The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... March 11, 1891.

CONGRESS passed a bill to authorize the construction of a new Mint in Philadelphia, but neglected to make any appropriation to pay for it.

THE small Democratic bosses may whine, but Grover Cleveland will whip them all into the traces when he gets ready for the pull. Democrats have one boss, and they know it.

SENATOR HILL has chosen his seat in the U. S. Senate, but the Governor's chair in New York is evidently lined with wax, and the Governor finds it difficult to tear himself loose.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR is objected to by the Chinese Government, because he said some unpleasant things about China and the Chinese during the debate in the Senate on the Exclusion act.

THE Republican administration pays its interest and continues to reduce the National debt. The public debt statement shows that during February the National debt was reduced $2,904,750.

THE Pennsylvania Railway controls 7,915 miles of road and canal, and has a capital, share and bonded, of $700,000,000. Last year its gross earnings reached the enormous amount of $133,000,000. To make this it carried 137,000,000 tons of freight and 84,000,000 passengers.

TOM REED isn't worrying because the Democrats didn't thank him when Congress adjourned; but if he was, he could find consolation in the fact that James K. Polk wasn't thanked either when he finished his term as Speaker, but the people made him President afterward for all that.

TWO Roman Catholic priests in Orange, N. J., have started a somewhat novel temperance reform movement of their own. They started out after afternoon services to look up Sunday liquor sellers, and gained access to half a dozen saloons, the proprietors of which they will prosecute for violation of the law. This ought to be a pretty effective way of breaking up the evils in small towns.

PROBABLY, in the history of Congress, there has been no time when more members retired to private life than there was at noon on Wednesday last, when the Fifty-first Congress finally adjourned. The number is over one hundred and fifty, including Senators and Representatives. Many of these men will reappear in public life, others will drop out of sight and will never be heard of again outside of their limited local spheres. Both parties have suffered severely in the loss of brainy, experienced lawmakers and sterling Representatives. The Republicans will greatly miss in the next House members like McKinley, Cannon, Butterworth, Bayne, McComas, Grovenor, and a score of others whose experience and ability placed them in the fore-front as acknowledged leaders and representative men.

As was pertinently observed by Speaker Reed in his remarks at the dissolution of the House, "Political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint." The record made by the Fifty-first Congress is more than usually political. Its acts of commission and ommission are to be credited or debited to the Republican party; the Democracy can neither be praised nor censured for what was done or left undone, as they merely performed the role of obstructionists. The entire weight of responsibility belongs to the Republican party. Its acts have become history, and a comparison of its record with that of the next House of Representatives, which will be strongly Democratic, will, we doubt not, make brighter its practical work as the laws it enacted are tested by experience.

PENNSYLVANIA'S share of the money repaid by the passage of the Act refunding the "Direct tax" is $1,654,711. A good deal of misapprehension exists as to the nature of the direct tax act of 1861, out of which grew the bill which passed Congress a few days since and has become a law, and demagogical politicians have been attempting to make the people believe that it is a piece of reckless prodigality, when in fact it is an act of even-handed justice. The following terse statement of the origin of the matter we find in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

In 1861 when the General Government was in sore need of money, and before the financial system which enabled the country to meet the requirements of the government had been devised, Congress provided for an annual direct tax of $20,000,000 a year. The special session of Congress, held in the summer of 1861, put such a provision upon a bill authorizing loans and increasing duties. An estimate of the wealth of the country was made, based on the eighth census, taken the year before, and the quota of each State assigned on the strength of it. The bill amounted to a requisition upon the several States and Territories, and in loyal States the payments were made by the States voluntarily, either out of the surplus in the State treasuries or by direct State taxation. There was never any attempt at enforcement of the tax after the first year. In the States which seceded the only way the tax was collected at all was by levy upon the property of individual citizens, so far as the same could be reached, and, in some cases, by the seizure of State property. As a matter of fact the quota of the South was almost as fully paid as the quota of the North, although the collection, for the most part in the South, was subsequent to the close of the war, when the military power was supreme, and before the "era of reconciliation" set in. Louisiana, for example, had a quota of $385,886, every dollar of which was collected, the money being raised by the sale of swamp lands and other lands. The State attempted subsequently to get back the money by a suit at law. In 1887 the Court of Claims gave a decision in favor of the State. Of course, if the direct tax was illegal, the act being unconstitutional, and such in effect was the finding of the court, then the entire tax collected from every State should be refunded, and the uncollected balance canceled. The Senate promptly took that view of the matter. It took four years from the first passage of the bill by that body to secure the concurrence of the House.

