement that it was an easy way to fight one at a time. Continuing, Mr. Scott said that his colleague [Dalzell] now tried to show that he had been misrepresenting the charge that Mr. Brumm had made against him. In response to a telegram asking whether Pinkerton detectives had ever been employed at his mines, he had received the following telegram from the superintendent of the mines at Shamokin, Pa.: "No, never had any occasion to employ detectives." That was all he had to say on the question.

Mr. Dalzell said that his colleague had only replied to Mr. Brumm, who was able to take care of himself, on the question involved in the telegram. As to the employment of detectives, he [Dalzell] had on his table evidence, the reading of which would occupy the whole day to show the gentleman's attitude in regard to "pluck-me" stores, the employment of detectives and the rates of wages to labor. He refrained now from offering this evidence simply because the statements made by the gentleman had relation to Mr. Brumm and not to himself.

Bread Making.

The *Milling World* gives the following facts of interest to all housewives: A barrel of good flour should make from 270 to 285 five cent loaves. Many bakers blend four brands, as two Minnesota Springs and two Indiana Winters, before they get the right alloy. Others use only one grade of spring and two of winter wheat. These make the best brands of fancy bread. Formerly yeast was made of malt, potatoes and hops, and this is extensively used. Fancy bread bakers use a patent yellow compressed yeast. It is popularly supposed that bakers use alum extensively in order to whiten their bread. That is not the fact. There is no necessity for the use of alum, and it is not used in the trade. There are about twenty large steam bakeries in New York, which give employment to several hundred men. One of these, a noted Broadway establishment, makes a specialty of Vienna bread and does an immense business. Vienna bread is made in air tight ovens, of the best grade of flour, and milk is used instead of water in mixing the dough. In baking the steam settles back on the bread instead of escaping. This makes the outer crust thin and tender, and gives the bread a peculiar rich taste and pleasant aroma. What is known to the trade as "steam" bread is another recent invention. It is made of the very finest of flour and baked in air-tight pans, which inclose it on all sides. It is thus baked in its own steam, and possesses a flavor peculiarly its own. One very large bakery in New York is devoted solely to the production of aerated bread. It is a steam factory, and the bread so made is extremely light and spongy. The invention is an English one, but has been in use here for years. When the dough has reached a certain consistency, it is run into an air tight cylinder and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. This creates the lightness and sponginess without detracting in the slightest from its nutritious qualities.

A Baltimore man who fell in love with his cook, or her cooking, it is not known which, was promptly declared insane. He may have been mad, but there certainly was reason in it.

A Six Acre Farm.

Some men think six acres is too small a quantity of land to be honored with the name of farm, but a correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* in describing the six acre homestead of Mr. Horace Eaton, living near Quincy, Mass., says that whether it is right or not to call it a farm, one thing is certain—Mr. Eaton raises more off his six acres than do some of his neighbors off their two or three hundred acre farms. He keeps four, and sometimes five cows, two horses, a number of hogs, and a large lot of poultry. He does not raise enough hay and grain to carry his stock through the year, but as he sells his milch cows in the summer, and raises roots and green fodder ensilage for them in winter, he has very little provender to buy, and the quality of his butter is such as to bring him sixty cents a pound the whole year round, the richness of his milk, too, telling the care taken and quality of his cows. Fruit is his specialty, he sending some of the finest specimens to the Boston market, as well as taking a number of prizes at the annual exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He raises strawberries in great variety, and ships numbers of his plants to various parts of the country. He practices severe pruning of his vines and a rigid thinning of his fruit trees, believing that it is the only way to obtain the most superior fruit. His land is low, but thoroughly underdrained, every inch of it being made to count. His barn is a model one, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. He keeps one man the whole year round, and another man during the working season. About one acre of his estate is occupied with buildings, among which stands one of the most elegant mansions in the town of suburbs of Quincy, in front of which there is neither hedge, wall or fence to mar the view. Here is a merchant farmer, doing a million or more of business in Boston, and yet can find time to go out to his little farm every day; reaching there by six o'clock in the evening, between which time and the starting of the 7:30 a. m. train for Boston the next morning he directs all the operations on the farm, raises better crops than any of his neighbors, besides supplying his own table with the choicest of vegetables and sending wagon loads to the city markets. A man with such energy is bound to make farming pay, even though his farm may contain but six acres.

Composting Materials.

