The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

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SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 46. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891. WHOLE NO. 2076.

DRS. BILLS & COOPER, DENTISTS.
(Office over Snyder's Drug Store, Somerset, Pa.) All operations pertaining to Dentistry skillfully performed. Special attention given to filling and treating the natural teeth. Artificial dentures inserted, also, teeth inserted without plates, gold and porcelain crowns attached to the natural roots. aprils-'91-1yr.

J. W. CARUTHERS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SOMERSET, PA.
Office on Union street, next door to Printing House Row. Night calls at office.

DR. H. S. KIMMELL,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless professionally absent he can be found at his office on Main St.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER,
(Formerly of Stoystown.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, 2 doors of Drug Store.

DR. J. S. M'MILLEN,
(Graduate in Dentistry,)
Gives special attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. All work warranted satisfactory. Office in the store of M. M. Tredwell & Co.'s store, corner Main Cross and Patriot streets.

DR. WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST.
Office in Knepper's Block up-stairs, where he may be found at all times prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting. Artificial teeth of all kinds and of the best material inserted. All work guaranteed.

HENRY. F. SCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Bounty and Pension Agent. Office in Mammoth Block.

VALENTINE HAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Also Dealer in Real Estate. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

JOHN H. UHL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Block.

DR. P. F. SHAFFER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOMERSET, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity Office next door to Commercial Hotel.

J. A. BERKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.
Office in Odd Fellows' Building.

HARVEY M. BERKLEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OMERSET, PA.
Office with F. J. Kooser, Esq.

A. C. HOLBERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Office with John H. Uhl.

WM. H. KOONTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row, opposite the Court House.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, over Fisher's Book Store.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance on Main Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

L. C. COLBORN. L. C. COLBORN.
COLBORN & COLBORN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Collections made in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties. Surveying and conveyancing done on reasonable terms.

FRED. W. BIESECKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Office in Printing House Row, opposite Court House.

GEORGE R. SCULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

J. SHOTT. J. G. OGLE.
SHOTT & OGLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.

F. J. KOOSER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

H. S. ENDSLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

H. L. BAER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Office on Main Cross Street, opposite Mammoth Block.

NEW HOTEL AT CUMBERLAND
The undersigned, late of Sand Patch, has purchased the
"THE AMERICAN HOUSE,"
in Cumberland, Md., and has refitted and refurnished the said house throughout, and made it a first-class Hotel to accommodate the travelling public with good table, and choice liquors at the bar.
He has in connection with the Hotel a large quantity of Sweitzer's Pure Old Rye Whisky for sale by the barrel or gallon at the following prices:
Two Year old at $2 00 per gallon.
Three " " " $2 50 " "
Four " " " $3 00 " "
The price of the jug is $1 cents for each gallon. The price of the Whisky and Jug must always accompany the order, which will insure prompt attention and shipment. Address all orders to
S. P. SWEITZER,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

STILL IN BUSINESS!
Winfield's Photograph Gallery
Patrons are informed that I am still in the
PICTURE BUSINESS,
and am at all times prepared to take all kinds of pictures, from a
Tin-type or Cabinet Photograph,
to a Life-size Crayon. Instantaneous Process used, and all work guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Gallery up stairs, next to Vought's store.
WM. H. WELFLEY.

It is to Your Interest
TO BUY YOUR
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
OF
JOHN N. SNYDER,
SUCCESSOR TO
BIESECKER & SNYDER.
None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers.
You can depend on having your
PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY RECEIPTS
filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower.
The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money.
Do not forget that we make a specialty of
FITTING TRUSSES.
We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see us.
Respectfully,
JOHN N. SNYDER.

Oils! Oils!
The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., makes a specialty of manufacturing for the Domestic trade the finest brands of
Illuminating & Lubricating Oils
Naphtha and Gasoline,
That can be made from Petroleum. We challenge comparison with every known
PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM.
If you wish the most uniformly
Satisfactory Oils
—IN THE—
American Market,
Ask for ours. Trade for Somerset and vicinity supplied by
COOK & BEERITS AND FREASE & KOOSER,
sept28-'90-1yr. SOMERSET, PA.

