The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY..........July 1, 1891.

An individual in Canton, Ohio, delares that he has a machine that will make it rain. So has McKinley, who lives in the same town. His machine will make it rain Republican ballots in November next.

On Saturday next, July 4th, another star will be added to our National flag, which will then contain forty-four. An act of Congress makes it obligatory that another star shall be added to the flag on the Fourth of July first ensuing after the admission of a new State. Wyoming was admitted on the 11th of July last, and hence the additional star will be added on Saturday next, it being the Fourth of July first ensuing after her admission as a State of the Union.

From and after to-day (July 1st) Uncle Jerry Rusk, Commissioner of Agriculture, will be clerk of the weather. On this date the Weather Bureau will be transferred from the Army Signal Service and will be entirely under control of the Secretary of Agriculture. If hereafter you want weather made to order, send you application to "Uncle Jerry."

Mr. Ganty, editor of the *Southern Alliance Farmer*, says: "We will do everything in our power to reconcile the differences between Georgia Alliance men and the Democratic party, with whom they have so long affiliated." This ought to show the farmers of the West that the Alliance is only an assistant to the old Bourbon party, and that it was organized in the South for that purpose. Whenever the Alliance talks about a third party it is not to work against Democracy.

On Tuesday last the Commissioner of Pensions affixed his signature to pension certificate No. 600,000, granted for disabilities incurred during the civil war more than a quarter of a century ago. There are still hundreds of thousands of claims to be acted upon, and the wonder is where the claimants come from. Uncle Sam's pension list is more expensive than any of the military establishments of Europe, and it is constantly growing. Counting from July 1, 1861, there has been paid to pensioners in thirty years the enormous sum of $1,284,710,000.

Of course, Governor Pattison has vetoed the apportionment bills. Nobody expected anything else. Unless the State were gerrymandered and the Democrats given half a dozen members of Congress they are not entitled to it was a forgone conclusion that the Congressional apportionment bill would not receive his approval. This, however, is of not much importance; the districts remain as they are, and next year we will elect the two additional members we are entitled to on the State ticket. As to the Legislature, the vetoed bill gave Somerset county but one member; as it is we will retain our two members until a new apportionment is made, which it is not likely will occur under the Pattison regime.

To judge from the energy with which the Democratic journals are "pitching into" Sherman and Foraker, either or both of them is a candidate for Governor of Ohio. McKinley is so invulnerable and his strength so much dreaded that the only resort left for the enemy is to try and disrupt the Republicans by endeavoring to create feuds in the Republican party and shoulder the imaginary political sins of others upon his back. The campaign in Ohio will turn upon the new tariff law; the people there cannot be scared by the bugaboo of ruinous prices, as they were last fall; the campaign of education is being vigorously pushed; the great leader of protection to American industry is in the saddle, and the Democratic leaders throughout the country see the hand-writing on the wall. McKinley will win, and the tariff issue will be measurably settled before the dawn of 1892.

Our Democratic friends are beginning to hedge at a lively rate on the question of the free coinage of silver, which is so persistently demanded by some of the Western politicians and the "Alliance" men of the South. The people are opening their eyes to the fact that the so-called double-standard of gold and silver, by which the coin of either metal shall be on a par, simply means that the United States shall pay a dollar in gold to every one who may bring to the mint 412½ grains of silver—the amount now contained in one of our silver dollars. As this amount of silver is worth only about eighty cents in gold, it is readily seen how the holders of silver would make a handsome profit by the deal and why the silver mine owners so clamorously persist in their demands. To catch this Western vote the Democratic leaders were inclined to pander to the Silver kings, but as the people begin to see through the selfish object of the mine owners, they are changing base. "Cheap money" may be a desirable thing, but a clear profit to the producer of twenty cents on each silver dollar coined is a little more than the people care to stand, and makes the cheapness of the money rather problematical.

An unusually large vote was polled by the Republican electors of this county at their primary election Saturday, and the ticket placed in nomination will command the entire party vote in November. F. J. Kooser, Esq., is the unanimous choice of his party for President Judge, and he is in every particular qualified to fill that responsible position to the satisfaction of the people of this Judicial district. His career at the bar has been eminently successful and requires no commendation. Although a comparatively a young man, Mr. Kooser has long been recognized as a leading member of his profession. The Republicans of this county have not had a representative of their party on the bench since the creation of the present Judicial district, and in fact, have never had a nomination since the birth of the party—Messrs. King, Hall and Cessna, the party's former nominees, having been residents of Bedford county—and they will insist on the claims of Somerset county now being recognized.