The true mode of saving manure is to compost it, or to thoroughly mix it with some absorbent material. On the farm the stalks, straw and leaves may be advantageously used, but time and labor may be saved by first reducing all such materials as stalks and straw to short lengths, first using them for bedding the animals, and then adding them to the manure heap. The absorbent materials take up the liquid manure and prevent evaporation and "fire-fanging," while the manure, in turn, assists in decomposing the absorbent materials, thus converting the whole more quickly into available plant food. Throwing stalks and whole straw into the barnyard to be trampled is a well-known practice, but it requires a much longer time to reduce them to pieces in that manner as they are partially protected by a thick silicate that is not only insoluble but renders the whole impervious to water. The materials used in the manure heap are quickly decomposed by water, as chemical action occurs more readily in liquids. The labor required to reduce the absorbent materials to a fine condition will be found insignificant compared with the labor saved in handling, spreading and hauling the manure to the fields, as those who have been accustomed to loading manure containing undecomposed corn-stalks are aware, and an additional advantage is also secured in the manure being in a more complete condition for application and as plant food. But it is best to always use the absorbent materials in the stalls, in order to allow them to be saturated by the liquids, and after the formation of the heap any liquids that may be saved should be poured over the heap. In this manner a large quantity of manure may be made of a superior quality and far more serviceable than that not so carefully prepared. Dry earth is a cheap substance, and should be used freely, while marl, in addition to being an excellent absorbent, in itself contains potash, lime and the phosphates in an insoluble condition, but which are changed in composition and converted into plant food by the action of the manure. If well sheltered and protected from the rains and sun a greater value will be possessed by the manure than if exposed to the influence of the weather.

No Living by Crops Alone.

He is not the best farmer who realizes the most money from a given number of acres, but he who, while producing the largest crops possible with the facilities at hand, does not fail to keep everything trim and attractive—the house and grounds in order, fences in good condition, (those around the house painted or whitewashed,) the yard covered with turf, dotted with trees and shrubbery, the back yard as neat as the front, not a single corner for rubbish, the kitchen garden free from weeds and full of every vegetable in its season. In the household everything that tends to the comfort of the family will be at hand. At the barn everything can be in place; no loose boards and litter about the yard, no holes of dirty water, no implements wasting in the weather. A good farmer will be ambitious to have a good road by his premises; even gratis labor will be given to this end. In many places trees will be planted along the way, and neatly trimmed hedges take the place of unsightly zigzag fences. The roadside will be mowed in proper season, thus destroying weeds and keeping along the border a plot of nice green grass. Thus in everything pertaining to the farm the farmer will not only keep before his mind the profit to be derived, but will often be content with less money in order that the love for the beautiful and good may be cultivated and the highest type of manhood developed by the side of great crops of grain and herds of stock.

A Pleasure Shared by Women Only.

Malherbe, the gifted French author, declared that of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not be told that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her sex? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammations and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. As a nervine, it cures nervous exhaustation, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

Although it was the compositor who substituted an h for a c in the editor's item about a "comely" young lady, it was the editor who was at the druggist's next day inquiring the price of hair restorer.

Animals as Doctors.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc., says the New Orleans *Picayune*. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dry, airy places, drink water, and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and a purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as far as possible, in the sun. The warring ants have regular organized ambulances.

Latreille cut the antennæ of the ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted in their mouths. If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog on being stung on the muzzle by a viper was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry.

Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by continued application of cold water, which M. Delaunay considers to be more certain than of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics as proposed by animals may, in the interest of psychology, be studied with advantage.

Many physicians have been observers of animals, their instinct to cure themselves, and have availed of the knowledge so brought under their observation in their practice.

True, But Remarkable Still.

"Yes, I'm from Dakota," he said, meekly, as he got into conversation with a man on an eastern train.

"Ah, is that so? I am thinking of going out there myself to invest in some farming land."

"We have some very fine land."

"So I understand; but are not some of the stories they tell of its fertility exaggerated?"

"Why, my friend, I am sorry to say some of them are downright untruths."

"That's what I thought. Now what is the most remarkable instance of the fertility of Dakota soil which ever came under your observation?"

"Well, I believe the case of my pump might go at the head of the list."

"What was it?"

"Dug a well about forty feet deep the first season I was there and put down a wooden pump. It happened that it was made out of a small cottonwood log which was a little green, and the soil at the bottom of that well, forty feet from the surface, was so very fertile that the pump took root, and it also grew up and branched out, and now while my children play in a swing attached to one of the branches I pump water through the hole which still remains in the trunk."

Won a Wager.

