The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....February 18, 1891.

It will not be three years until Democrats will be trying to claim "reciprocity" as purely Democratic in its origin and principles.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S free trade theories when Major McKinley has once handled them, look as though they had been run through a steam threshing machine.

FOUR of the eight Executive departments are now draped in black and another had the crepe taken from its walls only on Saturday—the War Department for Sherman, the Navy for Porter, the Treasury for Windom, the Interior for ex-Secretary Stuart, and the Department of Justice for ex-Attorney-General Devens.

THE coroner's jury in the case of the Mammoth mine explosion protested against the employment of fire bosses who are addicted to drink. This is a protest that could apply to every business attended with danger, and there ought to be some legislation to place penalties on companies or manufacturing establishments who retain men in places where life and limb are at stake on their sobriety, knowing them to be men addicted to the drink habit.

OUR people need to keep their eyes open about this season of the year. The Committee on education has agreed to support the District Superintendent bill with an affirmative remuneration. This bill leaves it optional with townships of ten or more schools to elect a township superintendent of schools, or two or more township may join and elect a superintendent to be paid out of the township funds. If local taxation is not high enough to suit the people here is a splendid chance to increase it—*Cumberland County Journal.*

ALEXANDER STUART, of Virginia, who died a few days ago at an advanced age, was one of the oldest—probably the oldest—of the members of past cabinets, having served as Secretary of the Interior under Fillmore's administration, upwards of 40 years ago. He was first elected to Congress over 50 years ago. His death leaves the venerable James Campbell, of Philadelphia, who was Postmaster General under Franklin Pierce from 1853 to 1857, the only survivor of the cabinets that existed before the time of Lincoln. The only survivor of the Lincoln cabinet is Hugh McCullough, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur.

A Congressional apportionment map of Alabama, under its recent apportionment, is a thing of beauty and a constant joy to the Democracy. In order to place the colored voters as compact as possible one district is fashioned something like a fine-pointed star, with a population of 102,080 colored voters and 85,889 white voters, and yet it is dollars to dimes that the 15,000 majority of colored votes will so dwindle on election day that it will be wiped out and the Democratic Congressman elected. Another district is shaped unlike anything else on earth, and runs clear across and one-third up and down the State, but they had to do it in order to get a white voting population [illegible] colored voting population to 83,000. This state of affairs prevails in almost every district, and it is hard to find a single symmetrical district in the entire State.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has at last been forced to express his views on the silver question. In a letter addressed to a meeting of New York business men he says: "It surely can not be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the scheme embraced in the adoption of the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if, in the present situation, we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage."

How do the leaders of his party in the Senate like having a measure they supported and passed pronounced as dangerous and themselves as wreckers?

SOME newspapers have expressed a doubt as to whether the next President would be elected under the new apportionment or under the old one, but that matter is regulated by an act of Congress passed 99 years ago.

Section 132 of the Revised Statutes of the United States says: "The number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States are by law entitled at the time when the President and Vice President to be chosen come into office, except that where no apportionment of Representatives has been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives."

The Clerk of the House of Representatives points out that the apportionment has been made under the last enumeration, and it is the apportionment which will be in existence when "the time of choosing electors" shall come in 1892.

It is clear that the next President will be elected under the new apportionment, which will give the Electoral College 444 member, instead of 420 as the last.

THE deaths of General Sherman and Admiral Porter bring home the fact that the great heroes of the war are going fast. Some idea of the strain of that great struggle may be gained from the equally noticeable fact that, with these two exceptions, nearly all the other leaders died at an age which men in other professions usually regard as their period of greatest usefulness. Of that great group of generals which led the Union armies on to victory, General Sherman was the only one who reached even three score and ten. But they were men whose lives were not to be measured in years. General Grant was 63 when he died, Sheridan 57, Hancock 62, Meade 56, Logan 60, Hooker 69, and Thomas 54. The same is true in a large degree of the Confederate commanders. Lee died at 64, Bragg at 61, Pemberton at 63, Hardee at 55, and Pickett at 50. And Porter stood almost alone of the naval heroes of the war. All this makes doubly meaningful General Sherman's almost prophetic words a few days before his last illness: "I'll have to die pretty soon or there'll be no one left but militia to bury me."

