The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY..........March 6, 1889.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin.

It's President Harrison now, thank you.

ALL hail to the second President Harrison!

THE Republican party has come unto its own again.

WHAT wont West Virginia want next? She now has three Governors.

THE President, on Saturday, vetoed the Direct Tax bill and the Senate, the same evening, passed it over the veto by a vote of 45 to 9.

IT is now officially announced that Sir Julius Pauncefote has been appointed to succeed Lord Sackville as British Minister at Washington. The new Minister is described as an amiable and popular gentleman.

SHORTLY after noon, Monday, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was sworn in as President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, as Vice President of the United States. Such crowds as were present was never before witnessed at an inauguration. The usual ceremonies were gone through with. The rain fell almost without cessation and was the only thing that occurred to mar the success of the occasion.

IN spite of all the efforts of the Democratic party, including the high-handed action of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, to steal a majority of the next House of Representatives, the Republicans have a majority of three on the face of the certificates. Some of the Democrats who have received certificates are plainly not entitled to them, and the result of several contests will increase their opponents' strength. Add to this the members to be chosen in the new States, and it is easy to see that the Republicans will have a fair working majority when the regular session opens next December.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

MR. LINCOLN'S proclamation freeing millions of bondmen, and the Congressional enactment of the XVth Amendment conferring upon them all the privileges of citizenship, stand prominently among the grandest acts recorded in the annals of all the nations of the world. No work of greater magnitude was ever conceived by the mind of man than that wise, beneficent, humane, God-like act of the martyred President, and no law has ever been passed by any legislative body at all comparable, in point of justice, to a downtrodden and outraged race of people than that of elevating them to the dignity and rights of citizenship. From the hour they took effect, additional lustre has clustered around the flag that proudly waves over the homes of the brave and the free.

But grand and salutary as have been the results of the laws of freedom they have not materialized as yet to the extent of their capabilities in the good work of destroying all the relics of a state of barbaric slavery. Vestiges of that condition are painfully present in many sections of the only partially reconstructed South; and years may be required to entirely destroy all of the lingering relics.

Authentic reports from Mississippi, Georgia, both Carolinas, and other former slave holding States, leave no possible room to doubt that thousands of freedmen are not only systematically denied the political rights extended by the XVth Amendment, but are compelled to submit to a system of vassalage nearly as tyrannical and oppressive as the old system of bondage itself. The negro must not be permitted to change his place of residence, at his own option, is the newest and latest phase of what is called "White Supremacy." This "White Supremacy" has, in violation of all the provisions of the XVth Amendment, and contrary to the genius of American ideas of liberty, resolved that the negro in the matter of emigrating to the West, has no rights that the white men of the South are bound to respect. Once in one of the old slave holding States, he must at all hazards remain there, is the unwritten law that now obtains.

And this shameful state of affairs has obtained such a firm footing that it is now maintained by violence and bloodshed. In several instances last week parties desiring to leave the South for more remunerative fields of labor, were prevented from doing so by the whites openly shooting down some of the leaders in the colored movement. In at least one other case, within a fortnight, an agent from the West, seeking laborers, was caught, maltreated and finally hung, by a "White Supremacy" mob.

The only plea made in behalf of this outrageous coercive policy, is that if the negroes emigrate, it would leave the South without means of support—in other words, if the colored people leave, the planters will have great difficulty in supplying their places, and, therefore, they must stay whatever may be their prospects for bettering their condition. Is it not strange that these scions of the old slave-holding autocrats of former years want to keep the much despised African among them? One would think from their usual denouncement of the whole race that they would gladly let them go. But it is another instance of history repeating itself. Pharaoh-like, they must be kept from leaving Egypt, though the Red Sea intervenes. Is this not a relic of the barbarism of slavery? Let the "White Supremacy" change its tactics, by treating their negro laborers as human beings, pay them fair, remunerative wages, and give them the privilege of the ballot-box—the right to vote—and they will not want to emigrate. The negro, by the laws of the land, is to-day a free man, and it is the imperative duty of the government to protect him, and see that he has the right to go where he pleases, just as his white brother has.

Walker Blaine May be His Father's Assistant.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is reported that Walker Blaine, eldest son of the next Secretary of State, will be the First Assistant of that Department. He has had such experience as qualifies him to relieve his father of a large part of the official business he would have to perform without the aid of a confidential assistant.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The Republicans Once More Take Charge of the Government.

A NEW REGIME BEGUN.

Harrison and Morton Take the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, were duly inaugurated as President and Vice President of the United States to-day. They assumed the dignity of office with the cheers of 10,000 people ringing in their ears and with the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland," "Marching Through Georgia" and "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," marking time for the marching of the grandest body of soldiers that Washington has seen since the grand review.

It was a terrible day; the rain fell in a steady drizzle and the mists that arose from the Potomac covered the city with a vast white canopy. The city was early astir. Long before 7 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue became alive with the current of human life. The side streets contributed crowds of eager men and women hurrying to witness the first preparations for the event of the day. Daybreak was ushered in by the roll of drums and the blast of bugles, for there were many of the companies from the South unable to reach the Capital till this morning owing to delays caused by the storm. They formed hurriedly and, tired with the railway travel, hurried off to their quarters.