SPRING
DRESS GOODS.
We now have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Johnstown. We have taken special care to make our line the
MOST COMPLETE
in Western Pennsylvania. Henriettas in all the latest shades in light and dark colorings at 25, 35, 50, 55 cents, and $1 per yard.
Serges in all the new shades in plain, stripe and plaid from 25 to 75 cents per yard. A large line of black and white plaid, Shepherd's plaid from 12½ cents to 75 cents. Black and Colored Silk Warp Henriettas, Black Serges, Black Lustres, and Black Brunettes. Black Cashmeres from 12½ cents to $1.50 per yard. A great Bargain in 36-inch Colored Cashmeres at 15c. per yard. A complete line of wash Dress Goods, consisting of all the Latest Novelties. A full line of Hamburg Embroideries and Flouncings, Spring Wraps and Jackets now in.
John Stenger,
227 Main St., Johnstown, Pa.

B. & B.
45 CENTS!!
200 PIECES ALL WOOL NEW AND STYLISH
SUITINGS
Double Width, one among the many Remarkable Values of these Stores!
500 PIECES
FINEST FRENCH SATINES,
(35 cents the Actual Retail Price)
This Week 12½c. per Yard!
NEVER SUCH AN OFFERING IN THE
WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND SPRING FASHION JOURNAL AND CATALOGUE FREE.
Best Values possible to offer in
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Gents' Furnishings,
SPRING JACKETS AND WRAPS
Shopping by mail satisfactorily done. Try us if you care to get Best Grades at Lowest Prices.
Boggs & Buhl,
115, 117 119, and 121 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Richard R. Hemming and C. M. Ankeny, under the firm name of Hemming & Ankeny, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22nd day of April, 1891. C. M. Ankeny retiring.
RICHARD R. HEMMING,
apr29-2t. C. M. ANKENY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!
BY virtue of an Order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., and to us directed, we will offer at public sale on the premises in Lincoln Township, on
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891,
at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Lincoln Township, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Coleman, Edward Shaffer, Wm. Shaulis, Lincoln Stern, J. J. Barr, and Jacob Smith, containing 132 acres more or less, of which there are 64 acres cleared and balance timbered, having a story and a half log
DWELLING HOUSE
and bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a good fruit orchard on the premises. The farm is close to church and to schools, and is a very desirable home.
TERMS.
One-third in hand on confirmation of sale and deliver of deed; one-third in six months and one-third in one year, with interest. To be sold subject to the dower of 1883 94, the interest to be paid annually to Sarah Coleman during her lifetime, and at her death the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of Wm. Coleman, dec'd. 10 per cent. of the hand money to be paid when the property is knocked down.
FREEMAN J. HOFFMAN,
MARY M. SHAFFER,
apr13. Admrs. of Henry A. Shaffer, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!
BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued by the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co. Pa., and to me directed I will expose to public sale at the late residence of Jacob S. Livengood, deceased, in Elklick Twp., Pa., on
SATURDAY, MAY 16, '91,
at 2 o'clock p. m., all the real estate of decedent described as follows, to wit:
A certain tract or piece of land situate in Elklick Township, Pa., adjoining lands of Elijah Livengood, Cyrus Rodamer, Marshall Holliday, James Manor, and others, containing 174 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame
DWELLING HOUSE
with a bank barn, &c. This most excellent farm has on it one of the best Sugar Camps in the Township. It is well watered, and has timber sufficient for the use of the farm. Has a fine vein of limestone running through it. The buildings are in good condition. Any one wishing a good home can purchase it here.
TERMS.
One-third, after payment of debts to remain a lien upon the premises, in lieu of dower, the interest to be paid annually to Elizabeth J. Livengood, widow of said Jacob S. Livengood, and at her death the principal sum to the heirs of said decedent. One-third in hand and one-third in one year from confirmation of sale, with interest from the time of said confirmation. Ten per cent. of bid to be paid cash on day of sale.
J. C. LOWRY,
apr16. Trustee.

