The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... August 6, 1890.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE WALLACE DELAMATER.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THOMAS J. STEWART.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SCULL, of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
NORMAN B. CRITCHFIELD, of Jenner Twp.
Subject to the decision of the district Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
EPHRAIM D. MILLER, of Rockwood Borough.
JOHN C. WELLER, of Milford Township.

FOR SHERIFF,
ISAIAH GOOD, of Somerset Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WM. H. SANNER, of Somerset Borough.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. J. HILEMAN, of Somerset Borough.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN HAMER, of Quemahoning Township.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
GEO. F. KIMMELL, of Milford Township.
SAMUEL U. SHOBER, of Somerset Township.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
WM. DICKEY, of Brothersvalley Township.

FOR AUDITORS,
HERMAN SHAFFER, of Somerset Township.
U. D. BROUCHER, of Somerset Township.

THE hot weather must be having a depressing effect on brother Cleveland. He hasn't written a letter for several weeks.

MR. PATTISON will find a united Republican party in Pennsylvania, and it will give Delamater a majority of not less than 50,000.

THE Prohibition State Convention will meet in Harrisburg on August 21st, and will be in session two days. The leaders have not yet decided what action will be taken in regard to putting a State ticket in the field.

N. H. MERVINE, Esq., the popular young lawyer and Republican politician of Altoona, was last week elected City Solicitor, to succeed A. N. Dively, Democrat, who had become extremely obnoxious to the tax payers of the city.

THE Pan-American statesmen who discussed so interestingly for months in Washington the beauties and practical worth of arbitration, should now stop shooting and practice their theories. They have no millions to squander on burned powder.

THE Democratic party in Mississippi and Georgia and Arkansas should pass resolutions denouncing the use of the Winchester rifle in political campaigns. They can easily control things with the shotgun, especially when the modern breech-loader is so cheap.

NICE political campaign that of South Carolina, where one of the Democratic candidates for Governor goes from meeting to meeting with an escort armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers. It is an illustration of the kind of men who are howling over the dangers of the Lodge election bill.

SIFTED down to its simple meaning, the great bugaboo "force bill" which is so worrying Democratic statesmen, is simply a demand that the Constitution and laws of the United States should not remain dead letters, but every man should be allowed to cast his ballot and have his ballot counted. What is there wrong in that?

A great many Americans are asking why all Europe is so down on the McKinley bill and the Republican party. Democratic and free trade organs fight shy of attempting to answer. But they know it is a fact. The head and front of opposition to protection is located at Liverpool, London, Paris and Berlin. The Democratic party is only Europe's American agent.

A writer speculating on the possibility and the results of an attempt on the part of Great Britain to subdue the United States to compliance with her wishes estimates that the job would cost her not less than $7,500,000,000. He arrives at this conclusion by figuring on the basis of what the Revolutionary War cost the mother country per capita of the population of the colonies. As the debt of the empire is now nearly $6,000,000,000, that country would be ripe for a receiver by the time it got through with a new war of subjection with this country.

IT is hard to please Democratic organs. Twenty-five years ago "the immense public debt would never be paid." Later they groaned because it was being "paid too rapidly." Last year they united in a prolonged groan about "the evils of a great surplus in the Treasury." Now they are combining in the whine over "the certain deficit." In the meantime the party which saved the Nation and inaugurated all it prosperity is still at the helm and the country will feel safe.

THE message of President Harrison to Congress urging legislation that will permit the Post Office Department to shut off lotteries from the use of the mails is short, effective, pertinent and convincing. The mails, he declares, are intended to serve the purposes of legitimate trade and decent social intercourse, and should not be prostituted to promote the widespread corruption of private and public morals incident to lottery schemes. The President's position is strong and unassailable. Now, let Congress come right up to this great work, take the gigantic monster by the throat, and forever cut off the means through which it is taking daily bread from the homes of thousands of the laboring poor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S attitude toward lotteries is commended by the press of the country with greater unanimity than anything else he has done. The recent fight of the Louisiana Lottery for life in its own State has roused the country to the evil of these gambling establishments. Their pernicious influence runs through every community that is reached by the mails. The existence of the principal agency of the Louisiana Lottery in the District of Columbia may well suggest to the President to inquire whether he has not the power in his own hands to drive out such an illegal establishment. If the guardians of the peace neglect to do their duty, why not remove them and appoint others who will do their duty? The country will stand by the President in an effort to clear out the Washington lottery establishment.