The other nominees of the party, Messrs. Biesecker, Saylor and Miller, are well-known, sturdy Republicans, and will doubtless fill the offices to which they will be elected acceptably to the people.

Among the reasons being urged against calling a Constitutional Convention is the one of cost. If the people are foolish enough to vote for a Convention, it will consist of 177 members at a salary of $1,500 each, amounting to $265,000; add to this the salaries of clerks, messengers, doorkeepers and other necessary employes; then the expenses for fuel, light, furniture, etc.; the expense of publishing the proclamation of the amendments in all the newspapers of the State, and the entire cost of a Constitutional Convention will amount to not less than half a million dollars.

If the Constitution does need amendment, there is a much cheaper and easier way of doing it, provided in the body of that instrument, by which the Legislature can submit to the people such amendments as are desired by them, for their ratification or rejection. It is conceded that the principal object of holding a Convention is to amend the Constitution so as to make it conform with the Australian ballot system, which has lately been adopted by a number of the States; a system that is cumbersome, intricate, expensive, and annoying to the electors; that is so far an experiment; that has not been thoroughly tested, and has not as yet shown any startling results for good. Is it worth while, at an expense of half a million dollars of the taxpayers' money, to rush into a change of the Constitution for the purpose of adopting a new method of electing our officials, which is of itself a mere experiment that is now being tried by some of the States?

Disastrous Wind and Rain Storm in Iowa.

Waterloo, Ia., June 24.—Reports were received this morning by Illinois Central officials in this city of a terrible wind and rain storm which prevailed last night along the company's lines, from Storme Lake to Lemars, a distance of fifty-six miles. All the towns are considerably damaged. Four persons were drowned at Cherokee and four at Correctionville. The railroad depot at Calumet was blown down and much damage to town property is reported.

Sutherland, O'Brien county, a small station on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, five miles from Calumet, is reported to have been wiped out over forty buildings being blown down. The wires are all down and it is impossible to obtain accurate information except through the reports transmitted to the railroad officials. Twelve inches of water is reported to have fallen last night in the Cherokee Valley. The Illinois Central's train No. 2, the passengers which left here last night at 10:30, is still at Storme Lake, and the train master here says there is no prospect of moving it in the next twenty-four hours.

LATER REPORTS.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 24.—The terrible rains of last night and this morning has almost devastated this portion of Iowa. No roads are running trains from this city East. The Floyd River Valley is inundated for thirty-five miles north of this city. Many houses in Lemars are flooded over the first floors, while the towns of Merrill, Hinton and James are completely submerged. Thirty-five miles of track on the Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Sioux City and Northern are flooded north of this city, with a bad washout at Lemars. The little Sioux river bottom at Cherokee is entirely inundated and thousands of acres of crops are under water.

The water at Cherokee carried away forty houses and barns, but no fatalities are reported. At the same place the approaches to the Illinois Central bridge over the Sioux are gone. On the Central Iowa branch 900 feet of track was carried out, and on the Sioux Falls branch seven bridges were washed out. The Chicago and Northwestern tracks in the Sioux valley are out for over a half mile at Southerland. The same road is also washed out at Carroll. At Merrill eight miles west of this city, the Floyd river rose fifteen feet in three hours to-day and at eight o'clock to-night the flood is sweeping through the Floyd river towards this city and devastating hundreds of acres of crops. The manufacturing towns of Leeds, Lynn and Lewiston are in its course and will be submerged by morning.

To-night hundreds of families on the Floyd river flats in this city are moving out to higher grounds. The railroad companies have abandoned their yards and shops, and engines, cars and all kinds of material have been removed to higher grounds. The stock in the Union and Central stock yards, have been removed. Wires east and north of here all down. Reports from South Dakota are that the Vermillion river is out of its banks and flooding thousands of acres of growing grain.

Chicago, June 25.—In view of Iowa's floods, caused by a deluge that fell in sheets, the Illinois Central Railroad Company has refused to sell tickets or ship freight to any point west of Aurelia. At Lemars, the relief party telegraphs the Floyd River is three-fourths of a mile wide, and everything is under water. About 150 miles of the Central's track are blocked or out of sight.

At least seventy-five houses went down the river from Cherokee, and, as telegraph wires are down, it is not known how many persons perished. Fourteen counties were swept by the terrific rain-storm.

All around Cherokee, within one mile of which a work train reached to-day, is a vast expanse of water as far as the eye can see. The refugees on the hills are without food.

