The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

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THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 17. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1944.

A. C. HOLBERT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with John R. Uhl, Somerset, Pa.

FRED. W. BIESECKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Printing House Row, opposite Court House.

GEORGE R. SCULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

S. U. TRENT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

M. J. PRITTS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Somerset County Bank.

H. L. BAER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and promptly attended to. Office on Main Cross Street, opposite Mammoth Block.

WM. H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row, opposite the Court House.

DENNIS MEYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All legal business entrusted to my care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office on Union Street, opposite the Court House.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa., Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, above Fisher's Book Store.

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance on Main Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. J. COLBORN. L. C. COLBORN.
COLBORN & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Collections made in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties. Surveying and conveyancing done on reasonable terms.

HENRY. F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Bounty and Pension Agent. Office in Mammoth Block.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Also Dealer in Real Estate. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Block.

DR. J. E. BIESECKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SOMERSET, PA., Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in Biesecker & Fayle's Drug Store.

DR. H. S. KIMMELL, Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless professionally engaged he can be found at his office on Main Street of Diamond.

DR. H. BRUBAKER, Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence on Main street west of Diamond.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER, (Formerly of Stoystown.) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, in rear of drug store.

DR. J. S. M'MILLEN, (Graduate in Dentistry.) Gives special attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. All operations guaranteed satisfactory. Office in the residence of R. H. Tredwell & Co.'s store, corner Main Cross and Patriot streets.

DR. JOHN BILLS, DENTIST. Office up-stairs in Cook & Berkis Block.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST. Office in Knepper's Block up-stairs, where he can be found at all times prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds and of the best material inserted. All work guaranteed.

DR. J. K. MILLER Has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession. Office opposite Charles Kreisinger's store.

Somerset County Bank. (ESTABLISHED 1871.)
C. J. HARRISON, PRESIDENT. M. J. PRITTS, CASHIER.
Collections made in all parts of the United States.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Parties wishing to send money West can be accommodated by draft on New York in any sum. Collections made with promptness. U. S. Bonds bought and sold. Money and valuables secured by use of Diebold's celebrated safes, with a burglar & Yale $100 time lock.
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All Legal Holidays Observed.

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SOMERSET, PA.
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Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time.
My work is made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the best Iron and Steel. Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Employ Only First Class Workmen.
Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE and
All Work Warranted.
Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices Before Buying. Wagon-work, and Furnish Selves for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE,
(East of Court House) SOMERSET, PA.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Above Heffley's Store.)
Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Somerset, Pa.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections; I, R. S. McMILLEN, High Sheriff of the County of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that a General Election will be held in said county on

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1888,

Between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m and 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and places the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

THIRTY PERSONS for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Supreme Judge for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Congress for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of Somerset County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Somerset, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the borough of Confluence to meet at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the borough and election district No. 1 of Somerset township to meet at the Court House, in said borough.

The electors of election district No. 2 of Somerset township to meet at the house and shop of Perry Lanberger in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Black to meet at the school house in Rockwood, in said township.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the old Milford Smelry, occupied by Richard Caldwell, in Geiharstburg, in said township.

The electors of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Stutzs, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Ursina borough.

The electors of the borough of Ursina to meet at the house of J. H. Miller, opposite Davis & Snyder's store, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the school house in Petersburg.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Jesse C. Sweitzer, in New Lexington.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the Council Chamber in the Borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Rockwood to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Meyersdale to meet at the council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the council chamber in Meyersdale borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the school house in Wittenburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at the house of Samuel Hoffley, in Berlin borough.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the office of Charles Shank, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ogle to meet at the school house on the road from Ashdale to Bedford county, near the residence of A. Whitaker.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of Albert Hillegas, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of John F. Spicer in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Helman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house formerly occupied by Thos. Gallagher, at JennerX Roads, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerstown to meet at the school house in said borough.

I make known and give notice as directed, that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of appointment or profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or of any incorporated district; and also that every Member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector or judge or other clerk of any election shall be eligible to any office to be voted for.

I also give public notice of the following provision of an act approved March 26, 1868. That the qualified voters of the several counties of the commonwealth at general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and be labeled on the outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, member or members of Assembly if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled County.

Given under my hand at my office at Somerset this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, and in the one hundred and twelfth year of the independence of the United States.