WRIT OF PARTITION.
To Chas. Elrick, of Cameron Twp., Cambria Co., Pa.; W. W. Elrick, South Oil City, Venango Co., Pa.:
You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co., and to me directed, I will hold an inquest on the premises, on the real estate of Isaac Elrick, deceased, situate in Shade Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., on Friday, the 15th day of May, 1891, when and where you can attend if you think proper.
Sheriff's Office, April 15, 1891. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

WRIT OF PARTITION.
To Sophia Livingston, intermarried with Neff Lohr, and Sadie R. Livingston, intermarried with Jordan D. Blough, both of Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., Hiram R. Livingston, of Freeport, Kent County, Michigan, and Sam'l R. Livingston of Panne Rock, Barton County, Kansas:
You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, I will hold an inquest on the premises on the real estate of Tobias Livingston, deceased, situate in Conemaugh Township, Somerset County, Pa., on Thursday, May 14, 1891, when and where you can attend if you think proper.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, 4-8. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the Estate of Margaret Ringer, dec'd., late of Addison Twp., Somerset Co., 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, May 16, 1891, at the late residence of deceased in said township.
URIAS M. RINGER,
apr8. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam T. Snyder, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.
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, the 9th day of May, 1891, at the late residence of deceased.
H. F. SNYDER,
apr1. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of J. L. Burkholder, late of Brothersvalley 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, the 16th day of May, '91, at the late residence of deceased.
ANDREW J. COLEMAN,
apr1. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In re estate of Urias Bockes, dec'd.
Having been duly appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said estate to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in said borough for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, May 6, 1891, when and where parties interested can attend.
GEO. R. SCULL,
apr13. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Daniel Snyder, dec'd., late of Black Twp. Somerset Co. Pa.
Letters testamentary 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 all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, May 23, 1891, at the residence of the undersigned in Rockwood Borough.
A. EVANS,
apr6. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Irwin, late of Somerset Borough, Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.
Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned by the proper authority, in the above estate, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Thursday, June 4, D., 1891, at the office of Coffroth & Ruppel, in Somerset Borough.
JACOB LENHART,
apr22. Executor.

H. P. SIMPSON,
SCRANTON, PA.
DEALER IN
DIAMOND DRILLS,
Prospecting, showing accurately the quality, position and extent of slate in quarries and mineral lands.
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CIRCULAR.

FACTS That I sell the following goods at the very low prices:
Two years old Pure Rye $2 00 per gallon.
Three " " " " 2 25 " "
Four " " " " 2 50 " "
Six " " " " 3.50 " "
Ten " " " " 4.50 " "
Fifteen " " " " 5.50 " "
Twenty-one " " " " 7.50 " "
All from the best known distillers. California 5 year-old pure Wines, all kins at $1.50 per gallon. Rhine, Mosel, Claret, Hungarian, Sherry and Port Wines, direct importations, in glass. Pure imported Brandies, Gins, at the lowest figures. Call or send for special price list. Mail orders Promptly attended to. No extra charge for packing and boxing.
A. ANDRIESSEN,
72 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WHY!
WHEREFORE. The virtues or merits of a remedy for pain do not consist in its being as good for relief as other remedies, but in the fact that it is better, in being more prompt and sure, and therefore the best for the specific purpose. It is not an idle catchline that strikes the eye thus:
ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN,
IS THE BEST.
It is the best cure for all aches and pains, and it holds
THE TRUE PROOF.
To this specific fact Archbishops, Bishops, Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Governors, Generals, Senators, Members of Congress and Legislatures, U. S. Consuls, Army and Navy Officers Mayors and Officials, testify and unite in saying: "We suffered pain;
OTHER REMEDIES FAILED,
and St. Jacobs Oil cured promptly and permanently." For the same reason
THE POOR MAN
finds what he seeks and needs, is not deceived and will have it at any price.

WHEN THE HAIR
Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.
"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to
A Rich Brown
or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta Ga.
"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair toilet and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker,
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

—THE—
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
Somerset, Penn'a.
CAPITAL - - - - $50,000.
SURPLUS - - - - $4,000.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.
—DISCOUNTS DAILY.—
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LaRue M. Hicks. W. H. Miller,
James L. Pugh, Chas. H. Fisher,
John R. Scott, Geo. R. Scull,
Fred W. Biesecker.
Edward Scull, : : : : : President
Valentine Hay, : : Vice President
Andrew Parker, : : : : : Cashier.
The funds and securities of this bank are securely protected in a celebrated Corliss Burglar-proof Safe. The only Safe made absolutely Burglar-proof.