SHERMAN'S MARCH ENDED.

He is Summoned Before the Great Commander.

A REMARKABLE MAN'S DEATH.

Patient Suffering for Days of the Hero of Many a Glorious Victory.

ST. LOUIS THE RESTING PLACE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—General William T. Sherman died this afternoon at 1:50 o'clock, at his residence in this city, the result of a cold which he contracted a week ago last Wednesday night while attending a performance at the Casino. He was really taken ill only on Sunday last, his 71st birthday, when symptoms of erysipelas developed.

At this morning's consultation of the physicians it was determined that the change for the worse in the General's condition was so decided as to justify them in notifying the family that he was dying, and that the end was only a question of hours. Bereft of hope the family gathered at the bedside and sadly awaited the inevitable conclusion. Except the son of the General who is in the priesthood and he is now on an ocean steamer bound for this city all General Sherman's family were present, embracing the son, P. T. Sherman, the daughters, Misses Rachel and Lizzie Sherman, Mrs. Thackara and Mrs. Fitch, besides sons-in-law Lieutenants Thackara and Fitch, Senator Sherman and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt.

"IT'S NOTHING TO DIE."

"It's nothing to die, as it's just as natural as it is be born," said General Sherman a few weeks ago to a daughter of Admiral Porter when he had paid his last visit to his invalid comrade, and in his death to-day the General illustrated his remark. Although there were indications of approaching dissolution, the brave old soldier lay in the sleep of unconsciousness and exhaled his last breath as naturally as he had inhaled his first. There was a slight quiver of the facial muscles, a great life had ended and a nation had been made mourners.

And when the end came, notwithstanding that all hope had been abandoned for hours, the shock was stunning to the little party gathered at the bedside, and for some moments the members of it were speechless and motionless. Slowly they realized that Death had conquered, and haltingly they sadly turned to leave in others' care the remains of their loved and lost one.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

The General had lain in bed from Friday morning until he died to-day without being able to speak a word, his several attempts only resulting in a hoarse gasp. From his look he seemed to recognize those about him. His tongue was swollen, and his jaws were stiff some hours before he died. He was unconscious for the last two hours he was alive. Rachel and Lizzie remained kneeling, one at each side of the bed, during the last hour of the life of their father. Neither priest nor clergyman was present. No priest has entered the house since Father Taylor called. Death came so quietly that those at the bedside did not realize that the General was dead until Dr. Alexander said, "All is over." Death came with one long sigh. Suffocation, due to the lungs filling with mucus, was the cause.

TO BE BURIED AT ST. LOUIS.

General H. W. Slocum has been placed in charge of the funeral arrangements, and there is scarcely a doubt that interment will be made in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, where General Sherman, in a letter written a year ago, said he desired that Ransom Post, G. A. R., of which he was the first Commander, deposit his body, "alongside my faithful wife and idolized soldier boy."

It is thought that the cortege will, in that event, start from this city on Thursday next, if "Father Tom" Sherman shall have arrived from Europe by that date. Otherwise his [illegible]

Some two weeks ago the General particularly requested that his body should not lie in state anywhere, and that the funeral be a strictly military one. He said that he did not care particularly for any military observances here in New York, but that he did want a military burial in St. Louis, which would be participated in by his old comrades in arms. He also requested that the funeral rites be not in conformity with any particular form of religion. He wanted a soldier's burial.

The body is now lying embalmed in the room where the General died—the back room on the second floor. The features are natural, with the exception of a slight swelling on the right jaw and under both eyes. The eyes are closed, and his arms folded across the breast.

SKETCH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. His father was Charles Robert Sherman, once a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Hoyt. He was a brother of John Sherman, now a U. S. Senator. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, the future general was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, a member of Congress. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1836, whence he graduated in 1840, standing sixth in his class of 40 members, among whom were George H. Thomas and Richard S. Ewell, both of whom, along with Sherman, became famous in the civil war. He served in the army till 1851, when he resigned his commission as captain and engaged in banking business in San Francisco. For about a year before the war he was superintendent of the Louisiana military academy at New Orleans.