R. S. McMILLEN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, Oct. 10, '88.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Joseph Woodring, dec'd, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pa. Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1888, at the residence of Alexander Rhoads in said Township.
SAMUEL WOODRING, Administrator. sept12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Henry G. Coleman late of Brothersvalley Twp. Somerset Co., Pa., deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of the deceased in Brothersvalley Twp. on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1888.
WILLIAM HAUGER, JACOB J. BRANT, Executors of H. G. Coleman, dec'd. sept.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In re, Estates of Jacob Gross, dec'd. The undersigned having been duly appointed auditor by the orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to make a distribution of the fund in the hands of Aaron Will, Administrator of Jac. Gross, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto would respectfully give notice that he will sit at his office in Somerset Borough to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time all persons interested may attend.
H. L. BAER, Auditor. oct10.

JOHNSTOWN COLLEGE OF ART AND COMMERCE
ART, MUSIC, COMMERCIAL, LITERARY.
Send for catalogue. BENNET & GREER, Sept. 26, 6-m. Johnstown, Pa.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostbites, Sprains,
Sciatica,
Bruises, Burns, Scalds,
Promptly and Permanently without Return of Pain.
For Stablemen and Stockmen,
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Best Cough Cure.
For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.
"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs."—M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and
Lung Diseases,
for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.
"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife uses the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Seventeen Years History of Running Ears.

Mr. Wm. Miller employed as printer at Best & Co's, 20 Wood street, first consulted Dr. Sadler 504 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, in June, 1871, for deafness and a discharge from his ear, that had continued for four years. A polypus was found and removed, the ear healed and hearing restored so perfectly he could tell no difference in his ears. He remained perfectly well for 12 years, when repeated colds started up a discharge again. He again went to Dr. Sadler, and again it was perfectly healed and hearing not noticeably different from the other.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR CAN BE CURED.

This is only one case in a hundred recorded by Dr. Sadler. The cost is moderate; all cases must come to the office, once, at least. All diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat specialties; spectacles perfectly adjusted, artificial eyes perfectly natural in appearance inserted. The best possible results assured.

FALL STOCK
CARPETS,
OF EVERY GRADE.
INGRAINS,
From 25c. to $1.00.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
From 50c. to $1.00.
Body Brussels,
From $1.00 to $1.50.
Velvets, Moquetts and Wilton,
From $1.00 to $2.60.
LACE AND HEAVY CURTAINS.
IN EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY.
—FLOOR CLOTHS,—
IN ALL WIDTHS.
INGRAIN SQUARE CARPETS,
From $6.00 to $830.00.
Mattings, Rugs, Mats,
Shades, and Shade Materials.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
sept5-1yr. 39 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TO BUY YOUR
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
OF
BIESECKER & SNYDER.
SUCCESSORS TO C. N. BOYD.
None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers.
You can depend on having your
PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY RECEIPTS
filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower.
The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money. Do not forget that we make a specialty of
FITTING TRUSSES.
We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see us.
Respectfully,
BIESEKE & SNYDER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Elizabeth Weller, dec'd., late of Somerset Township, Somerset Co., Pa. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1888, at the office of H. L. Baer in Somerset.
CYRUS A. STAHL, Admr. of Elizabeth Miller, dec'd. sept12.

I'M ALL RIGHT WHEN YOU KNOW ME.

AS SUNG IN THE DEMOCRATIC THEATRE WITH GREAT SUCCESS BY GROVER CLEVELAND.

They didn't use t' know me much
When I fust began my term,
The people thought that for Reform
I was standing mighty firm;
My party said I was too good
And acted kind o' shy,
And prophesied as how I wouldn't
distribute any pie.
But the people were mistaken—
Off their base as I may say—
I only shouted for Reform
Before election day;
And the Democrats that thought that I
Would let the party bust,
Why—I'm all right when you know me,
But you've got to know me fust.
(Dance.)
When I said there'd surely be Reform,
No matter who might kick,
The people thought I meant it,
And it made my party sick;
They didn't want Reform in their'n
No matter what I said.
But the Mugwumps chuckled to themselves,
And shouted "Go ahead!"
I didn't stop to listen
To any of 'em holler,
For I knowed what I was doing,
You can bet your bottom dollar.
Now my party sees there wasn't
Any grounds for its disgust,
For—I'm all right when you know me,
But you've got to know me fust.
(Promenade—full orchestra.)
Of course I talked Reform in all
The letters that I wrote,
But now you know I done it
Just to catch the Mugwump vote;
And in making the appointments,
You can bet it's me that's Boss.
And when I can I pick a man
That lately stole a hoss.
Yes, I'm all right when you know me,
Just retain that in your mind,
If you think I'm a Reformer,
You must be growing blind;
And the man must be a fool that thinks
I'd let the party bust
For—I'm all right when you know me,
But you've got to know me fust.
(Grand break-down.)