THE reports from all parts of the State indicate a very healthy condition of the Republican organization, and there is no good reason why Mr. Delamater and his associates should not receive a full average party majority. This is the preliminary campaign to the general engagement all along the line in 1892, and it behooves Republicans to keep their best foot forward at this time.

SAYS the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "The Democracy are making a great to-do over the fact that "Glorious Old Tom Marshal," of Pittsburg, yesterday told ex-Governor Pattison he intended to vote for him. Well, what of it? Has "Glorious Old Tom" voted any other than the Democratic ticket in the last eight years? Can a man who has thus voted be called a Republican? If so, how long a term must he serve on probation in the Democratic party before he can be called one of 'em? "Garrulous Old Tom" must be meant. All of Mr. Marshall's "glory" departed from him when he sold his party out in 1882. Having then landed in the Democratic camp, he stuck in the mire so deep that he is a permanent fixture.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

The Norristown *Herald* thus refers to Mr. Pattison's unpatriotic and selfish course while governor:

The Pattison who is running for governor of Pennsylvania this year is a very different man from the person who was elected to that position in 1882, through Republican dissension.

At that time voters who had resolved to show their independence by aiding to elect him, took him upon trust. He had served a term or two as controller of Philadelphia, a position whose duties were entirely ministerial, and where any man who could be trusted to keep a secret could scarcely go wrong.

Mr Pattison has a record now, however, and no voter need cast his ballot blindly this year, or take anything for granted. It is an excellent maxim in politics as in the realms of nature generally that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

In looking up Pattison's record, no account need be taken of his recklessness in calling an extra session of the Legislature which was entirely unnecessary, and which cost the tax-payers of Pennsylvania more than a half-million dollars. But let that pass. His vetoes are enough to condemn him, so far as intelligent voters are concerned.

In his position of governor he made war on the veterans of the Commonwealth. He vetoed, to begin with the 'Soldiers' Tombstone bill," an act granting a pittance to allow a memorial to be erected on which might be inscribed the name and age of one who risked all for his country, and thus rescue his memory for a short time from the gulf of oblivion. He vetoed this bill, which has since become a law, and, in addition, every pension bill or other measure intended to do justice to the soldiers.

But Mr. Pattison did not stop here. He prevented by his veto the enactment of the law providing for a hospital at Johnstown, and one for miners injured in the bituminous coal regions. The claims of suffering humanity were weighed in the balance with the paltry sum that would have been required to establish these needed charities, and the money weighed the most.

He vetoed the bill for the prosecution and punishment of defaulters and embezzlers connected with banks and other corporations, and thereby incurred the indignation of those who lose by such transactions. On the other hand, he objected to the foundation of co-operative associations by farmers, merchants and laborers.

There is not one of his numerous vetoes that can be considered a benefit to the agriculturists, the mechanics or the labor of the State. Who ever heard of him as the Governor of the people? His views of legislation were extremely distasteful to the majority of voters, as was shown by the heavy Republican majorities rolled up in '84, '85 and '86, while he was Governor.

It would be the greatest blunder ever committed by the voters of Pennsylvania to give Mr. Pattison an opportunity to repeat the former experience. Of this, however, there is really very little danger.

Mississippi a White Man's State.

New York Press.

A constitutional convention in Mississippi will meet on August 11 The delegates to it were elected on Wednesday by a total poll of about 40,000 votes. Reports agree that the negroes took no part in the election. This being so, the convention will be a white man's convention, and, of course, Democratic. The census of that State of 1880 gave 479,398 whites and 610,291 colored, a majority of 130,893 colored people. In the convention that is to frame a new constitution for the government of the minority and majority alike the majority are to have nothing to say.

Not only this. It is boldly declared by the whites that this convention is called mainly to provide a State constitutional bar against negro voting, or, as it is put in milder language, to secure continued supremacy for the whites in the State. Three or four methods of cutting off the colored vote are under consideration by the promoters of this white man's convention. Educational and property qualifications, a poll tax requirement and a redistricting of the State so as to secure in all State and National elections the success of white candidates, have all been proposed.