Somerset County National Bank
OF SOMERSET, PA.
Established, 1877. Organized as a National, 1890
CAPITAL $50,000.
Chas. J. Harrison, Pres't
Wm. B. Frease, Vice Pres't.
Milton J. Pritts, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Koontz, Sam'l Snyder,
Josiah Specht, Jonas M. Cook,
John H. Snyder, John Stutt,
Joseph R. Davis, Harrison Snyder,
Jerome Stutt, Noah S. Miller,
Wm. Endsley.
Customers of this Bank will receive the most liberal treatment consistent with safe banking.
Parties wishing to send money east or west can be accommodated by draft for any amount.
Money and valuables secured by one of Diebold's Celebrated Safes, with most approved time lock.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate.
Accounts and Deposits Solicited. mar5-6m

St. Charles
HOTEL.
CHAS GILL, Prop'r.
Table unsurpassed. Remodeled, with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light all rooms. New steam laundry attached to the house. Rates, $2 to $3 per day.
Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa

EWING & GWYNNE.
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ENERAL Produce and Fruits, Vegetables and Game.
Consignments solicited—Best Prices and Prompt Returns Guaranteed. Correspondence Invited.
29 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.
14-e-11yr. (Telephone 2619)

WANTED.—For the UNITED STATES ARMY, Able-Bodied Unmarried MEN, between the ages of 21 and 36 years. Good Pay. Apply cants 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.

DON'T STOP MY PAPER.

Don't stop my paper, printer,
Don't strike my name off yet;
You know the times are stringent,
And the dollars hard to get;
But tug a little harder
Is what I mean to do,
And scrape the cents together,
Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it,
I find it doesn't pay
To do without a paper,
However others may.
I hate to ask my neighbors
To give me theirs on loan;
They don't just say, but mean it,
"Why don't you have your own!"

You can't tell how we miss it,
If it, by any fate,
Should happen not to reach us,
Or come a little late;
Then all is in a hubbub,
And things go all awry,
And, printer, if you're married
You know the reason why.

I cannot do without it,
It is no use to try,
For other people take it,
And, printer, so must I.
I, too, must keep me posted,
And know what's going on,
Or feel, and be accounted,
A foggy simpleton.

Then, take it kindly, printer,
If pay be somewhat slow,
For cash is not so plenty,
And wants not few, you know.
But I must have my paper,
Cost what it may to me,
I'd rather dock my sugar,
And do without my tea.

So, printer, don't you stop it,
Unless you want my frown,
For here's the year's subscription,
And credit it right down,
And send the paper promptly
And regularly on,
And let it bring us weekly
Its welcomed benison.

"THE PAST AND PRESENT."

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE LOCAL INSTITUTE OF THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT BERLIN, PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1891, BY SAMUEL PRIDSON, ESQ.

I do not suppose it is expected of me to give much information that may be of practical use to the average farmer, but I may, from many year's close observation, and some practical knowledge obtained when quite a youth, and the direction and experience of conducting the affairs of a farm for myself for upwards of the past thirty years, I may be able to say something beneficial on the subject allotted me, viz: "The Past and the Present Modes of Farming, Together with the Benefits Accruing to our Farming Community."

I am led to believe that a large portion of the people look upon the farmer as a being susceptible of but little improvement, and that many of our young people imagine they can attain to more prominence by abandoning agricultural pursuits and applying themselves to something seemingly more elevating and agreeable to their achieving more creditable distinction in the future.

But I fear such persons are greatly deluded, believing as I do, that all classes of the community are dependent in a greater degree upon the success of the farmer—even the clergy, the physician, the jurist, the banker, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the railroad magnate, and all classes of society, with the exception, perhaps, of the lawyers and corrupt politicians, are greatly interested in the success and prosperity of the intelligent farmer.