But the rain, the mist and the storm did not interfere apparently with the supreme will of the people. They came, they saw, they took possession of the city, and President Harrison took the oath of office under an umbrella in the presence of a tumultuous crowd of American citizens, and then with his chinchilla overcoat turned up about his ears and with his silk hat pulled well down over his eyes, through his gold-bowed spectacles he read his inaugural address, which it is safe to say was not heard by the people fifteen feet beyond the base of the stand in front of the Capitol. But it was a great day for the people.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With simple and solemn ceremony, in the presence of all of the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and surrounded by the representatives of all of the great nations on the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison was to-day inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people. Gathering up the reins of power as they fell from the grasp of his predecessor, he took the oath which bound him to the service of his country and charged himself with the destinies of sixty million people. And so it was that Washington, the Capital City, was to-day the Mecca of liberty-worshipers in all parts of the land.

They were here in countless thousands. Weeks ago little rivulets of humanity began to flow in almost unnoticed. As the day drew nearer the streams increased to rivers, the rivers combined in floods, and to-day a veritable ocean of fervent life surges through the city. It has filled all the hotels from regular chanels; it has overflowed the boarding houses, byways, and finally it has permeated the sacred fastnesses of the private houses. There was never such a crowd in Washington. Trainmen could not begin to estimate the number of incoming passengers. Boats on the river were laden with human freight, and roads leading in from the country saw processions of wagons filled with family parties all coming to see a President inaugurated. Every available room in the hotels had been engaged weeks in advance. The boarding houses have changed their halls into dormitories. A great army of soldiers have encamped in the public buildings. Poor, indeed, was the private family that did not accommodate its country cousins. A myriad of cots sprang up like mushrooms over night and filled almost every place that boasted a roof and wall as shelter from the keen March weather.

The organization and order of the procession were as follows: Gen. James A. Beaver, Chief Marshal; Brigadier General Daniel H. Hastings, Chief of Staff; Special Aids Col. H. C. Cordin, U. S. A., Major Frank W. Hess, U. S. A., Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, A. A. G., Pennsylvania; Aids de Camp, Presidential party in carriages, preceded and followed by escorts of survivors of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Samuel Merrill, commanding.

RIDDLEBERGER'S LAST ROW.

Disgraceful Scene in the Closing Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The closing hours of the Fiftieth Congress were signalized by a disgraceful scene created by a disgraceful member of the Senate. After sitting until 2 o'clock this morning, the Senate adjourned until the same hour this afternoon and then immediately took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. By that time copious draughts of fire-water had completely dethroned Mr. Riddleberger's reason. The Senate was rushing through some small bills when that individual moved to go into Executive session. The motion was lost, and then Mr. Riddleberger's obstreperousness became aggravating. He repeatedly interrupted other Senators and tried to secure recognition without success.

Finally, shortly before 9 o'clock, he arose and announced that he had this evening telegraphed his resignation to the Governor of Virginia, because he found that he had no recognition in the Senate. He was awaiting an answer to his dispatch, and he hoped it would come soon and relieve him from the embarrassment of his position.

A few minutes later he rose again, but was told to sit down. He talked on, however, and the Chair finally ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him. Mr. Riddleberger's neighbors persuaded him to sit down, but he was soon on his feet again. Mr. Banaday, the Sergeant-at-Arms, tried to persuade him to go quietly, but in vain, and at last siezed him by the coat and dragged him towards the cloak room. He held to his chair, and it required the aid of Captain May, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, to loosen his grip. He was then, amid slight applause from the galleries, dragged ignominiously to the cloak room, where he was held in a chair, as he refused to leave the building peacefully.

After he had time to regain his sober senses a little, Senators Quay and Dawes tried to reason with him, but he knew no reason, and was left lying prone on a couch guarded by Captain May. When the Senate at 10:45 took a recess until midnight Mr. Riddleberger expressed a desire to go home, and he was taken away in a carriage. Thus ended a fitting climax of Mr. Riddleberger's career as a Senator.

Three Governors at Once.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—President Carr, of the Senate has retained Judge Ferguson as his counsel and on Monday will qualify as Governor of the State. Gen. Goff will arrive to-morrow or Sunday, and he will of course also qualify, while Gov. Wilson is equally determined to hold on to his office until the contest is decided. Thus West Virginia is to enjoy the unprecedented distinction of having three Governors all at once.

Gov. Wilson and Gen. Goff will leave the matter to the Supreme Court as to who has the right to occupy the Governor's seat pending the contest, thus avoiding a resort to military interference, but what the eccentric "Bob" Carr will do is something no man can tell.

Judge Ferguson gives it as his opinion that it was the duty of the Legislature to declare the result for Governor, but as it failed in this, Goff has no legal ground upon which to qualify, and as Wilson cannot hold over, the President of the Senate must assume the duties.

Judge Maxwell, the Republican leader in the Legislature, said to-day that the fact that the Legislature failed to perform its sworn duty does not invalidate Goff's claim, since certificates from every county show him elected, and it is his duty to qualify.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

From our special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1889.