The step Mississippi is taking has the virtue of frankness. The whites now control the State notwithstanding they are largely in the minority. The State officers, the Representatives in Congress, and the Presidential Electors are Democratic, because the Republicans are not allowed to vote, or if voting their votes are not counted. All this is against law and repugnant to the principles of a republican form of Government. In now seeking to conform the law to the practice of the State, the dominant party shows signs of possessing a public conscience. But when three minority constitution makers have done their work what guarantee do they offer that it will be in conformity with the federal constitution? That instrument of union directs the President to maintain a republican form of government in the States, and under a republican government affairs are determined by a majority of the people.

While the rest of the Union may feel like letting Mississippi do as it pleases about matters which concern that State alone, it can hardly expect to carry its proposed ostracism of a majority of inhabitants into affairs that affect the rest of the States. If the whites arrogate to themselves alone, under forms of a State constitution, the right to vote, they must be satisfied to be alone represented in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College. They cannot be counted as only 479,398 in the government of their State, and as 1,129,689 in their relation to the rest of the country.

Delamater Praised.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, of July 2nd.

Friends of Senator Delamater were much pleased yesterday over the unsolicited and very complimentary indorsement of the Republican Gubernatorial candidate from Rev. David H. Wheeler, L. L. D., president of the Allegheny College at Meadville, of which Senator Delamater is a graduate. A strong personal friendship exists between Rev. Dr. Wheeler and Postmaster Field, of this city, and it was a private letter to Mr. Field that the college president wrote: "It may be of some use to you to know a fact or two about our candidate for Governor. First, he is a clean, straight, decent gentleman; not a trickster, or crooked in any way; second, he is a regular attendant upon church, and is identified with the good causes of the community. Third, he will command a vote in this town and county a good deal larger than his party, because of the estimate in which he is held. Pattison is a good man, but no better than Delamater."

Supplementing this in a postscript, Dr. Wheeler said: "It happens, also, that I find Delamater's college record is a very high one; I stumbled over it recently. I mean his class standing. Rev. Dr. Wheeler is well-known throughout the state from his prominence in the Methodist church.

Ha! ha! Again we remark, ha! ha! It is stated the "the Southern States, at whose elections the infamous (sic) force (sic) bill is aimed, will refuse to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago in case of the passage of that measure." This forcibly recalls the Irishman who swore "by jaber, I'll cut the rope if you don't haul me up faster out of this well." It also forcibly recalls the other gentleman who cut off his nose to spite his face.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

A Comparison of the Vote Power that is Very Suggestive.

The Detroit *Tribune* presents some comparative facts and figures from which it is ascertained that the following Southern districts cast at the last Congressional election fewer votes than the Wyoming district: The third Alabama, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth Georgia, the first, fourth and sixth Louisiana, the first, third, fourth, sixth and seventh Mississippi, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh South Carolina, 25 in all. Of these districts 22 cast fewer votes than the territory of Idaho. Account should be made also of the fact that Idaho and Wyoming are increasing rapidly in population and wealth, while the Southern districts mentioned are mostly at a standstill. In equity the newly admitted States are as much entitled to representation in Congress as the Southern districts mentioned. By virtue of Republican votes in Congress they are, fortunately, now legally entitled to the same representation. A continuation of comparisons between the votes in certain Southern and Northern States at the last Congressional elections proves both interesting and suggestive:

GEORGIA. District.	Vote.	MICHIGAN. District.	Vote.
First	16,896	First	48,101
Second	11,009	Second	39,912
Third	12,750	Third	43,025
Fourth	13,941	Fourth	41,204
Fifth	16,008	Fifth	52,169
Sixth	9,059	Sixth	44,091
Seventh	12,269	Seventh	35,400
Eighth	9,657	Eighth	45,796
Ninth	21,191	Ninth	44,154
Tenth	7,578	Tenth	39,303
		Eleventh	38,326

MISSISSIPPI. District.	Vote.	NEW JERSEY District	Vote
First	15,095	First	46,053
Second	19,795	Second	42,803
Third	16,538	Third	44,418
Fourth	15,281	Fourth	30,925
Fifth	20,229	Fifth	40,283
Sixth	15,841	Sixth	51,157
Seventh	15,564	Seventh	47,205

SOUTH CAROLINA. District.	Vote.	KANSAS. District.	Vote.
First	8,540	First	37,012
Second	10,708	Second	45,118
Third	7,774	Third	36,227
Fourth	11,416	Fourth	49,890
Fifth	9,586	Fifth	38,318
Sixth	8,972	Sixth	49,774
Seventh	15,307	Seventh	42,244

The total for these sets of Northern and Southern States, with the average vote by districts in each State, show the following very suggestive comparisons:

