The Somerset Herald.

GEORGE R. SCULL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.................May 29, 1889.

Pillsbury's Flour at Keller's.

Vought's is headquarters for groceries.

Perfume cases at Biesecker & Snyder's.

All kinds of trusses at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Eye glasses and spectacles at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Alabastine in all colors at Biesecker & Snyders.

Sugar, Flour and Wool taken for goods, at Heffley's.

Handsome Head Wraps cheap, at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour for sale at Josiah Keller's.

Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Underwear, at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

Millions of caterpillars are stripping the foliage from the trees near Williamsport.

All the different odors of extracts at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Gold head and silk umbrellas at Heffley's $1.50 usually sell at $2.00

Removed, and don't forget—J. B. Holderbaum's Hardware Store.

Several million incipient shad have just been placed in the Delaware at the Water Gap.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear is good and cheap, at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

You can get a nice lunch at Vought's grocery when you come to court.

Try a sack of Pillsbury's Flour and you will never use any other brand.

The oldest millinery house in Somerset County. M. M. Treadwell & Co.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Hale, of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, died at Bellefonte yesterday.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, from $1.25 up.
Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Mr. Geo. Auman has disposed of his meat market to Russel Stewart.

Why pay ten cents for Wall Paper, when you can buy it at Heffley's for 5 cents.

We want everybody to come in and see us next week. J. B. Holderbaum.

It is said that a young mechanic of Pittsburgh has invented an appliance for electric cars for which Mr. George Westinghouse has given him $25,000.

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery.
M. M. Treadwell, & Co.

Dress Trimmings to match Dress Goods at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

The bountiful rains of the past few days have made all kinds of vegetation advance with a jump. The outlook is very encouraging for splendid crops.

Don't fail while in Somerset to go to Heffley's and see those cheap clothing for men and boys, reduced from $6.00 and $7.00 to $3.50 and $5.00.

A church at Lehighton announces a "Bubble Burst and Strawberry Feste."

Headquarters for hats, clothing and carpet at
J. B. Snyders.

A new lot of clothing at J. B. Snyder's, some job lots cheap. Call and get a bargain.

Sheriff Kline, of Montgomery County, was sued for $10,000 damages by Joseph Shrowder, who claims that the Sheriff illegally ejected him from his farm at Eagleville.

Bedford Water, bottled, recommended by all physicians, to be had only at Biesecker & Snyder's.

Heffley is selling straw hats for men and boys at 5, 10 and 15cts. Just arrived from the city.

The only place in Somerset where you can buy flour made at the celebrated Pillsbury mills is at Keller's grocery.

When you go to town next week, don't forget to call and see J. B. Holderbaum's new store-room.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is in Philadelphia to give her services for two weeks in the Constitutional Amendment campaign in Pennsylvania.

Handsome stock of White Embroidered Robes. A large stock of Hamburgs and Trimmings. Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

There never has been as fine line of clothing in Somerset, all new as you will find at J. B. Snyders.

Edward Morrow, of Bradford vicinity, while plowing last fall lost a $26 wad o greenbacks, which his son plowed up a few days since as good as ever.

Elegant yard-wide Cashmere, 25 cents per yard. Good, substantial Cashmere, 10, 12½ and 15 cents. Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

You want a new suit of clothes when you come to court. Call at J. B. Snyder's, he has a bargain for you that will pay the expenses of the week.

A rustic chair bought by Messrs. Shives, of York, was made of green sassafras wood, and a few warm days have caused it to put forth many sprouts, some an inch long.

Go to Heffley's and see those boys knee pants, suits reduced from $2.25 to $1.50, a few left at $1.25. Boys knee pants 25 cts.

The best bread is made from Pillsbury's Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Persons trying it will use none other. For sale only at Keller's grocery.

Teresa Shumbaugh, a widow, has had a boarder named John Smith held to bail by Squire Miller, of Shamokin, for having threatened to bewitch her and cause her to follow him.

We have on hand a large number of good brick which we will sell in quantities to suit the purchaser. Prices very reasonable. Yard opposite the planing mill.
Holderbaum Bros. & Parson.

Pennsylvania County Commissioners will hereafter receive $3 per day and six cents mileage; judges, inspectors and clerks, $3 per day and twenty-five cents for every additional fifty votes or fractions thereof when more than two hundred votes are cast.

I have just received a new lot of carpet and can now sell an all wool two ply carpet for 50 cents per yard, that was worth 67½. Call and get a bargain before they are all gone at
J. B. Snyders.

A Quaker lady residing in Chester County, present at the commencement exercises of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, on Wednesday, donated $2,000 in appreciation of the work of the school. Her name is withheld by request.

The daily Herald will reach all the principal towns of the county on the morning of its publication. If you want to read full accounts of the important criminal trials that will come up at May court, subscribe for it.

Ladies, you can find all colors of ready mixed paint, and in any quantity you want, put up in any sized tin cans; also, all kind of wood stains, tube colors, paint brushes, scrub and dusting brushes, at J. B. Holderbaum's Hardware Store, Somerset Pa.

A Pittsburgh festival critic says Perotti, the tenor, "fired his notes as from a catapult. The high notes rang in the surprised ears of the audiences like a series of pistol shots set to music."

It having become a question as to who should hold the special election in Pennsylvania, on the 18th of June next, inquiry on the subject from Charles W. Stone, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, discovers that he is clearly of the opinion that the election should be held by the officers elected in February last, the act of 1874, providing for the officers elected in February to conduct the elections for one year.

Everyone who comes to court will have time to examine J. B. Snyder's full line of clothing. It is hard to understand how he sells them so cheap.

Lawyers Scott and Ogle are occupying their new offices on Main Cross street.

Mrs. E. H. Parker will erect a Queen Ann cottage on her Union street lot during the summer.

Dr. James E. Biesecker has let the contract for a handsome cottage to be put up during the summer on Patriot street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Kate Afton to Dr. J. Z. Bowman of that place, on Tuesday evening, May 28th, at nine o'clock.

A large number of comrades of R. P. Cummins' Post, G. A. R., marched to the Reformed Church in a body Sunday evening, where Rev. Hiram King, who is a member of the Post, preached a memorial sermon.

Capt. Wm. Jordan, of Mt Pleasant, arrived in town Sunday afternoon and will have charge of the Somerset House during the two week's of court. The Somerset House expects a great crowd of people at that hostelry and the Captain will endeavor to solve the puzzle of putting thirteen lodgers in twelve single beds. If there is anyway of disposing of all who may come the Captain will do it to the best advantage.

Some parties, who from their talk were evidently witnesses in the famous case against the McClellandtown gang for the robbery of Christian Yoder, were having a high old time on the eastbound mail, on the Pittsburgh Division of the B. & O. R. R., on Monday morning. The party consisted of two men, two women and a bottle of whiskey. The girls were lively, but the whiskey was livlier. More than one passenger who was in doubt as to how to vote on the 18th of June was convinced by the potent argument of a bottle thus flaunted in their faces.

Mr. Noah Horner and his little daughter Nannie are in the city to-day stopping at the house of Henry Bower, Mr. Horner's brother in-law, on Iron street.

