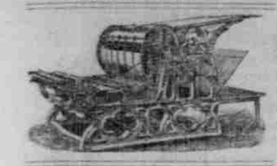
The Somerset Herald.

GEORGE R. SCULL, Editor.



WEDNESDAY. September 28, 1888.

"Toodles!" "Toodles!!" "Toodles!!!"

Buy your drugs at Biesecker & Snyder's.

The Irene Taylor Co. in "Toodles." Mirth! Music! Drama!

New Goods just opened at Geo. W. Benford's Book Store

ALL kinds of new dress goods are cheap at MRS. A. E. UHL'S.

Pure, sparkling, ice cold Soda Water at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Irene Taylor—positively the last night in Somerset—"Toodles."

A full line of plain and fancy stationery at Geo. W. Benford's new Book store.

The screaming comedy "Toodles" at the Opera House Wednesday, Sept. 25th.

My books must be settled. I mean business. J. B. SNYDER.

Our rubbers are now in. We handle only first grades. SCHELL & SHUYLER.

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

The harvest moon now peeps from behind the clouds at about as beautiful a harvest as we have had of late years.

Laughing Gas for painless extraction, at McMillan's Dental Rooms, one square south of Diamond, Somerset, Pa.

Books, Books, Books, Stationery, Stationery, Stationery, of every style, and variety at Geo. W. Benford's new store.

An addition to the Soldiers' Home costing $200,000 is nearly completed. It will increase the capacity of the institution to 600.

I expect to go into my new rooms within a few weeks and must have money. Call and settle at once. J. B. SNYDER.

Have you seen the New Odd Fellows Building. Nearly completed. Money needed to go into business. J. B. SNYDER.

Arbuckles flour is by far the best in the town. Every good housekeeper wants it. M. Schrock keeps a good supply of it on hand.

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

There were over sixteen thousand dollars of School tax collected in Johnstown Borough within the sixty-day limit. Between four and five thousand dollars are yet outstanding.

Purchase your nursery stock of John R. and A. Murdoch, of Pittsburgh, Pa., represented in Somerset county, by F. J. Meyers, of Somerset. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A veteran teachers' association was formed during the recent Westmoreland County Institute. It embraces active teachers who have been in service 20 years and over. Thirty-three such teachers were enrolled.

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.

HOLSOPPLE BROS. & PERSON.

General D. Stewart Elliott, formerly one of Bedford county's most prominent citizens, has received the Republican nomination for the legislature in Montgomery county, Kansas. As Montgomery is a Republican county, the general's election seems to be assured.

MEAT 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.

ROSE DAVIS & CO.

I invite the general public to call and examine my choice line of goods which I have just opened in my new room, on the northwest corner of the Diamond. The stock embraces many useful and beautiful articles, together with a large and varied assortment of standard and miscellaneous books. Also, children's books in great variety. Call and see for yourselves.

GEO. W. BENFORD.

This is to certify that I have been connected with J. H. & G. M. Walker in the manufacture of the "Walker Boot" (as superintendent of factories) for the past 23 years until January 1, 1888, at which time they discontinued manufacturing. I am now making a line of kip boots which cannot be beaten. You will not do yourself justice if you fail to see the "Armstrong Boot" at Schell & Shuyler's, exclusive agents for Somerset.

Respectfully, W. S. ARMSTRONG.

Safe and Effective.

Brandreth's Pills are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

The peculiar interpretation of Christ's teaching made by Count Tolstoi and his example in renouncing his former military, social and literary habits of life for the life of a Russian peasant, have made as deep an impression on the thought of the time as his great novels. Is this the proper interpretation of Christ's teaching and is the Christian world in error? Canon Farrar has answered this inquiry in a review of Tolstoi's writings and religious faith and manner of life in an essay, which has both a literary and a deep religious interest. It has been procured by the *Press* and will appear in the number for October.

Michigan Furniture Company.

437 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Have on hand the largest stock of Bed-room suits, Parlor Suits, Side-boards, Wardrobes, Lounges, &c., of any furniture house in Pittsburgh, being manufacturers they can afford to sell goods at better prices. It will pay to give them a call. Don't forget the name and number

MICHIGAN FURNITURE COMPANY,
437 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Card.

I have bought out the business of A. Benford & Son, and will continue the business at the old stand, with the addition of fresh and new goods. Will be able to supply all goods generally found in a first-class family grocery. Also, a complete stock of Queensware, Glassware and Willow ware. I cordially invite the public to give me a call.

E. B. COFFROTH.

For Sale.

A Country Store property seven miles from railroad. Extra good Cash and Produce trade, a rare opening will be sold low. No goods, write for particulars to.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Harbaugh, Pa.