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A BLOODLESS MURDER.

I had many a time wondered what there could have been in the past history of my shipmate, Robert Kendall, that made him such a strange being. There were occasional gleams of sunshine which showed him to be a genial companion, and again he would grow melancholy when the song, laugh and jest were at the highest.

We grew very friendly on the voyage, and one night when we were on watch together, he said to me: "I suppose you have wondered many a time at my seemingly strange conduct, but if you knew all you would have no cause to wonder."

I expressed a hope that it was nothing very serious, and asked if I could be of service to him.

"The case is serious enough," said he, "but you can judge for yourself, as I am going to tell you the whole story.

* * * * * * * *

"Five years ago I shipped as second mate on the bark Kathleen, bound for Cape Town.

"I had formed an attachment for a country girl named Jennie Leavitt, who lived near Liverpool. She was perfection in my eyes, and I believed her to be as true as she was fair. We were not formally engaged—the most I could extort from her was a promise not to marry any one else for a year.

"The first mate of the Kathleen was a young man named Armstrong with whom I was slightly acquainted, and who lived in the same town that Jennie did, but I did not know that he was acquainted with her until two days out to sea, when Armstrong, who was overhauling his chest, handed me a small picture, saying proudly:

'How do you like the looks of this girl, Mr. Kendall?'

"I held the picture carelessly to the light and saw the well-known features of Jennie Leavitt. I controlled myself, and remarked quietly:

"'A very pretty girl. Is she any relation of yours?'

"'Oh, no,' he replied. 'Not yet, though I hope she may be very near to me, in time.'

"I hastily hurried on deck lest my feelings should betray me, and went about my duties like an insane person, giving contradictory and blundering orders. All my eloquence had failed to get a picture from Jennie, she claiming that it would not be right, as we were not engaged, but she had given me to understand that I possessed her heart, alone, and I had rested my hopes upon that, and doubtless Armstrong was doing the same.

"Through the remainder of the long voyage I was tossed by conflicting emotions, and was feeling very wretchedly when we came to anchor again in the Mersey.

"As we lay at anchor a letter from Jennie was brought out to me, in which she said that she would like to see me that evening, as she was going away the next day to visit some friends up the country.

"All my old infatuation returned, and I took the train that evening, determined to have an explanation in full, but once in my presence I forgot it in my mad love, more so after I had exacted a sly promise from her to be my wife.

"I returned to Liverpool to settle up the voyage and make preparations for our union, and at the lodging-house I met Armstrong, who was earnestly perusing a letter."

"I've heard from my little girl, Jennie," said he, "and she wants to see me tomorrow evening.'

"His words fell on my ear like a thunder-bolt. She had told me that she was going away the next morning, and yet had made an engagement for the next evening.

"Stifling my emotion, I asked: "What is her last name?"

"'Leavitt,' said he; 'Jennie Leavitt, and she is to meet me under the elm at the foot of the lane, where we sat the night before the Kathleen sailed.'

"There could be no mistake, and I left the house with feelings of stern, unrelenting hatred to my promised wife.

"I brooded over it all that night and, the next evening, when Armstrong prepared to start, I went to the station to see him off, as he thought, but I stepped into an adjoining car and was borne away in the same train.

"Arriving at our destination I easily outstripped him and proceeded directly to the trysting place. The moon dimly illuminated the trunk of the old tree, behind which I saw the white dress and the flutter of the jaunty cap ribbons that I knew so well.

I had provided myself with a heavy club, and, stealing quietly behind her, I threw myself into a crushing blow. It descended full upon the beautiful head, and without a cry or struggle she fell lifeless at the foot of the tree.

"Terror and remorse seized me, and throwing away the club, I fled like a deer.

"I have cruised about ever since, but nothing can shut out the sight of that girl lying lifeless under the elm tree."

* * * * * * * *

"I offered what consolation I could to Kendall, but nothing could cheer him. He had never heard anything further about the matter, and had never read a newspaper from that day, nor had he seen Armstrong.

After a long siege we anchored at Honolulu, and while on shore a boat came in from a large ship anchored in the harbor. A fine-looking man of 30, evidently the captain, was seated in the stern. As the boat drew near Kendall gripped my arm and whispered hoarsely:

"It's Armstrong. I dare not meet him."

"Keep out of the way for a few minutes, and I'll find out the facts," said I.