It will thus be seen that virtually this refund is simply the compliance with the judgment of the court. No power on earth could enforce payment of the judgment if Congress refused to make the appropriation, but it would have been downright dishonesty to have persisted in turning a deaf ear to the claim allowed by the United States Court of Claims.

CLOSED WITH A BIG RUSH.

The Fifty-first Congress a Record-breaker to the Last.

The Fifty-first Congress has passed into history. Its last hours were eventful in that never in the history of legislation was so much business transacted in the last day of the session, and uneventful in that there was nothing more than the ordinary noise and confusion.

A last effort was made to recall and defeat the Copyright bill, but it failed. The $5,000,000 appropriation to reimburse certain States for expenditures in the war of 1812 and in the Rebellion was killed in conference.

The Democrats in the House undertook to get a little cheap revenge by voting against the resolution indorsing the Speaker, but they did not get much satisfaction out of it. Many of their number refrained from voting and others only voted in the negative because they were forced to do so by the tyrannical rule of Mills, Breckenridge, and McMillan, a triumvirate far more oppressive to the minority than Speaker Reed has been. In his closing remarks to the House the Speaker was thoroughly in touch with the occasion. During his occupancy of the chair he had asked no favors of the minority, and in adjourning the Congress he bestowed upon them no compliments. He said:

"Gentlemen, after two long and stormy sessions, in some respects unparalleled in a hundred years, the House of Representatives of the United States will soon pass with completed record into the history of the country, and its works will follow it. What we have done is in large measure political. Whatever is political rouses the sternest, the most turbulent, the most unforgiving passions of the human race. Political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint. Time and distance are needed for a ripe judgment; and the verdict of history is the only verdict worth recording.

"To state in language which would seem to me to be adequate the achievements of the House would not be suitable to this time or in this place. Nor is it in the least needful that I should here and now rekindle old disputes or fan the dying embers of struggles past and gone. Whether we have disposed of questions of finance with the wisdom of broad statesmanship, time will surely show. Whether in the things we have done and the things we have attempted for the furtherance of human liberty we were actuated by high and honorable motives, will be visible to all the world at no distance. Our actions need no catalogue, and all enumeration and praise by ourselves would be in vain. If our deeds do not praise us, our words cannot.

"Confident as I am of the verdict of time on what we have done, I am still more confident that the highest commendation will be given us in the future, not for what measures we have passed, valuable as they are, but because we have taken so long a stride in the direction of responsible government. Having demonstrated to the people that those who have been elected to do their will can do it, henceforth excuses will not be taken for performance, and government by the people will be stronger in the land.

"Toward those who have opposed what the majority of the House have desired, we can have no unkindly or personal feeling. Whoever offers battle to old convictions and faiths must expect battle, and the vigor of resistance must always bear some proportion to the vigor of the onset.

"To members on my left, with whom I am politically associated, I beg to tender my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments. No man ever received more ungrudging and unflinching support, or from a band of men more patriotic. I am proud to acknowledge in all that has been done I have been but one in the multitude, and that the honors of the Fifty-first Congress belong to you alone. I now declare the House adjourned without day."

As soon as the gavel fell pandemonium reigned in the hall of the House. Republicans marched through the aisles singing "Marching Through Georgia," while Democrats shouted the strains of "Dixie."

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

The Fifty-first congress in the opinion of many veteran legislators the most remarkable congress since the war, came to an end by constitutional limitation. From first to last the sessions were interesting and eventful, and for no long period were they ever characterized by dullness which occasionally for days at time marks the proceeding of nearly every congress, and especially of those congresses in which the first session is usually prolonged.