To Farmers.

I have quite a large stock of salt fish, and will sell them at half value or country trade.

E. B. COFFROTH.
Baers Block.

New Styles.

New Fall Wraps of all kind for ladies and children will be opened by the last of this week. Come and see them, they are cheap.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

District Attorney Rose, of Cambria County, was in Somerset Monday and Tuesday.

J. B. O'Connor, Esq., of Johnstown, is in attendance at the Somerset court this week.

At the close of the first week of the borough schools Friday evening 336 pupils were enrolled.

If you want to enjoy a hearty laugh go and see "Toodles" at the Opera House tonight (Wednesday).

Mr. Thomas H. Greevy, Democratic candidate for congress in this district, spent Sunday and Monday in Somerset.

A pension has been granted to Wm. L. Rininger, Stoystown, and increase of pension to Abraham Eicher, Somerset.

The Somerset House, this city, has changed hands, Messrs. Vogel and Baker, of Somerset, succeeding Mr. David Costlow.—*Johnstown Herald.*

Hon. A. J. Colborn addressed a Republican meeting, at which there were over 3,000 persons, at Lelsenring, Fayette county, Friday evening.

Henry Blauch, who lived in Quemahoning township, about three miles from Davidsville, died on Wednesday night, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The Cambria County Liquor League met last week and formally disbanded. The cause of its dissolution was lack of interest on the part of the members.

Mr. Adolph A. King has accepted the position of Assistant Freight Agent in the Williamsburg office of the P. R. R. Company, departing for duty on Monday last.

Captain H. B. Kuhn, of Johnstown, is in attendance at the Somerset court this week. He is employed as counsel for the defense in an important criminal case.

"Our friends, the enemy" held a mass meeting in the Court House Monday evening. The speaker were John H. Fow, of Philadelphia, and B. F. Meyers, Esq., of Harrisburg.

Elder Peter Vogel will conduct divine services in the Somerset Reformed Church next Lord's Day, preaching in the German language at 10 a. m. and in English at 10:30 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

Court convened at 10 o'clock Monday morning with Judges Baer, Walker and Shaver on the bench. Geo. W. Gassman, of Meyersdale, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. The morning session was consumed in hearing motions, calling list of jurors, etc. In the afternoon several trivial criminal cases were disposed of.

The B. & O. Railroad will run an excursion to Forepaugh's Circus at Johnstown on Friday Oct. 5th. A special train will leave Rockwood at 7:30 a. m. stopping at all intermediate stations, it will arrive in Johnstown at 9:30 a. m. in time for the street parade. Returning special train will leave Johnstown at 6 p. m. For rates for round trip, including admission to circus, see posters.

The Republican pole raising that was advertised to take place at Mostoller's last Saturday, has been postponed till Saturday of this week. A Harrison and Morton pole will be raised at Lambertsville the same day. In the evening a Republican meeting will be held in the public hall at Lambertsville. Able speakers will be in attendance. An invitation is cordially extended to the general public to be present.

Mr. John Pershing, whose post office is Stauffer, Westmoreland County, Pa., a life long Democrat, is dissatisfied with the national ticket. He has a son who has been on a tour to Europe and wrote home to his father the other day, warning him to be careful how he cast his vote this fall. He says: "Do not vote for any man or party favoring free trade," and "Any man who has witnessed the poverty and wretchedness of free trade England will forever protest against its adoption in America."

There were very few empty seats in the Opera House Saturday evening, when Prof. E. C. Heffley, born and reared in Berlin, now a resident of Johnstown, assisted by Hugo Kupferschmid violinist, of Berlin, Germany and Philip Werthner, pianist from Cincinnati, gave possibly the most classical musical entertainment ever given in Somerset. If the applause that greeted each number can be taken as an indication the program was heartily enjoyed by the large audience. A goodly number of Prof. Heffley's Berlin friends drove over for the entertainment.

The west bound express on the B. & O. Railroad contained thirteen cars, crowded with passengers, Monday morning. As it came thundering down the heavy grade a short distance this side of Meyersdale a man by the name of Fitzgerald, from Cumberland, in trying to pass from one car to another was hurled from the train. As soon as the conductor was notified of the accident he stopped the train, and had it run back to where the man fell off, and trainmen and others searched for the missing passenger, but could not find him, when the train proceeded to its destination. The lifeless remains were found, after daylight, fully sixty feet from the track. The body was badly bruised and mangled.

While the postponed meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association Saturday was not an overwhelming financial success, it nevertheless furnished an afternoon's sport for the several hundred ladies and gentlemen who passed inside the gates of Edgewood Park, to say nothing of the several hundred other persons who preferred viewing the contests of speed from the surrounding hill tops to paying the paltry admittance fee charged.