Mr. Horner is a son of Mrs. Umberger, whose husband was murdered recently in Somerset county.

He is on his way to Somerset to attend Court. He will leave for that place on Monday morning, taking Nannie with him.

Mr. Horner states that relatives of the Nicely boys have offered a reward of $500 to anybody who will kill his daughter Nannie before Court, and $300 to anybody who will kill him.

Mr. Horner was told by the authorities to make the trip to Somerset *via* Johnstown, as if he would go overland he would probably be killed.—*From the Johnstown Tribune of Saturday.*

In our last issue we referred to the code of laws adopted by the prisoners in the county jail for their own government, and of the novel and summary punishment inflicted on one of their number who had transgressed the rules. The two unfortunate fellows who were arrested for having broken into a freight car at Salisbury Junction, seem to be the victims at every session of the prisoners' court. Whether because these two miserable fellows are so entirely depraved that they fail to heed the ancient maxim of "honor among thieves," or whether on account of their incorrigibility or innate greenness, they are made to suffer the penalties imposed by Judge Lewis, is past finding out. Our reporter was sitting on the heavy stone steps leading to the prison, one day during the week, discussing the probable majorities "for and against" in the different townships of the county, with a deputy sheriff, when there was a sudden lull in the sounds proceeding from the prison corridor, where a moment before choir-master "Joe" Nicely was exercising his vocal organs. "Joe" was wont to teach the "docies" in the country districts of Westmoreland county in his younger and innocent days.

Our reporter noiselessly edged his way up to the look-out in the iron door of the jail, and peering through he had the pleasure of seeing the prison court, just convened, in session. Seated at the head of the venerable slab table was "Judge" Lewis, leader of the McClellandtown gang. No dignitary who ever directed the course of justice in the highest tribunal of the land could have looked more austere and grave than did this same Fayette county bandit. We were not within close ear-shot, and could only catch a few snatches of the court's proceedings but the trifle we heard was enough to show that the two tramps were again on trial, charged with loud talking. One of the miserable victims who was being tried by his fellow-prisoners seemed to regard the proceedings with as much earnestness as he is likely to manifest when brought before Judge Baer and a Somerset county jury, instead of a judge and jury of his kind.

He would turn his large grey eyes appealingly from the judge to the jury, and moved restlessly in his seat, evidently still sore from the bumping he had been subjected to a few days before. The testimony all in, "lawyer" Nicely, who is liable to acquire more knowledge of legal ethics during the coming two weeks, than ever he dreamed of in his philosophy, proceeded to address the jury. He insisted that the self-adopted rules must be enforced and seemed eager that his fellow, but friendless, prisoners, should again come in contact with the hard walls of the jail. Judge Lewis, who in his variegated career has been the principal party interested in the charge of the court, charged the jury in such slowly, measured dignified sentences as to convince all of his hearers that he knew how the business should be done.

The jail-bird jury handed in their verdict without leaving the box, as seems to be their custom, possibly remembering how it was done in trials in which they were personally interested. The tramps were found guilty of having violated rule 2nd, and "judge" Lewis after suspending sentence on account of the bruised condition of the transgressors, contented himself with again reading aloud the rules and warning the tramps against being brought before him again.

Following is a *verbatim* copy of the rules adopted by the prisoners:

RULES TO GOVERN THE INMATES OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL.

1. All due respect to be shown female prisoners and visitors.

2. All loud, boisterous, or vulgar talk strictly prohibited.

3. No loud talking between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

4. All prisoners must change their clothing at least once a week, and keep themselves tidy and clean, and it shall be the duty of our sheriff and deputy to see that this rule is carried out.

5. Any person making dirt upon the floor, table, bench, corridor, or any part of the prison, must clean it up.

6. Any prisoners caught in the act of pilfering, or proven to be guilty of such an act, will be severely punished.

7. All prisoners receiving a visit at the door, or inside, other prisoners must keep away.

8. All visitors are requested to donate 25 cents for the benefit of the prisoners, and all new prisoners that are incarcerated after this date shall be fined 25 cents, except those who are in the whiskey business, and their fine shall be 50 cents.

9. There has been a committee appointed to divide equally all food that comes in that is undivided, said committee to be composed of the following persons: Joseph Nicely, Grant Dean and Wm. Hill; and it shall be the duty of the serving committee to appoint their successors on such committee to serve one week.

10. All prisoners who are not satisfied to be governed by these rules has the right to take his case to the sheriff or deputy. All prisoners convicted of violating any of the above rules, will be punished as the court may see proper.

Judge—J. C. Lewis; District Attorney—Joseph Nicely; Sheriff—D. Tasker; Deputy-Sheriff—Wm. Hill; Secretary and Treasurer—J. P. Sullivan; Executioner—J. M. Sullivan; Committee on Rules—Jos. Nicely, Chas. Lewis, D. Tasker, D. Nicely, J. P. Sullivan.

The Mill Begins to Grind.

First Day's Session of the Much Talked of May Term of Court.

Judge Baer's Straight Talk to the Grand Jury.

John M. Glessner, of Stonycreek, Appointed Foreman of That Body.

List of Grand and Traverse Jurors Called—Motions Made by Attorneys—Constables Make Their Returns—The First Case Called for Trial.

"O yez! O yez! O yez! All manner of persons having anything to do before the Honorable the Judges of the court of common Pleas, Orphan's court, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and court of Quarter Sessions, here holden this day, let them come forward and they shall be heard. God save the commonwealth and the Honorable court," called court crier Chas. A. Kimmell, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and the much talked of May term of court was formally opened.

On the bench was President Judge Baer with his Associates Oliver P. Shaver and George W. Pile. The court room was comfortably filled and by noon it was crowded to overflowing by the jurors, witnesses, suitors and interested spectators. Editor McClarin, of the Harrisburg Sunday *Telegram* and J. Frank Condon, of Johnstown, who will report the proceedings of the court for the *Tribune* of that place, occupied seats among the attorneys, within the place railed off for the members of the bar. Promptly upon the opening of court "Uncle John" Cessna, stepped from the library into the court room where he was warmly greeted on all sides. He is employed by the prosecution in the Umberger murder case and in the Meyers abortion case and will also assist in the prosecution of George J. and David J. Shaulis who are charged with shooting their step mother.

MOTIONS MADE.

The first business transacted was the calling of the bar list and hearing motions from the different attorneys.

Mr. Coffroth filed his answers to the exceptions in the Michael Sipe auditors' report.

Mr. Koontz presented a petition for the continuance of two civil cases down for trial next week, and had guardians appointed for several minor children. He also filed the appraisement of the widow in the estate of Jacob D. Shaulis, and the petition of David J. Shaulis for a writ of partition in the same estate.

On motion of Mr. A. J. Colborn, John F. Bittner, of Larimer township, a traverse juror, was excused from further attendance upon the Court. The ground for Mr. Bittner's discharge was that his wife had recently broken her leg and there was no one to wait upon her but him.

Mr. Baer filed the widow's appraisement in the estate of Jas. Shields and in the estate of John Henry Moore, dec'd, and also presented a petition for the confirmation of the sale of real estate in the estate of Samuel P. Miller, dec'd.

