The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....April 17, 1889.

HAPPY is the man who does not want an appointment.

MONDAY was the anniversary of the saddest and darkest day the American people ever knew—the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

THE city of New York has just borrowed $7,000,000 on bonds running twenty years at 2½ per cent., and most of the bonds sold at a small premium.

THOMAS M. JONES, general manager of Jones & Laughlin's Iron Works, and brother of R. F. Jones, died at his home on Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, of heart disease, Friday.

ANOTHER chapter has been added to the history of crime in Somerset county by the daring robbery and diabolical torture of an aged Summit township farmer Saturday night, full particulars of which are given elsewhere.

IT is declared by leading Hebrews that probably not one of their race will vote in favor of the proposed Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution. There are no flies on the Jew.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, convicted of the murder of Farmer Sharpless, has again been granted a respite by Governor Beaver. The condemned man was to have been hanged to-day, but his life will now be spared till June 4.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER and his First Assistant, Hon. J. S. Clarkson, wielded their little axes right merrily last week. The heads of seven hundred Democratic postmasters dropped into the basket and their places were filled by seven hundred efficient Republicans. Let the good work proceed.

MASSACHUSETTS will vote on the Prohibition question next Monday, April 22. The amendment to be submitted then is in form and purpose virtually the same as the one to be voted on in Pennsylvania on the 18th of June. The indications are that the amendment will be rejected by a large majority in Massachusetts.

THE President and his Cabinet are moving very slowly in making appointments, but fast enough to raise a wail of agony all along the picket line of Democracy. Democrats who have administered medicine in a tin cup to Republicans for the past four years can well afford to take the same in tablespoonful doses without such wry faces and loud groaning as are now seen and heard.

IT seems that our Governor's nose was pulled after all. At least a number of witnesses who have been examined in the Armes court martial case have so testified. The probabilities are that bully Armes will receive his just deserts by being dismissed from the service. At present he is an officer of the United States Army on the retired list. His attack upon Governor Beaver was cowardly and disgraceful.

DEMOCRATIC organs just now seem to be concentrating their criticisms and venting their indignation upon the Postmaster-General and his First Assistant. They seem to forget the fact that this department of the government was never in a more deplorable condition through inefficiency than when the present administration came into power. That it needs not only the pruning-hook, but the ax, is apparent to all thinking people.

COLONEL CLAYTON was murdered in Arkansas because he set out to discover the scoundrels who stole the ballot-boxes containing the votes which elected him a member of the Congress of the United States. Since his death detectives have been put to work to discover the assassins, and now we have the news that one of the detectives has also been assassinated. It is evident to the whole world that the Democrats of Arkansas are determined that their political methods must not be investigated, and that death awaits those who attempt it.

THE amount of business that is being imposed upon the post office department outside of the legitimate current work may be inferred from the fact that during the twelve working days of April over 22,000 applications for appointments as fourth class postmasters have been received at the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. This is equal to an average of over ninety-two applications for every hour during the entire period named, which would in turn be an average of one and a half for every minute. If First Assistant Clarkson should devote ten hours each day for the remaining days of the month, including Sundays, to the perusal of the applications thus far received since April 1, he could not go through this mass of matter.

THE Democrats of the Tennessee district, which will be represented in the next Congress by Evans, a Republican, are determined that the district in the future shall be Democratic, and that Evans' Congressional life shall expire with his first term. They have made a new district and put Evans' county in it, and it is largely Democratic, so largely Democratic that there will not even be the necessity to cheat to secure a certificate for one of their number. It will be remembered that when it was found, after the election of last November, that the Republican was elected, the Democrats attempted to give the seat to the Democratic candidate by throwing out one county, but Governor Taylor refused to play the role of scoundrel, and gave the certificate to Evans, who had 600 majority. Now Democrats, by the change, have made it possible for them to carry all but one of the Tennessee districts. This, of course, Northern Democrats will call fair politics.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FULL details of the terrible hurricane in the Samoan Islands, by which several hundred men lost their lives and six ships of war were wrecked or stranded, have now been received. There is no need here to review the harrowing details. A hundred and forty-six American officers and seamen perished, and the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic will probably be lost to our navy.