At the opening of the rebellion he seemed, more than anyone else, to comprehend the greatness of the crisis, and he appealed, without avail, to the authorities at Washington to prepare for war on a large scale.

With the rank of colonel he commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On August 3 he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and in October assumed command of the department of Kentucky. When asked by the secretary of war how many men he should require, he replied, "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of Kentucky, and two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section. His estimate was considered as wildly extravagant, and he was removed from his command with orders to report to General Halleck commanding the department of Missouri.

In March, 1862, Sherman obtained command of a division of Gen. Grant's army. After the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April following, Gen. Grant acknowledged his services in these terms: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." He was wounded in the head on this occasion, and had three horses shot under him. He was soon afterward appointed major general.

General Sherman rendered important services, in the Vicksburg campaign, and in October 1863 was appointed commander of the department of Tennessee. He took a conspicuous part in the engagements at Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, Nov. 24 and 25, and three days later started with his army for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, where he arrived just after General Breckinridge had raised the siege and fled.

When Grant was transferred to Virginia in March 1864, Sherman was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi river and the Allegheny Mountains. On the 6th of May he moved against the army of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston with a force of 98,797 men and 254 cannons. By a series of brilliant maneuvers and successes on the battlefield he forced the enemy from one position to another till Atlanta was reached and captured on the 1st of September.

On Nov. 14, 1864, Gen. Sherman, with 65,000 men, started on his famous march to the sea. His army moved in two columns, the right commanded by Gen. Howard and the left by Gen. Slocum, while a cloud of cavalry floating around the main body, shrouded the real intentions of the march. On the 21st of December he occupied Savannah, Ga., after a march of 300 miles and a loss of but 63 killed and 245 wounded.

After refreshing his army for a few weeks he took up his line of march northward on the 14th of Jan, 1865. This movement caused the evacuation on the 17th of February, of Columbia, S. C., and on the 18th, Charleston was entered by Union troops. He fought his last battle at Bentonville, N. C., March 18, 1865. On the 26th of April he received the surrender of Johnston's army at Raleigh N. C. After this campaign of nearly 500 miles through swamps and overflowed lowlands, and on roads almost impassable, at the most inclement season of the year executed in sixty day's time, in which he defeated his foe at every turn, he lost less than 2500 men.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of Gen. Grant, promoted, in July, 1866; and when Grant became president in 1869, Sherman became general and commander-in-chief of the United States army. In July 1866, Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of L. L. D.

In 1883 he was placed, at his own request, on the retired list of the army, since when he has been more or less actively engaged in grand army affairs, besides taking an active interest in other organizations growing out of military life. His home has been in New York city.

As a soldier he was one of the very few men who could handle with masterly skill and without confusion an army of a hundred thousand men or more. His willingness to share their privations and dangers and his care in looking after their every want and comfort gained for him the love of his soldiers to a degree enjoyed by few commanders.

Death of Admiral Porter—A Title Dies with Him.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Admiral David D. Porter, who has been in failing health for some years, died suddenly at 8:15 o'clock Friday morning at his residence in this city of fatty degeneration of the heart. Dr. Wales the physician attending Admiral Porter was hastily summoned to his bedside when the attack came, but the Admiral was dead before he arrived. All the members of the family were at home at the time of his death.

Almost as long as there has been an American navy the name of Porter has been honorably connected with it. Five generations of the family have gone down to the sea in ships, and all have acquitted themselves with bravery. And now, with the death of David Dixon Porter, the title of Admiral in the American navy dies, too.

Admiral Porter was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on June 8, 1813. He studied in the Columbian College, at Washington, D. C., but the traditions of the family were strong upon him. It was impossible for the son of a man who was a naval hero of the war of 1812 not to turn naturally to the sea. In 1824 he sailed with his father on the John Adams to suppress piracy in the West Indies, and was soon afterward appointed midshipman in the Mexican navy.