The day was the sunniest one in weeks, the track was never before in as good condition and crowd was never more easily or apparently better entertained. The races consisted in trotting, running and pacing heats—best three in five.

The chief interest centered in the trotting race, as the five horses entered are known to be about the speediest in the county. Berkstyle had persuaded all of his friends that *Lady Hamilton* was a sure winner and he didn't disappoint them, although many of the spectators with money in their clothes were predisposed to "bank" on Tayman's bay *Mollie*. Postmaster Coffroth's sorrel colt *George* showed tremendous bursts of speed and if he could have been kept down at all would have won without effort. If *George* is properly handled he'll make it warm for some of the boys at a future meeting, otherwise the Driving Association cannot find much use for a horse of such unquestioned speed, but perverse obstinacy.

The "knowing ones" who loitered about the judges stand were undoubtedly winded when *Mollie* took the first heat, but were soon revived by the voice of "Berkey" who assured them that *Lady Hamilton* would take the next three, heat sure. And so she did as the following table will show.

1st race, trotting.

Wm Tayman, Br Moll	1	2	2	2
George Snyder, Foxmane	3	5	3	3
Jake Berkeytile, Lady Hamilton	2	1	1	1
Jack Coffroth, George	4	4	5	4
Wm. Baldwin, Jennie	5	3	4	5

Time—2:40, 2:38¾, 2:50, 2:49¼.

The interest in the trotting race was of short duration and was almost instantly dwarfed when the pacers came jogging toward the judges stand. The start was all that could be desired and the nervous animals went skimming along neck and neck until the grand stand at the half-mile post was reached, when the Countryman mare stopped short and persistently refused to proceed with the race. She followed the same tactics in two of the following heats. Had it not been for her unreasonable perversity she would have made the pace extremely interesting for her competitor.

2nd Race, pacing.

Joe Love	1	1	1	Dead	Heat
Countryman	dis	2	1	Dead	Heat

Time, 2:42, 2:38¼, 2:35, 2:39, 2:35.

It was a great disappointment that there were only two starters in the running race. The Jenner horse won the first three heats without jogging.

3d Race, ½ mile heats, running.

Picking	2	2	2
O'Connor, Jim	1	1	1

Time—56¼, 58, 58½.

Report of Sunday-school Convention of Somerset County.

The Reformed Sunday-school Convention of Somerset Classis convened at Lavansville on Tuesday, September 11, 1888, with five ministers and twenty-three delegates present, and opened with the following order of exercises:

1. Devotional services.
2. Election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Val. Hay, Esq.
Vice President—C. A. Walter.
Secretary—J. C. Knable.
Treasurer—J. C. Weller.

3. Discussion—"Responsibility of Sunday-school Officers and Teachers." Rev. A. J. Heller spoke as follows:

"Our responsibilities cease only when we have discharged our duties. After that the responsibility lies with those who have ben taught, and with God. We should study wherein our duties as Sunday-school officers and teachers lie. To study with a profound interest that which is committed to our care, so as to be able to know what to do. The responsibility of a Sunday-school lies particularly with the superintendent and teacher. The superintendent should be a member of the Christian Church, and one who takes a proper amount of interest in the Sunday-school work. Not a formal, but a living, active member of the Christian church. The teacher should be a person who possesses the same unflagging interest in Sunday-school work; every active teacher will seek opportunities to prepare himself to discharge the solemn duties devolving upon him."

4. On motion of Rev. King it was decided to limit each speaker to ten minutes.
5. Convention then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

1. Convention was called to order by the President.
2. Devotional services.
3. Reading of reports of Sunday-schools.
4. On motion of R. O'Boyle, it was decided to subject reports to the inspection of a committee of three.
5. Music.
6. Question for discussion—"The Superintendent's Work." Rev. Wm. D. LeFevre said:

"The Sunday-school superintendent is the shepherd of his flock, as the minister is the leader of church. In order to have successful Sunday-school work it is necessary to have co-operation. The Sunday-school is a divine necessity; to help to carry forward the work of winning souls to Christ, the work should not only be for Sunday-school, but as an auxiliary to the work of the minister. The Sunday-school leader should be one who is familiar with the word of God; he should be a teacher, that he may be able to know the character and scope of Sunday-school work. He stands in place of the minister in his absence; he should be found regularly at teacher's meeting. In every school there are those who are especially fitted to carry forward the Sunday-school work. He should be selected from them.

7. Queries.
8. Music.
9. Discussion continued by A. J. Heller: "The work of the Superintendent, like that of the minister, should be more to ourselves the work in every sense of the word. It is his duty to select persons to do the work. It is his duty to devise more than to do."
10. Music.
11. "Whom is the Sunday-school Convention intended to benefit?"