John O. Kimmel, Esq., presented the report of the auditor in the estate of John G. Stahl, and it was ordered confirmed by the Court.

Mr. Hay presented the petition of Calvin Zeigler, for the appointment of a guardian, and named Charles W. Lambert, of Stonycreek township, who was appointed. He also presented the petition of Susan Walker, widow of the late Judge Samuel Walker, for a writ in partition. She having refused to take under the will.

Mr. Uhl filed exceptions to the prosecutor's bill of costs in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Simon P. Sweitzer, tried at February sessions.

Mr. Kooser presented the petition of Westley, Simon and Barbara Yoder, minor children of Samuel D. Yoder, asking for the appointment of a guardian. The Court appointed Levi D. Yoder. He also presented the widows appraisment in the estate of Emanuel Lichty, dec'd.

Mr. Ruppel filed the inventory and appraisement of the goods taken by the widow in the estate of Levi Ramsperger of Black township; also the report of viewers on a road in Black township which was confirmed *nisi*. In the estate of Edward Kimmell late of Brothersvalley township, he presented a petition of two of the heirs for an order of sale, but that it be directed to another than the administrators.

Mr. Pugh presented the petition of the widow for appraisement in the estate of Joshua Yoder dec'd.

Mr. L. C. Colborn, filed the return of the viewers to view the site of a bridge in Quemahoning township, at Shade crossing, which was confirmed *nisi*.

Mr. Scott presented the inventory and appraisement of the goods taken by the widow in the estate of Benjamin Nicholson, late of Upper Turkeyfoot township and in the estate of Robert Sanner late of Black township. He also presented the Auditors Report in the estate of N. B. Snyder dec'd., which was confirmed by the court.

Mr. Meyers presented the application of A. C. Davis for a soldier's license to peddle.

Mr. Biesecker asked for the confirmation of the return of an inquest held upon the body of Jacob D. Shaulis, late of Jefferson township, deceased. (The jury of inquest found that the deceased came to his death by hanging.) He also presented a petition of citizens of Conemaugh township to vacate a road and asked leave to enter a *nol. pros.* in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Levi Coughenour, and in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* David Dodson, (both charged with F. and B.) on payment of all costs by the defendants.

Mr. J. C. Lowry presented the Auditor's Report in the case of Mary Lichty, deceased, and it was confirmed by the Court.

Mr. Holbert presented the report of the Auditors in the case of C. C. Shafer vs. M. W. Shafer. There being exceptions filed to this report, the Court ordered it on the argument list.

Mr. Ogle presented the list of goods taken by the widow in the estate of Jacob L. Miller, late of Milford township, and in the estate of G. Mull, late of Northampton township.

THE GRAND JURY.

After the bar list had been gone over the Clerk was ordered to call the names of the Grand Jurors, who took their seats in the box as their names were called. Of the twenty-four summoned all reported for duty but one, Mr. H. S. Brook, who had moved out of the county since the filling of the jury wheel at the beginning of the year. The Court appointed John M. Glessner, Esq., of Stoneycreek township, foreman, and then delivered the following excellent charge:

FULL TEXT OF JUDGE BAER'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Although at the time you were notified of your selection as Grand Jurors a printed charge was furnished each of you, in which instructions are given you directing you how to proceed in your inquiry and performance of duty, and briefly defining such offenses as most frequently occur, the great number and the gravity of the offenses which will come before you for your consideration at this term; the diverse sentiment prevailing, and the fear and excitement manifesting itself in the public mind, make it eminently proper and necessary that I should depart from the usual course and charge you orally to-day, with comments and explanations supplementary to the printed charge; and prefacing it with remarks on your province, duty, and responsibility, in the hope that you may be the more impressed, and may the better realize the great duty and responsibility resting upon you.

A public charge beside instructing the jury has the effect of enlightening the people present not only as to the powers, duties and responsibilities of the jury, but of guarding the people from danger of subjecting themselves to a criminal charge, by apprising them of their duties, not directly or indirectly to approach a juror, or try to influence him for or against the finding of a bill, or do anything tending to interfere with the free and independent action of the jury, and informs them that such conduct, whether by judge, lawyer, or private citizen, is criminal, and subjects the offender to severe punishment.

You have been specially chosen from the body of the county, and have been organized through the oaths taken by your foreman and yourselves as a Grand Jury—and you are now officers of this court, for a time.

You are, however, an independent body, clothed with great powers, and burdened with great duties and responsibilities.

As officers of the court you, with the Judges, the District Attorney and other attorneys, are responsible for the speed that we may attain in the trials. If you are slow in performance of your duties, the court may be delayed, as you must first pass on every bill that is to come before us.

Your great duty is to make inquiry according to the forms of law, by witnesses whom you shall call before you in secret session, whether there is probable cause for putting an accused person on his trial before a petit or traverse jury for the offense charged against him in the bill of indictment.

By *probable cause* is meant such a state of facts proven before you as make it a reasonable presumption that the accused party committed the offense charged.

You are the sole tribunal before whom the test of probable cause is made. You sit in secret council, bound by the obligation of a most solemn oath, that at once confronts you with Deity and a future world, and compels you to inquire according to the forms of law, as given you in this charge, and from such *legal evidence* as shall be produced before you, whether there is, or is not *probable cause* for putting the accused upon his trial.

If the Commonwealth fails to establish probable cause—the accused is set free; if probable cause is shown he is put upon his trial. If, on the legal evidence before you, such a reasonable presumption that the accused committed the offense arises, it becomes and is your duty, under your oaths, to return a true bill, no matter who the accused party may be; and whether he be rich or poor, high or low, or black or white.

But if no such presumption of guilt arises in any case, there would be no probable cause, and then it is your sworn duty to ignore the bill, no matter who the party may be.

In the discharge of your duties you must act independent of outside influence, and independent of public sentiment.

Your consciences are bound by a most solemn oath; you sit in secret, and alone hear the evidence. The public is not sworn; has not heard the evidence, and is, therefore, incompetent to express an opinion in advance of the trial. You must not, therefore, be guided or influenced by anything you may have heard or read.

You are sworn to keep secret the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows' and your own, and this binds you, by the most solemn obligation which man can take upon himself, never to reveal anything you have learned as Grand Jurors except as in the interest of justice you may be legally called upon to disclose.

You cannot, without violating this oath, tell to any person, (except your fellow-jurors) what has been communicated to you by the prosecuting attorney, what was testified by any witness examined before you, or what was said or done by yourself or any member of the Grand Jury whilst in your room.

The oath taken best discloses your duty. You were sworn to diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge during your sitting; that the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows' and your own, you would keep secret; that you would present no one for envy, hatred or malice, neither would you leave any one unpresented for love, fear, favor, affection, reward, or any hope thereof. But that you would present all things as they come to your knowledge, according to your best understanding.

In your investigations you are to receive legal evidence only. Therefore you must permit no private prosecutor, nor a private counsel for either the prosecutor or the defendant, or any judge, lawyer, or private citizen to speak to you on the subject of your investigation. The tendency of such acts would be to corrupt the very fountains of justice.