In the midst of the horrible scenes of the hurricane, with death staring them in the face, every naval officer stood in his place and did his duty. Not one was recreant; not one faltered. Everything that skill and courage could do was done to save the vessels; and, when it was too late to do that, the officers set the example of heroism to their men, and stood by the wrecks until the end. The sick were cared for first, and the seamen were sent ashore before their officers. It is a story that brings sorrow to American hearts, but there is in it no cause for shame. While we mourn the lost, our hearts beat faster with pride in the heroic action of our American officers and men.

It is pleasant to know, too, that the natives worked like brave men, as they are, for the relief of the wrecked. Time and again they risked their lives to rescue our seamen; and, most noteworthy of all, they even put themselves in jeopardy to assist the Germans, whom they regard, with much justice, it must be said, as their enemies. In the midst of such scenes as those, all ordinary considerations of friendship and enmity were cast aside, and men forgot everything but their common humanity.

RUSSELL HARRISON ARRESTED.

Ex-Governor Crosby Bound to Have Satisfaction.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Russell Harrison was arrested this afternoon in the offices of the *Judge*, in the Potter building, on the charge of having published in his paper, the *Montana Live Stock Journal*, an article taken from a Buffalo paper accusing ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, with having stolen jewels from a Washington lady. Mr. Harrison came on from Washington last night for the purpose of having the papers in the suit served on him. The warrant was issued by Judge Beach, of the supreme court, who fixed bail at $5,000. Stephen B. Elkins, Vice President Rice, of the Park Bank, and W. J. Arkell, of *Judge*, became Mr. Harrison's bondsmen. Judge L'Amoreux, of Ballston, Spa., is Mr. Harrison's counsel and W. L. Sweetser his attorney.

Mr. Harrison was not in charge of the paper at the time the article was published and knew nothing about it. When his attention was drawn to the fact that the buffalo paper had not told the truth Mr. Harrison offered to publish a suitable retraction. This, however, Mr. Crosby would not accept. He demanded that Mr. Harrison should write him a personal letter of apology and also print the same. Mr. Harrison declined to do this, and Mr. Crosby hopes by having him arrested to force him to do so. Mr. Harrison, when asked if he had anything to say regarding his arrest, replied:

RUSSELL'S STATEMENT.

I have nothing to say at the present time. The facts and evidence in the matter will be given to the public in the court proceedings in due time. I will then be able to show absolutely and conclusively that I had nothing to do with the instigation of the story published in the paper, and I did not learn of it until the 30th day of April, 1887, six weeks after its publication in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser.*

Dixon Chosen Senator.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—On the fourth ballot to-day the joint Assembly elected Nathan F. Dixon, (Republican,) of Westerly, to the United States Senate by the following vote: Dixon, 31; Wetmore 41; Arnold, 4; Colt, 2; Spooner, 1.

Senator-elect Dixon is the third of his name who has figured conspicuously in national politics. The first, Nathan F. Dixon, died in Washington in January, 1842, in the middle of his term as United States Senator. His son, also named Nathan F. Dixon, served altogether ten years as a member of the lower House of Congress, his last term ending in March, 1871. The third, Nathan F. Dixon, was born at the old family homestead in Waverly, R. I., on August 28, 1847, and will thus be only 42 when he takes his seat in the Senate. Next to Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, he will be the youngest member of that body. He is a lawyer by profession, and in 1885 succeeded Jonathan Chace as a member of the National House of Representatives, as he now succeeds him in the Senate.

Harrison's Southern Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A gentleman who talked to President Harrison to-day says that the policy of the administration will be to appoint progressive young men, with intelligence and integrity, to positions in the South without respect to color, and that there will not be many appointments from the ranks of the colored people in the South, owing to the deep seated prejudice existing there against the colored race, and the entanglements which have for many years grown up in the business, social and political life by the selection of black men to preside in office over the whites. The colored people are to be recognized in appointments where there will be less objection from a race point of view and where they will fare just as well. The white citizens in the South, alike in both parties, are being re-enforced by the best class of colored men in their indorsement of this policy.

The Centennial Jaunt.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—Though the Legislature has fixed upon May 9 for adjournment it is not improbable that the date may have to be altered, unless the Governor in his wisdom vetoes the resolution of the two houses to go to New York at the expense of the Commonwealth. The statesmen propose to leave here on Friday, April 26, or the day after, and to leave New York on the following Wednesday. No business can, therefore, be done before Thursday, and as the Legislature adjourns each Friday at 11 a. m., one solid working day is all that can be got out of the week, and the very model Legislators will probably be too greatly demoralized to do much on that day. This delay to business will be serious, and some are of the opinion that the date of adjournment may be changed to May 29. Mr. Delamater's management of the Legilsature so as to bring about an early adjournment does not seem to be a howling success.