Lemars, Ia., June 25.—A heavy flood came down Willow creek yesterday, entering Floyd river about a mile above Lemars. The bottom land along the river at once became a raging torrent nearly a mile wide. The flood washed over a mile of embankment twenty feet high, on the Illinois Central track, a mile east of Lemars, where Willow creek runs under the railroad. The crops on the bottoms were entirely destroyed. Hundreds of head of cattle and horses were found swimming in their pastures and were rescued by men in boats. No lives were lost. Lemars is on high ground and sustained no damage. The flood is the highest ever known.

The water came down from the Southerland storm, the larger part of the deluge, however, going on the other side of the divide to Cherokee. Mails were delayed thirty-six hours. The track between here and Sioux City was repaired to-day. To make the Illinois Central good east will require several days.

Corn's New Enemy.

Chester, Pa., June 24.—The Agricultural Department sent a representative from Washington to investigate the habits of the bug which has been devastating John L. Balderson's corn field in Kennett township, this county. The bug belongs to a family of corn-hill bugs, of which there are half a dozen varieties, and it works under ground by inserting its bill into young plants and extracting the juice. The reason why it is not so frequently discovered is doubtless owing to the fact that it works underground and is not readily detected by a careless observer.

While the reports of the damage done by this family are not very frequent, it is possible that many corn fields which are blighted from causes unknown to their owners may owe their destruction to the corn bug. Mr. Balderson has had reports that the pest was known early in 1835 and has been discovered several times since, but it has never become epidemic like the potato bug. The Agricultural Department representative spent two days with Mr. Balderson, and he succeeded in getting some rare specimens of the bug family.

The Dead Came to Life.

Lockport, N. Y., June 25.—Over thirty years dead to his wife and family Thomas Tisdale again appeared the other day to his spouse to find her twice married and living with her third husband.

In the summer of 1860 Tisdale went fishing His boat was found capsized. The supposition was that he had been drowned, and a tombstone was erected.

His wife was so delighted to find that he lived that she refused to return to her third husband, and a divorce will follow.

Lutheran Sabbath School Convention.

Following are the proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Lutheran Sabbath-school Association of Somerset County, Pa., held in the Lutheran church at Confluence, Pa. Rev. I. P. Hawkins, Pastor.

A large delegation "flowed together" at Confluence on the evening trains of June 22, and hearty greetings of old friends and the making of new acquaintances seemed to be the order of the day. The delegation found a hearty welcome awaiting them at the church in appropriate mottoes of welcome and exquisite floral decorations delighting the eye as the hand-grasp cheered the heart. Then, being distributed in the homes of the beautiful town nestled among the hills we found a cordial welcome among strangers, and yet not strangers, for the cause bringing us together made us at once mutual friends.

The President, who has done so much for the Sunday-schools of the county, and who was busy all along the route gathering information for the benefit of the Convention, and tendering kind greetings to all, called the Convention to order at 8 p. m.

The choir, under the efficient leadership of Ross A. Snyder, of New Lexington, promised much for the entertainment and the inspiration of the Convention.

The exercises opened with a voluntary entitled "Magnifying the Lord," which prepared the minds of the auditors for the good things to follow.

Mr. John H. Snyder, a venerable worker in the school and church, read the 15th chapter of St. John, and Rev. J. S. Harkey, of Somerset, led in prayer.

No. 22, Augsburg Songs, "Awake, awake, for night is flying," suggested the cheer and light the Sunday-school is bringing to many hearts and homes.

G. G. Groff, Esq., of Confluence, delivered the address of welcome. He alluded to the large number of young people present at the Convention as a feature of great encouragement to the work, and was glad to greet so many of the older and more experienced men and women who had already done so much for the Sunday-school cause in the county. He referred to the successful work of the Association in the years of the past in organizing and confirming the habit of Bible study, and thought he might possibly be expecting too much to believe that this Convention should in efficiency exceed all preceding Conventions. He hoped it would accomplish much for Confluence, and therefore bade all a hearty welcome.

The large congregation which packed the house, and the number turned away for the want of room echoed the expectations of the speaker and was an inspiration to the delegates and an earnest of the sessions to come.

Prof. J. M. Berkey, of Berlin, responded in behalf of the delegates, and called attention to the fact that they had already had a foretaste of their welcome by the manner in which they were greeted in the church, by the tasteful decorations woven by deft hands for our edification, and by the sumptuous repast participated in by them in the homes.