The natural tastes of mankind in a great measure account for our interest in the science of agriculture; its success is at the foundation of their general welfare, as the fruits of the farmer's labor supports the industry of all other classes. I would beg leave to impress upon our young people that many of the most distinguished men of America delighted in agriculture. The father of our country, George Washington, together with several of our leading presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and the lamented Garfield, and last but not least our illustrious and far-famed jurist, Jeremiah S. Black, delighted in attending to the cultivation of the soil; and I verily believe that no man is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his fellow-man more than the tiller of the soil, who will set apart a few acres of his domain for experimenting upon the best means of producing the largest results possible by systematic observations of the effect produced by the best means of culture and full preparation of the soil and then profiting by his own experience and imparting his discoveries to his neighbors. Consequently we may speak, not from what he have read in history, but from our own observations of the modes of farming, the implements used, methods of travel, products of the soil, transportation of products and merchandise three-quarters of a century ago, and contrast those modes and practices with those of the present day, which will fully cover the subject allotted to me.

Of the past and the present of the agricultural community in the county of Somerset and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, modes of farming at an early day in this region under my own observation were, the feeling of the forest by the sturdy woodsman, heaping of the logs and rubbish, toiling early and late in clearing up the new ground for cultivation at quite an expense to the owner, expecting to be remunerated by successive crops for the necessary outlay, and the prospects of the future being the stimulus. Whilst the farmer of to-day can, by calling to his aid the lumberman, have his timber converted into marketable lumber. The branches brought into use for charcoal, used for producing cheap iron and material for the use of the farmer, have his land cleared and made suitable to cultivate, paying him a profit, besides enhancing the value of the land. We may also refer to the time when it was customary to use a plow with a wooden mould-board, requiring the ploughman to carry constantly within reach a small paddle to remove the soil fastening itself upon the various points of the plow, stopping every eight or ten rods, thus greatly hindering his labor. And then, as was customary at an early day, to break up the fallow ground, stir it again by cross-plowing, and perhaps covering the seed quite shallow with a plow to prevent the grain from being killed by frost and then at best only expecting a light crop, whereas now we have our chilled steel plows, giving one full performance of turning the soil and then, by the application of our steel cultivators, spring-tooth harrows and cast-iron rollers pulverizing the soils, top-dressing with lime and barnyard manure with an implement called a "manure spreader," prepare the ground for seeding and then drilling the soil carefully, have at least a reasonable prospect of a large return for our labor.

We may also be permitted to refer to the time when the husbandman cut his grass with the primitive Dutch scythe, which required a good mower to cut one acre of the virgin grass as a day's work, followed by half grown boys, spreading it to dry, and then, followed perhaps next day with a jolly crowd of women making the hay, followed by the wagon removing it to the barn, and the sturdy young men toiling to get it into a place of safety, of a few tons of inferior hay, whilst now one man, with a pair of horses, will with his mower cut down eight or ten acres of grass in one day. Perhaps next day, by his improved spring-tooth horse hay rake (which was only introduced some thirty years ago) prepare it for loading, and when drawn to the barn, with the aid of his pulleys, rope fork and hay carrier, store it away in a very short time, a far larger quantity and much superior hay, effectually in the barn.

Or, again, we may refer to the primitive modes of cutting grain with the sickle when the farmer would, days or weeks before, fix his day, invite his neighbors to assist, about one reaper to each acre to be cut, and when they would toil from sunrise to sunset to get the grain upon the shock preparatory to removing it to a place of safety and during the shortest days of the winter, in passing through the country, in almost every barn could be heard the pounding, pounding, pounding with a flail to separate the grain from the straw; or hear the humming of the fanning mill to separate the grain from the chaff, whilst at present, with his improved reaper and self-binder, and a good team of horses, with perhaps one man and a boy, cut ten to twelve acres of grain per day, shock it effectually, and during the balmy days of autumn, with the aid of a small engine and separator, and the assistance of a few neighbors thrash and separate the grain from the chaff and store six to seven hundred bushels of grain in ten hours. We may also be permitted to refer to the farmers packing grain to the water mills of the neighborhood, and in seasons of scarcity of water attaching their teams to a mill, thus consuming perhaps eight to ten hours of their time to get their small grist home for use.