Boomers Ready to Brush.

WICHITA, KAN., April 12.—Major Baker arrived here last night from Oklahoma, and reports that the soldiers are not equal to the task of keeping the boomers out. They slip into the country and conceal themselves so effectually in the woods that the scouts cannot find them. Every station on the Santa Fe Road is guarded, and only those having permits are allowed to get off the trains. The Santa Fe has nearly completed the depot at Guthrie, and the workmen are engaged on the land office building at Purcell. The border is black with boomers awaiting the opening of the country. Many of them are in very destitute circumstances.

Two immense rafts are being constructed here for the transportation of Hill's colony. They expect to float down the Arkansas, as the recent rains have swollen the river, and they can land within seven miles of the Oklahoma border. Others have arranged for relays of fast horses, which are expected to transport them to the claims already chosen. Every south-bound train arriving here is crowded, and the wagon caravans are pawing in an endless chain.

Burned in a Limekiln.

NORRISTOWN, PA., April 13.—Rudolph Spielhoffer, employed at the limekilns and quarries of George & W. H. Corson, in Plymouth township, was literally roasted alive before the gaze of several men yesterday. A kiln of lime that had been burned was being drawn off preparatory for loading for shipment. The lime became lodged and refused to run out of the aperture at the bottom of the kiln. Mr. Spielhoffer leaned over the opening of the kiln at the top, and was in the act of dislodging the mass with an iron rod, when he lost his balance and fell headlong into the hot lime. A number of workmen by means of ropes, poles and rods endeavored to extricate the man. When his body was taken out it was found that both legs were burned off. Every portion of the body and the remaining limbs were terribly scorched and blistered, and the features almost unrecognizable.

Called to His Door and Shot.

NORTH VERNON, IND., April 12.—Late on Wednesday night Joseph Maynard went to the house of Henry Ross, called him to the door, and, without saying a word, shot him. He cannot recover. Yesterday Maynard was captured by the Sheriff. It is said Ross had told that Maynard had been caught attempting to steal money and jewelry from the drawers of his bureau last Sunday night.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

From our special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1889.

There is no species of legislation of more importance to the people of Pennsylvania generally, and especially the farmers, than that of road legislation. Quite a number of bills have been introduced during the session and for the convenience of members and those interested, they have been ordered and are printed in pamphlet form. The matter is of so much importance and there are so many conflicting opinions that it is very doubtful whether any change will be made in the present law during this session. Each bill has some merit and each has its defects. The general law, as it stands at present, is good, if carried into effect properly, and it is to be doubted if any improvement could be made on the present law with diversified interests and conflicting opinions throughout the State on this subject. The question has been deemed of sufficient importance as to go to a commission to sit during the adjournment of the legislature and to report some plan or bill to a subsequent session of the legislature. A resolution of this kind has passed the House, and the Senate may concur in the same, but it is questionable whether any very great good can be expected from such a commission if ever formed. "The present roads of Pennsylvania," said Representative Brown, "are a shame and disgrace to the State," and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, not long ago, said editorially:

"There are several proposals before the Legislature for better roads; but there is only one way of getting permanent satisfaction. They must be macadamized. This will cost something at the start; but in the end will give valuable results. Less money and labor than are now expended will keep macadamized roads in excellent repair. The saving of horse power, of vehicle wear, and of human temper, will repay ten fold the investment. Has any doubting farmer ever calculated that the horse-power he has now to employ to bring his load to market, or to the railway station, is that which will haul the burden over the most difficult part of the road? When the energy required to get over the worst parts of the average existing country highway is considered, conception of the enormous waste becomes easy. The increased value of farms, particularly where within fifteen or twenty miles of large cities or thriving towns, will many times overcompensate for the initial outlay in macadamizing.

"If the Pennsylvania Legislature of '89 were to do nothing else than provide for a system of macadamized roads through the Commonwealth it would earn a just fame. The *Dispatch* hopes that the sitting body will on no account lose this chance to earn an honorable distinction."

This goes to show the importance of the subject and that some legislation is really needed. Just what it is and when it will be done remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped that something to the interest of the farmers will be done before the legislature adjourns finally.