S. C. Weller: To benefit Sunday-school workers.

Rev. King: To benefit everybody; not to be local.

12. Discussion continued by J. C. Weller: "The work of the Sunday-school is one of very serious moment, therefore the leader should be a man of sound judgment; he should select those from the Sunday-school who are best fitted as teachers, that they may co-operate with him in his work."

Rev. King: "The Superintendent should be a man for the place; not every one will make a good Superintendent; he should be a young man; there are older ones who would be just as good in one sense of the word; but a young man is better able to enter into that work, not only to conduct the services of the school, but enter into it in every detail."

13. Discussion continued by Philip Hay: "Co-operation is necessary in any kind of enterprise, therefore it should be found in the Sunday-school; each member should have that love for his work that Christ had for His work."
14. Convention then adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Devotional services.
2. Report of Committee on Sunday-school reports, which was as follows:

To Members of the Convention:

Your Committee presents the following, on report of delegates from Sunday-school Classis. Our report must of necessity be very incomplete, inasmuch as only 16 schools are reported to this Convention. We therefore offer the following items of interest:

1. That the Convention urge the matter of regular attendance upon ministers of Classis, superintendents and delegates of Sunday-schools to its regular meeting; or that at least an annual report of every Sunday-school be sent to Committees where ministers, superintendents or delegates are unavoidably absent.
2. That we urge efforts to increase the contributions for Home and Foreign Missions.
3. That teachers' meetings be more regularly held, led either by the ministers or the Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Whole number of scholars in classis	2,600
Whole number of schools in Classis	30
Number of schools reported	16
" " officers	71
" " teachers	144
" " male members	529
" " female "	623
Total number of scholars	1152
" " " members	1260
Average of scholars	700
" " officers and teachers	106

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Home purposes	$ 457 12
" missions	24 92
Foreign missions	34 70
Orphans' Home	32 85

ROBERT O'BOYLE,
CONRAD FOSCHMAN,
A. R. GRADY,
Committee.

On motion of J. C. Weller, it was decided to purchase a book, in which to record the minutes of the Convention.

Question for discussion: "Aids to Sunday-school Attendance." Opened by J. C. Knable.

H. L. Baer, Esq., said: "Use all means to urge parents to come to Sunday-school; impress upon them that it is a religious obligation; that it is not all of life to live."

W. D. LeFeVre said: "The Sunday-school should attract, and when it fails to do so, it falls short of its purpose. The greatest impediment in the progress of Sunday-school work is a lack of religion in the hearts of the members."

5. "The proper Celebration of Christmas." C. H. Reiter said: "This is a subject of peculiar interest; there is nothing like going back to the beginning of things, so if a man wants to renew his spiritual life, he must go to its fountain source."

A. J. Heller: "Christmas is very improperly celebrated by many; instead of teaching the mere fact, parents should teach their children that there is a profound meaning in its celebration."

6. Discussion continued by R. O'Boyle: "If there is any time we want to get especially near to Christ, it is at Christmas; we must impress ourselves with the facts of the case through all the stages of human activity; we must turn our attention to the prophecies, the goodness of God in foreshadowing Christ. We must think of heaven's richest blessing.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

CLOSING SESSION.

1. Devotional services.
2. Music.
3. Somerset selected as the place of holding the next Annual Convention.
4. Question for discussion: "Character and Scope of Sunday-school Work."

R. O'Boyle said: "The character must be eminently Christian; right principles must be inculcated into the child; the Sunday-school is the nursery of the church.

5. Music.
6. Discussion continued by A. J. Heller: "The design of the Sunday-school is to teach Christian facts and truths; our teachers not taught to rightly appreciate the privileges of the Christian church. The character of our work is often too aimless.

W. D. LeFever: "Teach the child to trust in the triune God. Our faith is only small when it is strongest."

H. L. Baer: "Sunday-school is to prepare and familiarize the child with the fundamental principles of christianity."

6. "Talk on Sunday-school convention by Valentine Hay."
7. "A vote of thanks was givin to people of Lavansville, and vicinity, for their kindness shown towards those in attendance."

Adjournment.

J. C. KNABLE,
Secretary.

Somerset Township Teachers.