The actual working time of the Fifty-first congress exceeded that of any of its predecessors, and the nominal working time of all except the Fiftieth congress, and in number of measures brought to its attention and number, variety and importance of these acted on it likewise surpassed all previous congresses.

This working of the business feature was perhaps the most distinguishing characteristic of the fifty-first congress. It seems more remarkable when the magnitude, character and long pending of many of the topics considered are taken into account. Three measures, any of which in intrinsic importance and popular interest, would be sufficient for a national issue, stand forth pre-eminent among all others. First, the McKinley tariff bill, which became a law; second, the silver bill, on which in the first session a compromise was effected, based on the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, which in turn was followed by a more radical measure that failed of passage, and third, the federal elections bill, which, after a protracted, bitter, hotly fought and intensely exciting preliminary struggle, failed in the senate to reach a decisive vote on its merits.

The radical innovations in the rules of the house added interest to its proceedings and determined but fruitless efforts to adopt the most vital of these innovations formed a part of the history of the latter part of the sessions of the senate. Even in its mortuary record the congress was remarkable, the call of death having summoned no fewer than twelve of its representatives and three of its senators. Many of the bills enacted into laws appropriated an unusually large amount of money and the expenditures authorized will exceed those of any previous congress since the foundation of the government.

The total appropriations made by the Fiftieth congress were: During the first session, $336,337,516, and during the second session, $422,626,343, or an aggregate of $817,865,859, while the appropriation for the first session of the Fifty-first congress were $460,627,897, and those of the second session will probably bring the total appropriations for this congress to a billion dollars.

A comparison of the works of the congress just closed with that of its immediate predecessor makes the following exhibit: Bills introduced—in the house, in the Fifty-first congress, 14,033, against in the Fiftieth congress, 12,654, an increase of 1,379; joint resolutions 279, an increase of ten; senate bills, 5,129, against 4,000, or an increase of 1,129; joint resolutions 189, an increase of 24; bills passed by the house 1,748, of which 1513 became laws, and by the senate 1,305 bills, of which 673 became laws, making the total number of laws during the Fifty-first congress 2,186, as against 1,821 in the Fiftieth congress, an increase of 365. The senate also postponed indefinitely 616 senate and 18 house bills, this being equivalent to defeat. During the Fiftieth congress 161 bills were vetoed and during the Fifty-first congress 14.

In addition to this work there were eighteen contested election cases. The house seated eight of the republican contestants and declared the seat of a democrat, Breckenridge, of Arkansas, vacant. Two cases Goodrich vs. Bullock, from Florida, and McGinnis vs. Alderson from West Virginia in which the committee recommended the seating of the republican contestants were not disposed of by the house and the election committee itself never acted on the Eaton vs. Phelan, of Tennessee, case. The senate disposed of its contested election cases by seating the two republican senators from Montana.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LIQUOR LAW.

One to Reduce the Tax in Third-Class Cities to $300; Another to Enable Applicants to Secure Bondsmen in the County.

Representative Franklin's bill permitting applicants for liquor license to obtain bondsmen in the county instead of as now in the district from which the application is made, and reducing the fee in third class cities from $500 to $300, has passed.

The opposition to the bill came from Mr. Magnin, of Delaware, and Mr. Williams, of Butler, who took the ground that the limitation of the territory from which a bondsman could be taken is intended to give the citizens of the locality a measure of control over the business and to enable them to pass on the character of those desiring to engage in it.

Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, and Captain Skinner, of Fulton, made the principal argument for it, the former showing what a hardship the law worked in certain of the most populous business wards of Philadelphia, where resident property holders are few. Captain Skinner, on the same point, told of a borough in his county where the local hotelkeepers could could only give the necessary bond by agreeing to buy all his meat from a certain butcher. In many cases, he and others said, the difficulty of procuring bondsmen under the law placed hotelmen and saloonkeepers under the necessity of giving an indemnifying bond before they could obtain the legal security.