There is a very great deal of wind in the House. A certain number of members, and there are not a few of them, must air themselves on every occasion. It sounds well to have it said they made a speech, and a marked copy of the Legislative *Record* must be sent to the dear constituents.

This continual talking must be stopped. The House has not come to that period to limit the speeches to five or ten minutes, but such will be the case before the session closes. Talk is very cheap, and does not go very far. There are those who insist that the Legislative *Record*, on being cut, puffs with wind. This is carrying the matter a little too far, but it shows to what extent the constant talker is regarded; many a good bill has been talked to death. One of the most important questions the present Legislature has to wrestle with is that of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The fact whether these schools are to be closed or continued open, must be settled this session. The recent trouble at the McAllisterville school has caused considerable excitement and private discussion, and the fact that the Senate, before it adjourned, passed a concurrent resolution to have a committee, together with one already appointed in the House, show that the present Legislature is in earnest, and mean to do something before it closes. Ex-Senator John M. Greer, of Butler, who is Inspector, has been about Harrisburg for the past few weeks, and was sent to inspect the McAllisterville trouble. His report to the Governor is not very satisfactory, nor is it all that can be desired. This report is full of interest, especially so when it is understood that Inspector Greer belongs to what is known as the Soldiers' Orphan School syndicate.

A recent paper says of this report: About the most important item connected with the school—the food furnished; the scholars—Mr. Greer makes no report, because he says he does not know. When he was there, however, the bread was not good and the breakfast was bad generally, but the answer to his complaint was that the cook was sick. As so many of the boys had been sick before Mr. Greer's visit, this apology leaves behind it the uncomfortable suspicion that the cook had been eating some of his own dishes.

Inspector Greer lets in a good deal of light on another point. He recommends that the children be provided with more and better sitting-rooms, carpets, tables, chairs, lamps, and plenty of reading matter. Also that shops be provided with proper tools for the employment of their leisure hours. He uses the only forcible expression in his report when he says there must be more facilities for amusement.

An intelligent man will scarcely have to read between the lines of this all too friendly report to understand that on making a visit, which was doubtless expected by the school officials, Inspector Greer was treated to a bad breakfast and found the bread in use dark, coarse and unpalatable. It is fair to presume from his other recommendations that he found the children crowded into rooms without carpets, chairs, tables, lamps or reading matter, and that no proper provision was made for their employment or recreation.

In view of what Inspector Greer did find out on his short visit, it is not so very strange after all that an epidemic of insanity broke out in the school. Children fed on unpalatable bread and other food and confined in such cheerless quarters as Mr. Greer indicates by his recommendations, might very naturally be expected to become insane, or worse.

The weakest point in Inspector Greer's report is his suggestion of a remedy for bad food. He recommends that all the schools make a weekly report to the Superintendent of Orphans' schools showing the food furnished at every meal during the week; that it contain a statement that the children were given all they wanted to eat of the provisions, such as they were, and that this report be sworn to by the principal in charge of each school. In other words, the Squeers in charge of each syndicate school is asked to report that the scholars had all the treacle and sulphur they wanted and something to spare, and to swear to the correctness of his own report.

Inspector Greer may be credulous enough to believe that the adoption of this recommendation will result in giving the scholars in the syndicate schools good food and plenty of it. No one else would expect it to cause a particle of improvement in this respect, however. For this reason the Legislature should adopt the only method left of getting both schools and scholars out of the hands of the conscienceless scamps who have grown rich by putting the State's bounty to its soldiers' orphans in their own pockets. Let the schools be closed at the time the existing law provides they shall be closed, and the foul scandal arising from their mismanagement ended.

This exposition of the report is so full that no further comment is needed. The worst part of Inspector Greer's conduct is that he is trying to make out that the boys at the McAlisterville school are only feigning sickness in order that they may get away from school. It is hardly possible that such a large number could play their part so well as to deceive the medical men who were sent to examine into the affairs of the school. Just what the Legislature will do is a little uncertain. There is a pretty strong feeling that the schools should be closed entirely. "They have had their day and served their usefulness," says Representative Pugh, an old soldier; and there are many who think with him. The recommendation of the Grand Army encampment at Erie, held a short time ago, that the schools should be consolidated with a view of closing them, will have some force; but the general opinion is that the schools will close with appropriations and stop the wholesale robbery o what ought to be one of the noblest and grandest achievements of the State, that of caring for the orphans of a brave and patriotic dead, whose lives were sacrificed upon the altar of their country.

The House met as usual at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and the usual buncombe resolutions were offered, among others was one congratulating the country on the anticipated premiership of James G. Blaine in President-elect Harrison's Cabinet. The resolution was not well received, and on motion was tabled. There are those who doubt the wisdom of the new President's selection of Secretary of State, and it is yet thought by some that the statesman from Maine will not enter the Cabinet.

On Tuesday a number of bills passed finally and among others was the old fence law of 1700. After considerable discussion the bill repealing the law passed finally, and it now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. Miller voted for this repeal, while Pugh was against it, unless some other substitute was offered to supply the place of the old law, which, as yet, has not been done. There is some talk of a new fence bill originating in the Senate.