The following teachers were employed by the Somerset Township School Board, on Saturday, September 15, 1888, to teach the schools of the Township during the coming winter:

Lavansville—No. 1, W. A. Whitford.
" — " 2, N. R. Miller.
Samuels—E. H. Horner.
Husband—H. L. Young.
Will's Church—E. E. Pritts.
Union—W. A. Barron.
Pleasant Hill—J. H. Fox.
Plank Road—Miss Linnie Saylor.
Bromm—Fred Good.
Friedens—No. 1, Ed. L. Fox.
" — " 2, Ed. Dickey.
Walker—W. H. Stahl.
Hunter—Virgil Saylor.
Casebeer—J. C. Lichty.
Beulah—N. N. Cupp.
Knepper—John Schmucker.
Edie—S. J. Friedline.
Mountain—F. D. Baker.
Cupp—James Blough.
Snyder—Miss Sallie Barron.
Ankeny—J. F. Baker.
Shanlis—Miss Lizzie Weller.
Maust—M. Weimer.
Baer—J. G. Emmert.
Sipesville—H. F. Bittner.

D. H. WALKER, Secretary.

Pole Raising.

The Republicans of Confluence and surrounding country raised one of the neatest poles ever raised in this town, on Saturday, Sept. 15. The pole is over one hundred feet high and carries a streamer 15 feet long with the names of Harrison and Morton in two feet letters.

The projector of the pole extends his hearty thanks to all who aided in the least toward its construction and raising. There was much opposition to raising a pole.

Mr. Cleveland is not at all popular with the old soldiers. Everything he undertakes to do seems to come back to torment him. The Chinese emigration bill gives him some uneasiness. His many veto messages setting aside special pension claims don't meet the approval of his countrymen. Of course there are some claims undeserving and should be rejected. Your correspondent is aware of a case where a man drew a pension for a number of years for what proved to be *congenital hernia*. This case was discontinued, however, under another administration. All such claims should be stricken from the list.

X

Desperate Fight Between a Ground Hog and Two Bull-Dogs.

Messrs. C. H. Ferner and C. S. Longshore brought home with them from a hunting expedition in Somerset County a large-sized ground-hog. They presented it to Mr. Joshua Griffith, the saloon-keeper. This morning, so the spectators say, the ground-hog attacked a bull-dog belonging to Mr. Griffith in his bar-room. A desperate fight ensued, during which the ground-hog worsted the dog.

Then Mr. Griffith turned loose on the animal a well developed bull-pup. Another terrific struggle took place, and it was only when the antagonists were entirely exhausted that the battle ceased, the pup evidently having suffered the most punishment. The two contests lasted about three-quarters of an hour. At their conclusion the ground-hog was taken to Kurtz's slaughtery, where its head was cut off and the carcass made ready for roasting.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Stonycreek Teachers Elected.

The School board of Stonycreek township, met at Shanksville on Saturday, Sept. 22nd, 1888, and elected the following corps of Teachers for the ensuing term, beginning Oct. 1st, 1888:

Shanksville—No. 1, J. C. Speicher.
" —No. 2, R. H. Dunham.
Glade—W. L. Brant.
Downy—I. G. Carver.
Glessner—Miss Alice L. Musser.
Walker—S. E. Kimmel.
Schrock—C. E. Bingler.
Zerfoss—E. S. Trent.
Chestnut Ridge—W. H. Spangler.
Mostoller—J. M. Lambert.
Lambertsville—Albert Lambert.
Duppstadt—S. M. Fox.
Miller—G. W. Smucker.
Scalp—J. J. Walker.

Salaries, range from $21 to $33 per month.
Shanksville, Sept. 22nd, 1888.

Harvest Home Picnic at Will's Church.

The citizens of Will's church and vicinity, five miles east of Somerset, had a harvest home picnic on last Saturday which was a success in every particular. It was late in the season and not very well advertised and yet there was a large crowd of people in attendance. There were two bands present, the Will's church band and Baldwin's band, both gave fine music. The choir also did some excellent singing. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Beal, Hon. J. L. Pugh and Rev. Levi Ross, after which a bountiful repast was served in the grove by the good people to all present. The remainder of the day was spent in muscular games, listening to the music and pleasant conversation, until evening, when all returned home feeling that it was good to have been there.

COR.

Another Pole Raised.

A Harrison and Morton pole was raised at Feig's Cross Roads, in Stonycreek township, Saturday afternoon. A large crowd of earnest Republicans were present and assisted in raising the handsome pole which stands about 120 feet out of the ground. After the pole was placed in position a meeting was organized by the election of Levi J. Long as president; Samuel B. Yoder, vice president, and John Feig, Josiah Mostoller, Adam Zerfoss, Martin Brant, Jonas Yoder, Josiah Zerfoss, James Trent, John H. Martin and F. F. Cable as secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. L. Pugh, A. C. Holbert, Esq., and Captain W. H. Sanner. The Walker Band furnished some excellent music for the occasion.

VOTER.

PIKE, Sept. 24.

A Sudden Death.

Prof. Frank Wentworth, of Ursina Borough, one of our most worthy and promising young men, died on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, under circumstances that are painful to his many friends.