The bill also provides for the restoration of the original intention of the Brooks law by making the license fee in cities of the third class $300 instead of $500. As Mr. Franklin explained, when the Brooks law was passed there were numerous classes of cities, and the fee for first, second, and third class cities was $500, and $300 for all others. The Supreme Court later decided there could be only three classes of cities, thus bringing the lower-class cities into the third class, and raising their license fees to $500. An embarrassment to a change in the law up to the present time has been the fact that justice could not be done the smaller cities without relieving Allegheny City liquor-dealers of the higher fee. When the law was passed Allegheny was the only third-class city in the Commonwealth. This year Allegheny goes into the second class and the difficulty is thus removed.

Mr. Magnin, of Delaware, objected to the change, declaring that the $500 fee was shown to be no hardship by the circumstances that at each recurring license court there was an increased number of applicants for license. The bill passed second reading by a large majority.

While the second section of the bill was under discussion Mr. Jones, of Allegheny, endeavored to have the license fee in boroughs made $300 instead of $150. This raised a storm of opposition, a number of gentlemen declaring that the amendment would close the licensed places in most of the boroughs of the State, as they could not possibly pay the fee. In view of these objections Mr. Jones withdrew the amendment, saying that at the same time he had offered it with the big prosperous boroughs of his own county on his mind, where, under the Brooks law, the sales of liquor dealers amounted in many instances to $15,000 a year.

Freeport's Bank Robbed.

FREEPORT, PA., March 5.—The People's Bank at this place was entered by burglars Wednesday night and about $780 in money, $935 60 in postage stamps and bonds, notes and papers valued at about $35,000, were taken. The burglars were experts. There is no clue to their identity.

The bank is a State institution and is considered substantial.

The burglars entered the bank through a rear window by prying open the wooden shutters. There was no light in the bank. The huge iron doors of the vault were drilled through to the combination, evidencing skill and familiarity with safe locks. An effort was made to drill to the combination of the safe, but the steel plate in the door baffled the burglars. There was about $4,000 in money in the safe. In the vault outside the safe are pigeon holes and boxes in which outside parties kept their valuables. The bank did not charge such depositors and is not therefore responsible for the loss.

A full length candle had been left in the vault on Wednesday evening. When found by Cashier Luckwick this morning it had been burned to the socket. It was not lighted when found, which leads the bank officials to believe the burglars were at work from early in the evening until early in the morning. Henry McCormick, who passed the bank at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night, says he saw a flickering light in the place, but paid no attention to it.

The Murder of Dr. Baird.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 7.—At 2:30 this afternoon a coroner's inquest was held over the remains of Dr. George Baird, the victim of the horrible and murderous tragedy this morning. A large number of eye-witnesses of the affair testified. The testimony showed that as Baird drove up past Dr. Garrison on Eleventh street he called him a vile name. Baird drove on and Garrison followed to Prager's paper store. There Baird got out of the carriage and Garrison faced him, demanded a retraction, at the same time drawing his revolver and firing. The ball struck Baird in the left eye. He repeated the epithet which he had applied to Garrison, and the latter fired again, the ball entering under the right ear. Baird staggered back into Prager's store and died in ten minutes. Garrison immediately surrendered himself and was locked up to prevent violence from Baird's friends. Baird was one of the most prominent men of the state.

A Buried Treasure.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 8.—The First National Bank of Pittston has received a letter from Spain signed by a priest, stating that a vast sum of money is buried somewhere in this vicinity. The letter says one of the most favored courtiers of the late Alfonso was given a large sum of money, said to be a million francs, while the King was on his death-bed in return for the performance of a dying wish.

The Queen was jealous of the courtier, and at the King's death instructed her embassador to arrest the courtier for stealing a casket containing a number of jewels from the palace. He fled to America and buried his treasure, but returned to Spain, and was arrested and put in prison where he died. The plans of the place where the treasure was buried were in a satchel, which was taken by the tribunal, who, not knowing of the contents, offered to dismiss the suit on the payment of costs. The priest asks for money to pay the suit and obtain the satchel and plans.

