The Somerset Herald.

GEORGE R. SCULL, Editor.

THURSDAY.....April 2, 1890.

Fresh, pure drugs at Snyders.

Seeds of all kinds.

J. H. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, Pa.

Go to Snyder's drug store for eye-glasses and frames of all kinds at John N. Snyder's drug store.

Headquarters for Tobacco and Cigars.

Mahlon Kevin's Crackers and Cakes always fresh, at Mahlon Schrock's.

Only best heavy team harness for sale by J. H. Holderbaum, Somerset, Pa.

Mahlon Schrock is agent for Chase & Sanborn's choice Rio, Mocha and Java Coffee. Try it and use the pure article.

Fine spring buggies at J. B. Holderbaum's hardware store, Somerset, Pa.

Out of three hundred applicants for letters at Pittsburgh, only one is an American.

The United States has expended $9,000,000 for railroads, and the average cost has been $30,000 per mile.

Farmers, buy your Timothy and Clover Seed from Mahlon Schrock. He keeps in stock the best re-cleaned Western Seed.

A four-days' rat slaughter on the premises of Jacob Miller, at North Coventry, in that county, 304 rats were killed.

Have you tried the Pillsbury Flour? If not do so at once. For sale only by

KANTNER & PLATT.

Our sighted persons should remember John N. Snyder, the druggist, can furnish them with glasses to suit their eyes.

The Dexter Fairy Queen spring buggies at J. B. Holderbaum's hardware store, Somerset, Pa.

William L. Scott has sent a check of $100 to aid his suffering employes at Lowell, and has promised more if it is needed.

Do not be deceived, but have Mahlon Kevin deliver you a sack of his Fancy Patent Flour, and you will buy no other. Every sack is warranted.

Herring and Lake Fish in stock at Mahlon Schrock's. Country produce taken in exchange for goods at all times.

We are now manufacturing fertilizers for spring season, and can furnish any quantity on short notice. Write us for prices and terms.

SOMERSET FERTILIZER COMPANY.

Philip Mervine, of Bedford, arrested for assault, broke jail recently, and in being recaptured had his sentence doubled and was sent to the Western Penitentiary.

We have on hand a large number of good buggies which we will sell in quantities to suit purchaser. Prices very reasonable. Yard adjoins the planing mill.

HOLBROOK BROS. & PARSON.

Fine spring buggies. Don't fail to go to J. B. Holderbaum's hardware store and see this famous buggy, with easy riding springs, guaranteed against breaking.

Parties contemplating going West will find it to their advantage to call on or address J. W. Pirking, Traveling Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., Somerset, Pa., who will furnish time tables, rates of fare, and all information. Tickets sold to all points and baggage checked to destination.

Every White Middlings, in 140 pound sacks at Schrock's Grocery, Flour and Feed Store.

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 Chestnut Bark. 100 cords wanted at once. Call on me at my residence, immediately west of the S. & C. Station.

H. G. CUNNINGHAM.

For Sale.

Timothy hay, delivered, for $7.00 per ton. Timothy and Clover mixed, delivered for $6.50 per ton. Call on or address J. H. Countner, Lavansville, Pa.

School Teachers, Attention!

Call at Fisher's Book Store for cards, crosses, and other rewards for last days of school. You can send prize in postage stamps. Cards, chromos and books mailed promptly.

CHAS. H. FISHER.

Farm for Sale.

John H. Uhl has a farm for sale of about [illegible] acres, located six miles east of Somerset, with good house, bank barn, twenty-[illegible] acres clear, of which twelve acres is in meadow. There are about two hundred and [illegible] sugar trees on the farm, a good spring, good fruit orchard, and also good timber [illegible]. Possession given at once. Terms [illegible].

Reduced Rates to Western Points.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now selling tickets to points in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and the Far West, at rates much below former prices. Those think of going West it will pay you to communicate with the Ticket Agents of the B. & O. before purchasing your tickets.

CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.
B. & O. R. R.

Read and Learn.

Having purchased the grocery store of Mr. Noah Keller, we are now prepared to furnish fresh staple and fancy Groceries, Canned Goods and Tobacco, at lowest cash prices. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Call and see us. Sole agents for Pillsbury Flour.

Yours Respectfully,
KANTNER & PLATT.
No. 2, Baer Block, Somerset, Pa.

Farmers, Look to Your Interests.

We extend our thanks for your very liberal patronage the past season, and beg leave to say that with our extensive works, now covering over an acre of ground, we hope to be able to fill all our wholesale and retail orders promptly.

We are contracting with S. B. Yoder, of Somerset County, and Peter Fink, of Stoystown, to solicit orders, we feel assured we will be able to name prices and terms that will be satisfactory to all.