On Wednesday and Thursday the usual secondary reading passed with the usual amount of talk, and then the question of adjournment arose.

On Thursday afternoon an effort was made to hold the House for an evening session as well as Friday morning, but to no avail. The desire of a majority of the members to get away to go home for the purpose of attending the inauguration was so strong that they could not resist the temptation to vote for the adjournment, so there will be no session until next Wednesday evening, and another week of the dear people's time is gone, and little or no work done. After the inauguration, it is to be hoped that the members will get an impetus and do much more and better work.

Pugh, who has been absent for a week returned on Thursday; he was opposed to an adjournment, but could do nothing to prevent it.

PHILIP.

The Berlin Normal

Will open April 22, 1889, and continue in session ten weeks. For full information address any one of the instructors: J. C. Langdon, Berlin, Pa.; S. D. Elrick, Forward, Pa., or Miss Ida R. Plotts, Stoystown, Pa.

FEBRUARY TERM OF COURT.

[*Continued from Third Page.*]

vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors for use as a beverage without first procuring a license authorizing him so to do. If found guilty under the Act of Assembly the Court would be compelled to sentence the defendant to pay a fine of not less than $500, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months. John R. Scott and J. C. Lowry, Esqr's conducted the defense. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Coffroth & Ruppel, H. S. Endsley, Val Hay, F. J. Kooser, and A. C. Holbert, Esqr's. The Commonwealth's witnesses showed that Mr. Miller had been retailing cider, some of it sweet and some sour. Some of the witnesses thought that the sour cider would make drunk if a sufficient quantity was consumed.

Judge Baer instructed the jury that if they found the cider sold to have been either vinous or spirituous liquor, it would be their duty to convict the defendant in manner and form as indicted. The jury did not so find. Their verdict was, "not guilty, but the defendant to pay the costs."

The next case taken up was that of Edward Hoover, the Brothersvalley distiller, charged with selling liquor without license. Mr. Hoover had procured a license from the Court, for which he paid $100, in June, 1888, which authorized him to sell in quantities of not less than one gallon, at his place of business in Brothersvalley township till June 1, 1889.

The Commonwealth claimed that the defendant had sold away from his place of business, and for this he was indicted. They showed that he had delivered jugs containing whiskey at the express company's office in Berlin, consigned to parties in Somerset and elsewhere, and claimed that the sale was made at the place the defendant parted with his goods. They also showed that Mr. Hoover had taken orders for whiskey when in Somerset and had taken the pay for the whiskey at the time the order was given. The Court held this constituted a sale at Somerset. The verdict of the jury was guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made in this case. The counsel for the defense were W. H. Koontz, H. L. Baer, and Geo. R. Scull, Esqr's. Messrs. Coffroth, Ruppel and Hay were for the Commonwealth.

This was the last of the liquor cases for trial, the others on the list being continued, and it was Friday evening when it was submitted to the jury.

CASES OF COLOR.

The next defendants put on trial were Charles Brown and William Cooper, two young gentlemen of color who, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to run matters to suit themselves in the village of Garrett. They came into conflict with some of Garrett's citizens, and as a result were both indicted for assault and battery. They were both found guilty as indicted. Brown was also convicted of carrying concealed weapons.

James Hoover, a youth of eighteen years was next arraigned on an indictment of larceny. The bill of indictment charged James with stealing twenty-two dollars from Hiram Wable, a farmer residing in Black township. James plead guilty to the charge, after which court adjourned till half-past eight o'clock Saturday morning.

AN ABORTION CASE.

At the opening of the court Saturday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. W. H. Meyers was called for trial. The doctor was indicted for producing an abortion on the person of Miss Emma M. Berkley. The entire day was occupied in selecting a jury and hearing the testimony in this case. The court did not charge the jury till the evening session. Before they retired to their room they were instructed that if they agreed upon a verdict before 10 o'clock they should order the bell to be rung and the court would meet to receive the verdict; otherwise they should seal their verdict and bring it into court Monday. The bill of indictment contained five counts, the first three of which charged that death ensued. The jury came in at the opening of the court Monday morning. Their verdict was "guilty in manner and form as the defendant stands indicted on the first three counts of the indictment." The balance of the criminal cases were *nol prossed* or continued. The cases against Rev. Sell were among those continued.

LICENSES GRANTED AND REFUSED.

Nine persons had made application to the Court for license to sell liquor. They were Charles A. Mitchell and Edward Nicklow, of Addison; Margaret Sweitzer, of Sand Patch; Augustus Koehler, of Davidsville; Scott Sterner, of Confluence; Nathaniel Slicer and Ellen Kyle, of Meyersdale; Joseph Schrock, of Glencoe, and Eliza A. Tayman, of Somerset. The applicants were represented by Messrs. H. L. Baer, W. H. Koontz, Dennis Meyers, John R. Scott, and John H. Uhl. Messrs. Coffroth, Ruppel, Hay, Endsley, A. J. Colborn, Kooser and Holbert appeared for the remonstrants. The Court heard the arguments of counsel Monday evening, and Thursday morning decided on the applications as follows: Licenses were granted to Scott Sterner, Ellen Kyle, and Edward Nicklow; August Koehler held over, and the balance refused.