On last Monday evening the House was treated to a lecture by the great iron manufacturer, Andrew Carnegie. This king of manufacturers had created a genuine surprise, and when Governor Beaver introduced the speaker and a small man stepped to the platform there was a general surprise; his voice was low and his appearance decidedly against him, but as he warmed up he became quite interesting, and on the whole his lecture took well. His theme was against the railroad monopoly and the excessive charges of freight rates. His former close relations to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company enabled him to show to his audience the abuses which that great corporation has given with its corporate powers, and he cried loud and long that it was time for a halt, and that the legislature should come to his relief by passing an anti-discrimination bill. Mr. Carnegie's history of the South Penn was full of interest and instruction. He needed no manuscript to relate that part of his lecture. It was indelibly impressed on his mind. Said the speaker: "The Vanderbilts started the South Penn project with the deliberate intent of bringing the Pennsylvania Railroad to certain terms with their other roads—and that the Pennsylvania would not allow the Vanderbilt sons to join into a reorganization and a signing of the contract, and that he sold out his share because it was useless to fight the Pennsylvania."

Mr. Carnegie is an able man; his world-wide reputation gave him a decided advantage. His address created quite a sensation, and if it had not been for the fact that he at one time was a pronounced Pennsylvania Railroad man and in entire sympathy with that great corporation, it would have had a good effect, but that fact was known, and the further fact that he could not get rates from the Pennsylvania to suit himself owing to the fact of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and the still further fact that he refused to remain in the South Penn Syndicate because he did not get the whole of the contract for rails for the proposed road, hurt his plea considerable. His speech was more in his own interest than in the interest of the country at large.

The House held a short session on Monday following the lecture of Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Wherry, the Democratic leader, succeeded in having a special order made for his anti-discrimination bill, which was introduced into the Senate early but failed to pass that body for Tuesday afternoon and evening.

On Tuesday morning the House voted to go to Milton to attend the G. A. R. anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant, and thus the special order failed.

On Friday he made a second effort to have a special order for his bill, but failed. The reason of the failure was from the fact that Mr. Wherry and his party remained quiet until the Legislature is about ready to adjourn and then sprung this species of legislation in order to make party buncombe and party clap-trap out of it. The House was in no humor to favor him when he had the entire session to introduce his bill, and no special order is needed; besides, the bill having failed in the Senate, it was worse than useless to take up the time of the House to consider that measure at this late day of the session.

The House was not unmindful of the fact that two years ago it passed the Wherry bill and that that was the last of it. A large majority of the House are in favor of the passage of some good, fair anti-discrimination bill, but they are not to be fooled with in that way, besides the bill of Mr. Wherry is said to be very defective so far as the long and short haul are concerned, and in the appointment of a commission; it may be said it could have been amended, but this is easier said than done, especially as the time fixed for final adjournment had been considered, which was known to the gentleman from Cumberland county, who is the recognized leader on the Democratic side of the House, and who is also a candidate for Governor. It looked very much as if this great leader was trying to make reputation for himself and his party rather than benefit the State by useful legislation, and the House was in no mood to humor him.

Three sessions were held daily during the week up to Friday noon, and quite a large number of bills passed.

The soldiers' orphan school bill, making an appropriation, received a black eye by providing that none of the money should be applied to the syndicate schools. An effort will be made to strike out this clause in the Senate, but the House will not agree to it.

The Senate amended the House resolution fixing the time for final adjournment by extending the time to May 9th, and the House concurred in the same and the great reform body will likely adjourn *sine die* by that time.

PHILIP.

Cigarettes Barred.

LANSING, MICH., April 11.—The House this morning passed the Jackson cigarette bill, which prohibits the "manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of any cigarettes, or any imitation thereof, composed in whole or in part of tobacco, or any substance in the form of the cigarette containing narcotic elements, or any rice paper, or any paper designed for cigarette wrappers."

Capture of Train Robbers.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 11.—The four Arizona officers who arrived here yesterday with the four train robbers in custody tell an interesting story of the long chase.

On March 22 an Atlantic and Pacific train was stopped at Canyon Diablo, Yavapai county, Arizona, for orders, when the men boarded the engine and persuaded the fireman with revolvers to order the express messenger to open his car. This was done. The robbers then broke open the strong box and, after securing all the money in it, struck south towards the Tonto Basin and proceeded as far in that direction as Sunset Mountain, when they headed for Utah. Sheriff O'Neal, of Yavapai county, was at once notified, and, with Special Agent Holton, Deputy Sheriff James L. Black and Ed St. Clair, started in pursuit.