A word in regard to our works and facilities for manufacturing a first-class fertilizer, we take the liberty of naming Hon. J. Glasser and S. B. Yoder, both gentlemen whose veracity will not be doubted and who visited our works during the fall of '89, on behalf of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Co. of Baltimore City.

Respectfully,
A. J. KOSER,
Guernsey, Adams Co., Pa.

Last Excursion to Wasnington.

The last of the series of monthly excursions via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the National Capital is announced for Tuesday, April 12th, and those who have long wished to visit Washington during the present session of Congress, should take advantage of the low rates offered, to visit Washington during the excursion mentioned. The rates are extremely low, and the time allowing enough to allow excursionists the opportunity of visiting the various places of interest within easy reach of the Capital—Baltimore, Annapolis, Richmond, Old Point and Mount Vernon. We give below a list of the rates, showing rates of fare and time of trains:

	Time.	Time	Rate.
Cumberland	9.05 a. m.	11.10 p. m.	$ 7.95
Frederick	10.20 "	11.45 "	6.85
Hagerstown	10.32 "	12.06 a. m.	6.50
Martinsburg	10.58 "	12.12 "	6.45
Harpers Ferry	11.28 "	12.45 "	6.00
Washington	7.45 "	3.00 p. m.	3.40
Baltimore	8.45 "	4.00 "	2.50
Washington	9.10 "	6.00 "	4.30
Baltimore	11.05 "	1.12 a. m.	2.50
Washington	12.01 p. m.	2.00 "	4.30
Baltimore	1.40 "	2.45 "	4.30

Trains are good ten days, and will be sold at corresponding low rates from other points.

For tickets and further information call on or address agents of the Balto. and Ohio Railroad.

Capt. Noah Bowman, of Stoystown, has been granted an increase of pension.

The Cambria Iron Company proposes to make coke for use in its furnaces at Johnstown, at East Conemaugh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is building an ice making establishment at Mifflintown, with a capacity of 100 tons per day.

Rev. J. H. Sutherland will preach morning and evening, on Sunday, April 6th, in the Presbyterian church. Special Easter services at 10:45 a. m. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Mrs. Peter Burkholder, of Brothersvalley township, gave birth to triplets a few days since—two boys and a girl. They are all good conditioned youngsters, and are reported to be thriving finely.

Sheriff McMillen and his Deputy have received an invitation from Sheriff Steinman of Cambria county to be present at the Carter "choking bee," which will take place in that county on Wednesday of next week.

A gentleman who has made a careful estimate predicts that the Census to be taken in June will show the population of the county to be between 39,000 and 40,000. He puts the population of Somerset borough down at 1650.

All the unknown dead of Johnstown have been buried in the Grandview Cemetery, and a contract has been made for a headstone to each grave. A monument will be erected as soon as practicable, as a fitting memorial to this unparalleled disaster.

F. J. Kooser's big boy Ernest is home from Washington Jefferson College for the Easter vacation. Ernest represented his literary society in the annual contest which came off Wednesday night, taking the affirmative of the question, "Should Ireland Have Home Rule?"

Postmaster Keller has leased the room in the Odd Fellows building on Main Cross street, at present occupied as a carpet department by Knepper & Ferner. This is one of the handsomest and most convenient rooms in town and Mr. Keller expects to remove the post office into it during the month.

The Conemaugh flood, the Charleston earthquake and the Louisville tornado are three of the greatest disasters known to modern times. They are likely to be matched by a flood in the Lower Mississippi, by the slide of which the floods of a few years ago, which moved the sympathy of Europe, seem trifles.

Charles W. Claycomb, a son of Harrison Claycomb, of Somerset township, was instantly killed Wednesday morning while engaged in felling timber for Messrs Fox and Way. He was struck on the back of the head by a falling tree which crushed in his brain. He was a stout young lad of twelve years of age.

'Squire William Shaw, a well known citizen of Ursina, died at his home in that place last Monday afternoon. The 'Squire had been an invalid for a number of years, and three weeks ago he contracted lung fever which hastened his death. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon and was conducted by his comrades of the G. A. R. and Ursina Order of Odd Fellows.

Edison has constructed a phonographic clock with a little man in it who talks. At the close of each hour the clock door opens, and the little man steps out and makes his speech. He announces the hour and adds a few appropriate remarks. At ten o'clock he says: "It is now exactly ten o'clock, the time that all respectable young men bid their girls good night, and skip for home." No father with a family of marriageable daughters can afford to be without one.

The State Board of Pardons notified counsel in the case of the Nicely brothers, Monday, that they had decided to hold a special meeting to hear argument in that case on Monday, the 14th, at four o'clock. The Board of Pardons have a very large calendar for their next regular meeting, and anticipating that the arguments in this case will occupy considerable time, they deem it advisable to hold this special meeting in order to give the parties concerned plenty of time for argument.