A Beard Over Four Feet Long.

ALLENTOWN, March 9.—Samuel Fries, residing at Stinesville, in the upper end of Lehigh county, boasts of the largest beard in the State. It is 4 feet 9 inches in length, extending below the knees. The growing of this remarkable beard is the result of a vow made in 1860. Fries was a strong Democrat in the campaign of that year, and when he heard that the Republican party had succeeded and that Abraham Lincoln would occupy the chair, Fries swore that he would not shave or cut his hair until a Democrat President was elected.

In 24 years that beard grew until it had reached way below the knees and his hair below his shoulders, giving the man a very strange look. Upon the election of Cleveland in 1884, he was tempted to cut his beard off, but he became so attached to it that he decided not to part with it. He is a butcher by trade, but does not carry the beard fully exposed, having only a little of it exposed and the balance under his clothes. He feels very proud of it. Before he grew the beard he was not as healthy and strong as he is now, and he has often been asked to appear in public, but has refused every offer to do so.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CATARRH.

BY DR S. B. HARTMAN.

The lining membranes of the nose and throat being most exposed to the air are usually the first to become affected by Catarrh. As soon as the Catarrh becomes seated either in the nose or throat it begins slowly to spread to other parts. Numerous passages open into the pharynx or upper throat; and, as they are all lined with the same mucous membrane which line the pharynx, the Catarrh can easily find its way to almost any part of the body. It may go upwards into the middle ear and cause deafness, or into the frontal sinuses and cause constant frontal headache. The Catarrh may go downwards through the œsophagus into the stomach and cause dyspepsia, or through the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes to the lungs, causing hoarseness, loss of voice, chronic cough, bronchitis and consumption.

Whatever course the Catarrh takes the disease remains the same, and a remedy that can be relied on to cure it in one place can also be relied on to cure it in all places. Pe-ru-na seeks out at once the deranged parts and restores the diseased and flabby mucous membrane to health and elasticity. Pe-ru-na is a natural tonic to the capillary blood vessels, which are weakened or destroyed by Catarrh. Here are two cases in which the Catarrh had already reached the middle ear, producing deafness (as it always does):

Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City, Miss., had Chronic Catarrh very badly for many years. The disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but for a short time, and his Catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one.

Mr. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "I have had Chronic Catarrh very badly, noise in the ears and nearly deaf. I used your Pe-ru-na according to directions, and am now well; can hear the tick of a watch ten feet. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful medicine."

The following case illustrates the dreadful condition which Chronic Catarrh of throat and head can produce, and the utter failure of the ordinary treatment to bring any relief:

SHELLSBURG, BEDFORD CO., PA.

Peruna Medicine Co.—I was a sufferer from Catarrh in my head and throat. I doctored with one of the best physicians in our place for that terrible disease, and found no relief. But in 1883 I lost my speech, and was not able to do any kind of work for nearly three months. I could neither eat nor sleep. Pe-ru-na did wonders for me, and now I am in better health than I have been in ten years.

Yours truly, ISAAC NICODEMUS.

No remedy can equal Pe-ru-na in cases where the Catarrh has already attacked the lungs, as in the following case:

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, says she has suffered with Congestion of the Lungs, Catarrh in the Head and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. She was induced to try Pe-ru-na, and immediately a marked change took place. After using Pe-ru-na her cough ceased, and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to Pe-ru-na.

Hundreds of testimonials like the above furnish the most positive proof that Pe-ru-na is a radical cure for Catarrh. Pe-ru-na has done so many times, is doing so every day, it will do again.

A pamphlet giving full instruction for the cure of Catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Snow in the West.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Dispatches from numerous points throughout Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Central Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Eastern Nebraska, report that the severest snow-storm of the winter raged on Saturday night and all day Sunday. There was a regular blizzard blowing, and snow is badly drifted. Trains are running behind time, and especially in Minnesota with great difficulty. Travel on wagon roads has been wholly suspended, and in cities street-car traffic is more or less delayed. St. Cloud, Minn., reports drifts from five to twenty feet deep. Moorehead reports snow three to five feet deep on the praries and in many localities the drifts are ten feet deep. In the vicinity of Winterset, Iowa, twelve inches of snow fell. Immense drifts fill the roads and travel is almost impossible.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Severe storms are reported from various points in Texas. At San Antonio, at noon yesterday, a heavy sleet storm from the Northwest lasted from twenty minutes to half an hour, doing considerable damage to fruit trees.