He touched gracefully on the contour of hills and streams whence was derived the beautiful name of the place, and hoped that this would be a "confluence" of Sabbath-school workers, and that our coming would be worthy of the royal reception to us extended.

The Professor then spoke of the importance of the Sunday-school work as laying the foundation for the successful men and women of both church and state.

No. 85, Augsburg Songs, "What manner of love," was rendered with spirit.

President Ruppel, in his opening address, said that a farmer, to be successful, must give his best attention to his work. As they gather information from conventions and papers, so must we gather from books and periodicals the observations and experiences of others. Since farmers, physicians and ministers gather in conventions, so we must meet as Sunday-schools in convention to exchange ideas and experiences. We are gathered here for work, and to gain better methods in studying and applying the Bible. Our success depends on prayer.

The Chair then announced the Committee on Credentials: Messrs. J. A. Bradley, of Confluence; Hiram J. Shoulis, of Christ's Church; H. L. Martz, of Kennell's Mills; Miss Laura Weigle, of Hooversville, and Mrs. E. M. Lambert, of Stonycreek.

The Committee on Publication: Revs. W. H. Settlemyer, of Rockwood; J. S. Harkey, of Somerset, and Prof. J. M. Berkey, of Berlin.

Rev. Charles B. Gruver, of Berlin, was appointed Query Manager.

No. 11 of the Gospel Choir was then sung.

The President in a neat allusion to his work for the Sunday-school as editor of the *Augsburg Teacher*, and member of the international committee, introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pa.

Dr. Baugher referred to the emphasis laid on prayer by the previous speakers, and said "Let us pray a bit." In the introduction to his address he humorously referred to his trip in passing through storms, mountains, valleys and a "sandpatch" and keeping the track, he put in an appearance in our midst. So the children should be put on the Gospel track. He announced his subject for the evening as The Relation of the Children to the Gospel. What is the relation of children to sin? "In Adam's fall we sinned all." So the relation of the children to the second Adam is effective to salvation. All infants are involuntarily saved by Christ. Christ used a child as an object lesson in teaching the older ones, thus showing his tender relation to children, and how adults can find God's tender mercy revealed in the life and work of the Savior. The Doctor then showed by citing numerous Scripture passages, how baptism and the word effects the promised salvation. "Feed my lambs" was the Savior's injunction, but by the action of some parents we would conclude they had no lambs, but that they were all "kids." The power of the spirit is in the word. Put the word into the hands and hearts of the children. A child should be trained, but the Sunday-school cannot take the place of the church and home.

The congregation sang No. 181 Augsburg Songs—"Remember Jesus Leads."

TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

The morning session opened with a choir voluntary.

Rev. Emil Schultz read the Scripture lesson, selecting Beatitudes, Matthew 5th and 13th and 1st Corinthians.

Prayer was offered by the Superintendent of Confluence school, G. G. Grof

The choir sung Augsburg songs No. 25, "Beauteous Day," after which the President called for the report on credentials. The committee reported delegates present from 48 schools, a total of 134 delegates in attendance.

The Committee on nominations reported W. H. Ruppel, Esq., for President, Rev. M. L. Young, for Vice President, G. G. Groff for Secretary, Adam S. Miller for Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. J. J. Welch for Treasurer, which report was unanimously adopted. Reports from schools obtained place, which proved very interesting, of the status of the schools were thus made known, and there is a general interest manifested in the success and failure reported in the various schools. A resume of the work shows commendable progress.

No. 82 Augsburg songs, "What a frind we have in Jesus," was sung with much spirit.

The use of blackboards and maps in the Sunday-school was next taken up. Rev. W. Hankey introduced the subject by saying that seeing is believing. Isaiah was shown a basket of summer fruit to impress on his mind a vision in order to make plain God's purposes.

So maps and blackboards are more useful than flowers or frescoes. To understand the lessons we must know something of sacred geography. Moody requested a teacher in California to write on the board the treasures of earth and the treasures of heaven, and resulted in converting the teacher, who was no Christian.

H. L. Martz, of Kennell's Mills, endorsed the sentiment of the previous speaker. Could not get along in the school without the blackboard; it is useful for illustrating and enforcing the lesson to adults as well as to children.

Dr. Baugher disputed the sentiment that seeing is believing. A stick in the water looks crooked, but that does not make it so. The blackboard is limited in its use. It is sometimes used to show the skill of the artist.

Prof. J. M. Berkey called on the President to explain the use of the blackboard in the Somerset school.