On Wednesday, April 9, Zachariah Taylor will be hanged in the jail yard at Waynesburg for the murder of Drover McCausland. This will be the second execution in the history of Greene county, George Clark, his accomplice, being the first. A few Sundays ago Taylor's wife, a sister of George Clark, visited her husband in jail and spent the day with him. Four weeks ago her brother suffered the death penalty on the same scaffold on which her husband will be executed one week hence.

A case of considerable interest has been decided in St. Louis. Some years ago a citizen of Missouri insured his life for the benefit of his wife. Insured people are apt to live long, and the gentleman's wife died before him. Not only thrift, but the insured husband lived on and married a second wife. Finally he died, full of years, having kept up the insurance in its original shape. Then naturally the second wife's children began to squabble with the first wife's about who was entitled to that insurance money. What was left of it was duly decided to belong only to the children of the first wife. Men who take out life insurance polices, and at the same time expect to be the husbands of two or more wives, should be careful to specify to which wife the insurance money goes.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada is not "imaginary," as most people suppose. The fact is the line is distinctly marked from Lake Michigan to Alaska by cairns, iron pillars, earth mounds and timber clearings. There are 385 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky Mountains. The British placed one post every two miles and the United States one between each British post. The posts are of cast-iron, and cast on their faces are the words "Convention of London, October 20, 1818." Where the line crosses lakes, mountains of stones have been built projecting eight feet above high water mark. In forests the line is defined by felling trees for a space a rod wide.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The following telegram appeared in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* Friday:

SOMERSET, Pa., March 28.—The Nicely brothers will be removed to the Indiana county jail in a few days, as the old Somerset jail is to be torn down, preparatory to the erection of a new one. These murderers were sentenced by Judge Baer "to be taken back to the jail whence they came, and there be hanged by the neck until dead." The question now is raised whether they can be hanged in any other jail.

The same paper says editorially: If the friends of the Nicely brothers raise the point that their sentence "to be taken back to the jail whence they came and there to be hanged by the neck until dead," will not be legally carried out should the prisoners be hanged in any other jail than the Somerset jail from their present prison and executed. Technical quibbles will not be allowed to stand in the way of the punishment of men who deserve hanging so much as they.

The Nicely boys, who have been condemned to death for the killing of Herman Umberger, will soon be removed from Somerset to the Indiana county jail, where it is believed they will be executed. The letter of Juror Beck to the Board of Pardons, in which the writer asserted that he had been coerced into rendering a verdict of guilty, it is thought, will not interfere with the proposed execution. The removal of the prisoners raises a nice question of law. The old jail is to be demolished at once. The Nicelys were sentenced by Judge Baer "to be taken back to the jail from whence they came and there be hanged by the neck until dead." Under the sentence can they be hanged in any other jail than the "one from whence they came?" Attorneys at the Somerset bar are divided on this point. The statement of Juror Beck is flatly contradicted by his fellow jurors. There is considerable feeling because the case has been allowed to hang fire so long.—*Connellsville Courier.*

In the Indiana Jail.

"Joe" and "Dave" Nicely Taken There Monday.

The County Commissioners presented a petition to the court of Oyer and Terminer for this county during the week, praying for an order to transfer the prisoners now in the county jail to the Indiana County prison for safe keeping during the time occupied in making repairs and remodeling the present jail, in view of the fact that they have entered into an agreement to deliver the old building to the contractors on the first day of April.

In response to their petition Judge Baer issued the following order:

AT CHAMBERS

Somerset, Somerset Co. Pa., S S:

And now, 28th March, 1890, the foregoing petition having been presented at Chambers and read and duly considered, and the president judge having personal knowledge of many of the facts set forth and well satisfied that the Commissioners have stated all facts upon knowledge, and that they are acting in the interests of public good and of humanity, does now approve the arrangements made with the authorities of Indiana county for the safe keeping of the prisoners named. And now orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset county (to be accompanied by at least one of the Board of Commissioners) to take the prisoners named in the said petition, to wit: Joseph Nicely, David Nicely and John H. Landis, and them safely and with proper care deliver to the keeper of the county jail of the county of Indiana, in the State of Penn'a, at the proper cost and expense and charges of the county of Somerset, there to be safely and with due and proper care to be kept and maintained at the cost and expense of the county of Somerset, until such time as this order may in due course of law by proper authority be revoked, or the said prisoners be ordered to be returned and taken back to the jail of Somerset county.

WM. J. BAER,
President Judge of the 16th Judicial District of Penn'a.