After a heavy rain at Jefferson, Texas, last evening, the weather turned very cold and snowed for about an hour. It is feared fruit trees have been very badly damaged.

NEBRASKA CITY, March 9.—The heaviest snow of the season fell here Saturday and Sunday morning, reaching a depth of eight inches on the level. Heavy drifts in places made roads impassable. All train are more or less behind time.

Death in a Burning House.

LATROBE, PA., March 6.—Last midnight the house of Joseph Robb was burned to the ground, and among the ruins lies the cremated remains of Miss Wilson. The family had retired and the flames secured considerable headway before they were discovered. Smoke was curling from crevices about the windows, through which dull red fire could be seen.

A second story window was suddenly thrown up and smake burst forth. A cry for help came from the window and Mrs. Robb appeared. She was forced by the flames to jump immediately. She ran to a neighbor's in her bare feet and is in a critical condition. It is believed Miss Wilson could have saved herself, but returned for some clothes or valuables. She liven in Braidenville. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Figures Don't Lie, But Liars Do Figure.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—During the last session of Congress Democratic Congressmen and papers freely expressed the opinion that the large appropriations for public buildings would bankrupt the public treasury. A statement has just been submitted which shows that 85 bills appropriating $12,171,639 were passed and approved by the President during the Fifty-first Congress, and that in the Fiftieth session 47 public building bills received the presidential sanction, and for which $10,557,000 was appropriated, or a difference only of $1,614,639.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. **Hood's** Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad. no other preparation **Peculiar** ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research has developed, in medical science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

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

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—as 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.

Thirteen Bold Robberies.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Three masked men entered the house of Robert Patton, a workman, near the stockyards this morning. Patton had just gone to work. One of the men intimated Mrs. Patton with a revolver, while theothers robbed the house, securing $80 in money saved from Patton's wages. Late last night three men of the same description, also masked, met Robert LaForce, night operator of the Alton Railroad at Independence, as he was going home, forced him to return to the station and deliver to them the contents of the cash box, amounting to about $5.

These two latest robberies increase the list of similar crimes that have occurred within the past month to 13. All the robberies are believed to have been perpetrated by the same three men, who have had no apparent trouble in escaping the vigilance of the police.

The most damaging fire in the history of Hyndman, Bedford co., occurred on Tuesday. H. A. Hyland's drug store was totally destroyed. E. Light's general merchandise store was greatly damaged, and the Bulletin Publishing company's office and press room were damaged so as to make it impossible for that company to issue its publication.

Abducted in Daylight.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Mrs. Tillie Mowrey, a rather pretty little woman, was forcibly kidnaped to-day by two unknown men, thrust into a carriage and driven hastily to the Wisconsin Central depot in time to catch the for Northern Wisconsin.

Mrs. Mowrey is scarcely 19 years of age, but has been twice married. Her first husband, from whom she was divorced, was Hubert Secord, a young man whose present address is Packwaukee, Wis. He is said to have been writing letters importuning her to return to him. Last night a telegram signed with the abducted woman's name was received by her parents. The message was dated Rugby Station, Wis., and said: "Hi-friends" had taken her away.

Decrease in the Wool Clip.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will publish to-morrow statistics articles based upon the Agricultural Department's reports, in which it is shown that the total number of sheep in the country to-day is 43,431,130, against 44,336,072 in 1890, and that consequently the wool clip will be 5,000,000 pounds less than last year, when it was 276,000,000 pounds.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Jas. B. Holderbaum,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF THE

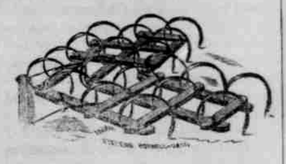
Hench & Drumgold

ALL STEEL FRAME

SPRING-TOOTH HARROW

which is a wonderful improvement in

SPRING-TOOTH HARROW.