They trailed the robbers nearly 500 miles north from the line of the road through a wild and desolate country. At last, after many privations, the robbers were sighted on April 1, nearly two weeks after the robbery, in Walnee Canyon, about forty miles east of Cannonville, Utah. After about fifty shots had been exchanged the robbers beat a hasty retreat on foot. The pursuit was very difficult, but the officers soon overhauled Bill Stinean, a noted desperado, probably the leader of the gang. Next day Charles Clark and John Smith were captured and on April 4, James Quince was gathered in. The officers then decided to press on to Milford and then go to Denver by way of Salt Lake and take the Santa Fe Road to Prescott.

It is not known even by the officers just how much money was stolen, but that found on the men, together with what has been accounted for, amounts to over $1,000. On the way up one of the prisoners made a full confession, so that there is not the slightest doubt that the right parties have been captured.

Excursion Tickets to New York via Pennsylvania Railroad for the Washington Inauguration Centennial.

For the better accommodation of the large number of people who desire to witness the elaborate ceremonies arranged for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of General Washington as First President of the United States, in New York, on April 29th, 30th, and May 1st, 1889, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from all principal stations on its system between April 27th and May 1st, inclusive, at three cents per mile. The rate from Philadelphia for the round trip will be $2.70, from Baltimore $5.58, and from Washington $6.84, Pittsburg $13.32, and proportionately from all other stations.

Tickets are good only for continuous passage on through trains to New York, from April 27th to May 1st, but no ticket will be sold on May 1st for any train arriving in New York later than noon of that day. Returning, the ticket will be good for continuous passage on trains leaving New York April 27th to May 6th, inclusive. No excursion ticket will be sold for less than one dollar.

Their Fate Hidden.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The mails from the White Star steamer Britannic, which arrived last night, included a letter for Punch, Edye & Co., containing a list of the passengers who sailed from Copenhagen on the steamer Danmark, reported abandoned in mid-ocean. It comprised 368 names, and a London dispatch states that in addition there were 131 from Christiania, 70 from Christiansand, 75 from Malmo and 14 from Gothenburg. There were 29 cabin passengers on board, including 5 children. The officers and crew numbered 54, making a total of 721 persons whose fate is as yet unknown.

The Aller also arrived this morning, but reported that it had seen no trace of the abandoned steamer. The agents of the Thingvalla Line had great hopes that the Island—one of their own vessels—would have on board the shipwrecked passengers of the Danmark, but this hope was blasted when the Island came into port this afternoon with no news of the missing vessel.

A Dog as a Witness in a Murder Trial.

FORT SMITH, ARK., April 10.—The trial of the Indian Chief Jack Spaniard for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal William Irwin was begun yesterday. One of the first Government witnesses called was a mongrel dog, Rattler by name. The Government attempted to prove that Rattler was the prisoner's dog, have been seen in the neighborhood of the spot where the murder was committed. The defendant denied ever having seen the animal, but the dog's affectionate greeting to his old master made him a dangerous witness. The animal picked him out of a crowd.

Canaday's Little Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—General Mahone, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and others, have brought suit against W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, ex-Congressman Russell, of North Carolina, and T. R. Brick, former postmaster at Wilmington, in connection with the operations of the Wilmington Creosote and Lumber Company. All the parties are stockholders, and the company was organized by Canaday. It is alleged in the bill that fraudulent issues of the stock were made, and the proceeds converted to private use. It said that Gen. Mahone and Senator Jones dropped about $15,000 each, and Don Cameron about $12,000 in the enterprise.

High License in Delaware.

DOVER, DEL., April 10.—The House passed this morning, with only one dissenting vote, the W. E. Davis High License bill which has been substituted for the Pickett Mixed High License and Local Option bill, which had been pending for over two months. The Davis bill fixes the license fee at $500 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over; $300 for towns of 2,000 and over and $200 for rural districts.

Met Death in the Bush.

EASTON, PA., April 13.—Henry Charles William Miller, a root and herb doctor, aged 68 years, was burned to death on his land in Forks township, near this city. He went out yesterday morning to burn brush. At noon his family saw that the fire was causing a great blaze and much smoke, and had then spread over ten acres of ground, but no further attention was paid to it until last night, when his grandson went out and found him burned beyond recognition and to a crisp. Every article of clothing had disappeared, the flesh was cracked and bones disjointed. As Miller's feet were found entangled in a wild grape vine, it is believed that while fighting the fire he was unable to extricate himself, was overcome by smoke, fell and was then burned to death.