Somerset county's two most notorious and much talked about residents, left very unexpectedly Monday morning, for the Indiana county jail. The first grey of dawn was slowly lighting up the "hills o' Somerset," when Deputy Sheriff "Milt" McMillen poked his nose into the frost-laden air, and called out, "All ready! Come on, boys!" He was followed by Dave and Joe Nicely, bound one to another by a highly polished chain, which encircled Joe's left and Dave's right wrist. They were closely followed by Ed Richardson and Will Keifer, the jail watchmen, while the rear of the procession was brought up by Sheriff McMillen and the only other prisoner in his custody, one John Landis, who had his hands folded in front of him and seemed very much exercised about his silver bracelets and how he could conceal them from the view of his fellow men. Milt McMillen set the pace with a quick nervous step that was eagerly taken up by the Nicely boys who were experiencing the first sensations of relief from the cold, heavy chains that had dangled from their heels since the day of their murderous assault on the deputy Sheriff and subsequent attempt to escape.

Sheriff McMillen had confided in only one or two persons the fact that he was going to remove his boarders Monday morning, and consequently but few knew of their departure. Joe and Dave Nicely were recognized by several of the early morning passengers for Johnstown, and their presence was made known to all who got on the train at the different stations. Before the train reached Johnstown the aisle of the smoking car in which the prisoners were seated was crowded with men, eager to catch a glimpse of the famous criminals. On the arrival of the train at Johnstown the prisoners were marched to the "Mansion House," opposite the B. & O. Station, where a room had been secured by the Sheriff. Their presence in that city was soon noised abroad, and in a few minutes several hundred men had surrounded the hotel, seeking permission to be presented to the distinguished desperadoes. No one was permitted to see them, however, and the crowd about the hotel kept increasing every minute until the time of the departure of the Sheriff's posse for the Pennsylvania railroad station where not less than five hundred men were elbowing their way towards the hotel door. Shortly after nine o'clock Constable Waters, of Johnstown, assisted by two or three policemen, drove the crowd back from the hotel entrance and cleared the way for the Sheriff's posse. At the first appearance of the Nicely boys a hundred voices remarked in an under tone, "It's a pity they didn't lynch the scoundrels the day they shot the Deputy Sheriff," while others expressed the opinion that "they don't look like murderers". The Pennsylvania railroad station contained a perfect jam of people, such as one is accustomed to witnessing on "circus day" at Meyersdale, all anxious to see the Nicely boys. Constable Waters and his assistants opened a passage way through the crowd to the waiting room, where seats were provided for the prisoners. The Nicely boys were apparently as unconcerned as any two men among the thousand persons present, and never for a moment evinced the slightest indication that they were aware that the crowd had collected merely to look upon their faces.

On the train to Blairsville all of the passengers seemed to learn of the presence of their distinguished company at the same moment, and all made a break for the smoking car to greet them. Everybody, it appeared, knew of the Umberger murder, and were anxious to see the men convicted of the crime. Joe had a smile and a pleasant word for every person who spoke to him while Dave looked vacantly out of the car window, seemingly uninterested and unconcerned in the people who were talking about him. The authorities at Indiana had not been notified of the coming of the Somerset county prisoners, and no official was at the railway station to meet them.

Commissioner David E. Wagner, representing Somerset county, led the way to the jail, and introduced the officers and prisoners to Sheriff J. M. Mack.

The Nicely boys expressed themselves as being only too glad to get out of Somerset county and its miserable old jail, where they had been confined for more than a year. After being conducted to their cells by Sheriff Mack, both removed their coats and joined the eight or nine Indiana county prisoners in the central corridor, where Dave interested himself in a newspaper while Joe lantered a new acquaintance for a game of "old sledge," and was cheerfully dealing the cards before the officers left him.

The Indiana county jail is a modern structure, and is one of the most secure and best adapted prisons in the State, and prisoners placed in it are sure to stay there until released by due process of law.

Literary Notes.

It is said that a literary form almost wholly new to English literature will be introduced in a volume which Messrs. Harper & Brothers have in press for early publication. The book is a collection of examples of a striking species of composition, carefully selected and translated from the French. This literary form has of late years been carried to a high degree of development in France, but it has not as yet been naturalized in other countries, except to a certain extent in Russia. The volume will be illustrated from one hundred and fifty drawings, by H. W. McVicker, after the French manner—or rather, after his own inimitable manner.

Postoffice to be Removed.

Mr. Josiah Keller has rented the handsome carpet room from Knepper & Ferner, into which he will move the postoffice about the first of May. Consequently they must reduce their large stock of carpets immediately, and those wishing to buy carpets should come at once and secure a bargain.

Will Enter the Ministry.

The Young Peoples' Mite Society of the Disciples' Church are closing their third year's work. By their assistance and co operation the young people have been brought more actively into the church. The meetings of the society are held on alternate Monday evenings, at the homes of the members. On last Monday evening the meeting place was at the home of Miss Susan Schrock and the representation was unusually large. A new feature in the society was introduced, in the reading of the first number of their new paper, *The Cyclone*, edited by Miss Mary Patton. It is needless to say that it took the house by storm. The paper will be read at each meeting, and the editor for next week will be Miss Daisy Vogel.