You must also exclude all mere suspicions and outside rumors, reports and opinions, whether from one or many; and must wholly disregard anything you, previous to your coming here, heard, or read in newspapers; and must prevent your minds from being influenced by anything but the legal evidence which you shall hear in your room.

But subject to these qualifications—you must receive all the legal evidence offered by the District Attorney, and you must be the judges of the credibility of the witnesses.

The Prosecuting Attorney, alone, is permitted to be present and examine or aid you in examining the witnesses; he can give advice touching the performance of duty under the law, and state the law, but he cannot interfere with your independent action.

He can't give you his opinion on the propriety of finding or ignoring a bill; whether a true bill shall be found, or whether the bill shall be ignored, you alone must decide. And it is improper to ask him whether a true bill should or should not be found.

In your inquiry you must not loose sight of the right of the Commonwealth on the one hand—to demand that in the interest of society all crimes should be punished. And the right of the citizen, on the other, to be secure from an open and public accusation of crime, and from the trouble and expense and anxiety of a public trial, before probable cause for an accusation is established by the finding of a grand jury in secret session.

The accusation charging an offense is laid before a grand jury in a bill of indictment.

An indictment is a written accusation, against one or more persons, of a crime or misdemeanor preferred to and found by a grand jury.

Before such accusation is found by a grand jury and presented to the Court as true, it is called a bill of Indictment.

When the Prosecuting Attorney has drawn up a bill of indictment and handed it to the grand jury for their consideration, it becomes the duty of the grand jury diligently to inquire concerning the truth of the facts set forth therein, and to ascertain by all legal means whether the offense described in the bill has, or has not been committed by the person charged with it.

Such inquiry is to be made by calling the witnesses whose names are appended to or written at the foot of the bill. To these witnesses the foreman administers an oath or affirmation that the testimony which they will give, touching the bill or bills now under the consideration of the grand jury, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The witnesses are then examined concerning any facts within their knowledge relative to the subject-matter of the bill.

If the testimony of one witness satisfies you, the rest need not be examined. But you must proceed in the examination, either until you are satisfied that the bill ought to be found, or until the list of witnesses is exhausted.

If any witness is produced whose name does not appear on the bill of indictment, you will send such an one into open court to be there sworn, as you can only swear such as appear named on the bill.

Before you find a bill, you ought to be satisfied, from the evidence, that the offense has been committed by the party as charged; for you are to say so on your oaths and solemn affirmations.

It is to be kept in mind that the investigation before you is altogether *ex parte*; that it is to take such direction only as the Commonwealth's counsel chooses to give it, and that the defendant has no right to be present, nor to have any of his witnesses heard. The object of it is to ascertain whether the Commonwealth can make out such a case as will justify putting the party accused on trial. The Commonwealth, having these advantages, ought to make out a clear and satisfactory case before she requires you to return a true bill.

If twelve grand jourors concur in the opinion that the case is made out by the evidence, it must be so returned. A bill cannot be found by less than that number. When there are twenty-three, a bill may be found with the consent of a bare majority; when only twelve, if the whole jury are not unanimous, the bill must be thrown out.

When the grand jury decide that the bill shall be found a true bill, the foreman must endorse it on the back as follows: "A true bill, A. B., foreman." If the grand jury shall be of a different opinion, and consider the charge not sustained by the evidence, the foreman endorses thus: "Not a true bill, A. B., foreman," or "Ignoramus, A. B. foreman." Either of these forms is sufficiently legal.

In cases of felony, these are the only endorsements you can make; the exclusive business of a grand jury in such cases being to determine whether it is a true bill or not a true bill.

But in case of misdemeanor, the law requires that when you return a bill "Ignoramus," or "Not a true bill," you decide whether the county or prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution.

To determine whether a bill is for a misdemeanor or a felony, you have only to look to its endorsement. The Prosecuting Attorney has been directed to mark the word "felony" on the back of every bill for a crime of that grade, and on such as charge offenses of the other class he will endorse the word "misdemeanor." In all cases, therefore, where you find the word "felony" on the back of the bill, you have no jurisdiction over costs, but where you find it "misdemeanor," the law above referred to applies, and you must, as also stated, find whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution.

When you think the county ought to pay the costs, the form of the return is thus: "Not a true bill and the county to pay the costs of prosecution. A. B., foreman."

If you wish to make the prosecutor pay the costs, you may do so in the following form (inserting the name of the prosecutor at the place where the blank is left): "Not a true bill and, ——— the prosecutor, to pay the costs of prosecution. A. B., foreman."

Where the prosecutor is found by the grand jury to pay the costs of prosecution, the officers are required by law to tax four dollars to be paid by the prosecutor to the county. But you may relieve him, if you think proper, from the payment of these four dollars. When you intend to do so this should be the form of your finding: "Not a true bill, and the prosecutor to pay the costs of prosecution, except the $4 to the county. A. B., foreman."

Whether the county or the prosecutor ought to pay the costs is, in most cases, a question for your discretion. But sometimes there is no prosecutor within the meaning of this law. Such are all cases where the prosecution has been commenced by a public officer in the discharge of his public duty. Where you find that to be so, your must find the county to pay the costs of prosecution.

Some bills of indictment have several counts; that is, the offense is charged to have been committed in several different ways. You may find the counts which you think are proved, and throw out those which you believe are not sustained by the evidence. When such a case occurs, the form of finding and endorsement is thus: "A true bill as to the ——— counts, and not a true bill as to the other counts. A. B., Foreman."

If any grand juror happens to know that an offense, indictable in this court, has been committed within its jurisdiction, he is bound by his oath to make it known to his fellow-jurors. Of course his oath does not bind him to accuse himself. When such a communication is made, a presentment is drawn up. This is done in ordinary language, stating when, where and by whom the offense was committed; its nature and character, and the witnesses by whom it may be proved. The presentment is then signed by the foreman and handed to the Court. Afterwards the Prosecuting Attorney draws up a bill of indictment in legal form, which is proceeded on as other bills. The presentment must be based on facts within your own knowledge.

You are sworn to keep secret the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows' and your own, and this binds you by the most solemn obligation which man can take upon himself never to reveal anything you have learned as grand jurors.

You cannot, without violating this oath, tell to any person (except your fellow-jurors) what has been communicated to you by the Prosecuting Attorney, what was testified by any witness examined before you, or what was said or done by yourself or any member of the grand jury whilst in your room.

The following are definitions of the offenses which occur most frequently. By remembering that the charge must be in every case so proved as to bring it precisely within the definition, you will be nearly sure not to make any mistakes in determining whether the evidence makes out a case or not.

AN ASSAULT.

An "Assault" is an attempt or offer to strike a person without touching him. As if, for instance, one lifts up his cane or fist at another in a threatening manner, or strikes at him but misses him, or throws a stone, or points a gun at him.

BATTERY.

"Battery" is the unlawful beating of another. Every beating is not unlawful. A parent or master may give moderate correction to his child, apprentice or scholar. A man may defend himself, his child, wife, parent, master, servant, by beating any one who attacks him, or any one of his relations, if such beating be necessary for their defense. He may defend his property in the same way against any forcible invasion of his right to it.