Some of my hearers here to-day may remember when the travel of the country was principally performed on foot, horseback, or by stage coaches, at the rate of three to five miles per hour, and the transportation of goods by Conestoga wagons, moving at the rate of perhaps fifteen miles per day, and averaging about two hundred miles to each horse, while at present a single locomotive, with a railroad, now carries at the rate of five hundred miles a day the same quantity of goods which three score years ago it required seven hundred and fifty horses to haul at the rate of fifteen miles a day. And yet, contrary to the reputation of the farmers of that early day, their products of every kind bring a much larger price and find more ready sale, with far more prompt returns.

Many of my hearers can call to mind when it was claimed our climate was too cold and severe to raise wheat or corn; when wheat and corn was brought in considerable quantities from Westmoreland, Fayette and Bedford counties to supply our inhabitants with bread for their families and feed for their stock, whilst for the past few years our bread has been the product of our own wheat fields, and quite a surplus of it shipped to other markets; and by the cultivation of large fields of corn (instead of the patch of roasting ears) dealers are enticed here to purchase our famous breeds of heavy draught and light driving horses, and well-fed cattle, to supply the distant markets.

All of this we may safely trace to the skill and tireless energy of our sturdy yeomen. And there are few localities that can boast of more vast resources and greater activity for the rapid and wonderful improvement of the cultivation of the soil than Somerset county. And whilst such great strides have been accomplished in the way of agriculture, we should apply ourselves more diligently, meet more frequently to exchange our views and give each other our experience in order to progress more rapidly in the science and effectiveness of agriculture.

We may safely infer from the rapid improvement made in the science of agriculture in the last twenty years, which are clearly perceptible to all intelligent farmers, greater strides in the future can and will be accomplished by the aid of the science of chemistry—the analysis of soils, by which the prediction made forty years ago, "That a farmer may carry to his fields folded in his pocket handkerchief a concentrated manure that will enrich his land as much as many wagon loads would now."

Some persons have predicted that it would yet be clearly demonstrated that from the tallest forest tree to the tiniest blade of grass, through the application of chemistry, they could be made to grow four times as fast as they do naturally, and with almost no additional trouble. If that prediction be true, of which I have no doubt, it would be nothing to raise four crops to a season, instead of one.

Less than fifty years ago, a field almost within the hearing of my voice comprising ten acres was covered with cinque foil and sheep sorrel that would scarcely have pastured three head of sheep, and for the last ten years that same land, by scientific cultivation, has produced large crops of cereals, corn and potatoes, and yielded crops of grass to the extent of three and four tons of most excellent hay to the acre.

Many of my hearers to-day may imagine but little improvement can be made in the future in the science of agriculture, by the invention of improved implements to lighten the labor of the farmer, or the cultivation of the soil to increase the quality and quantity of the products of the farm, but I would say to such doubtful persons, look back upon the past, within your own knowledge; contrast it with what has thus far been accomplished; then imagine what may be learned by frequently gathering together and imparting the knowledge and experience of each other, and infusing encouragement to experiment and labor for the general good. Not long since it was suggested by the construction and use of pneumatic tubes that mail matter from New York to Philadelphia could be conveyed readily at the rate of four miles per minute, with several stations upon the route for points of delivery, which if perfected, would require only about twenty-five minutes' time to cover the distance that now requires two to three hours. And I would not be in the least surprised if important lines of railway were constructed upon the same principle, conveying passengers at the rate of one or two hundred miles per hour. Great improvements will be made for the transportation of the farmer's products, and mechanical industries be established in our midst, of the character of the D. G. Reitz Manufacturing Co., of this place, giving the farmer convenience in procuring much-needed machinery, and at the same time increasing our population, thus affording a market for much of our surplus product.

Many of the loud complaints we now hear among our farmers of onerous taxation, can only be remedied by joint action of the farming community in asserting their rights, and giving their personal attention to the selection of persons upon whom they can rely to administer the affairs of County and State judiciously, economically and for the general interest of the farmer, which will result in the welfare of the entire community.

And I would also suggest that statements of settlements of other counties of our State be procured, from which it seems clear that lavish and wasteful extravagance is indulged in by our county officials, causing much of the burdensome taxation of our county at the present day.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretense, for it opens the door for Ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or in the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it?—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Born Liar.

Harold, a boy of five, converses with his friend, of equally mature years, as follows:

"My father is going to get me a goat."

"I've got twenty goats."

"Where are they?"

"Oh, they're down in father's office, 'course."