The President said they used a double board—left the lesson on one side for a silent review, and placed the new lesson on the other side. They use the talent of the school in drawing the designs on the board. Some member of the school is given charge of the blackboard, to superintend the drawings for three months. An object combined with the lettering, is the most effective.

No. 2, Augsburg songs, "O, come let us sing unto the Lord," was sung by the congregation.

Query—"When will the No. 2 Augsburg Songs be published?" Answer by Doctor Baugher—"Don't know."

Are Sunday-school libraries desirable? Rev. J. S. Harkey answered: I think not; papers are better.

Why is the letter *e* added to the word "judgement" in the revised version of the Bible? Dr. Baugher—Because it is the English way of spelling it.

What do you consider a good contribution each Sunday for scholars in our Sunday-schools? Rev. M. L. Young—About 2 or 3 cents.

Why not have the music in the Lesson-Books in our Teachers' books also? Dr. Baugher—The principal reason is because it would make too many pages. We, think, however, of putting in a dictionary.

Adjourned with benediction by Dr. Baugher.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Convention opened with a well rendered selection by the choir.

Rev. G. W. Crist, of Jennertown, read a part of the 22d chapter of Revelations and offered prayer.

The president announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

Rev. G. W. Crist, Rev. A. B. Erhard, Mr. Oscar H. Gruver, Miss Grace Groff and Mrs. W. A. Harkey.

Miss Annie Groff read an excellent essay on "What constitutes a good teacher."

Rev. J. S. Harkey followed the essayist by remarking that we need to plan to be successful. To be good teachers we must appreciate the end to be attained and be clear concerning the truth we would teach. Fidelity to our classes, patience in sowing the seed, prayer for the members of the [redacted] per cent of attendance.

On the subject of Sunday-school music, Rev. G. W. Crist maintained that the music should be attractive and bright, suited to the disposition of the young hearts engaged in this service and adapted to the occasion for which it is used.

Rev. E. Menges—Music has its charms for man and beast. The song of the Syren on the Mediterranean is said to have lured such as would listen to remain until they died from hunger. Singing with melody in the heart and with the understanding makes music not only refreshing but edifying.

Oscar H. Gruver—Procure a good book, containing durable songs as well as variety, easy enough for children, and melodious. The singers should be willing to do their best, aided by a leader and organ, but no choir.

Rev. Emil Shultz—Singing is but the natural modulations of the voice, as in speaking. Singing should harmonize with the beating of the pulse, therefore faster for young people.

Dr. Baugher—Sing the truth. I never sing "I Want to be an Angel," because I don't want to be an angel, and I never will be an angel, nor will any of you be angels; but I expect to be equal to the angels. He strongly commended the use of charts, and considered them easy to learn.

The choir sang No. 69, Augsburg Songs: Come to the Royal Fountain.

Queries—How often should a missionary or temperance lesson be used instead of the review? Answered—By Rev. W. H. Settlemyer, that depends on circumstances. The spirit and letter of all teaching should include both, but better have either than a poor review.

Wherein consists the moral quality of an act? Answered—by Rev. E. S. Johnson. In the motive that prompts that act, when the act is not immoral in itself.

What is the proper literature for a Lutheran Sunday School? Answer—by Rev. W. A. Harkey.—That coming from 42, N. 9th street, Philadelphia.

Give us what you consider the proper method of selecting teachers for the Sunday School. Answer—by Rev. A. B. Miller—by the Superintendent with a mutual understanding with the teachers in charge and the classes to be supplied.

Singing. No. 87, Augsburg Songs, "Mighty to save."

Adjourned with benediction by Rev. W. A. Harkey.

TUESDAY, 8, P. M.

Opened with an anthem by the choir. Mr. Oliver Knepper read, Jno. 3 1-21.

Rev. M. L. Young, led the convention in prayer.

"How to win the scholars to better doing." Essay by Miss Florence Will.

Rev. J. J. Welch, on same subject. The moral character of the teacher will be reproduced in the schools. As the Savior's interest in them is greater than the teacher's can be, so Christ should be presented to them. Teach them that obedience is better than sacrifice. Let the tacher's mind be filled with love and the pupils will be won to a better life.

The choir sang No. 51, from "Gospel choir."

Queries—Is it advisable that Superintendants should be chosen from other churches? —Answer by Rev. J. J. Welch—I think not. They could not teach the views of the Lutheran church.

"How often should teachers visit the members of their class?"—Answer by President Ruppel. They out to know their pupils and know what they are doing, and visit them as often as necessary to keep in touch with them.