A special meeting of the society was called for last Sunday evening at the residence of J. M. Cook, to discuss a plan for the new year's work. There were present about twenty members, when President Charles F. Cook called the meeting to order. A proposition to educate one of their number for the ministry, or to assist him as far as possible, was offered, and favored by the entire representation of members.

The name of R. M. Patton was brought before the meeting, and his aims for preparing for the ministry being known, his choice for the honor was made unanimous.

A committee, composed of Miss Fannie Snyder, and Messrs. Joe Brallier and Willis Pisel, was named to acquaint Mr. Patton of the plans adopted, and tendering him good wishes and support, on behalf of the society. After the evening services Mr. Patton was apprehended by the committee as he was leaving the church, and the news told him. He was completely surprised, and expressed himself grateful for their high esteem of his character and the calling which he has chosen.

Mr. Patton will pursue his studies at home until next fall, when he will enter Bethany College, Bethany, West Va.

MITE.

SOMERSET, PA., March 31, 1890.

Drowned While Attempting to Cross Shaffer's Run, Allegheny Township.

On Saturday, March 22, 1890, Miss Julia Glessner, while returning from a visit in Southampton township, accompanied by a young Mr. Emerick, son of Valentine Emerick, attempted to cross Shaffer's run, a branch of Will's creek close to David Baker's, on horse back. But before crossing there was considerable hesitation on the part of the lady, owing to the size of the stream. After the young man had crossed—and we learn that he swam his horse part way—he beckoned her to follow, which after a time she did, and succeeded in getting only part way across when it is supposed that she became dizzy and lost her balance; the saddle girth then broke and she fell into the stream and was hurled a short distance, when she was caught by young Emerick, who put forth his utmost exertions to save her, but in vain; she was torn from his grasp, and the seething waters gulped down its victim. Death set his seal on her fair face, and she was seen no more alive. The news spread like wildfire and soon there were scores of people on the scene, and eager eyes were peering into every little pile of driftwood and every clump of bushes as far down as Weld and Sheridan's dam, but search was fruitless. The approach of night compelled all to abandon their task, only to resume it again early Sunday morning, reinforced by double the number of that on Saturday. By this time the waters had abated somewhat and any object was more discernable than on the day previous. Portions of her apparel were found early in the day, such as shawl, hat, etc., About ten o'clock, however, the news was spread from home to home that the body was found in the creek near Jesse Deremer's, clinging to a log. Most of her clothing was torn from her body in her voyage of about a mile with sawlogs and driftwood of all kinds. Her body was taken out and prepared to continue its course homeward. Deceased was about 19 years of age, and a daughter of Ed Glessner, an employe at Maxwell's Brick Works, who has the sympathy of the entire community in this sad hour of bereavement.—*Meyersdale Commercial.*

The handsomest line of wall papers ever brought to Somerset, is on exhibition at Geo. W. Benford's.

Winter in California.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the editor of the HERALD from a former Somerset county boy, who for many years past has been making his home in California:

BUTCHER'S RANCH, CAL., March 23, 1890.

GEO. R. SCULL, ESQ., EDITOR HERALD:

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed $5.00, for which give me credit on my subscription to the HERALD, as I cannot possibly get along without it, and look for it on Tuesday of each week as regularly as I do for my regular ration of pork and beans. During the snow blockade I was without eastern papers for three weeks, and felt the loss greatly.

The last winter was the severest one I ever spent in California, and reminded me very much of the winter of 1856, being the last one I spent in Pennsylvania. It seemed as though it never would let up dousing us with the beautiful snow. We had here, all told, for the winter, between six and seven feet, which is by far the greatest depth of snow I ever saw before. Eight or ten miles north of here the depth of snow is much greater, attaining a depth of from 25 to 30 feet.

H. H. Hartley, formerly of Somerset, and a nephew of the late Hon. Henry S. Picking, wintered at Meadow Lake, he being the only occupant of the place during the winter, and snow fell there to the depth of forty feet. He occupied the largest house in the place, and his only means of egress was through a trap door.

Yours Very Truly,
ED. B. GILBERT.

Wall paper at Benford's at lowest prices.

Death of a Former Citizen of Somerset County.

Father Joseph Good died of dropsy, at Washington, Ill., on February 11, 1890, at the age of 83 years, 5 months and 25 days. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., was married to Julia nee Woerline, May 17, 1827, which marriage was blessed with 15 children. Father Good united with our church under the labors of Uriah Everhart, in 1849, and served our church as class leader for 21 years. In 1864 he removed to Washington, Ill., where he closed his life's journey, with a living hope of eternal life. He leaves his widow, 10 children, and grandchildren. May God grant them all a happy meeting above!