As the boat touched the shore I stepped up and said, inquiringly:

"Capt. Armstrong, I believe."

"That is my name, sir; but you have the advantage of me."

"Did you know a man named Kendall?"

"Kendall?" he replied. "Of course I did. He was second mate on the Kathleen with me. He disappeared from Liverpool suddenly, and I have never seen him since."

"It was on account of some young lady that he left, I believe—a Miss Leavitt," said I.

"What! has he been making a castaway of himself on account of that little jade?"

"Is she living?"

"Living? Yes, she is Mrs. Webber now."

"Here, Bob Kendall," I shouted, "come and get the rest of this explanation yourself."

He was met more than half way by Captain Armstrong with outstretched hand.

"Did I hear you say that Jennie Leavitt was alive?" said he; "that I did not kill her?"

"Kill her?" said the captain; then he paused for a moment and, as he revolved the matter over in his mind, he burst into laughter.

"It's the best joke I ever heard," said he finally. "Come to the hotel and we'll talk it over."

When we were seated, he began:

"You never told me that you were acquainted with Jennie, Bob, but when I got to the village that night I heard that from another discarded suitor.

"I hurried to the meeting place to give her a piece of my mind, and as I approached the tree I was horrified to see a figure in white lying on the sward. I rushed to lift her up, and saw that it was a lay figure, which the little minx had dressed in her clothes to play a trick on me. After discovering the deception I walked into the house and opened fire on her at once, and after painting her conduct in true colors I left the house in a rage and never saw her again. I heard that she married soon after that, and that she is now Mrs. Webber."

Kendall resigned from my ship next day, and shipped with Capt. Armstrong. We have met frequently since, and he often laughs over his mad infatuation, which led him to commit a bloodless murder.

Marmalades.

Fruits that are too ripe for preserves or canning may be used to make marmalades, which will be found delicious.

Only very ripe fruit is good for marmalade. It should be cut in pieces and put in a preserve kettle with a layer of sugar at the bottom.

For marmalades made of peaches, pears, grapes, pine apples or plums, three-quarters of a pound of sugar should be allowed to a pound and a quarter of ripe fruit. No water should be added if the fruit is juicy, as it should be. Care is necessary in order to prevent the marmalade from burning while cooking. Different fruits require a different length of time in boiling, but whenever the fruit begins to look clean and thick it is done, and may be taken up and put in jars at once.

Quince Marmalade.—Peel the quince, weigh and put in a very little water. Boil tender, work and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound and a quarter of fruit, boil about one hour, stirring, and pour into glasses or small jelly molds, cover with waxed paper and turn out on a plate when needed.

Peach Marmalade.—Peel and quarter ten pounds of soft peaches, put in a kettle with ten pounds of sugar, boil and stir until thick and clear.

Plum Marmalade.—Boil ripe plums in a very little water, run through a colander, add half a pound of sugar to a pound of the pulp, and boil until clear and thick.

Orange Marmalade—Take ten pounds of sour oranges, wash and peel, put the peelings in a kettle with a little water and boil several hours, cut the oranges and squeeze out all the juice and pulp. When the peel is tender, drain from the water and pound very fine. Put the whole, with seven pounds of loaf sugar, in a preserve kettle and boil one hour. When it jellies, put in small glasses and cover with paper.

Lemon Marmalade.—Take large, perfect lemons, and extract the seed. Boil the peel until very soft, mash, add the juice and pulp with a pound of sugar to a pound of lemon. Boil until thick, put in glasses and cover.—*Courier-Journal.*

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.

HARRISON AT HOME.

Incidents of a Morning Call.

Special Correspondence of the HERALD.

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Indianapolis is a city which pleasantly impresses the visitor from the outset. It is entered through one of the handsomest union station structures in the country, and the first view of its business streets—of substantial buildings, as a rule, and of attractive general effect—give one a strong suggestion of enterprise and thrift. The residence streets, however, and the occasional parks are the most pleasing features of the city. Nearly all the streets are bordered with trees, and some of them are laid out after the fashion of the French boulevards, with broad grass borders intervening between the sidewalks and the driveways.