AN AFFRAY

Is the fighting of two or more persons in some public place, to the terror of the people. It is not an affray if the fighting be private.

LARCENY

Is the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another. You will perceive from the definition that: 1st. It must be feloniously done; that is, with the fraudulent intention of converting the goods to the taker's own use, and not by mistake, under claim of right, or with intent to return them again. 2d. There must be a taking, and therefore the keeping and conversion of property which has been delivered to a party is not larceny, unless he fraudulently obtained the possession for the purpose of so converting it. 3d. The goods must be carried away—removed from the place where they are found—but the slightest change of position is sufficient; the removal of a hair's breadth makes the offense as complete as if they were carried a mile. 4. None but personal goods are subject to larceny.

RIOT

Is where several persons, to the number of three or more, being assembled together, do an unlawful act of violence, with or without a common cause of quarrel. Our act of Assembly, passed 1805, extends the common law by providing that where "three or more persons shall meet together with clubs, staves, or other hurtful weapons, to the terror of any of the peaceful inhabitants of the Commonwealth, and shall commit, or design to commit, violence or injury upon the person or goods of any of the said inhabitants," such persons shall be deemed rioters.

LIBELS

Are malicious defamation expressed either in print or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or injure the reputation of one who is living, and thereby expose him to public hate, contempt or ridicule. To make a publication libelous, it is not necessary that it should charge an individual with a crime. A man may be held up to hatred and contempt (and much more to public ridicule) without the imputation of an indictable offense. There are cases in which the truth of the article will be a justification for publishing it, as where the prosecutor is an officer, or a candidate for a public office. But neither this, nor anything else which relates to the defense, can properly come before the grand jury, and your only inquiry must therefore be: 1st. Was the article in question published by the defendant? 2d. Is it libelous?

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER

Is committed by forcibly taking and keeping possession of lands or tenements with menaces, force and arms, and without authority of law.

COMMON NUISANCE

Is the doing of a thing to the annoyance of the Commonwealth's citizens, or the neglecting to do a thing, which the public good requires. Leaving obstructions to the public highways, keeping disorderly houses, bawdy houses, gaming houses, or exercising a noisome or unwholesome trade in a populous neighborhood are familiar examples of common nuisance.

PERJURY

Is the crime committed where a lawful oath is administered in a judicial proceeding to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue or point.

FORGERY

Is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another's right.

BIGAMY

Is the offense of having more than one wife at the same time.

RAPE

Is having unlawful and carnal connection with a woman by force, and against her will.

BURGLARY.

A burglar is he that by night breaks and enters a dwelling house with intent to commit felony, whether the intent be executed or not.

HOMICIDE

Is either justifiable, excusable or felonious: 1st. Justifiable homicide may be occasioned by acts of unavoidable necessity, where no shadow of blame can be attached to the party killing—by acts done by the permission of the law for the advancement of public justice—or where it becomes necessary for the prevention of some atrocious crime. 2d. Excusable homicide may be committed either by misadventure or self-defense. By misadventure, where one is doing a lawful act without any intention of bodily harm, and using precautions to prevent harm, unfortunately happens to kill another. Self-defense includes the defense of one's property and relations, as mentioned under the head of battery. 3rd. Felonious homicide may be either murder or manslaughter.

MANSLAUGHTER

Is the unlawful killing of another without malice, either expressed or implied. It may be either voluntary, as upon sudden heat of passion produced by great provocation, or involuntary, in the commission of some unlawful act less than felony. If the killing happen in the commission of a felony, it is murder.

MURDER

Is where a person of sound mind, memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and in the peace of the Commonwealth, with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. Express malice is where one kills another with a deliberate mind and formed design, such design being evidenced by external circumstances discovering the inward intention, as lying in wait, antecedent menances, or concerted schemes to do the party injury. If the design is formed for a single instant, the offense is the same as if it had resulted from the deliberation of a month. It is not necessary that the malice should be felt toward the party killed. If one, regardless of human life, fires a gun into a crowd, the law infers general malice from such depraved inclination to mischief. When a person intends to kill one man, and, making the attempt, kills another, the law transfers the malice to the latter.

MALICE IMPLIED BY LAW.

This is where there is no reason to believe, or at least no evidence to prove that the slayer, at the time he committed the offense, had any actual intention to kill, but where the malice necessary to complete the offense is nevertheless inferred by law from other circumstances. Such may be any deliberately cruel act committed by the slayer against the deceased. Thus, if one, without any reasonable provocation and in cold blood, beats another with intent to do him severe personal injury, and kills him, it is murder. So, if a person is engaged in an unlawful act, which necessarily tends to violence and bloodshed, and kills a person, though unintentionally, he is held responsible for the consequences of his conduct, and is therefore guilty of murder. If the killing happen in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any felony, the law presumes malice, and the killer is the murderer, though he may not have intended to produce death.

In Pennsylvania murder is divided into two degrees. But with these a grand jury has nothing to do. It is the business of the traverse jury to find whether it is of the first or second degree.

In all cases where any difficulty arises you have a right to ask the instruction of the Court.

Certain other offenses created by act of Assembly may be laid before you. The indictment in such cases will be found to state the substance of the law—and will be your guide.

Assaults with intent to commit felonies may be laid before you; the indictment as to these will sufficiently define the offense.

Numerous cases come before the grand jury upon returns of constables; and when called no witnesses appear, in consequence of which bills are ignored and costs put on the county.

If any such come before you at this session, you will, after finding no witnesses, return to the court with the bills and a statement that no witnesses appeared, and the Court will then take such action as will vindicate the law and save the county from costs, in cases where somebody else should be made pay them.

Should you at any stage of your proceedings find you need special instructions, you can have it by asking for it in open court. But in no case can you make any inquiry of a judge anywhere than in open court, and nowhere from a lawyer or citizen.

At the close of his charge Judge Baer directed the District Attorney to lay what bills he had before the Grand Jury. The call of the list of traverse jurors showed that of the eighty summoned, all were present but ten. After the call of the list of traverse jurors, court adjourned at 12 o'clock m., to meet at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court called promptly at 1:30 o,clock p. m. Of the ten jurors who failed to answer to their names at the morning session, four responded to the roll call in the afternoon.

After hearing a number of motions, a jury was called in the case of the Commonwealth vs. C. H. Benford. Of the 29 jurors called, the following twelve were selected to try the case: Josiah Newman, H. J. Glessner, J. L. Manges, Joseph Sarver, Henry A. Shaffer, Phineas Snyder, John W. Beck, Adam B. Shafer, Zacharias Christner, J. W. Bender, Freeman Enfield, Josiah W. Pile.

The Commonwealth's counsel: F. W. Biesecker, pros. atty., W. H. Ruppel, Val. Hay.

Counsel for the defense: Isaac Hugus and W. H. Koontz.

Mr. Koontz suggested that in view of relationship between the Judge and defendant it would not be proper for him (the Judge) to sit on the case. After some consultation the counsel for the defense waived the objection.