Teeth quickly adjusted by only loosening one nut. The best

TOOTH HOLDER

Ever Invented. The tooth is held in position by a Ratchet, with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off the point of the tooth, which is four or five times as much wear or service as can be obtained from any Spring-tooth harrow in existence. Call and examine this Harrow,

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM

Have Your Eyes Tested.

"A." SHOWING SPECTACLES Properly fitted to the Eyes.

P. L. CASEBEER, OF THE FIRM OF

NEFF & CASEBEER

Has been to Cleveland, Ohio, and taken a a full course of instruction under Julius King, M. D., on how to fit Spectacles properly, and has purchased a full line of all styles of

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

"B." SHOWING SPECTACLES Improperly fitted to the eyes.

Give us a call. We guarantee satisfaction. No charge for testing eyes.

NEFF & CASEBEER,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, Somerset,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

— OF —

Somerset Borough

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last year	$149 93	
" cash from N. B. Megriff, 1888	87 88	
" " " A. H. Huston, 1889	157 50	
" " " " 1890	1556 44	
" " " Borough scales	425 78	
" " " Bu gess Weltley fines and licenses	178 65	
" " " tavern license	85 50	$2537 68

EXPENDITURES.

For police and lamp lighting	$492 55	
For oil, lamps and repairs	103 42	
For repairs and expenses at engine house	97 55	
For material and labor for streets	1028 34	
For printing, advertising and miscellaneous expenses	91 72	
For engine house bonds and int. paid	552 81	
For commissions of tax collectors	50 38	
For salaries of Burgess, Clerk and Treasurer	145 00	$ 2,560 40

J. A. Berkey, Treasurer. Dr.

To cash received as above	$2537 68

Cr.

By orders paid as above	$ 2569 40	
By balance on hand	128 28	$2537 68

A. H. Huston, Collector 1890, Dr.

To gross am't of duplicate	$1884 95	
To am't of penalty added after 6 months	12 29	$1897 24

Cr.

By cash paid treasurer	$1552 44	
By exonerations allowed	31 92	
By 5 per cent abatement allow'd taxpayers	32 85	
Balance due	276 03	1897 24

Resources and Liabilities of the Borough

RESOURCES.

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$ 128 28	
Balance on duplicate of A. H. Huston, 1889	22 97	
Balance on duplicate of A. H. Huston, 1890	258 03	$410 28

LIABILITIES.

Engine house bonds outstand'g	$300 00
Estimated value of Borough Property.	
Value of fire apparatus	$800 00
" Borough scales	200 05
" Engine house and lot	1500 00
" Street lamps	225 00 $ 2725 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Somerset Borough, Pa. do hereby certify that we have examined and audited the accounts and vouchers of the foregoing statement of the finances of Somerset Borough and have found them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of March, A. D. 1891.

J. E. FERNER, [SEAL.]
A. H. FERNER, [SEAL.]
M. R. BOWMAN, [SEAL.]
Auditors.

Executors Sale

— OF —

Valuable Real Estate.

— O: —

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in me by the last will and testament of Wm. S. Morgan, deceased, I will offer at public outcry, on the premises, at Quemahoning Postoffice, Somerset County, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAR. 21, '91,

at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, the following described property of said deceased, viz., First,

"Quemahoning Woolen Mills,"

situate as aforesaid. These mills are in fine condition, being fully supplied with the latest and best improved machinery necessary to run a first-class Woolen Mill; splendid water power connected therewith, and steam power can be added when needed; has had a first-class jobbing and retail trade. Adjacent to the mill are a number of good

TENEMENT HOUSES

used for the employes, which will be sold with the mill, or separate and distinct therefrom, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

— ALSO —

At the same time and place, 400 acres of land, a part of which is under a good state of cultivation and the remainder is covered with pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut timber. This is one of the finest tracts of timber in the northern part of the County. A part of this tract is underlaid with a good six-foot vein of coal of a superior quality. This is a very desirable property, and must be sold. I will offer at the same time, to be sold in bulk or whole, a first-class

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE,

situate as aforesaid, well stocked with a good assortment of everything needed for the trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Tinware, etc., etc. (Leave for said Executor to bid at said sale has been granted by the Orphans' Court of said county.)