On the preceding Thursday he undertook to break a colt to the harness and sustained an injury that took his life in a few days. Friend Frank was married only a few days before the accident. No pains were spared for his restoration, but, alas, the end came so soon.

Last Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted on my books will please call and settle at once. All accounts not settled within 20 days from date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Sept. 11th, 88. J. B. SNYDER.

Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the Lutheran church, of Lavansville, Pa., will be laid on Sunday, Sept. 30th, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. MANGES.

Bargains.

Shops at manufacturers prices, it is bound to move. E. B. COFFROTH.
Bears Block.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE WHITE

At the Unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at Somerset, September 17.

Following is the address delivered by Judge Harry White on the occasion of the unveiling of the soldiers' monument, Sept. 17th, taken down for the HERALD by its special reporter. We would commend it to the careful perusal of all our readers:

"Somewhere it is said, ladies, gentleman and comrades, that the rain falls upon the just as well as the unjust. So beneath the lowering clouds that are over us to-day we are all, in this respect, upon an equality. I tell you frankly, however, my friends who have come here to-day for so honorable a purpose, that if I was the Great Commander I would have it otherwise so far as the rain is concerned at least. Allow me, however, to congratulate you upon your enterprise and patriotism in turning out upon this occasion, notwithstanding the unpromising character of the weather.

I may remark, my friends, that it has never been my privilege to make the tour of Europe, but the graphic powers of the traveling correspondent, with the accompaniment of illustration has so familiarized us with European towns and cities, that when I came this morning for the first time in my life to this attractive mountain borough, I at once realized that I was not in a European town but in an American one. The tourist of Europe who has visited their towns and cities must be impressed with the fact that the main reliance for the government of the people there is the military power, for they are all laid out with a view of centering at a moment the military force. When you visit a European town you will observe there is a common center, and every highway and avenue approaches to that center. The purpose is readily discovered. In case of resistance, or an outbreak of the popular will, the central authorities, supported by the accompaniments of war, can at once suppress any opposition. Not so with American towns—they are laid out with reference to the convenience of the people and the beauty of the landscape. Our reliance for the government of the people is not upon the military power alone. For ages their towns, taught by experience, have been laid out with the view of instantly using the military power to secure peace and order in their communities. Dig up their soil and you will come upon military works, and the deeper you dig the more diversified is their character. While this is true my friends in Europe, and the contrast is striking and telling between American communities and theirs, yet the achievements of American soldiers are not to be disregarded. No bloody page stains his career with battles fought for conquest alone. No mere individual ambition has led him to civil war.

History ever repeats itself. The ancient Egyptians had among their deities one which was called the God Osiris. One of their sacred books represented him as judging the soul after death had separated it from the body. The soul is represented as wandering about the earth for a while doing good, and finally returned in modified form to the body in which it was formerly contained. That soul that could defend itself before him by saying: "I have never been idle, I have never betrayed a trust, I have given food to the hungry, I have given drink to the thirsty, I have given clothes to the naked, and better than all I have been true to my country," was taken into high favor; but the soul that could make no such defense returned to life in the shape of a groveling pig or some other unclean quadruped. History then, I say, forever repeats itself, and organized society subsequently has utilized this valuable feature of humanity and forever admires patriotic services and heroic sacrifices, and the government of the people will do well to be instructed by the wise philosophy that comes from the peculiarities of our nat are. Among the fastnesses of the Tyrol the name of Andrew Hofer is dearer than all else, while among the crags and islands of Scotland the sword of Wallace forever gleams in the sunlight and the name of Bruce is an ever present reality. Westminster Abbey for centuries has contained the remains of the loyal dead who have commended themselves to the admiration of the world by their achievements in science, in philosophy, in politics and in oratory. And it comes to us, also, my friends, as an instructive lesson from the Grecian people, when the republic there was in full prosperity, that they assembled occasionally to do honor to those who had made patriotic sacrifices for their country. After the battle of Marathon the people from all parts of the republic assembled upon the field made glorious by the heroic sacrifices of the soldiers who had saved the learning and refinement of Athens from the hands of the Persian spoiler, and those that died upon that field were buried upon the spot that their courage and gallantry had made forever famous, and in beautiful story is it told that ten pillars were erected upon the monumental temples in which were gathered the arms of the dead and upon these monuments were inscribed, for the veneration of the people the names of those who died to save their country and its learning and refinement from the destroying hand of the spoiler, and it comes to us, my friends, in this late day, with the sanction of well authenticated tradition, that it was part of the education of the Grecian children after the battle of Thermopylæ to daily read the names of the immortal 300 who died defending that mountain pass, and we as citizens of the great republic do well to heed the philosophy and instruction that comes to us through these long ages.