The District Attorney opened the case by stating that the defendant was indicted for selling liquor without license, for selling on Sunday and to persons intoxicated, and more than once on the same prescription.

The testimony of the witnesses was in substance as follows:

Jas. Houpt.—Never bought any liquor from Benford. A piece of carpet was exchanged for liquor. Traded no bottles. He gave me a drink last week. Never saw any one buy liquor from him.

George Rhoads.—Saw a half pint of liquor sold and paid for. Saw Floyd Nihiser get whiskey. Saw sales made to different parties. Saw physicians and others pay for whiskey. Saw parties get whiskey within the past two years. Saw Sol Uhl, J. W. Patton, Dr. Enders, Dr. Bell and others get liquor. Saw Ed. Benford get a half pint and pay half a dollar. Don't remember any one getting on Sunday or when under the influence of liquor nor never knew any one to get more than once on same prescription. On cross examination he said that Mr. Benford is a registered physician. The parties that procured the liquor always got a prescription. Got them from Dr. Benford, Dr. Enders, Dr. Biesecker, &c. Never saw any one get without a prescription.

Jacob Miller—Got no whiskey from Benford; got only medicine on prescription; don't know what kind; got for family and myself; couldn't say whether there was liquor in it or not.

Charles Countryman—Got medicine for asthma from Benford last fall; paid 25 cents for it; Don't remember getting it at any other time. Got it at the Drug Store.

Sol Uhl—Got Whiskey from Benford on prescription; got it on prescription from Dr. Rhoades and Dr. Bell. Couldn't tell how often. Got it on Sunday on prescription. Had no understanding with Benford. Got whiskey mixed with other things when with Holbert and others; mixed with bismuth, paragoric &c., Never got any when intoxicated; Never got more than once on same prescription. Cross-examination: Never got any straight whiskey nor any except on prescription and never saw any one get straight whiskey.

J. W. Patton—Got liquor on prescription different times. Mr. Benford gave me tonic compound on one or two occasions. Never got any on Sunday. On cross-examination he testified that the prescriptions were from regular physicians.

Geo. W. Saylor.—Never got any liquor from Benford, and was not positive about making any bargain to trade carpet on whiskey. I took bottles and gave them to Benford; can't say I got anything for them; never got any liquor from him; went down to get a prescription from Dr. Benford, but he wouldn't give me one; got one from another physician, but he wouldn't fill it.

August Enders.—Got liquor from Benford for medicinal purposes. Never on Sunday. Am a practicing physician. Got it for medicine; there were other things with it.

H. H. Zimmerman.—Got a preparation and paid 15 cents for it. Got same compound on Sunday. Saw others get mixtures and pay for them. On cross-examination said: Saw people get mixtures, but couldn't swear there was whiskey in them. Always got on prescription. Got at different times on Benford's prescriptions which were always verbal.

Henry Fisher.—Got liquor twice, ½ pint each time, for my wife; got on prescription. Benford gave me whiskey and some bitter stuff once when I was sick. Got it always as medicine and never saw any one else get there.

G. M. Holderbaum.—Several times when sick I got preparations from Benford; Dr. Bell gave me the prescription once and then told Benford to give it to me for my disease; got same preparation on two or three Sundays, but only for medicine.

Wm. Gilbert.—Saw parties get stuff at Benford's but couldn't say what it was; got gin and turpentine as a medicine; never got on Sunday; there are a great many things in a drug store that look like liquor.

A. C. Holbert.—Saw Sol Uhl and Dr. Bell get liquor of Benford, and got it myself; I got it from Nov. 3, 1887, to 12th of February 1889; got it frequently; paid for some and had part charged to me; my whisky bill was $40; some other articles bought and charged that would reduce it $2 or $3; it was principally whisky that I got; a few times on prescriptions from Dr. Bell and Dr. Rhoads; saw Uhl and others get what they called a dose; it was whisky with something dropped in it; saw Uhl get on Sunday and I helped drink it. On cross-examination he said: Was drinking all the time named; was Mr. Benford's counsel at the time; may have told Jacob Fleck some things that led to subpœnaing some witnesses, that was brought out by Fleck asking for information about constable's returns; may have given my own name as a witness, but won't say positively.

C. F. Rhoads.—Never got any whisky of Benford; never saw others get any; got mixtures, such as quinine.

Samuel Bechel.—Never got anything from Benford other than mixtures as medicine for myself, when wet and chilled—didn't taste like whiskey, it was better.

Peter Heffley.—Saw Mr. Barkley get some kind of a mixture; got whiskey and quinine for myself when sick.

Emmanuel Haus.—Never got any whiskey straight, but preparations on Doctor's prescription; never got any on Sunday.

Rose Bird.—Never got any whiskey from Benford but some mixtures prescribed by a physician for wife and child.

Augustus Kuhs said he got whiskey at Benford's and other things in it on Dr. Bell's prescription; couldn't say what was in the dose.

Wm. Keifer being sworn, said he and a young Marshall got a preparation from Benford, but didn't know what was in it or who prepared it.

Commonwealth here rested.

The defense offered Record of Court to show Clark H. Benford is a regularly registered physician, also, Pharmaceutical certificate that he is a registered druggist. Both admitted by the Court.

Mr. Benford then testified that his business is that of a druggist and physician; said A. C. Holbert was his counsel in having the entry made that he is a regular physician. Never sold H. liquor straight, but often gave him drinks; acted as H's physician one year; he often came to my store complaining of pains and asked for compounds; he never paid me; never sold liquor within two years except on prescription. Never traded whiskey for carpet or bottles.

It was half-past five o'clock when the last witness left the stand in the Benford case and it will be argued Tuesday morning. The jury was therefore discharged for the day and a jury was called for the next case.

HE PLEADS GUILTY.

The second case called was that of the people against Henry Meyers. Henry is a youth of some twenty-three years of age and was indicted for stealing an axe from his employer, George H. Lambert, of Shade township. He plead guilty to the soft impeachment and under oath made the following statement: "Mr. Lambert owed me and an old man told me to take Lambert's axe, which I thought I had a right to take. I did not think it was wrong."

Daniel Lair testified that he knew the defendant from a child and always thought he was honest. Mr. Lambert testified that he owed Meyers some money and was willing to pay him. Meyers worked for him and owed him five dollars when he took the axe.

Levi Manges testified that he arrested Meyers and found the axe in his house.

After hearing the above testimony Judge Baer sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $1, the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of 48 hours.

The next case called was one in which Thomas Hier and Michael Broderick are indicted for breaking open a car on the B. & O. Railroad, near Salisbury, and stealing a parcel o' candy and peanuts. The defendants are boys of from twelve to fifteen years of age. They had no counsel and the court appointed J. G. Ogle Esq., to defend them. A jury was empannelled and a motion to quash the bill of indictment was made and overruled.

The case was opened by the District Attorney, who said that the defendants, after breaking open the car and taking the articles named in the indictment had run away and were captured by the constable.

The court then adjourned till 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

BILLS FOUND.

During the afternoon the Grand Jury returned "a true bill" in the following cases: Henry Meyers—Larceny; John Mowry—F. & B.; Thomas Hier and Michael Roderick—Statutory Burglary; Caroline Durst—Assault and Battery.