J. B. ELPERN.

The above notice was taken from the Evangelical *Messenger*, and was sent us by George Ferner, Sr. In his letter, Mr. Ferner says:

"Father Joseph Good left Somerset county in the fall of 1853, and has lived here since then. He was a devoted Christian, his life corresponding with his profession; he was respected by all who knew him. He loved the Republican party, and never failed to vote the straight ticket. In 1840 he voted for Gen. Harrison. Being unable to walk to the polls in 1888 he, by request, was taken there in a buggy to cast his last ballot for Gen. Benjamin Harrison, now President. He was much elated over this election. Religiously and politically he was a just man. "Pure and undefiled religion, with pure and undefiled Republicanism, is sufficient salvation for all."

"Good Enough."

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Good Enough" Family Oil Can, which appeals in another column. These cans come to us very highly recommended, and seem to meet a long felt want with every family using oil or gasoline. Readers of the HERALD should call upon our local dealers whose names appear in the advertisement. These gentlemen will be pleased to show you the merits of the new oil can, and we would advise you not to go home without one.

Geo. W. Benford is paying special attention to the wall paper trade and is selling it at bargains that will astonish you.

The South Penn R. R.

What will be the Ultimate Fate of the Enterprise?

The purchase made by George F. Baer, General Solicitor for the Reading railway, at the sale at McConnellsburg, has revived speculation as to the ultimate fate of the South Penn. It seems incredible that a route on which the immense sum of $5,500,000 has been expended should be rendered of no avail and the vast outlay be entirely wasted. But in what shape the South Penn may be revived is questionable. Mr. Baer has said his purchase was not made for the Reading, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the Pennsylvania people, after the pains they had taken to kill the enterprise, should permit it to get into hostile hands. It is hardly reasonable to suppose, on the other hand, that Mr. Baer was acting for any interests unfriendly to the Reading. Thus the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

The Reading railroad now extends from Shippensburg, in the Cumberland valley, from where the South Penn was to strike off through the southern tier of counties. A railroad from there to a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio, with which the Reading is acting in harmony, would accomplish the purpose of the South Penn to furnish a shorter trunk line to the West. Under Austin Corbin's mangement the Reading has been pursuing aggressive policy in the East. Instead of pursuing a policy subservient to the Pennsylvania railroad, as it was supposed he would when he was placed at the head of the Reading by the Drexel & Morgan peacemakers, he has been quietly strengthening and extending the system until it is now rumored he has designs of extending to and absorbing the Poughkeepsie bridge and reaching after New England traffic.

There has been some doubt expressed as to what Mr. Baer bought at the Fulton county sale, but, in the language of a former South Penn stockholder, "no one need imagine George Baer don't know what he has purchased."

MONUMENTS TO THE ENTERPRISE.

Twenty-four monuments to the South Penn railroad decorate the broad bosom of the Susquehanna, strung in single file, standing at regular intervals from each other, from the confines of Harrisburg to the Cumberland county shore. They are of solid masnory, substantial and symmetrical, and when erected in the years that are fled inspired the people of the Cumberland valley with the hope of railroad competition was about to be given them; that a new trunk line connecting the land of the sunrise with the sunset country would stimulate the industries of the southern tier of counties and invigorate the business and traffic of this great State. The twenty-four monuments are the piers on which were to rest the bridge that was to have connected the Reading system with the new steel highway and give the former an entry into Pittsburgh, and from there a way west over the Vanderbilt system.

These twenty-four monuments span the stream at a historic spot. Almost where they leave the Dauphin shore is the grave of John Harris, father of that John Harris who founded the city now most noted as the Capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The elder Harris came from Yorkshire, England, and built himself a log house on the banks of the Susquehanna, and traded fire-water, beads, and other products of civilization to the red men for the furs of the animals that filled the forests. The Indians were not pleased that Harris built this log house, and in course of time a roving band seized him, tied him to a tree and attempted to burn him. But the attempt was defeated. Harris was rescued and lived and traded many years on the banks of the river that later sang a requiem as his remains were interred at the foot of the tree where he was so nearly sacrificed to the ire of the sons of the forest. His grave is now surrounded by a little iron railing, and the stump of the tree to which the Indians tied him when they wanted to cremate him is his monument. So proud are the people of Harrisburg of this monument that the man who first planted civilization in that region will probably have no other, unless an iconoclastic State Legislature provides for something more pretentious.

EMBALMED BY DICKENS.

The old "camelback" bridge, which Dickens embalmed in his "American Notes," and which is crowding rapidly along in its eighth or nineth decade of attempted usefulness, is another relic of the past that frowns on the piers of the South Penn. Harrisburg almost lost this valuable adjunct to its antiquities when the rebels made their raid over the border into Pennsylvania. It was feared at one time the torch would have to make an end of the relic to keep them out, but it didn't. Some citizens of Harrisburg, utterly devoid of local pride and afflicted with progressive ideas, have never forgiven the Gray coats from the South for not advancing far enough to make it an object to completely cut Harrisburg off from the southern shore of the Susquehanna.