In the case of Koehler two of the remonstrants made affidavit to the fact that he was not a fit person to have license, inasmuch as he was a man of intemperate habits. A commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the case, and report the facts to the Court.

ROAD VIEWS.

Petition for vacating and supplying part of a public road in Paint Township. Albert Rayman, surveyer; Levi Koontz, Benjamin Bowman, viewers.

Petition of citizens of Stoyestown Borough and Quemahoning and Shade Townships for a bridge over Stonycreek, where the public road crosses said stream leading from Spruce-town to Shade, at Shade crossing. Wm. M. Schrock, Somerset, surveyor; David Heiple, Wm. Meyers, viewers.

Petition of citizens of Northampton Township for a bridge over Brush creek, at the place where the public road crosses said creek near Brush Creek school house. Wm. Baker, surveyor; Franklin Forney, Francis Knepper, viewers.

Petition of citizens of Brothersvalley Twp. For a new bridge over Buffalo creek at or near Buffalo Valley Railroad, on the public road leading from residence of John Buechley to Hay's mill. L. C. Colborn, surveyor; E. G. Bowman, William Poorbaugh, viewers.

Omitted from the Monument.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith give you the names of Somerset county soldiers who died in the service, and whose names are not on the monument.

Killed in Battle.

Hiram Lohr, Jacob Seese, Harrison Lohr.

Died in Hospitals.

John Merley, Samuel Holsopple, Valentine Wolford, Christ. Holsapple, Charles Lohr, Barney Helm, John Lape, Fred Helm, Peter Lape, Samuel Roudenbush, Daniel Cabie, Jacob Livingston, Gottleib Hahn.

Missing.

Joseph Powell, Joseph Specht.

One or two of the above came home on furlough sick, and died at their homes; but as they were not discharged, they of course died in the service. I think Henry F. Binges, on the monument, should read Henry F. Dinges. If there 's any mistakes in the above lists, and if the editor of the HERALD sees proper to give this space in his columns I hope some one will correct them.

JOHN HAMER.

HOOVERSVILLE, PA., March 2, 1889.

A Chance to Save Money.

Some fine wraps still going at cost. The low prices for dress goods, curtains and underwear will be continued until the 20th of February.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

FOUND.

On Union street, a breast pin set with a single pearl. The owner can secure it by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

West Virginia's Sensation.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., February 28.—John B. Laidley, of Huntington, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State and a man known throughout West Virginia for his legal attainments, connected with many of the best families and who stood an exceedingly good chance of becoming a millionaire through a pending suit against the Central Land Company, is dying at the Hotel Rufner to-night from wounds inflicted by his own hand. Laidly came here from Huntington several weeks ago to press his suit before the supreme court, he having already pushed it through the lower tribunals, obtaining each time a favorable decision.

He had been drinking heavily, and last night had a severe attack of delirium tremens. He was put in jail for his own good and this morning he broke a pane of glass from his cell window and cut his throat with a fragment, severing the jugular vein. When found he was in a dying condition. Medical aid was hurriedly summoned, and his wound was dressed, after which he was removed to a hotel. His condition this evening is most serious.

Is it War at Last.

KIEL, March 3.—A rumor is current in naval circles here that a conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between an American man-of-war and the German corvette Olga. It is alleged that the American vessel fired the first shot.

The American and German Legations at London have received no advices regarding the reported engagement in Samoa between warships of their respective Governments.

Secretary Bayard said to-night he had not heard anything of the reported conflict. He regarded such a conflict as highly improbable, as there was an understanding that belligerent action in Samoa should be suspended pending the conference to be held at Berlin. He also pointed out that it was hardly possible that information of such a state of affairs would be known at Kiel before the news was received at Berlin or Washington.

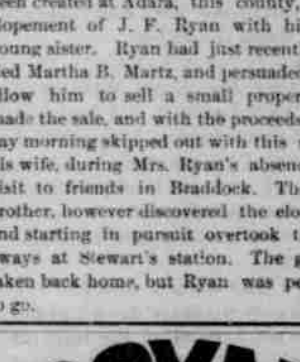
Twenty Trainloads En Route.

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 3.—This has been the greatest day in Cumberland's railroad history. Since 2:30 this morning twenty trains, averging eight cars each, have been safely handled by the regular force on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. There were 9,000 people on board and over 1,200 were fed at the Queen City Hotel here. Among the delegations en route to Washington were the Corn Palace Exchange, of Sioux City; Flambeaux Club, of Indianapolis; Marshall's Military Band, of Topeka; Blaine and Harrison Club, of Indianapolis; Lincoln Club, of Cleveland; Dodge Light Guard of Council Bluffs; National Guards, of Vinton, Io.; Louisville (Ky.) Club, and the Young Men's Blaine Club, of Cincinnati, 200 members of the Ohio Legislature and 150 of the Ohio League Club, of Columbus.