A wager of a silk hat once cost many lives. It was in 1811, when Captain Decatur, of the United States Navy, commanding the frigate United States, met Captain Carden, of the British Navy, commanding the Macedonia. It was just prior to the war of 1812, and while talking about the chances, Carden said to Decatur:

"If you and I ever meet after hostilities are declared, I'll bet you a silk hat that the Macedonia will capture the United States."

"I'll bet you a silk hat you don't," was the reply.

The two frigates met on October 25, 1812, and after a bloody fight, the English flag was lowered.

Decatur hastened on board the prize, and Carden tendered his sword.

"D——n your sword, Carden," said Decatur. "I bet you a silk hat, and as we're a long way from a hatter, I'll take the one you wear."

The hat was given.

An Invention Worth Millions.

It is wonderful how the discovery of what is considered a trifling matter will bring wealth to the inventor. Take, for illustration, the perforated substance used for bottoming chairs and for other purposes. Its inventor is now a millionaire and is realizing a princely revenue from it yearly. George Yeaton, the inventor I refer to, was a poor Yankee chaseseater in Vermont. He first distinguished himself by inventing a machine for weaving cane, but he made no money out of it, as some one stole his idea and had the process patented. After a number of years' experimenting Yeaton at last hit upon this invention, which consists of a number of thin layers of boards of different degrees of hardness, glued together to give pliability. Yeaton went through a number of bitterly contested lawsuits before he got his invention patented. He was wise in not paying others to manufacture his device. He formed a company and to-day he has a plant valued at $500,000.

When everything else fails Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Gen. Wallace's methods of writing are different from those of most authors. "Ben-Hur" was first written on a slate, then on soft paper with a lead pencil. The final copy was made on large unruled paper, in violet ink, and written in a copperplate hand that was as easy to read as print. When the weather permits, Gen. Wallace writes out of doors under the big trees that surround his house.

Mr. J. F. Irwin, of Oswego, N. Y., paid $10,000 for a Bible.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. R. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use and am now well."

REV. S. H. TROYER, New Albany, Ind.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

Horsemen, Attention!

BRONCHOS! BROCHOS!

BRONCHOS FOR SALE.

I have for sale from 150 to 175 head of Mexican Bronchos, sired by a son of Ethan Allen, from full blood Spanish mares. They are blocky in size, with heavy manes and tails, of good action and mostly bays in color. From forty to fifty of the bay mares in foal, from three to six years old and weighing from 750 to 900 pounds. These horses can be seen at the farm of Wm. Hays, one mile north of Rockwood, on and after May 18, '88. Come and select a good rider, or a fine team of drivers. Terms very reasonable.

M. H. HARTZELL,
may17-4t. Rockwood, Pa.

Established 1850.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

PITTSBUGH, PA.

We are now opening spring importations of dress goods, black silks, colored silks, India silks, velvets, black dress goods, shawls, ladies' wraps, french satines and scotch ginghams, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, laces, table linens, housekeeping goods, lace curtains, and draperies, ribbons, millinery, ladies' merino underwear, muslin underwear, dress trimmings, buttons, &c. &c.

Also men's underwear, neckwear, fine white shirts, half hose, handkerchiefs, umbrellas &c.

Our foreign goods are imported directly from the manufacturers in Europe, and all American goods are purchased from the manufacturers direct. We are thus enabled to compete with any house in the country in the matter of prices.

We carry the largest assortment of goods in all departments to be found in any establishment in Western Pennsylvania.

When you come to the city, take a look through our stores, whether you want to buy or not.

All departments are now well stocked for the spring trade.

Orders by mail receive careful and prompt attention.

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PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT FOR Malaria AND Indigestion.

☞ A leading druggist in North Carolina writes: "send 50 cases of Perrine's Barley Malt at once. The constant demand for your valuable preparation necessitates this early duplicate of my last order. Those using Perrine's Pure Barley Malt pronounce it the best known remedy for Malaria and Indigestion."

WATCH THE LABEL.

It will eradicate from the system all the forms of Malaria.

DIRECTIONS.—Take Part of a Wineglassful Three Times a Day.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. None genuine unless bearing signature of

M. & J. S. PERRINE {Sole Proprietors, 87 N. FRONT ST. Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Pushing, reliable men to canvass for NURSERY STOCK. Permanent employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

GLEN BROTHERS.
Rochester, N. Y.

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. SNYDER, Esq's., 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, MAY. 28, 1888.

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, I be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Sheriff's Office, May 4, '88. } R. S. McMILLEN, Sheriff.

List of Causes.

THE following is the List of Causes set for trial at May Term of Court, beginning on Monday, May 28, 1888

FIRST WEEK.