State.	Total.	Average.
Georgia	135,052	13,505
Michigan	474,191	43,110
Mississippi	115,216	16,459
New Jersey	395,339	43,251
South Carolina	73,421	10,488
Kansas	329,283	47,040

It will be seen that the total vote of seven districts in South Carolina was less than that of a single district, the seventh, in Kansas, and that one vote in South Carolina counted as much as four and one-half votes in Kansas, one in Georgia more than as much as three in Michigan, and one in Mississippi, more than two and one-half in New Jersey. These figures speak of a suppressed vote in the South as clearly as Congressman Hemphill did when he said: "We realize that if the negro be allowed freely to vote and have his vote honestly counted and returned we, the white people of South Carolina, will be in the minority."

The New York Leper.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The leper, Manuel Garratus, who was removed by the health officers from his boarding house, East Thirty-eight street, is in the Pest House, on North Brother's Island to-day, under a sentence of death from which there is no appeal. His disease is known in there as one of the "anæsthetic" variety. It is characterized chiefly by numbness of the parts affected. His hands, a large spot on his breast and one foot are practically dead. In these parts he can feel no pain or sensation. On July 18 young Garratus went to the office of Dr. Wiggin, West Forty-sixt street, for treatment. The doctor had him call again and meantime notified the Health Board. On July 20 the patient was examined, and Dr. Hamilton, of the Health Board, and Dr. Wiggin were satisfied that the case was one of genuine leprosy.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of Washington, was communicated with as to what action the government would take in the matter and the reply received from him yesterday stated that the government only attempted to prevent the importation of the disease and that where it actually occurred it was for the local authorities to deal with it. He was then removed to North Brother's Island until his family, who are wealthy can provide for him until his death.

Garratus came here from Yucatan, some time ago, to learn English. His father, mother and sisters joined him here. There is no trace of the disease in any of them. The young man must have had it for nearly two years, but he can give no history of it or even suggest where or how it was contracted. A year ago, when playing ball, he struck the one end of his fingers against the ball and the joint came off without pain. The wound healed and there was no hemorrhage.

All on Account of Bedbugs.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—This afternoon fire broke out in the Hungarian settlement in the east end of Braddock and thirty-eight houses were consumed. Among these were some dozen of brick residences owned by Americans, but the remaining were frame houses of two stories and occupied by Hungarian laborers. These thirty-eight houses contained 125 families, embracing some 450 people. The flames were confined to the acres of closely packed buildings. The loss is $100,000, chiefly on buildings, as the foreigners saved everything of value. The fire was started by a Hungarian woman, who, finding her bed inhabited, carried it out into an alley and set fire to it, and everything else within two squares.

Shook Off a Shroud for Rum.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Crape was hung on the door of John Brown's house, in Evaston, on Monday last to announce the death of Henry Mather. During his sickness the only nourishment that Mather could take was whisky and water. He repeatedly begged for undiluted whisky, but it was refused.

After the doctor pronounced him dead he was laid out in the back parlor At 3 o'clock in the morning an unusual noise was heard down stairs, and when Mr. Brown reached the parlor he was dumbfounded to see Mather sitting up with a bottle of whisky in his hand and a cigar in his mouth. "If you had given me this before I would have been better long ago," said Mather, taking a drink from the bottle. Mather is now on a fair way to recover.

A Playful Girl.

Two weeks ago last Monday night Joel Williams, seventeen years of age, and Cora Young sat side by side at services in Antioch Church, at Atlanta, Ga. The girl began prodding the boy with a pin, which he finally took from her and threw upon the floor. Then she took from her hat a hat pin five inches long, and with all her force drove it into Williams' right side, just above the hip. The pin sank into the flesh until only the head could be seen. The boy sprang from his seat with a yell. The pin had penetrated the body its full length, but with its removal the pain ceased and both Williams and the girl remained at the church until the congregation was dismissed. The boy went home, sickened, and lingered until last night, when death came. The pin had penetrated his kidneys.

Hailstorms in North Dakota.

WHEATLAND, N. D., July 31.—A hailstorm of unusual severity passed over the town of Walburg, south of here, early yesterday morning. The names of twenty farmers have been obtained, whose farms comprise five thousand acres, of whose crops 75 per cent. is totally destroyed.