At the opening of the cival war Admiral Porter was assigned to the Gulf squadron on the Powhatan. In April, 1861, he was appointed commander and placed in command of the mortar fleet, with which he subsequently joined Farragut below New Orleans.

He bombarded and reduced Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and going up the river assisted Farragut in the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg. He successfully bombarded all the forts, and enabled the fleet to pass in safety.

The intrepid sailor soon after triumphantly ran the gauntlet of forts at Vicksburg, put himself in communication with Gen. Grant and aided materially in the glorious capture of that place on the 4th of July, 1863. During the remainder of the year Admiral Porter's squadron was employed in keeping the Mississippi river open to unobstructed navigation.

In command of the Atlantic squadron in 1864 he took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Porter received the thanks of Congress for this service, the fourth he had been given during the war. He was made vice admiral in 1865, and on August 15 1870, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the navy, which position he has held continuously ever since.

Admiral Porter is the author of several books, and was the originator of a peculiar type of gunboat, of which, however, none has yet been built.

The Umberger Tragedy.

A Complete History of the Umberger-Nicely Case to be Issued in Book Form.

All the facts and details of this, in many respects the most remarkable criminal case in the history of Pennsylvania, are now being prepared in book form. In this graphic and circumstantial account, there will be given many incidents that have never yet been published, among which will be the official notes of the detectives employed in working up the case. The notes of Chief Gilkinson are peculiarly interesting in the delineation of circumstances occuring in the early stages of the case preceding the arrest of the Nicely brothers by Constable Rauch.

Proceedings of all the preliminary hearings are given; also many remarkable occurrences of the most thrilling character attending the arrest of Hamilton and the Nicelys. The detection and recovery of the pocket-book of Herman Umberger—the work of Chief Gilkinson—is given in the latter's own language and forms probably the most interesting chapter in the whole book. The trial of Joseph and David Nicely with its many stirring scenes and incidents is given unusual prominence; all the important evidence on both sides is reprinted in full from the report of the OFFICIAL COURT STENOGRAPHER of the Court, besides the full charge of the Court, the refusal of a new trial, the sentence of the Court, the appeal to the Supreme Court of Penn'a., etc., with full text of decision of Supreme Court.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The book will contain a most life-like portrait of Herman Umberger, specially engraved for this book and never before published. Specially engraved pictures of Joseph and David Nicely. Specially prepared engraving of Constable John O. Rauch; also of Deputy Sheriff McMillen, who so bravely resisted the assault of the Nicely's on the occasion of their first escape from the Somerset jail. A splendid engraving of Mrs. Nancy Umberger, widow of Herman Umberger, and a very life-like engraving of Nannie Horner, the bright little witness against the Nicelys. Also portraits of the prominent attorneys in the case.

An edition of three thousand copies is now in press, over half of which are already sold. Book will be issued about 30 days after execution and promptly mailed to subscribers. Book will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Five books for $2.00. Address all orders to E. H. Werner, Somerset, Pa.

The sale of the George J. Countryman farm, near Stoyestown, has been continued until February 24, 1891, at 1 p. m., at Court House, Somerset. A good farm.

For Sale.

Within one and one-half miles of Somerset, a 53 acre farm with good dwelling house, barn and outbuildings. For further particulars call at HERALD office.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of those who desire to witness the unveiling of the Washington Monument and the parade of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at Pittsburgh, February 23, it will sell excursion tickets. This arrangement will afford an excellent means for witnessing the interesting ceremonies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1891.

EDITOR HERALD:—

"Slap bang! here we come again!" but this time, for want of time and other reasons, our budget will necessarily be very small.

The weather during the week at the State Capital has been very mild—even spring-like. The greatest objection anyone can find to the place, as it is this week, is the extremely muddy condition of the streets, resulting from the heavy fall of snow that visited this section of the State more than a week ago. It seems that the authorities of this city pay no attention to the matter of policeing the streets and keeping the crossings in even a reasonably fair condition.