W. J. Parker & Co.	vs	E. C. Briel & Co.
A. M. Speight & Co.	"	E. C. Briel & Co.
Michael Shannon	"	Sylvester Emerick.
Wm. Diest	"	Meyersdale Lum Co
Nicholas Berkey	"	A. Woy et al.
Adam F. Baker	"	Oliver Critchfield.

SECOND WEEK.

J. M. Critchfield's use vs. Arch. Livengood.
Isaac A. Jenkins vs. A. W. Bowman.
S. P. Poorbaugh & J. T. Lerdie vs. A. Wilmoth.
D. W. Bowman vs. A. Wilmoth.
J. M. Hay vs. Thomas Williams.
Wm. Snell vs. Peter Heffley.
E. M. Tedrow's use vs. Aaron Brant, T. T.
Isaiah Rodger's Admr. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
Wm. Young vs. B. & O. R. R. Co
Michael Shannon vs. Edward Mimmey.
Elizabeth Conway vs. Michael Shannon.
Daniel Dickey's Admrs. vs. Alex G. Newman.
I. A. Jenkins vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
Charles Hempe vs. James Kimmell.
Abram Beam vs. Henry Beam.
Sarah Sechler, Trustee, &c. vs. Daniel Sechler.
Margaret Hanlin's Admr. vs. John Hanlin et al.
George W. Smith vs. John G. Gardill.
Same vs. Same.
J. G. Mognett vs. Keystone Coal Co.

By my's office, Some 7, May 2, 1888. } D. J. HORNER, Prothonotary.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you, everything new; no special ability required young or old; can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. Jan 11.'88-1yr.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in PITTSBURGH at the Advertising Bureau of our authorized Agents, REMINGTON BROS. who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

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THE ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., N. Y.

SCOTT A FALSIFIER.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

On Wednesday evening Andrew Carnegie mailed the following letter to James M. Swank, the iron statistician, of Philadelphia. It refers to a conversation had with Congressman Scott by Mr. Carnegie when the latter appeared before the Peace Commission on Federal Relations, about two months ago at Washington:

PITTSBURGH, May 16th.

James M. Swank, Secretary American Iron & Steel Association.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry, I beg to state exactly what occurred between Mr. Scott and myself in the room of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington I said to Mr. Scott: "You have been making speeches around the country saying that I would not consent to become an American citizen, and that I was a foreigner profiting by the high Tariff." Mr. Scott said that he had made that statement under a misapprehension, and he now knew it was not true. He had read "Triumphant Democracy," and knew that I was an intensely patriotic American. He promised me not to repeat it. I said: "There is another statement you have made which is equally incorrect, namely; that I took $1,500,000 of dividends, from my manufacturing interests in one year."

I gave away in one year $1,000,000 to found three public libraries, and had given about $500,000 before, and I explained to Mr. Scott that these libraries would not be finished for several years.

Mr. Scott appeared satisfied with the explanation, and said I was entitled to credit for the disposition I had made and was making of my means.

So far from ever having drawn $1,500,000 from our firm in any one year, I have never drawn $1,000,000, nor $500,000, nor any sum approaching it. The money that we have earned has mainly gone into new and improved works to develop still further the resources of this great Republic. So far from the steel-rail industries of this country having been excessively profitable, the capital invested has scarcely yet received a moderate return. There are eleven large steel-rail manufacturing works in America, and of these five have failed and have been reorganized, two of them twice.

There is no steel-rail monopoly. Anybody is free to enter upon the manufacture of steel rails. There are no patents. If Mr. Scott really believed that the profits of the iron and steel business were beyond the average, it is strange that he did not continue to operate the iron mill at Erie, in which he once embarked. He can to-day purchase the shares of most of the steel-rail manufacturing concerns in this country for less money than there is capital invested. As for one steel rail manufacturing concern making $5,000,000 per annum, all the steel rail companies of this country will not make $5,000,000 profit this year, nor anything like so great a sum. With the capacity to manufacture double the amount of rails required, the steel rail mills of this country have nothing to look forward to for some time but a severe struggle to run part of their works and maintain their organizations. The present price of rails—$30 at works—shows what we have to expect. Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Handsomest Lady

In Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50c. and $1.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head-Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

Having a Lively Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The tariff debate to-day was exciting and interesting. At one point, where Messrs. Mills, Bland and a dozen other free traders attempted to prevent the questioning of Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, the House got away from the chairman entirely, and at another time Dalzell of Pittsburg brought Scott angrily to his feet and almost precipitated another scene.