CASTLETON, N. D., July 31.—The most disastrous hailstorm of the season swept over the southern part of this county early yesterday morning. There is a strip of country about four miles wide and from ten to twelve miles long on which the crops are almost entirely destroyed. Hailstones as large as hens' eggs were picked up at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

FIGURES OF THE FLOOD.

Total Cash Contributions to Sufferferes, $4,116,801.48—Total Drowned, 2,142.

The report of Secretary Kremer, of the Flood Relief Commission, appointed to distribute the funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers in Pennsylvania by the flood of May 31st and June 1, 1889, has just been made public. He states that there was distributed by the commission in the eastern part of the State, outside of Cambria County, $241,408 58 in cash, and $5,069 08 in supplies. In these eastern districts 78 persons were drowned. The total cash contributions to the sufferers, so far as the commission has been able to obtain information, amount to $4,116,801.48.

The most careful investigation, continued to the present time, shows the number of drowned to be 2,142. Ninety-nine families, numbering from two to ten members each, were entirely washed away. Of flood widows there are 124, and 198 widowers. The orphans and half orphans reach the number of 565. There were found and identified 1,115 bodies; found and not identified, 636; missing, 391. The number of males lost was 923, of whom 498 were found and identified, and 252 found and not identified; the females lost number 1,219, of whom 617 were found and identified and 540 found but not identified.

The sex of 44 persons who were found could not be ascertained. Johnstown's quota of dead was 1,114; Cambria City, 360; Woodvale, 270; Conemaugh Borough, 167; Millville, 115; South Fork, 5; Mineral Point, 16; Franklin Borough, 17; East Conemaugh, 13; hotel guests and railroad passengers, 63. Forty-nine of the dead were under 1 year old; 136 from 1 to 5, and 11 from 5 to 10; 343 from 10 to 20; 313 from 20 to 30; 209 from 30 to 40; 173 from 40 to 50; 135 from 50 to 60; 102 from 60 to 70; 36 from 70 to 80; 6 from 80 to 90. The ages of 425 could not be ascertained.

Including the amounts which did not pass through the commission's hands, (with those that did), the various States and territories with the District of Columbia, contributed $3,601,317.80, and the foreign countries $141,300.98. The largest contributions were from the following States: California, $93,142.42; Connecticut, $63,014.75; District of Columbia, $43,357.07; Illinois, $206,986 85; Massachusetts, $255,640.12; Michigan, $66,681 27; New York, $911,761.05; Ohio, $200,243.02; Pennsylvania, $1,183,403 84; Rhode Island, $42,908.77. Of the foreign countries, England contributed the largest amount, $42,909.89; Germany's share was $37,065.36, and that of France $25,052.33.

The receipts of the commission were as follows: From Governor Beaver, $1,236,140.45; from the Philadelphia Relief Committee, $600,000; from the Pittsburgh Relief Committee, $560,000; from the New York Relief Committee, $516,199 85—a total of $2,912,346.30. The expenditures in the Conemaugh Valley were $2,592,936 08; in the State, outside of the Conemaugh Valley, $246,475.26; general and office expenses, $5,728.89, or a total of $2,845,140 83. The commission has $67,205 47 in cash in its hands.

Attached to the report is an appendix showing that contributions came from forty-six states and territories and fourteen foreign countries.

High Times in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 3.—The State campaign meeting at Hampton to-day which is probably the last, almost terminated in a fierce fight between the factions. The advocates of each side swarmed around their respective leaders, and faced each other with glaring eyes and threatening gestures. Trouble was prevented by the chairman's appeal that the ladies of the audience be respected.

When Tillman was asked to name the Senators whom he had accused of being perjurers, he began to read the names from a list. When he mentioned the name of General Moore, of Hampton, which he did with special emphasis, ex Senator Youmans strode up to Tillman and denounced him as a liar.

Then there was a rush for Mr. Youmans. Mr. Harrison cried out: "Tillman, you are a liar if you call General Moore a perjurer. Men caught hold of each other in their efforts to reach the stand. There were hurrahs for Moore and pandemonium reigned. In the very front of the crowd were the Hamilton brothers, all of them rabid Tellmanites. They waved their hands and frantically declared that no one should touch Tillman.

Chairman McSweeny rushed to the front of the stage and shouted: "Gentlemen I beg you for the honor of Hampton county to keep quiet." No attention was paid to this appeal, but he made another in behalf of the ladies, and the factions ceased their angry demonstrations, and friends of Mr. Harrison had caught both of his hands and led him away. Mr. Youmans was pushed back into the crowd. Captain Tillman made no reply to Mr. Youmans except to say: "I can prove it."