In a popular government like this, where every man has a right to practice his vocation, has a right to indulge his ambition and where there will be necessary jostlings and rivalries arise, it is wise to have some common platform where on all can stand and admire their country and system of government. My friends, such occasions as this are useful and instructive. They must not be sneered at because these assemblages are the result of the teachings of the Republican system of government.

The question is often asked what made this war, what made it, this serious internecine strife? I will not take the time now to speak of the details of history, its passion and prejudices. Do you know what made the war? I think I do not know myself, it was so causeless; it was the result of so much misapprehension. I recall listening to a statement from an honored citizen of your town, Judge Black, whose conversation was always entertaining to me no matter how much we might differ in our political opinions. After the close of the Buchanan administration and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he started back to Washington, going through Harper's Ferry. At the time Virginia had organized some troops, but had not formally attached itself to the Montgomery government. The train was stopped at Harper's Ferry by some of these troops and the Judge being recognized as a public man, they held him and refused to permit him to proceed to Washington until they received word from the government at Richmond to leave him pass. While waiting there listening to the conversation of the men, he said he was particularly impressed with one big sergeant who said "some fellow asked me what this war was going to be about. I could not answer him but told him somebody said it was a war to secure our rights in the South. Now I don't know whether we have any rights or not, but if we have I'll be d——d if I don't want them." Now my friends, the mass of the people were as ignorant as to the causes that led to the war as that sergeant coming from the mountains of Virginia, who so frankly confessed his ignorance. You have no doubt all heard of the misapprehension of the people of the South as to the character of the Northern people, and I need not repeat their boast that one southern man was equal to five northern men, but I will relate a little incident which I don't think will be out of place and which will illustrate the education of the southern gentleman by the northern blue coats. It comes from the lips of Governor Banks, and was related to me by General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, on an occasion where we soldiers were exchanging stories together. A fire-eating braggart, so the story goes, was always declaring his readiness to eat up the North. This time finally came for him to show his sincerity and relish. He did so, saying: "Of course, I am going up to eat up some of those Yankees—five of them are my share." He went up and they got into an engagement, I do not remember where it was—some point in Virginia. He was in a while, in a pretty hot place, and came back. "Why, Captain, how is it, how is it; you said when you went up there you wanted to eat the Yankees; how does it come that you are coming out?" "I was there," he replied "and I did eat a little, but I don't want to be a glutton all at once." The brethren of the South were instructed, and amply instructed that the boys who come from the mountain towns of Pennsylvania, as well as from elsewhere in the North, were the equals of any man that was born in a southern clime.

No ceremony is vain, no time is misspent which gives a right direction to human duty or proper inspiration to individual pride, and here to-day we have a ceremony of that character. We are here to-day for what purpose? To perpetuate the names of those who died that this great country, this grand government of the people should not perish from the face of the earth. A few words of veneration, possibly, would be sufficient for me to perform the duty you have assigned for me, but we must not forget the young generation—these young ladies with their cheerful presence and their useful influence—these boys and young men who did not live when the noise and confusion of war was in the land, must realize that the responsibility will soon rest upon them to take the places of those who have gone before them, and they must be taught that the sacrifices that were made by these names were useful and valuable for the purpose of perpetuating our government.

My friends, when the war of the rebellion began there was no nation more unwarlike than ours. For fifty years there had been no battle fought within our borders. That generation was ignorant of war and its appointments. Military employment had fallen into disrespect if not into disuse here. All that generation knew of war was to see the corn-stalk militia come into the community occasionally, and by their peculiar drill excite the amusement and occasionally the derision of the spectators. Why, a great majority of our people did not know the names even of our military subdivisions, and the 30,000,000 of people then—we have 60,000,000 to-day—had so great faith in their free republican institutions that they sneered at the necessity even of the pigmy military establishment we had then in this country of about 10,000 men, and when the first wicked gun of rebellion was fired it startled the country like a thief in the night. Unaccustomed to military employment, confusion followed consternation. Comrades, ladies and gentlemen, do you recall the incidents that occurred on your streets in 1861, when the first call to arms came from the recognized head of the nation, Abraham Lincoln. Confusion followed consternation, my friends, in your streets. The old and the young vied with each other; the matron and the maiden; the mother with her first born standing by her side, rivaling the patriotism of the spartan matron, was there giving him a word of encouragement—"Go, take the shield and return with it or upon it." Do you recall the scenes and the trials of the great ordeal that made heroes in every town of the country? Those anxious years of bloody war, and often with uncertain results. Pause and reflect. What a lesson is taught, what an example it set, and to-day our country is stronger and better than ever it was before.