In the center of the city—which, by the way, is the geographical centre of the State—is a circular park, in which is being erected a collossal soldiers' monument, designed to be over 300 feet high—high enough, I am told, to comfortably exceed the height of the Washington Monument. Two blocks west from this circle, is the substantial State House, in which the city takes reasonable pride, and two blocks North is University Park, where General Harrison almost daily addresses large delegations of visiting pilgrims who propose to vote for him in November. It is estimated that considerably more than 100,000 visitors have been addressed by him here since his nomination. The park contains many handsome trees, and, in the center, is a characteristic bronze statue of the late Schuyler Colfax. The eastern side of the park is bordered by Pennsylvania street, and one block east of this is Delaware street, out which—an easy morning walk from the hotels, and a walk which some hundreds of persons take every day—is the home of General Harrison. This portion of the street has the boulevard form and the houses in this region are, as a rule, large, costly, and in some cases architecturally very handsome. Gen. Harrison's home is one of the most modest dwellings here, but it is a comfortable looking house, and if it is simple and unpretentious, it is only like the man who lives in it.

A CALL ON HARRISON.

I called upon General Harrison this morning, at a time when he was receiving a number of battered veterans in blue uniforms decorated with the Grand Army badge. From their appearance, one could see that these men had traveled a considerable distance. There was a cordiality in the General's greeting of them that was not assumed, and they felt it. He recognized them as old companions in arms—as men who had struggled in the front and who might be proud of the honorable scars they bore in token of their loyalty.

One grizzled old soldier had lost an eye, and carried the mark of a saber-cut across his cheek. He pathetically said that he was thankful for the eye that was left, that he might see him later, in the White House. He told where he had served in the war and where he had received one and another of his wounds, and when the General showed his familiarity with some of the engagements mentioned, and was able to appreciatively supplement his narration the poor old fellow was moved to tears. When he left the house with his companions—one of whom lacked an arm—it was with a fervent "God bless you, General, this is a happy day for me!"

It was only a little incident, but the attention which the General showed this poor, way-worn old man, without any "influence" and without any reason for his visit—except that it was to him an act of devotion to the man who represented the loyalty party in whose interest he had suffered—impressed me strongly. Other men, committeemen and distinguished visitors, were allowed to await their return, and the old veteran—who appeared as if he might have suffered deprivations in order that he might make this visit—went away happy.

THOUGHT HARRISON A "BRICK."

A little while afterward, a group of visitors from Columbus, Ohio, arrived. They came mainly from curiosity to see the man of whom they had heard so much. "Some of us are Republicans and some of us are Democrats, General," said the spokesman of the party, "but we all wanted to see you." The General assured them they were welcome, entirely irrespective of their politics, and showed them the models of the log cabins of 1840 and several of the campaign banners of the same year, which have been presented to him recently, and in which his visitors took great interest. As the two Democrats of the party walked down the steps, one of them remarked to the other that the General was a "brick," and that it was a pity he wasn't a Democratic candidate.

It was interesting to watch these early morning visitors. One man insisted upon elaborately explaining to the General just what tariff regulations the country required, and another had a scheme for the judicious distribution of the Treasury surplus. The General listened to them patiently—they were his guests for the time being and he treated them considerately. As he looked toward me there was not even the ghost of a twinkle in his eye, he was as serious as though he might have been listening to the arguments of cabinet officers.

No man, I think, could better fulfill the delicate duties before him in this interval between nomination and election than does General Harrison. In some respects he reminds me of Garfield, only I feel that he is a stranger man, and may be a wiser man, than was Garfield. But he has the same sturdy, honest, straight forward way about him, and a manner as kindly.

If all the voters in this country could visit General Harrison between now and election time, I think his majority would be something phenomenal in the history of majorities. By his personality he impresses upon those who meet him the feeling that he is a careful, thoughtful, conscientious and able man; that he is a man of strong character and firm convictions, and that he is not lacking either in courage or in energy. C. M. K.

General Harrison has a great advantage over other speakers. His speeches, when reported, are invariably read by everybody; and, now we think of it, everybody finds them worth reading.

Railway Passenger Travel.

General Horace Porter's very interesting article on "Railway Passenger Travel," in *Scribner's* for September, discusses the development of railway travel in a most entertaining style. He regards the vestible train as the highest point reached in securing the perfection of comfort and safety to the passenger. After detailing the progressive steps by which the vestibule was reached, he says:—