The dailies keep you posted on the progress of legislation, so that I need say but little on that subject. Harrisburg has been swarming with lobbyists during the entire week. Publication houses have them here to prevent any change in the method of supplying school books. They are here to work for legislation favorable to the working classes—notably the Miners' Association of the State. A goodly number are on hand to work, for and against, the proposed revision of the Revenue laws of the Commonwealth. The various institutions of the State asking for appropriations have forces at work in their several interests. Oil operators are here, some favoring and some opposing the attempt that is being made to force the Standard Oil Co. to transmit their productions to the markets at fixed rates, below their present schedule of prices, and to reduce the price charged for storing the same in the tanks provided for that purpose by the company. On Wednesday evening a hearing was given by the Senate Finance Committee to all persons interested in the last named measure. To one unacquainted with the claims as presented by both parties in interest, it would seem from the arguments on one side that the Standard Oil Co. is a gigantic *something* that stands ready to throttle every interest that comes in its way, and that it is, with a high hand, oppressing and depressing the citizens of the State, wresting from wage-workers the honest fruit of their toil, and saying to business men, especially in their own line, "Keep out of our way, or prepare to hand in your checks." The arguments on the other side impress you that this same corporation is an institution conceived in charity and founded in benevolence; that it sprung into existence from a "necessity existing in the nature of things"; that it entered upon its course of benevolence to mankind at a time when, for want of organized effort, the oil interests of the State were languishing; when there was no market for the surplus product, and when producers who had spent millions of dollars in the development of the oil territory of the State were in great danger of losing their investments, and the whole industry was in danger of being overthrown, and that by the combination of capital it has succeeded in providing cheap transportation for the commodity to the seaboard, where, by the use of scientific appliances, too expensive for individual operators to employ, it has put in operation extensive oil refineries, by the aid of which the crude product is prepared for the market at a price so low that the American dealers can control the markets of the world, and sell their product even in Russia—where the oil fields are as extensive and fertile as any found in this country—at a price so low as to render Russian capitalists unable to compete with them in their own markets. The result of this, they argue, is to bring into this country millions of dollars from foreign lands, which employs thousands of men and, in various ways brings cheer and comfort into hundreds of American homes.

The strangest thing connected with this discussion is the disagreement among local producers. Some of them argue that unless the State interferes and reduces the rates charged by the company for transportation and storage, they will be obliged to give up the business, as there is no profit left them for their production of crude oil. Other producers of the same class, with equal earnestness, insist that any interference on the part of the State will strike a death-blow to them. They say that if these rates are reduced below what they are now paying, or if the company is compelled to accept a price fixed by law, its pipes will be taken away from all the small producers, and with no transportation equally low in price with that which this company affords, their business will be broken down and many of them will be driven into bankruptcy. With such conflicting statements from parties whose interests are identical, it is difficult for the uninitiated to tell where the fault lies, or whether any at all exists. One thing is certain, and that is, whether anybody is making money out of the oil product or not, the consumer can not complain, for it has been noticeable in the past that, with the increase of the facilities of the Standard Oil Co. for transporting and refining petroleum, there has been a steady decrease in the price of refined oil, until to-day our houses all over this land are made bright with the cheapest light (sunlight alone excepted) that a beneficent Creator ever gave to man.

On Tuesday evening the House Committee on Ways and Means gave a hearing to the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. on the subject of tax legislation now pending. Col. Jordan, of Philadelphia, appeared for the company, and all who heard him left the committee room with the impression that if no stronger argument could be made against the Revenue Commission's bill than he made, the corporations of the State would either have to resort to the old method of purchasing its defeat or give up the ghost. The weight of his argument simply was that the State was prospering under the present system of taxation; that our benevolent institutions are being sustained and new ones being built up; that our courts of justice have held their place, to restrain evil and protect society, and hence no change in the law to provide revenue for all these purposes is needed. He failed to say one word, either in recognition or denial, of the fact that while out State government in all its departments has maintained its efficiency, and our various local interests have kept pace with the progress of the time, certain classes of property have borne an unjust share of the burden, and a portion of the population of our Commonwealth have enjoyed a prosperity that is the result of sacrifices which the present tax laws of the State require a part of the people to make for the benefit of the whole.