With His Wife's Sister.

GREENSBURG, March 1.—A sensation has been created at Adara, this county, by the elopement of J. F. Ryan with his wife's young sister. Ryan had just recently married Martha B. Martz, and persuaded her to allow him to sell a small property. He made the sale, and with the proceeds yesterday morning skipped out with this sister of his wife, during Mrs. Ryan's absence on a visit to friends in Braddock. The girl's brother, however discovered the elopement, and starting in pursuit overtook the runaways at Stewart's station. The girl was taken back home, but Ryan was permitted to go.

ROYAL



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Bright's Disease

A Ten-Year-Old Child Saved after the Failure of Four Physicians.

My little girl, ten years of age, was taken sick in March, 18??, with scarlet fever. When recovering she took a severe cold, which developed Bright's Disease of the Kidney's. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen; she had a burning fever and all the symptoms of an aggravated case of Bright's Disease. The best physicians attended her.

Her Life Was Despaired Of,

But a mother's love and prayers surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondaut, N. Y. This was a last resort, and I hoped, although the case was a very severe one, that the Favorite Remedy would do for her what it had done for others. How happy I am that I determined upon this course. The fever left her—her appetite improved—and one by one the well-known symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. It was

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY,

and is due entirely to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians.

Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont.

The diseases that follow Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, and various other complaints often leave behind them sequellas of the most obstinate and dangerous character. To expel all traces of such disorders, and fill the veins with pure blood, use

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— OF —

Valuable Real Estate!

BY Virtue of an order of sale of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to the undersigned directed, they will expose to sale by public outcry, on

FLIDAY. MARCH 29, 1889.

at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate, late the property of Peter Dull, dec'd, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Milford Twp., Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of John Shaff, Jacob S. Phillippi, W. H. Miller, C. F. Boyd, Jacob Sipe's heirs, Christian Schrock, Peter Yowler, and others, containing 211 acres and 154 perches, strict measure: 190 acres cleared, of which about 45 are in meadow; balance timber land, having thereon erected a large two-story frame

DWELLING HOUSE.

Bank Barn, Stable, and other outbuildings. This farm is in a high state of cultivation within two miles from Rockwood, and one-half mile from New Centreville, in the heart of the farming portion of Milford township. Good orchard, and premises well watered.

TERMS:

One third to remain a lien upon the premises to secure the widow's dower, the interest thereof to be paid her annually; and one-third on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, and one-third in two equal annual payments from day of sale, such interest to be secured by judgment bond upon the premises. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

I. P. DULL,
R. H. DULL,
Trustees.

mar6.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

I ARISE

TO SAY

THAT THE OLD

Reliable Firm

—OF

A. H. FERNER & BRO.

STILL EXISTS,

And for the good of the people of Somerset and community, long may they exist.

THEIR LINE OF

GENTS' FINE SHOES

THE EMERSON,
PETIOLE, CONGRESS,
BUTTON, AND BAL., IN
PORPOISE,
CORDOVAN,
KANGAROO,
DONGOLA, AND
CALF.

W. L. Douglas'

2.50, $3.00, and $4.00 Shoes, free from tacks and nails. Every pair Warranted.

MENS' WORKING SHOES,
90 Cents to $2.50.

Ladies' Fine Shoes!

Flexible, Latest Styles, for Spring and Summer. Low and High Heels, B., C., D., and E. Widths.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Dibert, late of Stoyestown Borough, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present them for settlement on Saturday the 13th day of April, 1889, at the office of Augustus Heffley Esq., in said Bor.

WM. MAURER,
Executor.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills

APPEALS.

For Black Township at the Election House on Monday, March 18, 1889, from 12 o'clock m. to 4 p. m.

For Rockwood Borough at the Election House on Monday, March 18, '89, from 7 o'clock p. m. to 9 p. m.

For Lower Turkeyfoot Township at the Election House in Ursina Borough, on Tuesday, March 19, '89, from 1 o'clock p. m. to 5 p. m.

For Ursina Borough at the Election House in said Borough, on Tuesday, March 19, '89, from 6 o'clock p. m. to 9 p. m.

For Confluence Borough at the Election House in said Borough, on Wednesday, March 20, '89, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

For Addison Township at the house of Charles A. Mitchell on Thursday March 21, '89, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

For Jefferson township at the Election House on Monday, March 25, '89 from 1 o'clock p. m. to 6 p. m.

For Middlecreek Township at the Election House on Tuesday, March 26, '89 from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

For Upper Turkeyfoot Township at the Election House on Wednesday, March 27, '89 from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

For New Centreville Borough at the house of William Flick, on Wednesday, March 27, '89 from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

For Milford Township at the Election House on Thursday, March 28, '89 from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

For Jenner Township at the house of Wm. Baldwin in Jenner X Roads, on Friday, March 29, '89 from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

For Jennertown Borough at the house of William Baldwin in Jenner X Roads on Friday, Mar. 29, '89, from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

For Quemahoning Township at the Election House in Stoystown Borough on Saturday, March 30, '89 from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

For Stoystown Borough at the Election House in said Borough, on Monday, April 1, '89, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

For Conemaugh Township at the Election house on Tuesday, April 2, '89 from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

For Paint Township at the Election House on Wednesday, April 3, '89, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

For Ogle Township at the Election House on Thursday, April 4, '89 from 8 a. m. to 12 m.