The probabilities are that the Umberger murder case will be called for trial Tuesday afternoon.

Good Common Sense—Read This.

We learn something new every day, either by reading, seeing or hearing. We learn most by hearing. Two old friends met the other day, and this is their conversation. Their names are Mike and Fisk. After shaking hands, and talking about the beautiful growing weather we are having this spring, Mr. Fisk says:

"By the way, Mike, have you bought your Spring clothing yet?"

Mike says: "Yes, I was in Somerset last week and bought suits for ten of the boys. I went all over town, and then went back to the old reliable place at J. B. Snyder's and bought. Some of the other merchants offered to give me—that is, throw in a lot of stuff, if I would buy a suit for $10.00 and over. Well, I found I could buy the same suit from J. B. at $8.00 they ask $10.00 for. That would be paying $2.00 for the *throw in*, and what they throw in is at my estimate worth from 50 cents to $1.00. Well, Mike, I have made it a rule that when a merchant offers to throw in a lot of stuff, I don't buy, for this reason: If a merchant is selling his goods at a reasonable profit he can't throw anything in. But I see how easy it is to mark goods high enough so as to cover the throw in, and still get a good profit. That is my experience exactly, Fisk, and that is just exactly what Snyder told me, and I have found out for a certainty that if you want a good suit of clothes for yourself or boys, or anything in the carpet line, Snyder's is the place to get it. I have no doubt, Mike, some of the other merchants in Somerset would gladly give in a few dollars' worth of stuff if they could sell their old clothes that they have had on hand from five to ten years. Snyder says any suit he has on hand over two years he will sell for half price. Then for the other half he will sell me one half-dozen umbrellas, pocketbooks &c. I only need suits for thirteen of my boys this spring and I am going to J. B. Snyder's for them.

More Truth Than Poetry.

Grocer Vought has come to stay,
The reason why is just this way,
His trade increases with each day,
Because his goods are the best, all say.

Coming.

On its own Special Trains of 60 cars—The Biggest and Best Show on Earth and will exhibit at Somerset, Wednesday, June 12th. The Old Reliable Show of John Robinson's Great World's Exposition Roman Hippodrome, 3 Menageries combined, 4 circuses, given in 4 rings, enormous elevated stage, and trained animals. Employing over 1,000 men, women and horses. A menagerie of 60 carved and gilded cages, containing over 1,300 rare and costly animals, the museum is complete with wonders; the giant horse, the camel back horses, part horse, part camel; the little people; the man who impannells his sister with knives and hatchets.

The days of ancient Roman sports and games reproduced. 60 beautiful children and 60 Shetland ponies in all the pastimes, races and sports of the Roman hippodrome. Ponderous Elephant, camel and buffalo races. The funny clown, burrow donkey, pig, sack and wheelbarrow races.

The four circus rings side by side, in which are given 4 performances at one and the same time; one ring being devoted to lady acts, one ring exclusively for male performances, one ring used only by foreign stars, and one ring in which nothing but childrens acts are given. In the $300,000 street parade will be seen 60 cages and dens, 31 chariots, 12 kinds of music, steam calliope, steam organ, pony tally ho-coach, 300 horses, 100 ponies.

Handsome all-wool silk-finished Henrietta Cashmeres, from 50c to $1 a yard.
Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to come and see my large stock of Millinery Goods before making their purchases. My stock is the largest, prices lowest, and trimming and work of the best.
Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Fine Dress Ginghams, 8 cents, at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

Wanted.

At my factory south of Somerset, 50,000 pounds of wool, for which I will pay the highest market cash price.
John H. Kantner.

Murders and Robberies.

The May term of the Somerset criminal court will be the greatest in the history of Somerset county. Justices of the Peace, Constables and Supervisors will find Binn's Justice, Constables and Supervisors Guides, Deeds, Leases, Summons, and all kinds of Legal Blanks for sale at Fisher's Book Store. At Fisher's Book Store only, can you obtain the full illustrated record and account of the terrible Umberger murder, the fearful Yoder robbery and the awful Shaulis double tragedy and hanging. Mail orders carefully attended to.

In the Recorder's Office.

Deeds Recorded—Marriage Licenses Issued.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Since our last report the following deeds have been placed on record in the Recorder's office:

Josiah Barkley to Israel Bowser, property in Milford township; consideration, $3,337.25.

Josiah Barkley to John Bruner, property in Milford township; consideration, $2,840.

John Bruner and others to Joseph Saylor, property in Milford township; consideration $6,186.25.

Joseph C. Lichty's Executors to Joseph J. Saylor, property in Milford township; consideration $3,000.

Joseph C. Saylor to Mahlon M. Saylor, property in Milford township; consideration $8,000.

Samuel P. Miller's Executors to Susan Mognet, property in Summit township; consideration, $1,225.

Catharine Kring to Johnstown Water Company, property in Somerset and Cambria counties; consideration $1,800.

William A. Stahl to John Marteeny, property in Somerset township; consideration, $24.75.

Nelson B. Christner to Oswald Miller, property in Milford township; consideration $90.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

Samuel H. Boyd and Edith Dull, both of Milford township.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

Properties sold by the Sheriff—Purchasers and the amounts paid.

Sheriff McMillen disposed of the several properties, advertised in the Herald for the past four weeks, at public sale in front of the Court House Friday afternoon. There were a goodly number of people in attendance and the bidding, at times, was quite spirited.

The first property offered by the crier, John A. Walter, was two certain lots of ground in West Salisbury borough, the property of J. S. Radcliffe. They were knocked down to Henrietta Radcliffe on a bid of $60.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John W. Kountz, of, in and to a certain farm situate in Jenner township and containing 165 acres and 11 perches, was sold to J. J. Daniels, of Jenner township for $508.00.

A tract of land in Brothersvalley township, the property of Elizabeth and Henry D. Altfather, of a little over 15 acres, with a saw-mill thereon, was sold for $451.00. The purchaser was Elizabeth Altfather.

A farm of 125 acres located in Black township, the property of Samuel Swarner, was sold for $1,300. The purchaser was Harrison Snyder.

Another farm in Black township, the property of Samuel Swarner, known as the Henry Marker farm, containing 158 acres, was knocked down to Josiah Woy, of Somerset township, on a bid of $325.00.

Two houses and lots in Somerset borough, the property of Charles Hoffman, was sold to Jacob S. Picking and Washington Megahan, for $505 and $125 respectively.

J. C. Weller's house and lot in Meyersdale borough was bid off by Joseph S. Miller at $200.00.

John Darr's interest in a house and lot in Somerset borough was bought by James L. Pugh, Esq., the price paid being $240.00.

Three Wives in Four Years.

Canton, O., May 25.—Charles Braley, alias Charles Ellis, wanted here for bigamy, was arrested by Marshal Gentry at Irwin, Pa., and brought to Canton last night. Braley is a medicine vender and has been thrice married in four years, the last time in Canton, in December, when he married Mrs. Louise Dugan, a wealthy lady, and deserted her for another woman with whom he was traveling when arrested.

The "milk shake" has been a long time in reaching Somerset, but got here all the same, and is doing a thriving business.