Since my last communication Representative Miller, from your county, has offered a bill to fix the measure and weight of the standard bushel of charcoal, which was reported favorably and at this date is on second reading. Also a bill amending the life and fire insurance laws of the State so as to exempt from certain provision of the same beneficial orders doing business on the fraternal or lodge system. The latter bill was referred to the Committee on Insurance and has not yet been reported.

Representative Weller is preparing and expects to offer in the near future a bill providing that the State appropriation to our public schools shall be divided on the basis of the number of children of proper age to attend school, instead of the taxable citizens, which, if it should become a law, will, according to present statistics, give to your county about 25 per cent. more of the appropriation than it now receives.

On Wednesday last the Senator from your district, Mr. Critchfield, offered an amendment to a bill which, as originally presented, provided that all moneys paid for retail liquor licenses shall go into the cities, boroughs, and townships in which the establishments receiving the licenses are situated. Mr. Critchfield's amendment provided that the license fees should be paid into the county treasury, and in support of his amendment he argued that if it be true, as is generally admitted, that the retail liquor business increases the number of cases that get into the Quarter Sessions Court, and thereby increases the expenses of the county, justice requires that whatever revenue is derived from such licenses should go to increase the funds of the county treasury. His effort to secure the amendment was determined, but on the question of adoption being put, it was lost by two votes.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Real and Personal Property.

—o—

THE UNDERSIGNED Executors of the estate of Rufus C. Landis, late of Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County, Pa., dec'd., will offer at public sale on

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891,

at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Brothersvalley Twp., adjoining Henry S. Walker, Irwin Snider, Henry Stuck and Walter S. Lane, containing 15 3-4 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a

DISTILLERY BUILDING

with the necessary apparatus, including a new Engine and Chopping mill. Also a large

DWELLING HOUSE,

large Stable, three Bond Houses, large hog pen, etc., on the following

TERMS.

One-third of purchase money to be paid in hand, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest; ten per cent of purchase money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down. Possession of the Distillery premises can be had at once; possession of the dwelling and the land, outside of the Government survey, on the 1st day of April, 1891. If property is not sold it will be offered at rent for two years, security to be given for the rent, which is to be paid semi-annually.

—ALSO—

We will offer at the same time and place the following personal property, to wit: One Alpine safe, one 1½-horse wagon, two one-horse wagons, two sleds, one buggy, one road cart (new), 140 barrel posts, 150 empty barrels, 800 new bricks, one set light harness, one set heavy harness, a lot of oak timber, about 400 gallons of whisky, by the barrel, two platform scales, fifty new grain sacks, two heating stoves, a lot of carpenter tools, plows, harrows, cultivators, one second-hand engine, and a variety of articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence 1 o'clock p. m., when terms on the personal property will be made known by

D. J. BRUBAKER,
T. S. FISHER,
Executors.

feb18.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Honorable WILLIAM J. BAER, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and GEORGE W. PEAL and OLIVER P. SNYDER, Esq's., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset have issued their precepts, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Somerset, on

MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

ISAIAH GOOD,
Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have passed register, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, Pa., on Wednesday, February 25, 1891:

Account of P. S. Hy. Executor of Anna Zorn, deceased.

First and final account of N. B. Poorbaugh, Administrator of John Ivensinger, dec'd.

First and final account of John M. Custer, Administrator of Sarah Custer, dec'd.

First and final account of W. H. Landis, Administrator of Sarah Landis, deceased.

First and final account of Enoch W. Bender, Administrator of Gideon Bender, dec'd.

First and final account of Israel Gross, Administrator of Josiah Gros, dec'd.

First and final account of John Wingert, Admr. of Jeremiah Wingert, dec'd.

The account of S. D. Livengood, Guardian of John W. and Jacob L. Cresby.

First and final account of Henry Rauch, Executor of Conrad Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of E. A., W. F., and H. L. Countryman, Trustees of Jacob B. Countryman, dec'd.

First account of J. C. Lowry, Admr. of Jacob S. Livengood, dec'd.