For Shade Township at the Election House on Friday, April 5 '89 from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

For Stonycreek Township at the Election house on Monday April 8, '89 from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

For New Baltimore Borough, at the Election House, on Monday April 8, from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

For Allegheny Township at the Election House on Tuesday, April 9 '89 from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

For Northampton Township at the Election House on Wednesday, April 10, '89 from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

For Southampton Township, at the House of J. J. Kennell in Wellersburg, Borough on Thursday, April 11, '89, from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.

For Wellersburg Borough at the House of J. J. Kennell in said borough on Thursday April 11 '89, from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

For Larimer Twp., at the House of H. Johnson on Friday April 12, '89, from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For Greenville Twp., at the house of Fred Durr on Saturday, April 13, '89, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

For Elklick Twp., at the Election House in Salisbury Borough on Monday, April 15, '89, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

For Salisbury Borough at the Election House in said borough on Monday, April 15, '89, from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

For Summit Twp., at the Election House in Meyersdale Borough on Tuesday April 16, '89, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For Meyersdale Borough at the Election House in said borough on Tuesday April 16, '89, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M.

For Brothersvalley Twp., at the Election House in Berlin Borough on Wednesday April 17, '89, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For Berlin Borough at the Election House in said borough on Wednesday, April 17, '89, from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.

For Somerset Twp., at Commissioners Office on Thursday and Friday, April, 18 and 19, '89, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

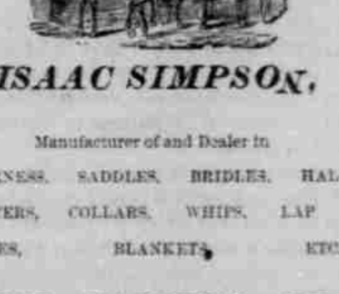
For Somerset Borough at Commissioners Office on Saturday April, 20, '89, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made pursuant to several Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

A. J. HILEMAN, Clerk. D. E. WAGNER, GEO. M. NEFF, C. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Somerset, Pa., Feb. 20, 1889.

HARNESS!



ISAAC SIMPSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, COLLARS, WHIPS, LAP ROBES, BLANKETS, ETC.

STAR - HARNESS - OIL,

The Very Best in the New and second-hand BUG

Cheapest Prices.

Repairing | Promptly | Done.

When in need of anything in my line, give me a Call.

Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting your patronage, I remain,

Yours Very Respectfully,

ISAAC SIMPSON,
SOMERSET, PA.

KNABLE & SHUSTER,

Sweeping Reductions.

In Overhauling our Stock during stock taking, we have discovered too many Goods, which has caused us to make the following wonderful Prices:

50 Pieces Dress Goods, Reduced from 12 1-2 cts. to 8 cts.

100 Pieces Checks and Stripes, were 50 cts., now 39 cts.

30 Pieces Black Suitings, were $1 25, now 50 cts.

80 Pieces Colored Silks, were $2 00 and $2 50, nhw 50 cts.

CLOAKS REDUCEU! UNDERWEAR, AT

Knable & Shuster's,

35 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRIENNIAL

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate amount of the Assessment and Valuation of the several Townships and Boroughs in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for the Triennial year, 1889, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, passed the 15th day of May, 1841.

DISTRICTS.	Value including all improvements of Seated Lands	Value of Timber Land	Value, including all improvements of Town Lots	Value of Horses	Value of Cows	Value (except Farmers) of Occupation	Total County Valuation	Money at interest for State Purposes Alone
Addison	169479	32782	24773	17401	6948	5004	395301	11997
Allegheny	82998	73427	150	11509	6551	7135	179677	3962
Berlin Borough	2125	155	99245	3285	933	10200	115542	5562
Brothersvalley	580879	37160	3790	31222	15087	10980	711308	6542
Black	85092	54837	1270	6865	3748	3286	155377	9112
Conemaugh	341917	39744	6332	21738	11080	6966	424680	12782
Confluence Borough	18218	4476	44117	2225	898	7119	77215	11764
Elklick	312758	82966	25708	26219	10008	15300	533139	10464
Greenville	59830	40839	2470	9492	3009	3657	116666	2994
Jefferson	217798	37212		12040	5135	6070	278546	2198
Jennertown Borough	1674	869	9236	773	298	1730	22636	961
Jenner	467224	73909	14436	25066	9901	9130	593009	15982
Larimer	49928	41598	2941	6275	3245	4945	107755	802
Lower Turkeyfoot	102334	31150	3069	5877	3298	1510	154664	915
Meyersdale Borough	1485	150	218865	2399	971	17800	256171	2080
Middlecreek	127847	30126	6327	9215	4116	6065	183394	3624
Milford	261871	48499	1247	14703	6723	2620	337739	3659
New Baltimore Borough	7342	1129	19062	1530	429	2786	31328	[illegible]
New Centreville Borough	3180		23502	1700	428	1475	29550	11729
Northampton	79040	22957	3649	9871	2364	3985	125080	2030
Ogle	7218	10193		783	384	925	29284	22
Paint	117158	32380	16773	9840	5058	7865	209007	16502
Quemahoning	323760	30450	21128	12998	6452	11150	441106	5678
Rockwood Borough			72996	1247	798	14348	92279	1399
Salisbury Borough	2310	1676	78154	2304	1002	10485	99901	7578
Shade	160382	72798	836	17930	6409	4220	261783	2962
Somerset Borough	2366		290271	6020	1329	37055	363636	16563
Somerset	732297	113287	30057	51903	20858	23998	971098	19752
Southampton	79879	27672	3549	9627	4001	4445	126294	1009
Stonycreek	272094	79423	26997	20402	12794	11780	427298	3629
Stoystown Borough	8692		47948	1776	928	6750	65475	16110
Summit	299259	66069	20180	17223	10669	23330	526122	11128
Upper Turkeyfoot	210924	63038	13153	12555	6151	6310	305541	2222
Ursina Borough	1816	256	41798	1389	477	3055	50977	778
Wellersburg Borough	1500	750	5641	1600	557	2565	24222	2008