The Wife or the Crop.

ATLANTA, GA., August 5.—The attempt of a colored preacher named W. H. Boone, in Gordon county, to kill by poison a family of 10 persons, three of his victims being now dead, has created intense excitement, and the poisoner and his wife are carefully guarded in the jail. He put rat poison in the food of a colored family named Lalley. Boone puts the blame on his wife, saying she was jealous of Mrs. Bailey's affection for him. The wife puts it on the husband, saying he sought to obtain possession of Lalley's crop. The other victims are not yet out of danger.

A Senatorship Involved.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 3.—The State election in Alabama will take place to-morrow. There is but very little opposition to the regular Democratic ticket and the indications point to an increased Democratic majority. The legislature to be chosen to-morrow will elect a successor to United States Senator Pugh, and, there will be a lively scramble. Governor Thomas Seay and ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts are candidates, and Senator Pugh will stand for re-election.

Kansas Corn.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 31.—Special dispatches from various points in Western Kansas state that hot winds of the past two or three days have materially reduced the already low condition of crops in that part of the State. The winds have literally cooked the corn until many fields will not yield a single ear.

This condition prevails along the Missouri Pacific from Concordia to the western boundary. East of Concordia for a hundred miles the yield of corn may under favorable conditions amount to 5 or 10 per cent. of last year's crop. From this point east to Atchison the crop will be 40 to 50 per cent. of last year's yield if the rainfall continues moderate. In the dry spots of the State the hot winds have also burnt up the grass, so that the yield will be very low.

Voters Must be Assessed.

It is the duty of every citizen of Pennsylvania who has a regard for the public good to vote at the approaching election. In order to qualify for the performance of this important duty the names of all voters should be upon the assessors' lists, and if the assessors have failed to properly perform their work or names are omitted for any other cause, voters should see that the mistake is promptly rectified. ASSESSORS are required to publicly expose their registry lists at the polling places not later than the first Monday in August, and every voter should examine the book to make sure that he has been assessed, as mistakes often occur even when voters have lived many years in a district. A personal visit to the assessor will insure prompt correction. Persons who have moved recently, or contemplate moving before September 4, should also visit the assessor and have their names put upon the list. September 4 is the last day for assessment.

The Weather in August.

Rev. Ed R. Hale, of St. Louis, editor of *Word and Work*, makes the following forecast of the weather for the month:

"The month will open with high temperature prevailing generally except, perhaps, a rising barometer with falling temperature in sight on the western link of storm movements, developing to the west the last days of July. These disturbances will have reached the east by about the 2d, touching every part of the country with much bluster and some rain, and followed by some relief from heat—a wave of cool, fresh air. The reactionary days following this period are the 6th and 7th, at the equinox of Mercury on the 6th, which facts necessitate a warm wave from about the 5th, breaking into much storminess in its eastward progress, and followed by cooler, cloudy days. Remember, all such phenomena are progressive from West to East. The 12th is the central day of these regular storm period. With Mercury's influence still in force, it will begin to grow warmer about the 10th—the temperature rising higher and higher, until from the 12th to 15th northwesterly storms will appear and change the order of things. The new moon falls on the morning of the 15th, and which time the hardest storms may occur followed promptly by a marked fall of temperature. The 18th is the central day of two to three days of secondary development, which means a warmer temperature moving eastward, breaking into more or less storminess. The last regular period is centra on the 23d, and the moon's first quarter filing on the morning of the same dy, together make the most promising outook for rains. The period is certain to be ushered in by warmer and rising temperature, which condition will remain and grow and storm culminations break up the order and bring in reversed conditions of the country. After the storms of this period the pressiveness of summer nights will be broken. Reactionary tendencies, combined with full moon, fall centrally on the 29th. If such sustained heat and dryness occur during August, with a cessation of electrical activity in the atmosphere, chances will be increased for earthquake disturbances on or near the reactionary days of the calendar.

"As previously announced, the disturbing presence of Venus as been very marked throughout July, but all must confess a 'growing tendency to empty storminess and barren bluster.' My parts have felt the touch of approaching dryness. We quietly but earnestly advise our readers to watch and work against possible future exigencies."

No Bourbon About Logan.