TERMS announced on day of sale. For further particulars address or call on

B. S. FLECK,
Executor of Wm. S. Morgan, deceased, Quemahoning, Somerset County, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

OF SOMERSET, at Somerset, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Feb. 26, 1891.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$ 97,762 57
Over drafts secured and unsecured	217 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,125 56
Due from other National Banks	4,865 77
Due from State Banks and Bankers	508 31
Banking-house, Furniture and fixtures	6,869 96
Current expenses and taxes paid	225 29
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,029 55
Bills of other Banks	2,915 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	103 44
Specie	7,009 25
Legal-tender notes	9,186 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent of circulation	585 00
Total	$162,427 73

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	4,000 00
Undivided profits	1,485 62
National Bank notes outstanding	11,700 00
Dividends unpaid	165 00
Ind'l deposits subject to check $75,694 72	
Demand certificates of deposit 18,871 44	$94,566 16
Due to other National Banks	200 15
Due to State Banks and bankers	140 82
Total	$162,427 73

State of Pennsylvania, County of Somerset, ss.

I, Andrew Parker, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW PARKER,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1891.

A. L. G. PAY,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—
GEO. R. SCULL,
J. R. SCOTT,
CHAS. H. FISHER,
Directors.

B. & B.

Correspondence Invited!

— o —

We have an Elaborate Mail Order Department, established for the convenience and benefit of our out-of-town patrons who are too far away to trade at the counters in these stores. A trial order will demonstrate whether it is not both a convenience and a benefit to you.

We beg to announce an Advance Season's Sale of

NEW INDIA SILKS.

24 inch India Silks, 60c.
24 " " " 65c.
27 " " " 75c.

—real Shanghai Cloth, and this season's printing.
27 inch Indias at $1 and $1.25, light and dark grounds—superior cloth and exquisite styles and printings.

New FRENCH WOOL CHALLIES at 55 cents, fully 500 styles in light and dark grounds—also black grounds with colored figures—black with white, etc.—a most comprehensive offering of this desirable fabric.

New Spring Woolens,

also now on sale in large and elegant assortments.

TWEEDS,
ENGLISH SUITINGS,
MONKEY HAIR SUITINGS,
RIP SUPER STRIPES,
COTELE WEAVES,

etc., are some of the novelties.

Early buyers will appreciate new assortments. Samples free, and other information cheerfull furnished. Correspondence invited.

Boggs & Buhl,

115, 117 119, and 121 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Christian L. Miller, late of Jefferson township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, April 11, 1891, at the house of said deceased.

CONRAD MILLER,
ABRAHAM M. MILLER,
Admrs. of C. L. Miller, dec'd.

mar4.

$4,500 FARM OF 80 ACRES FOR sale in Westmoreland County, Ligonier Valley, rich in the gas belt line. Two flowing wells now in operation in this section. A good Screen house, good bank barn, and other good buildings. Choice fruit—apples, peaches, pears, etc. Soil in a good state of cultivation, well adapted for corn, wheat and grass. Amidst and near churches, schools, mills and stores. Farm underlaid with coal. Owner's vocation necessitates his selling. Address W. B. SHAFER, Agent, Somerset.

NEW HOTEL AT CUMBERLAND

— O —

S. P. Sweitzer, late of Sand Patch, has purchased

"THE AMERICAN HOUSE,"

At Cumberland, Md., and has refitted and refurnished the said house throughout, and made it a first-class Hotel to accommodate the traveling public with good table, and choice liquors at the bar.

He also has in connection with the Hotel a large quantity of Sweitzer's Pure Old Rye Whisky for sale by the bar