The undersigned County Commissioners of Somerset County, Penn'a, hereby give notice that they will sit as a board of revision at their office in Somerset, on Monday, 25th day of February, 1889, at which time and place they will determine whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of an Act of Assembly passed the 15th day of May, 1841.

Attest: A. J. HILEMAN, Clerk. D. E. WAGNER, GEO. M. NEFF, C. W. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Feb. 4, 1889.

A COMPLETE LINE

OF

SHOT-GUNS AND RIFLES, SLEIGHS, BOB-SLEDS, SLEIGH BELLS, SADDLE CHIMES, SLEIGH ROBES, BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, WHIPS, LADIES' SKATES, GENTS' SKATES, BOYS' SKATES.

We have just received a large line of the above goods, which we are selling at

VERY LOW PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM AT THE

HARDWARE STORE OF

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,

SOMERSET, PENN'A.

DO YOUR SHOPPING AT

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

JOHNSTOWN

WHERE YOU WILL FIND AN IMMENSE LINE OF

Ladies' and Childrens' COATS AND WRAPS.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

DRUGS! DRUGS!

C. H. BENFORD,

Successor to

GEO. W. BENFORD & SON.,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OLDEST DRUG STORE IN SOMERSET COUNTY,

At No. 1, Baer's Block,

SOMERSET, PENN'A.

I keep constantly on hand a large stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

The purest and best to be found in this market. We also keep on hand a full line of

TRUSSES, BRACES, SUPPORTERS,

And all the leading appurtenances used both by Physicians and families. We guarantee in this line, perfect satisfaction.

TOILET ARTICLES AND SUNDRIES GENERALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF BIRTHDAY GIFTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

Prescriptions Compounded, Family Receipts Filled With Correctness

My own make of HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER. It is of a superior quality. We keep in bulk, so that any special ingredient can be added. Sold at 25 cents a pound.

I do a square business and will give you your money's worth. No trouble to show goods.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY

A LARGE VARIETY OF FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Jan. 5, 1887. CLARK H. BENFORD.

Louthers Drug Store,

Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

This Model Drug Store is Rapidly Becoming a Great Favorite with People in Search of

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS.

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Sponges, Truses, Supporters, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, &c.

THE DOCTOR GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE COMPOUNDING OF

Physicians' Prescriptions AND Family Receipts

GREAT CARE BEING TAKEN TO USE ONLY FRESH AND PURE ARTICLES

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES,

And a Full Line of Optical Goods always on hand. From such a large assortment all can be suited.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS

Always on hand. It is always a pleasure to display our good to intending purchasers, whether they buy from us or elsewhere.

J. M. LOUTHER, M. D.

MAIN STREET - - - - SOMERSET, PA.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS, !!

AT THE

BARGAIN STORE, S. E. COR. DIAMOND. SOMERSET.

We have taken Somerset by surprise, if not by storm. We offer the Greatest Bargains on Earth, but you must see to be convinced.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

FOR ONE CENT, 1 Paper of Pins (14 rows) a Paper of 15 Needles, 2 Spools of Button-hole Twist, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Come, see for yourself.
FOR TWO CENTS, Best Spool Cotton (200 yards), 1 Handkerchief, 1 dozen Safety Pins, 1 Sheet No. 2 Pins, and a host of other valuable articles.
FOR THREE CENTS, 25 Darning Needles, 1 Crochet Set, Bunch of Shoe Strings, 1 Gross Buttons, 1 Spool Best Silk, 1 Bottle Cologne, &c., &c.
ON OUR FOUR and FIVE CENT COUNTERS you will find Special Bargains.
A Big Bargain in Tinware, Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Smyrna Rugs, Hardware, Stationery. New Goods Arriving daily. You can't afford to miss us.

POTTS BROTHERS.