"Why don't they bring them here?"

"They're sick."

A pause. Harold speaks:

"I saw Anthony's Nose last summer."

"I saw Anthony himself."

"Anthony's Nose is a rock, and it broke off and fell into the water."

"I saw it fall."

Jack's mother, an interested listener, at this point thought it expedient to interpose with a moral lesson.

"Why, Jack, said she, "did you never hear of Annias and Sapphira?"

"I knew them both."

"You know, Jack, they were struck dead for telling lies."

"Yes, I saw them struck."

"Jack, do you know where they went?"

"Oh, yes; I saw them go."

The First Fish Caught in Salt Lake.

At last a fish has been caught in the great Salt lake. It was captured near Buffalo park, and is 1½ inches long. It is different from anything ever seen here before, having a large head, a body something like a trout, while it is almost transparent, except the dark outlines of the vertebræ, which is as well formed as if of a full grown fish, and is dark. There were two of these small fish swimming together, and they were so lively that only one could be caught.—*Denver Republican.*

Some Startling Facts.

The official returns from Boards of Health show that nearly three-fourths of all deaths are from Consumption. When we think over this fact it is really awful, though every case started with a simple Cough or Cold. Realize how important it is to check this terrible malady which can be done by using Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Trial bottles free at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

Passenger—Is this ticket good to stop off?

Conductor—Yes'm. But it won't be good to get on again..

"Why are you trespassing on my land? Don't you see that sign there?"

"Yes; but I am nearsighted, and came over to see what it said."

Deacon—"How did you like the minister?"

Stranger—Very much, I have nothing but praise to offer him."

"Yes; I noticed that when I passed the contribution plate in your pew."

Senator Critchfield's Speech on His Educational Bill.

Senator Critchfield's Educational bill, which provides that chartered institutions of learning within the State which procure the faculty, apparatus, pedagogical instruction, etc., to enable them to do the same kind of work that is now being done by the State Normal Schools, shall possess the right of having such of their students as complete the Normal course examined by the Board appointed for the examination of Normal School graduates, and that such students, if found qualified, shall receive a certificate entitling them to the same franchises enjoyed by Normal School graduates, lacked but two votes of the constitutional majority necessary to secure its passage.

Considering that the bill met the organized opposition of the State Normal Schools, the support it received on the final vote was beyond the expectations of the friends of the measure. We copy from the *Legislative Record* the speech of Mr. Critchfield, which gives his reasons for offering the bill and asking for its passage.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

I have no desire to encumber the record with a lengthy speech upon this measure, but I want to say with respect to this bill that it is not the product of a personal whim of my own, but it was drawn and offered after I had given the subject careful thought and had become fully satisfied in my mind that its provisions were necessary for the general interests of education and for the highest good of the public school system of our State. I have not been actuated by any spirit of opposition to the Normal School system as it now exists. Our State Normal Schools have been doing a good work, so far as the preparation of teachers is concerned, and what I desire to see, and what this bill is intended to provide for, is the increase of precisely the same kind of work, to such an extent, if possible, that every county in this Commonwealth can enjoy the advantages, which are at present enjoyed by but few, of having its public schools taught by teachers who have undergone some special training for their work. To suppose that the twelve Normal Schools now in operation, or the thirteen provided for by law, will ever be able to keep the twenty-five thousand schools of the State supplied with teachers, is a proposition too absurd to bear argument.

If the teachers who enter the profession after having completed the Normal course were to continue in it, making teaching their life work, such a result might be a practicable attainment. But, Mr. President, we all know that such is not the case. Of the male teachers who graduate at these schools, a large per cent. can scarcely wait for the expiration of the two years which they pledge themself to teach, in order to secure the aid he receives from the State, until they leave the profession to engage in some other vocation more congenial to their tastes and more satisfying to their ambition. An equally large per cent. of female teachers wait fully as anxiously for the expiration of the two years, when they may be relieved from their obligation to the State, and be at liberty to accept a proposition to enter into a life partnership that will separate them from the schoolroom forever.

Hence, I say it is impossible, with so large a number of teachers going out of the profession every year, for the Normal Schools of the State to supply anything like an adequate number of teachers for the public schools of the Commonw