Hats of all kinds and furnishing goods satchels & trunks, jewelry, such as watches, breast pins, ear and finger rings, good and cheap at Heffley's.

The Umberger Murder Case.

Will bring the largest crowd of people to Somerset that has ever been called there by a criminal court. Many of the farmers will want to buy their summer groceries while in town and will go to Vought's for them, because they are absolutely sure of getting the choicest and freshest goods. Nothing has a chance to become musty at this establishment and if it should we would not impose on our customers by selling it to them.

You Mustn't Do It.

At the recent session of the legislature the following bill was passed to prevent influencing voters in an improper manner at the special election on the 18th of June:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election held for the purpose of voting on an amendment to the constitution, or any other public purpose, or for withholding the same, or who shall give, or promise to give, such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at such election or for withholding the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year.

A full line of colors of Wool, Cotton, and Linen Carpet Chain at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

Let me tell you what nearly everybody knows already. That the Berlin Marble Works is the best place to buy monuments and tombstones.
R. H. Koontz.

Wanted, More Room.

Must make room for new goods, therefore I will sell four hundred pairs of boots and shoes at cost, during Court.
Frank Shiveley.

Salt Fish.

The very best quality of salt Mackerel, by the one, half dozen or kit, at
C. B. Vought's.

Baby Caps and Baby Dresses in great variety, at Mrs. A. E. Uhl's.

How Can They Beat Us?

They can't do it! Not so long as we keep the freshest, choicest and cheapest groceries in Somerset. We don't want 99 per cent. on every sale, but are willing to share profit with our patrons. That's the why and wherefore of our success, and the reason our store is always crowded with customers.
C. B. Vought.

The many friends of the Herald throughout the county who have been urging us to issue a daily during the May term of court, will be pleased to learn that we have concluded to gratify their desire.

Low Prices Predominate

At the Economy Shoe Store. I will prove it if you call during Court week.
Frank Shiveley.

Lace Curtains, 60 cents up. Curtain screen, 6 cents up. Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Heffley will sell you a $3 price suit for boys 10 to 16 years of age, at $2.50, reduced from $3.50, also 12 to 18 years, reduced from $5.00 to $3.75.

Our Silk Warp Cashmeres and Silks, are good and cheap. Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Wanted!

Hides, and Furs, I will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of hides, pelts and furs. I also want 500 cords of Rock Oak and Spruce Bark. 100 cords wanted at once. Call on me at my residence, immediately west of the S. & C. Station.
H. G. Cunningham.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour.

All flour contained in packages where this circular is found is made from the Choicest Selected Hard Minnesota and Dakota Spring Wheat in the famous Pillsbury Mills at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is branded
Pillsbury's
BEST XXXX
Minneapolis, Minn.

These mills are three in number, with a capacity of 10,500 barrels per day, or over 3,000,000 barrels per year. To feed these mills requires 13,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Our Pillsbury A mill has the largest capacity of any mill in the world, consuming over 22,000 bushels of wheat per day. It is supplied with the best machinery known to the milling trade; no expense has been spared to insure perfection in all details, and it is the most perfect and costly mill on the globe.

We guarantee our "Pillsbury's Best" to be the cheapest flour made in the United States, taking all its qualities into account. It will yield from 40 to 60 pounds more bread to the barrel than flour made from winter wheat. It requires more moisture in mixing and the bread will keep sweet and moist for several days.

It is also the most nutritious and healthy, as it is absolutely pure, nothing but the choicest hard spring wheat being used in its manufacture. Minnesota and Dakota wheat has the largest proportion of gluten and phosphates of any grown in this country and by our improved new Roller Process we extract from the wheat all its nutritious qualities instead of letting them go into the inferior grades of flour as is the case under the old process of milling. At the same time this flour will make the whitest, lightest loaf of bread in the world, being at once the best, healthiest and cheapest flour that can be used. Sold only by
Josiah Keller, Somerset, Pa.

These two items from the Bedford Gazette: Somerset makes some pretentions as a summer resort, but we very much fear that people in search of peace and quietness will not find the old town to be just the place they are looking for this season.

We move that Somerset county be made a separate judicial district. She is able to furnish as much business as one judge can attend to.

To Our Neighbors.

The question is often asked by our neighbors "Where, I wonder, can I get a pure stimulant?" It is a fact that there is scarcely a roof under which you cannot find a stimulant of some kind. Old people prolong life with it; sick people have it to sustain life; well people may and do use it to make life more enjoyable, but where will we advise our readers to buy it? We learn from the most reliable source that Max Klein is one of the most popular and respected citizens of this country. At his home his word is taken unhesitatingly. To him we can cheerfully recommend our readers for anything in the liquor line. He authorizes us to say that for $1.00 you can buy one quart six year old rye, or six quarts for $5.00. His "Silver Age" at $1.50 per quart is without doubt the best whiskey known. Send for price list and complete catalogue. His address is, Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.—*Mention this Paper.*

Literary Notes.

Joseph Jefferson shows the characteristics of many other geniuses in being dissatisfied with the reward which fame has given him. It is know that George Elliot desired above all things to be a poet; Goethe entrusted his reputation to his scientific discoveries; Charles Reade was proudest of his dramatic works, and Frederick the Great would have sacrificed all his military reputation to have been the author of an ephemeral novel. In the June number of *The Cosmopolitan* William Hosea Ballou, describing a visit to Joseph Jefferson's Louisiana Acadia, depicts the impersonator of "Rip" in his studio, and mentions that the great actor regrets that he did not devote his talents to painting, to which art all his leisure, amounting to six months of the year, is given. It is certain, however, that such a feeling is pardonable to one of artistic instinct, who is surrounded by the gorgeous bayou scenery which encloses his home. Apropos of this, it will be noticed in George Edgar Montgomery's article upon the Players' Club, in New York, which is to appear in the same number of *The Cosmopolitan*, that reference is made to one of Joseph Jefferson's paintings, which is a conspicuous ornament in the reading room of that handsome dramatic shrine.

Fast Colored Hose, 10 cents up. Silk Gloves, 25 cents up. Silk Mitts, 20c. up.
Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Lost.

On Saturday afternoon on the streets of Somerset, between the Somerset House and Mrs. M. M. Tredwell's store, a gold lace pin with a single setting. The finder will receive $5.00 by leaving it at this office.

Announcements!

— FOR THE —

JUNE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES,

— TO BE HELD —

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, '89.

To the Editor of the Somerset Herald:

You will please announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for the various offices designated, at the coming Republican Primary Election.
Attest:—
Geo. R. Scull, Secretary. Chas. C. Shaffer, Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WM. M. HOCHSTETLER,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN H ZIMMERMAN,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE W. PILE,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WILLIAM COLLINS,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
L. C. COLBORN,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. C. LOWRY,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
FREDERICK WELLER,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.
Thanking my friends who kindly voted for me when I was a candidate one year ago, I again offer myself as a candidate, and earnestly solicit their support.
Very Respectfully,
Frederick Weller.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEXANDER COUNTRYMAN,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
CHAUNCEY H. BERKEY,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, June 22, 1889.