"The invention, which was patented in 1887, succeeded not only in supplying the means of constructing a perfectly enclosed vestibule of handsome architectural appearance between the cars, but it accomplished what is even still more important, the introduction of a safety appliance more valuable than any yet devised for the protection to human life in case of collisions. The elastic diaphragms, which are attached to the ends of the cars, have steel frames, the faces or bearing surface of which are pressed firmly against each other by powerful spiral springs, which create a friction upon the faces of the frame, hold them firmly in position, prevent the oscillation of the cars, and furnish a buffer extending from the platform to the roof, which precludes the possibility of one platform 'riding' the other, and producing telescoping in case of collision. The first of the vestibuled trains went into service on the Pennsylvania Railroad in June 1886, and they are rapidly being adopted by railway companies. The vestibule limited trains contain several sleeping cars, a dinning car, and a car fitted up with a smoking saloon, a library with books, desks, and writing materials, a bath room and a barber shop. With free circulation of air throughout the train, the cars opening into each other, the electric light, the many other increased comforts and conveniences introduced, the steam-heating apparatus, avoiding the necessity of using fires, the fast speed, and the absence of stops at meal stations, this train is the acme of safe and luxurious travel. An ordinary passenger travels in as princely a style in these cars as any crowned head in Europe in a royal special train."—*Scribner's for September.*

A Babe in the House

is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud and lightening many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body. The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of human kind. This marvelous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor. Few men have attained greater success than Dr. R. V. Pierce; nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earlier stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, scrofula, tumors and all blood disorders.

A Story with a Moral.

A few years ago, when the gambling houses were running wide open, a young man who held a good position, with more responsibility than salary attached to it, in a prominent down-town office, fell a prey to the gambling passion. His salary quickly exhausted at the fascinating game of faro, it was but a short step to the cash drawer of his employers, and he soon found to his dismay that he was in the hole to the extent of some hundreds of dollars. Exposure seemed inevitable and he visited a friend and solicited a loan of $20, when asked why he wanted it he told the friend all and said he desired to leave town to avoid arrest and humiliation. The amount was forthcoming, but like many others, he sought to win back his losings with that small stake, and finding this impossible, he sought to drown his sorrow in drink. The friend who loaned him the money with which to leave town saw him in a manlin state in a hell on West Madison street and gave him up as lost. Here endeth the first chapter.

The young victim awoke the next morning with a very large head and in a fit of desperation. Taking a sudden resolve, he visited his employers and made a clean breast of his follies, temptations and crime. They liked the young man, as he was bright and talented, and they treated him kindly. They agreed that if he would sign the pledge and abstain from gambling they would put him in a position where he would have no temptation and would deduct from his salary $20 per month until his defalcation was made good. Well, he accepted the proposition and held manfully to his pledges. In a little over two years he had discharged the debt and was attending strictly to business in a way that gained for him the admiration and good will of the firm's senior member. Last year the junior member drew out and the young man was given the partnership. A few months ago the head of the firm died, and now the business is controlled by the same young man whose whole life was nearly wrecked by an unfortunate mistake. This is a true story, and there are a few who will be able to furnish the characters with their proper names.—*Chicago Herald.*

Cheese Straws.

There are various recipes for making cheese straws, but an English authority on culinary matters claims that the following is the genuine original way of making this now fashionable delicacy:

Take two ounces of best pastry flour and mix with it a little pepper and salt, together with just a dust of cayenne. Rub in two ounces of butter as for pie-crust, and when these are thoroughly incorporated add two ounces of grated cheese (Parmesan preferable, but any dry, strong sort will do.) Work the mixture to a smooth paste with the yolk of an egg. Should there not be sufficient moisture in the yolk of one egg, use part of another, or a very little lemon juice, but on no account add water, which has a tendency to make the crust tough. Work the paste till it is smooth and stiff, and roll it out till about one-eighth of an inch thick. Then cut into straws about five inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide.—*New York World.*

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The Dictionary in the Schoolroom.

Being interested in all that pertains to the success and usefulness of our public schools, we would call the attention of educators to the value of early training in the use of language and the need of more thorough instruction in the knowledge of words. We mean the *English* language, and for the most part, good old Anglo-Saxon words.

We are constrained to believe that in far too many schools the ability to name words rapidly as they occur in the reading lesson, in the geography or the history is allowed to suffice as the full measure of instruction in the department of language, and the pupils thus pass to other fields without the ability to either correctly spell or properly pronounce the words they have used, and with no knowledge at all of their true signification or wealth of meaning.

The derivation or history of a word as found in the dictionary often opens up a most delightful field for study and investigation, and through this the learner's ambition to attain greater power and fluency in the use of words might be incited. We believe that the learned man is most clearly distinguished from the ignorant by his greater command of language and wider knowledge of the power of words. What better field can there be, then, for the development of greater usefulness on the part of our public schools than through a larger and more intelligent study of our own vocabulary?

Fortunately we have a standard authority for the meaning and use of English words, a regonized and universally conceded court of last resort, an "open Webster