New York *Press*: Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton has been in New York for several days. What time he has not spent in praising Mr. Blaine's Cuba and Porto Rico sugar letter has been spent in denouncing the Federal Elections bill. Hatton's old-time animosity for J. Blaine is well known. It was so deep that he thought nothing Mr. Blaine could say or do was worthy of praise. When I commented on his change of attitude toward the Secretary of State Mr. Hatton replied: "Well must tell you a story about General Logan. He was making a speech one night when a long-haired individual bobbed up in the audience to interrupt him on account of statements he made about the solid finacial policy of the Republican party. The fellow wanted to ask a question, and the proceeded to read a a flaming declaratic of greenback doctrine, concluding which he said:

"'Now, I believe in every word of that. What I want to know is if you didn't say all that in a speech down in Egypt ten years ago.'

"The General merely nodded his head affirmatively, and said: 'Yes, I made that speech ten years ago I was just as far along in politics then as you are now,' and then he went on with his speech as if the man did not exist."

Excursion to Historic Battlefields.

A series of special excursions to the Battlefields of Cedar Crek, (Middletown), Winchester and Harpers Ferry, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, are announced for August 20th, September 16th, and October 16th, 1890, affording a rare opportunity to visit the historic ground where the conteding hosts struggled for victory.

Tickets for the excursions will be sold from all ticket stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of the Ohio river at one fare for the round trip, on August 19th and 20th, September 15th and 16th, and October 15th and 16th, 1890, valid for return journey for ten days including day of sale.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will place on sale excursion tickets at one far for the round trip to these points at Harpers Ferry and Weverton, to be sold August 27th to 28th, inclusive, good to return until August 29th, inclusive. September 16th to 27th, inclusive, good to return until September 25th, inclusive. October 16th to 24th inclusive, good to return until October 25th, inclusive. For rates and time of trains call on or address Agents B. & O. R. R.

Farmer, Take Notice.

I have leased the large warehouse of Peter Fink at the B. & O. Depot, in Somerset, for five years, and also warerooms at Berlin and Coleman's, where I will keep on hand during the seasons for delivery and reshipment to all local point every grade of Fertilizers manufactured by the well-known Susquehanna Fertilizer Company, of Canton, Baltimore, Md. I have spent five years among you, while these goods have been used in Somerset county or eight years, having been introduced by the Hon. O. P. Shaver. Owing to the large number of my patrons whom I thank kindly, my agents and myself may be unable to call to see you personally, so I take advantage of your excellent papers to call your attention to the merits of our Fertilizers, and beg leave to say that S. B. Yoder, of Pugh, Somerset County, Pa., and myself have solicited orders for the fall crops of 1890—160 ton to date of issue, notwithstanding the strong competition.

R. M. Patton of Somerset, who resides near the depot, is acting as delivering agent for me. By addressing or calling on him, you can learn our prices. We can re-ship to any local point on short notice, but would prefer at all times to have your orders as far in advance of immediate wants as practical as it enables us to get our goods to you in better mechanical condition. In behalf of the Susquehanna Fertilizer Co., I am,

Very Respectfully,
A. J. KOSER, Guernsey, Pa.

England Credits America with the Most Succesful Relief of Deafness.

LONDON, August 5, 1890.—At the lest recently made with the different devices for the relief of deafness, gathered from all parts of the world, the verdict was unanimously in favor of A. H. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn., as in many cases where all others failed, this invisible device was successful

At Fisher's Book Store.

A nice line of Baby Carriages at Fisher's Book Store. City boarders and temporary sojourners can rent baby carriages at Fisher's Book Store. This is the place, also, to buy Hammocks, Novels, Magazines, Reviews, and other reviews, and all kinds of reading matter, either light or heavy. This large and handsome establishment is a general resort for literary people, and people of all sorts. You will do well to every day make a habit of "dropping in" to

Fisher's Book Store.

To Crush the Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—President Harrison to-day sent to Congress a message, accompanied by a letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker, in which Congress is asked to give the Post Office Department such power as will effectually stop lottery companies from using the mails.

Age of Apple Trees.