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MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—OF—

DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE,

—&c., &c.,—

—IN—

Somerset County, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE.—That in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth to provide Revenue to meet the demands upon the Treasury, and for other purposes, the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for said County has prepared a list of the trades in said County, and has placed each in that class which to him appears right, to wit:

Names.	Trades.	Class.
ADDISON TOWNSHIP.		
Dean H L & Bro	Retailer	13
Endsley & Son	"	14
Frey A C	"	14
Liston Bros	"	14
Ross Robert E	"	13
ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.		
Boyts W E	"	13
Hoblitzell & Son	"	13
Ordner Mrs E	"	14
Topper John M	Distiller	9
BERLIN BOROUGH.		
Brubaker D A	Retailer	13
Cook E L	"	12
Collins F B	"	12
Fleto A C	"	12
Kiplinger C A M	"	11
Matthews & Kimmell	"	13
Mauger W H	"	14
Nowag Paul G	"	14
Philson J A & W F	"	12
Philson S & Co	Bankers	$30
Seibert W A	Retailer	14
BLACK TOWNSHIP.		
Husband Mrs F	Retailer	14
BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.		
Beachly Ira	Retailer	14
Hoover Edward	Distiller	9
Landis R C	"	9
Shultz Abraham	"	9
CONNEAUGH TOWNSHIP.		
Hoffman Daniel	Retailer	14
CONFLUENCE BOROUGH.		
Black A G	Retailer	13
Brooks S H	"	14
Dadds J M	"	14
Groff G G	"	14
Kurtz H	"	14
Mountain & Co	"	14
Ross A M & Brother	"	13
Weakland L W	"	13
ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.		
Hay P S	Retailer	14
Young G S	"	14
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
Barkley J W	Retailer	13
JENNERTOWN BOROUGH.		
Griffith J J	Retailer	13
JENNER TOWNSHIP.		
Cover James M	Retailer	12
Gardner I. T	"	14
Morgan W S	"	13
O'Connor John A	"	13
Risinger John A	"	13
LARIMER TOWNSHIP.		
Beal A O	Retailer	13
Baughman Jesse	Distiller	9
Cook, Plaster & Co	Retailers	14
Sweitzer S F	Distiller	9
LOWER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.		
Colborn A J	Retailer	14
Gibson John	"	14
Schwebline Herman & Co	"	44
MEYERSDALE BOROUGH.		
Citizens' Bank	Bankers	$30
Cook, Plaster & Co	Retailers	10
Damm H O	"	14
Dix C H	"	14
Direly H J	"	14
Elchner Drug Company	"	14
Kiberka H J	"	13
Farmers' Bank	Bankers	$30
Farmers' Barde'r Ass'n	Retailers	14
Gossman G W	"	14
Guthrie Robert S	"	14
Hartley S C & Co	"	9
Hocking Brothers	"	11
Hady Michael	"	14
John A F	"	7
Kerkeek J C	"	14
List C	"	14
Morrell I	"	14
Miller & Collins	"	12
Ritter M A & Co	"	14
Reich Reinhart	"	14
Shipley J T	"	7
Troxel C W	"	11
Walkom & Wicks	"	14
Young J W	"	14
MIDDLECREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Brugh A H	Retailer	13
Moore C B	"	12
MILFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Walter C A	Retailer	13
NEW CENTERVILLE BOROUGH.		
Snyder G B & Co	Retailers	13
Vought I	Retailer	13
NEW BALTIMORE BOROUGH.		
Gillespie F J	Retailer	13
Topper S A	"	13
Topper John M	"	13
Topper S A	Distiller	9
NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.		
Brinham M F	Retailer	14
Miller J H	"	14
Poorbaugh S F	"	12
PAINT TOWNSHIP.		
Border D W	Retailer	14
Cuelr H H & Bro	"	14
Marshall & Weakland	"	14
Resm Garrett	"	13
QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP.		
Blough P J & A	Retailers	12
Clark A B & Co	"	14
Dull I P	"	14
Hinger W J	"	14
Hoover George	"	14
Specht Joseph	"	12
LOCKWOOD BOROUGH.		
Ash & McElfish	Retailers	13
Baker & Co	"	14
Gildner David	"	41
Growall & Fullthipp	"	14
Lane John	"	14
Miller Joseph D	"	14
Sampsline & Smith	"	14
Snyder H	"	14
Weisbaus A F	"	14
Wolfersberger D H	"	14
SALISBURY BOROUGH.		
Ehlen & Rees	Retailers	11
Direly Mrs E M	"	14
Feldstein O	"	14
Hay P S	"	12
Walker & Leydig	"	12
SHADE TOWNSHIP.		
Lohr W E	Retailer	14
Reitz J H	"	14
SOMERSET BOROUGH.		
Benford G W	"	14
Benford C H	"	14
Brallier & Bro	"	14
Bloscecker & Snyder	"	13
Coffroth E H	"	13
Cook & Beerits	"	7
Coffroth & Co	"	14
Fisher C H	"	13
Fernes A H & Bro	"	12
Frosse & Kooser	"	11
Heffley H	"	13
Herr Brothers	"	14
Holderbaum J M	"	12
Harrison Charles J	Banker	$30
Holderbaum J B	Retailer	11
Kauzer E S	"	14
Kuemper A W	"	14
Lowther Dr J M	"	14
Millig J H	"	14
Neff & Casebeer	"	14
Potts Brothers	"	14
Pies A E	"	14
Parker & Parker	"	11
Schell P A & Co	"	11
Snyder J B	"	11
Schrock Mrs M E	"	13
Snafer Charles C	"	13
Schrock Mahlon	"	14
Schell & Shriver	"	14
Seibert W A	"	14
Tredwell & Co	"	14
Uhl Mrs A E	"	11
Vought C B	"	11
SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.		
Appel Wm	Retailer	13
Blough M W	"	13
Cable J M	"	14
Miller J C & Co	"	13
Sipe Bros	"	13
Wehner A J	"	13
Yauman Joseph	"	13
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.		
Henkle Valentine	Distiller	9
STOYSTOWN BOROUGH.		
Bowman Noah	Retailer	13
Cover P J	"	12
Sching F B	"	14
Thompson J & Son	"	14
STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Baltner C L	Retailer	13
Brant C A	"	14
Coleman George	"	14
Dinham Samuel	"	13
Floto A C	"	14
Topper John M	Distiller	9
Lambert A & Son	Retailer	14
Wagner D	"	14
Cook E L	"	14
SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.		
Hoblitzell J J & Son	Retailers	13
Judy J H	"	14
Miller Ephrim	"	14
Pritts & Co	"	14
Stingloff W F	"	13
Tilp George	"	14
UPPER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP		
Goller E F	Retailer	14
Gerhard J R	"	13
Henry E G	"	14
Kregar Jacob & Son	"	13
Kregar J & Co	"	14
Lowe D F & Co	"	13
Metzler S K	Distiller	9
USCINA BOROUGH.		
Albright & Rush	Retailers	13
Coder & Davis	"	13
Forquer LeRoy	"	13
Hunter J A	"	13
Jenkins M A	"	14
Sellers P H	"	13
WELLERSBURG BOROUGH.		
Kennell J J	"	14