The South Penn Road was designed to parallel the Cumberland Valley railroad through the rich Cumberland valley. Iron and limestone, timber, and sandstone would have furnished freights that would have been no mean addition to the rich agricultural products of the region. The mineral productions need just the stimulus a strong competing line of railway would give them. Cumberland is historic territory. The county seat for a time was Washington's headquarters during the whisky insurrection. A United States barracks was built there by Hessian prisoners during the Revolutionary war and was long used as a cavalry school. The rebels destroyed it on their raid up the valley. Shippensburg, the oldest town but York west of the Susquehanna, is at the western end of Cumberland county, and also on the line of the South Penn. Fort Morris and Fort Franklin stood there in the troublous French and Indian times, and the place was a depot of supplies for Braddock's army when he started on his ill-fated Western campaign. The Cumberland county courts used to be held at Shippensburg and their removal to York caused great excitement. The town is in an agricultural country and has a State normal school. Dickinson College is at Carlisle. The whole Cumberland valley is dotted with prosperous villages, monuments to the sturdy Scotch-Irish population that settled it and held it in the last century against French and Indian foes.

THROUGH THE SOUTHERN TIER.

From the Cumberland valley the South Penn's route was marked out across the rich southern tier of counties, whose development and population is far in excess of that country through which the Pennsylvania railroad run in the days when it was first constructed. Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset and Fayette are crossed by the right of way, which, tending northwest in Fayette, crosses the southwestern section of Westmoreland county to Port Perry, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, where it meets the Vanderbilt system, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Monongahela slack-water. Here at Port Perry it was to have made its connection with the Vanderbilt system, which would have given it an outlet to the West.

The late Dr. Hostetter formulated the South Penn scheme in 1884, and interested Andrew Carnegie in it. Then the Vanderbilts were brought to look favorably on the matter, and unfortunately for the population interested in the success of the South Penn, acquired a controlling interest in it. The Pittsburghers who put their money into the scheme to further the interests of the city were hardly less fortunate, being compelled, as is well known, to sacrifice 40 per cent. of their actual investment to the necessities of the Vanderbilts' New York interests. Dr. Hostetter, at the time he conceived the South Penn scheme, was a Director in the Reading, and interested that corporation in it. His connection with the Wheeling & Lake Erie that secured the Western outlet is well known. Everything at first looked very favorable for the South Penn, and an actual expenditure of $5,500,000 was made on the roadbed, tunnels, etc. Then came the parallelling of the New York Central by the West Shore road, and this was used by the Pennsylvania railroad interests to strangle the South Penn project. The Vanderbilts squeezed in their own territory, gladly made terms that ended the prospective formidable competition to the Pennsylvania railroad interests.

CONDITION OF THE WORK.

The heaviest work had been done. Five tunnels, each from a mile to a mile and a half long, had been almost completed. Numerous smaller ones had been finished, culverts of solid masonry had been built and nearly all the heavy filling had been completed. Only the lighter work of grading remained besides the completion of the longer tunnels to make the roadbed ready for the ties and rails when the expenditure of millions was made of no effect by the famous arrangement between the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests. Ruin and discouragement reigned all along the abandoned route. Property had been enhanced in value by the prospects of a trunk line of railroad and changed hands on the inflated basis. Innumerable small business plans had been formed by persons of small capital and innumerable small investments made. These were swept away by the breath of a few railway magnates and prosperity was changed to mourning. The last state of the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties was worse than the first, when they were as yet undazzled by vain hopes.

A RICH COUNTRY.

The whole country through which the South Penn's right of way passes is rich in minerals, timber and agricultural products. Cumberland county has been described. Franklin county, through which the road was to run after leaving Cumberland, is no less rich. Numerous streams give good water power to mills that send flour to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Franklin is a fine agricultural county and also boasts its iron furnaces, which might be greatly extended. The grist and flour mills number more than a hundred, and there are 100 to 150 saw mills. There are also woolen mills, paper mills, a straw-board mill and almost unlimited possibilities for industrial development.

Scotch-Irish was the first population of Franklin county, followed by Germans. Chambersburg is the county seat, so called after Colonel Chambers, who built a stone house roofed with lead as a protection against the Indians when they became troublesome after Braddock's defeat. Saw and grist mills had previously been established, and the houses were enclosed in a fort. After Braddock's defeat the Indians, previously well disposed except when under the influence of liquor, gave way to their savage nature, and for several years their slaughter of the whites form a painful chapter in the history of the country. Franklin contributed her quota to the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and suffered in the war of the Rebellion, until at last under orders from General Early it was cruelly burned by McCausland on his last raid in 1864. The flight of the sick and the aged on this occasion was one of the most pathetic features of the war. For the damage done at that time a commission appointed at the last session of the Legislature is endeavoring to obtain reparation from the general Government.