In this part of the world we get nothing of any consequence from an apple tree till it is ten or fifteen years old. It is three or four before we get it from the nursery; seldom less than five years more before it begins to bear, and some five years more have to be added before we can get anything like a full crop. If we had but about fifteen more it would hardly be worth while to grow fruit trees. Thirty years of such husbandry would require that we calculated about three years to a full crop from the ground, which would be worse than giving a whole year to nothing, as was once the rule in summer fallowing. We rather suspect that where trees cease to be profitable after thirty years of age, it is from some neglect which has affected the constitution of the tree. It may be that borers have been allowed to board and lodge in the trunk free of charge for the accommodation; or the soil has been allowed to become too poor; or they have been allowed to bear all they were disposed to do without thinning or assistance of any kind. In any of which cases thirty years would undoubtedly do for them.

If all these things are properly seen to, and all the other little matters attended to that those who cultivate fruit for profit ought to know about, there is no reason why an apple tree may not be profitable for fifty years anywhere.

A Card of Thanks.

On the evening of July 31 inst., the kind people of Shanksville and vicinity conspired to surprise and "pound" the undersigned. The first we heard was a great hum of voices, followed by the trampling of many feet. In a few more minutes we were completely captured. About 50 or 60 persons in number representing nearly every family in the community, at an appointed time and place met together and marched in solid phalanx to the residence of their resident minister, completely surprising the occupants, and without warning took complete possession of the house. Hands were thrown up, and surrender made, and the camphor bottle called for; but the sight of our table groaning under the weight of a variety of good things, and the overflowing abundance of good nature, kindness, and smiles beaming forth from every face had a more desirable effect; so that we were soon sufficiently recovered to gratify our curiosity in examining the bundles, packages, papers etc., amounting in all to about $13. Somebody must have told them all about us, for they brought just such things as are needed.

To the credit of all, let it be said that some who could not come, sent their gifts with others. Our hearts were filled to overflowing with gratitude, in so much that speech-making in a way of returning of thanks to the kind donors was next to an impossibility.

After some time spent in social conversation, and a few hymns sung by the young people, they left us. Truly we appreciate the people of Shanksville, not merely for their gifts, but for their kindness in making it pleasant for us during our stay here. We thank them for all favors and wish them God's choicest blessings.

MR. AND MRS. E. C. RICKENBRODE.
Shanksville August 4th 1890.

For Sale.

A second-hand Thresher and Separator, with 8-horse power.

J. M. HOLDERBAUM.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating **Sick Headache**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn **Sour Stomach**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

An Attack of Gravel.

The Terrible Suffering of a Lady at 60—How She was Cured.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. My troubles, from which I never expected to recover began in my kidneys. First there were pains in my back. I was feverish, with no appetite and could not sleep; I was compelled to use a cane, and finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. The distress in my back was terrible. I was burning up with a fever or constantly shivering as if cold. My physicians said

I HAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

After I had been ill about two years, I had an attack of Gravel. When this made its appearance, my physician gave me up and I expected to die. Four doctors attended me, the best in the country, yet I grew worse. Six years ago last June, how well I remember the time, I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using one bottle I threw away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me. I have never had a return of Gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back and though I am over sixty years of age I am

Now Vigorous and Strong

as I was in my prime. I do all my own work and rarely know what it is to be tired. I keep the medicine in the house and give it to my grandchildren, and recommend it whenever I can. What physicians, and all the various remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did—it stayed the disease and made me a strong vigorous woman—Mrs. Emeline P. Mizner, Burg Hill, Ohio

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

Prepared by

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

$1 per bottle. Six for $5. By all druggists.

PUBLIC SALE
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of the last will and testament of Jacob Cover, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in the Township of Jenner, County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, containing 31 acres and 50 perches, adjoining lands of Michael Cover, Jonathan Ankeny, John C. Walter, and others, being 1½ miles from Jeanerstown, and 11 miles from Somerset, and convenient to church and school. The land is all under good state of cultivation and well watered. A good orchard of apple trees, a two-story frame house and a log barn.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down on day of sale, the remainder of one-third at the confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter, with interest on deferred payments from the confirmation of sale.

HENRY COVER,
Executor and Trustee.

FRED. W. BEPECKER, Attorney

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, PA.

The 97th year begins Sept. 17th. Classical, Scientific and Preparatory Departments. For information concerning Preparatory Department apply to J. Adolph Schmitz, Prin.; for Catalogue or other information to PRESIDENT MOFFAT

julo 30 1m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Jacob L. Miller, deceased

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to ascertain advancements and make a distribution of the funds in the hands of Daniel G. Miller and Wm. G. Miller, Administrators of Jacob L. Miller, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Somerset, Pa., on Wednesday, the 20th day of August,