Mr. Dalzell, who after long waiting obtained ten minutes in which to reply to Mr. Scott's speech, proved that that time was sufficient not only to demolish Mr. Scott's statement, but to make Mr. Scott himself very wrathful. He wound up by warning Mr. Scott against personal attacks and saying that the matter of Mr. Carnegie's Scotch castle, which he had seen fit to mention, was just about as interesting to the public as Mr. Scott's $10,000 cook and $5,000 secretary.

The Population of Somerset

Is about two thousand, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1 00. *Trial size free.* For sale by all leading druggists.

Senator Ingalls Talks on the Chief Justiceship Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senator Ingalls may be relied upon to oppose Mr. Fuller's nomination, if what he said last night at the reception tendered him is an indication. His remarks were all the more remarkable because the nomination is executive business, supposed never to be discussed except in senatorial secrecy, and Senator Ingalls is a leading member of the Judiciary Committee. "Of the personnel of that nomination," he said, "I cannot, of course, speak; but if the newspaper reports are to be believed if common accusation and averment are true, the Chief Justiceship is liable to be filled by a man, who during that great struggle, the supreme crises of the national life, was opposed to every measure that was adopted for the preservation of our existence; who declared that the exile of Vallandingham was an outrageous invasion of the rights of the citizens, and who upon every occasion arrayed himself firmly, consistently and aggressively against the constitutional amendments and the great statutes of freedom that were passed to render them effectual."

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning? The signal, perhaps, of the sure approach of that most terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

Blaine Talks.

NEW YORK, May 19.—T. C. Crawford, the London representative of the *World*, was instructed to interview Mr. Blaine on his position. He is a personal friend of Mr. Blaine, during the past week has had several talks with him. He cables to-night that Blaine stands by his letter and does not withdraw a word of it.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75cts. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY, A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. W. Benford & Son.

Miss Helen Foster, a Philadelphia belle, is suffering from a terrible scared back, the result of the slipping under her clothing of a red-hot slate pencil with which she was frizzing her hair.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood, making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all Kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the dyspeptic organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

Do You Chew?

Then get the BEST which is FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a RED H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the purest and most lasting piece of Standard Chewing Tobacco on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial. Your dealer has it.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

THE GREAT WABASH ROUTE

For full information of the route, where to obtain Government Lands, Maps, Etc., Address

A. M. BRACKENRIDGE,
Central Passenger Agent,
Corner 7th Ave. and Smithfield Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oils! Oils!

The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., makes a specialty of manufacturing for the Domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating & Lubricating Oils
Naphtha and Gasoline,

That can be made from Petroleum. We challenge comparison with every known

PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM.

If you wish the most uniformly

Satisfactory Oils

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American Market,

Ask for ours. Trade for Somerset and vicinity supplied by

COOK & BEELITS AND FREASS & KOOSER,
sep28-'87-1yr. SOMERSET, PA.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS.

All Purchasers can be Suited!

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L. A. SHEPHERD & CO. BALTO. MD.,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. B. Schell & Co.,

SOMERSET, PA.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To John Maurer, residing in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa.:

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday, the 28th day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Isaac Ankeny, deceased, of Jenner Township, Somerset County, Pennsa., at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, April 18, '88. } R. S. McMILLEN, Sheriff.

ACTIVE AGENTS OR FARMERS — WANTED —

To introduce our *RELIABLE ANIMAL MATTER FERTILIZERS*, and Pure Nova Scotia *LAND PLASTER* in this and adjoining Counties. *THEY ARE TAKING THE LEAD.* Circulars.

Cumberland County Fertilizer Co., Carlisle, 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	22¼	70
Somerset to Johnstown	35	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 $9.54, and to New York, $11.69.

Summer Arrangement—In effect Apr. 29, '88.

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91. †

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Rockwood	5:30 a m	Johnstown	7:25 a m
SOMERSET	5:53 a m		
Geiger	5:59 a m		
Stoystown	6:21 a m		
Hooversville	6:32 a m		
Bethel	6:46 a m		

MAIL—No. 93. *

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Pittsburgh	8:00 a m	Johnstown	1:15 p m
Rockwood	11:11 a m		
Milford	11:32 a m		
Somerset	11:43 m		
Stoystown	12:11 p m		
Hooversville	12:22 p m		
Bethel	12:36 p m		

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

SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 95. †

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Baltimore	10:00 a m	SOMERSET	5:38 p m
Pittsburgh	8:30 p m		
Rockwood	3:15 p m		
Milford	3:27 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	7:50 a m	Rockwood	9:45 a m
Bethel	8:23 a m	C