First account of Levi Coughenour, Admr. of Conrad Meyers, dec'd.

First account of Herman W. Berkey, Executor of John Grada, dec'd.

First and final account of E. D. Miller, Ext'r. of Samuel Weimer, dec'd.

First and final account of E. D. Miller, Ext'r of Jonathan Rhoads, dec'd.

The account of Jarvey M. Berkley, Admr. of Emanuel Lichty, dec'd.

First and final account of Henry Tilp and Julia Tilp, Administrator of George Tilp, dec'd.

First and final account of Lizzie Benford and Annie M. Bell, Administrators and Trustees of Clark H. Benford, dec'd.

First and final account of Henry Cover, Executor of Jacob Cover dec'd.

First and final account of D. U. Hileman, Administrator of Urias Bockes, dec'd.

Third account of Silas Pike, one of the Admrs. of John J. Seyler dec'd.

Register's Office,
Jan'y 28, 1891.

A. J. HILEMAN,
Register.

WANTED.—For the UNITED STATES ARMY, Able-Bodied Unmarried MEN, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good Pay. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Rations, Clothing, and Medical Attendance. Apply at CORNER MAIN AND CLINTON STREETS, Johnstown, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE

That Whereas, Noah Alwine and wife, of Upper Yoder Township, Cambria County, by deed of assignment dated 2nd day of January, 1891, assigned to me all their property, real personal and mixed for the benefit of creditors, all persons having claims will present them, and those knowing themselves indebted will make payment to

JACOB G. MISHLER,
Assignee.

jan28.

NOTICE.

The following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Wednesday, February 25, 1891:

Account of I. G. Jones, Committee of Moses Hudson.

Second account of Charles Webb, Trustee for the Bondholders of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company.

Account of Valentine Hay, Assignee of John H Martens, and Mary Bartens, his wife.

W. H. SANNER,
Prothonotary.

Pronty's Office,
Jan'y 19, '91.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

— AND —

HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT

OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENN' FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5th DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE J. BLACK, ESQ., TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE OF SOMERSET COUNTY, in account with the County of Somerset, Pennsylvania, for the Year ending 5th day of January, A. D. 1891.

RECEIPTS. DR.

1	To amount of sales, &c., at the Poor House	$ 1,296 26
2	" Somerset County for Order No. — of 1890 (Musselman fund)	30 00
3	" " " " " — " " (Boucher Loan Interest)	60 00
4	" " " " " — " " (To balance account)	6,831 25
	Carried forward	$8,200 61

EXPENDITURES.