CLASSIFICTION OF VENDERS IN MERCHANDISE.

Sales $ 1 000	Class 14	Tax	$ 7 00
Sales 5 000	Class 13	Tax	10 00
Sales 10 000	Class 12	Tax	12 25
Sales 15 000	Class 11	Tax	15 00
Sales 20 000	Class 10	Tax	20 00
Sales 30 000	Class 9	Tax	25 00
Sales 40 000	Class 8	Tax	30 00
Sales 50 000	Class 7	Tax	40 00

CLASSIFICATION OF TAVERNS.

Sales below $4 000		Tax	$ 50 00
" " 4 000		Tax	100 00
" " 5 000		Tax	200 00

CLASSIFICATION OF BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Sales below $5 000	Class 9	Tax	$15 00
" " 5 000	Class 8	Tax	25 00
" " 10 000	Class 7	Tax	40 00

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Sales below $5 000	Class 13	Tax	$25
" " $5 000	Class 12	Tax	30

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 ar selling at

VERY LOW PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM AT THE

HARDWARE STORE OF

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,

SOMERSET, PENN'A.

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 apportenances 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.

BILLIARDS AND TEN PIN ALLEYS.

One table or alley $20 00 each
Additional table or alley $10.
Bottlers Insurance is $50.

— TAKE NOTICE. —

All persons concerned in this appraisement, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Somerset, on the 24th day of April, 1889, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you think proper.

M. D. REEL,
Mercantile Appraiser.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two year of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days