Let me say right here that I believe it is the duty of every young man to inform himself in regard to the history of his country. A short time ago I was attending the examination of a young man who proposed to take up the profession of law, which I think is one of the greatest profession in society. Well, he was a graduate of one of our colleges, yet, singular to say, he did not know the name of a general or prominent officer of Pennsylvania who had participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and he did not know the state that was proud of the citizenship of the general who commanded upon that occasion. I was surprised—simply because his attention had not been called to it. While in the four years of anxious war time, listen boys and girls, 2,780,178 men were enlisted to follow the stars and stripes, 640,000 of these may have been re-enlistments, leaving yet more than 2,000,000 men out of a population of about 27,000,000. Two fifths of the men able to do military duty were in the service. 604,350 of these were killed in battle or died in actual service, or since from disease there contracted. 67,000 men were killed on the field, and with these mortally wounded 97,000 perished in actual battle. 199,000 men are reported on the rolls in the hospitals during actual war dying from disease. Out of 341,959 soldiers' graves more than 100,000 of them are marked "unknown." Not many months ago I visited Salisbury, a hated spot in many respects. I went there to see the U. S. Cemetery at that point. As I went through the long avenues of the dead, I discovered 12,355 graves and I felt sad as I turned to the right and turned to the left and met "Unknown," "Unknown," "Unknown." Of these graves, 1,196 are marked "Unknown." I have often thought, my friends, that the man who went into that prison should have imitated the example of the heroes who, when they were ordered to make the second charge in 1864 at the battle of Cold Harbor, wrote their names upon a piece of paper and pinned it upon their backs, so that when the charge was over and their dead bodies found, their friends could recognize their remains. I have been anxious also to know just how many of these men are surviving. Upon investigation I found that there are now surviving of you old veterans 1,450,000. In 1890 it is estimated there will be 1,200,000 surviving. You are now one out of every six of the total male population. In 1911, taking 1863 as the middle period of the war, and the close of the war as 1865,—the year of 1911 will be as far ahead as it is back to the close of the war—there will be according to fair computation 752,000 veterans surviving, one out of a thousand of the population this. Can you tell the average age of the men who went into the war in 1861? I took occasion to make a calculation of this with the assistance of the central military authorities as a matter of instruction. The average age of enlistment was 26 years and, of course, there were many under that age. Take 25 years hence and the boy of '61 who enlisted at 18 years of age will then be 80 years of age, he will then be tottering and feeble. But some were as young as 14, 15 and 16 years. Who was the youngest enlisted man has never been settled, but I will say for the information of every one in the audience that many of the most faithful soldiers I ever saw in the field were boys who went in at 15 and 16 years of age.

Judge White then read some extracts from the Richmond *Inquirer* of July '63 in regard to the action of our government in discontinuing the exchange of prisoners of war, in which they claimed that the reason the Federal government adopted this course was because they could as easily get as many mercenaries as they needed from foreign countries and did not care how many of their soldiers died in southern prisons. This, of course, the Judge refuted, and paid an eloquent tribute to the quality and character of the northern soldier.

I congratulate you, however, that time has moderated the asperities of this deadly strife, between union and disunion, between liberty and slavery, yet the clear line of difference between the cause for which the soldier in blue fought and for which the soldier in gray fought should be kept in view. The history of the past teaches us that no sacrifices are too great for save our country, and I hope that the inspiration and influence of example, will grow wider and wider as time transpires. Our courts and authorities, notwithstanding, this great conflict decided that no man could be tried and executed for treason. We must not complain of this. Mercy and patience has characterized this government more than any other government under the shining sun, and we have a most beautiful example and authority for such procedure. There is a very pretty allegory that I read once, which represents a conference between Truth, Justice and Mercy. Jehovah calls them into council to consult what He should do with man after his fall. Says Truth, "Trust him not, or he will violate Thy precepts." Says Justice, "Trust him not, or he will violate Thy sanctuary." Says Mercy, coming last with uplifted eyes, "Trust man, I will be with him through all his mistakes, and all his wanderings." So my friends this government has accepted these people and to-day they enjoy all the blessings of living under the flag for which those men died whose names are inscribed upon yonder monument, and to this and future generations, it preaches the duty of protecting the grand government for which so many sacrifices were made. Let us hope that this trust is not in vain, and that it will fulfil its destiny."

Special Positions and Glittering Generalities.

EDITOR HERALD:—The Pittsburgh *Post* of September 12, in comparing General Harrison's letter of acceptance with that of President Cleveland, says: "General Harrison's letter differs from that of Mr. Cleveland, in that it rests its case on glittering generalities and avoids specific positions." The phrase "glittering generalities," by popular use, has acquired a certain unp