NO.	Amount forwarded	CR.	DR.
			$ 8,200 61
1	By amount paid for Outdoor Relief	$ 894 50	
2	" " " " maintenance of children under Act of 1883	119 75	
3	" " " " " " inmates in private families	56 50	
4	" " " " at Dixmont Hospital	428 75	
5	" " " " at Harrisburg	182 00	
6	" " " " of child'n at Elwyn School for feeble minded	40 00	
7	" " " " visitors traveling expenses	36 65	
8	" " " " conveying outdoor paupers	95 80	
9	" " " " railroad fare " "	10 00	
10	" " " " justices fees	14 25	
11	" " " " to oth.r counties	25 00	
12	" " " " for coffins for oudoor paupers	111 50	
13	" " " " medical attendance for outdoor paupers	53 00	
14	" " " " telegrams and other expenses	4 85	
15	" " " " Directors' expenses on official business	36 55	$2150 17
	EXPENSES OF POOR HOUSE—PROPER.—OUTDOOR EXPENSES.		
16	By amount paid for dry goods and clothing	416 87	
17	" " " " tobacco	137 24	
18	" " " " wheat, flour and meal	285 47	
19	" " " " applebutter	166 40	
20	" " " " beef, pork, fish and lard	258 34	
21	" " " " coffee and tea	265 99	
22	" " " " for sugar and molasses	180 78	
23	" " " " brooms, salt and potatoes	147 81	
24	" " " " groceries and rice	196 34	
25	" " " " shoes and leather	139 73	
26	" " " " coal, oil and soap	126 24	
27	" " " " hardware and tinware	79 51	
28	" " " " medical examiners and certificates	20 00	
29	" " " " postage, box rent and stationery	47 25	
30	" " " " justices and constables fees	89 59	
31	" " " " drugs	104 55	
32	" " " " recorder's and prothonotary's fees	244 50	
33	" " " " printing	44 50	
34	" " " " vinegar, carding and coffins	58 75	$3085 54
	FARM EXPENSES.		
35	By amount paid for blacksmithing	37 90	
36	" " " " hardware	97 62	
37	" " " " implements and saddlery	5 80	
38	" " " " fertilizers	98 00	
39	" " " " repairs to wagon and other repairs	15 00	
40	" " " " lime	125 80	
41	" " " " seeds and plants	49 65	
42	" " " " feed	41 96	
43	" " " " freight	35 80	$ 507 93
	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.		
44	By amount paid for lumber and hardware	166 13	
45	" " " " carpentering, masonry, papering and painting	174 81	
46	" " " " paper, paints and oil	97 55	
47	" " " " bricks	10 00	
48	" " " " repairs to machinery	13 07	$ 461 54
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.		
49	By amount paid for furniture	21 00	
50	" " " " live stock	152 00	
51	" " " " on article of agreement	50 00	
52	" " " " in settlement Rachel Moran (pension money)	25 00	
53	" " " " for insurance	294 00	
54	" " " " for advertising sale and sale expenses	46 10	
55	" " " " clerk at county settlement	10 00	
56	" " " " for books and papers (Musselman fund)	22 20	$ 546 40
	SALARY AND WAGES.		
57	By amount paid Director J. M. Fike	25 00	
58	" " " " A. Hunter	50 00	
59	" " " " Fred Weller	50 00	
60	" " " Attorney and Clerk L. C. Colborn, Esq	240 00	
61	" " " Steward J. E. Miller, 1 year and 6 months salary	810 00	
62	" " " Physician H. S. Kimmell, M. D	150 00	
63	" " " Treasurer George J. Black, Esq	40 00	
64	" " " Cook—Susan Rice	32 00	
65	" " " outstanding orders 1890	34 08	$1451 03 $8,200 61

THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR
IN ACCOUNT WITH SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

		DR	CR.
1	To amount of estimate for expenses		$10,000 00
2	By amount received from County Commissioners on above order	$8831 25	
3	By " " of estimate unexpended to credit of the Board	1168 75	
	Total	$10,000	$10,000

ACCOUNT OF C. C. MUSSELMAN DONATION.—Deed Book Vol. 62. P. 73.

		DR.	CR.
1	To am't received from County Commissioners int. on Musselman fund 1890		$30 00
2	By amount paid for books and newspapers	$29 30	
3	" " unexpended to credit of Board to balance account	70	
	Total	$30 00	$30 00

DIRECTORS' INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS FOR A. D. 1890.
J. M. FIKE, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, IN ACT. WITH the County of Somerset.

		DR.	CR.
1.	To Am't. Poor House Order No. — 1890		$ 25 00
2.	" " " " " " — "		25 00
3.	By one year's salary as Director	$50 00	
	Total	$50 00	$50 00

ALEX. HUNTER, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

		DR.	CR.
1.	To amount Poor House Order No. — 1890		$25 00
2.	" " " " " " — "		25 00
3.	By one year's salary as Director	$50 00	
	Total	$50 00	$50 00

FRED'K WELLER, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

		DR.	CR.
1.	To am't Poor House Ord er No. — 1890		$25 00
2.	" " " " " " — "		25 00
3.	By one years' salary as Director	$50 00	
	Total	$50 00	$50 00

ORDERS OUTSTANDING OF THE YEAR 1890.

No. of Order.		Amount.
231.	Salary	$ 25 00
308.	Outdoor Relief	6 00
336.	" "	5 00
391.	" "	5 00
158.	" "	5 00
353.	" Coffin	8 00
397.	" Relief	6 00
399.	" "	5 00
408