RAILROAD FACILITIES LACKING.

Fulton more than any other county of the group through which the South Penn passes needs railroad facilities, which it utterly lacks. The country is agricultural because it lacks proper transportation facilities for its industrial development. Timber is abundant, and large beds of ore only await the coming of railroads to develop them. Bituminous coal and limestone also abound. At the county seat, McConnellsburg, where the recent Sheriff's sale of the South Penn franchise occurred, are some small furnaces and manufactories of agricultural implements. There are also tanneries, saw mills, grist mills and woolen mills. The only coal mined is for local use, and there is a tradition of a silver mine. Like the other counties of this region, Fulton county suffered much from the Indians after Braddock's defeat.

Bedford county, the next through which the South Penn route extends on its way westward, contains rich agricultural valleys, and fine deposits of coal, limestone and iron. For fifteen miles in Bedford county the route passes through the mineral lands of Robert Hare Powell, on which are the famous Saxton furnaces. There are forests of chestnut, hickory, oak and sugar maple, and bituminous coal is worked on the Broad Top mountain. Tanneries, woolen mills, etc., flourish in the various small villages that dot the county. Bedford, the county seat, was originally Fort Bedford, named after the Duke of Bedford. The town was laid out by order of Gov. John Penn in 1766. Washington's headquarters were here for a time during the whisky insurrection. The early history of this region records the terrible slaughter of the Tull family by Indians, and gives a name to Tull's Hill, six miles from Bedford.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Somerset county, next to Bedford on the west, is divided from it by Laurel Hill, through which one of the long South Penn tunnels is cut. Coal, iron ore and limestone abound in the county, which is also well timbered. Dairying is pursued, and some leather and woolen goods are manufactured. Somerset contains in itself great industrial possibilities, which the stimulus of a trunk line would have done much to develop.

The riches of Fayette and Westmoreland counties are too well known to all our people for further comment. The advantage the South Penn would have been to this section can only be spoken of as almost beyond imagination. It would have opened the whole southern tier of counties, and brought their wealth to the very doors of Pittsburgh—their immense deposits of iron, coal, limestone and timber—and would have developed their agricultural possibilities and made the whole line of road hum with the noise of industry.

Milford Items.

The schools of Milford township closed last Tuesday.

March was more of a winter month than the preceding one.

The sugar crop in this section will not be quite as large as last year.

If to day, Thursday, is to rule the month of April, we will have a wet and a cool month.

Some of the supervisors of this township have already commenced to repair the roads. That is right and proper, as they need it badly.

Mr. D. Gross will put the roller process into his mill, in the near future. It is a move in the right direction, and our farmers will be enabled to get as good flour as the market affords near home.

Innumerable candidates are traveling over our county, with a smile for every one they meet. But when the election is over, oh, how different it will be, especially with the defeated ones. The smile will be turned to a sad countenance.

It is almost unsafe for women to travel along the highways in parts of Milford township, on account of a notorious character in the shape of a man. The scoundrel should be watched up, and if caught should be dealt with according to law.

Harry, the oldest son of Alex. Newman, aged 15 years, met with a very serious accident on Thursday morning, which may cause his death. He took a gun with him when he went out to feed, thinking he might shoot a crow, but the crow espied him and flew away, and in setting the gun down to go and do his feeding, the hammer struck some obstacle and discharged the gun, the entire contents entering the arm above the elbow. Medical aid was summoned as soon as possible, and the arm amputated. This sad accident should be a warning to boys, that it is very dangerous to handle firearms.

HAND.

Go to Benford's for wall paper.

In the Recorder's Office.

Deeds Recorded—Marriage Licenses Issued.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Jacob L. Miller's heirs to Wm. G. Miller, property in Milford township; consideration $6000.

Hiram Cramer to John S. Kreger, property in Upper Turkeyfoot township; consideration $8000.

Mortimer Weifley to Mary Ann Hoffman, property in Salisbury borough; consideration $675.

Walter M. Jackson to Edward C. Humes, property in Elklick township; consideration $50,000.00.

L. A. Morrison to Elizabeth Morrison, property in Addison township; consideration $250.

Josiah Hemminger to Josiah Metzler, property in Somerset township; consideration $1030.

Cyrus Burnworth to Milton Shaw, property in Confluence borough; consideration $125.

Franklin and Marshall college to Albert B. Faidley, property in Elklick township; consideration $387.50.

Franklin and Marshall college to Theodore Engle, property in Elklick township; consideration $600.

Noah Shaffer to Josiah Lohr, property in Quemahoning township; consideration $167.82.

Perry Walker's Administrators to D. G. and W. G. Stahl, property in Milford township; consideration $6204.00.

Martin Hartzell to John Ravenscraft, property in Black