"How would you teach a large Bible class, i. e: by question and answers or otherwise?" Answer by Rev. E. Shultz. Socrates and Pestalozzi taught by question and answer, but religious teaching requires also a declaring of the gospel.

Music.

"The Sunday School in relation to the supply of ministers," was introduced by Rev Johnston, by saying that the ministry is appointed by God. Where the gospel is preached there is indication of a change of character. The burning question is how to keep up the supply, and for that we must turn our attention to the Sunday School. He referred to Timothy when chosen Bishop of Ephesus whom Paul admonished to adhere to the teachings of his youth.

Mr. L. F. Snyder—The Sunday-school should have reference to laying a foundation for good, and thus to prepare the way.

Rev. A. B. Erhard—Boys often want to be preachers, and this idea should be encouraged and developed.

Dr. Baugher—Men are often mistaken concerning the call to the ministry, but there is a call to every true minister, and the Superintendent and teachers should feel themselves owned of God to extend the call of God to the boys qualified to enter into preparation for the ministry.

Singing—Augsburg songs No. 66,—"Bringing in the sheaves."

Queries—Can you suggest any plan by which the reports of the Sunday-schools can be given in less time?"—Answer by Rev. J. S. Harkey—Yes, but do not consider it wise to omit them to save time.

"How do you supply 200 scholars with 100 papers?" Answer—by Prof. J. M. Berkey—By putting one paper in each family.

"What kind of lesson helps do you use as intermediate between the "Little One's, and the Junior books?" Answer—by President Ruppel. None—We keep the little ones in the infant class until they can read well.

Singing, Augsburg songs, No. 125, "Follow me."

The report of the committee on the reports from the various schools gave among other things the following summary: Schools reported, 48; not reported, 3; 241 Officers. 383 Teachers, 4171 Scholars, 2769 in average attendance, 451 Lesson Leaves, 2304 Lesson Books and 324 Augsburg Teachers.

The banner awarded for the most money given for missions and all other objects embraced in the apportionment recommended by the Synod and for the highest average per cent. of attendance, was assigned to the Berlin school, which had won it last year.

The subject of "Sunday-school missionary [redacted] These things can only be corrected by training the children, so the next generation may do better.

Male quartette, "Rock of Ages" model class; taught by Dr. Baugher, with five pupils from the various schools.

The comments offered on the method of teaching were highly commendatory, and the teachers felt that they had gained much by hearing the teacher of teachers—the Editor of the Augsburg Teacher, unfold a lesson. Very considerable good humor prevailed in the remarks. One half hour was considered short enough for the lesson and the President thought that rather than shorten the lesson, if time was wanting, that the sermon following should be shortened. Music—Solo by Miss Tissue.

Report of committee on resolutions.

Query—"What course would you take to have teachers regularly attend the Sunday-school?" Answer—by Rev. I. P. Hawkins. By impressing them with the duty devolving upon them.

CLOSING WORDS.

Dr. Baugher—Felt at home, and had joy in being present with you.

Mr. J. H. Synder—Member of the association for 15 years, attended all its sessions, and perceived a great advance in Sunday-school work.

Rev. I. P. Hawkins—Glad to have had the convention in Confluence. Enjoyed by all.

Rev. M. L. Young—All have received benefits from the discussion and suggestions.

Rev. J. S. Harkey.—This is my first experience in Pennsylvania in Sunday-school conventions. Did me good. Don't know why you don't al grow fat. Made me grow to breathe this truly christian air.

Rev. A. B. Miller—This is my first visit to this convention. I have learned to think well of Somerset county, and of the Somerset county Lutherans.

Mr. B. Weifley, rejoiced in the work of the convention.

The President in a graceful manner expressed the thanks of the convention, for the hospitality shown them by the citizens of Confluence, representing all of the churches, and for the sec inspiring music which added materially to the success of the convention.

There were congratulations given on every hand for the brilliant success of the convention and not any one dissatisfied with either its actions or its spirit. The Sunday-school cause was given an impetus which will long be felt by all the delegates and audience. We rejoice in the success of the Sunday-school work and predict yet greater attainments in the near future.

W. H. Settlemyer,
J. S. Harkey,
J. M. Berkey,
Committee on Publication.

Infernal Machine in Court.

Chicago, June 27.—Whisky Trust Gibson's infernal machine, which was to have annihilated Shufeldt's distillery, was in Court to be exhibited to the Judge during argument of the case this morning. It came very near reaching a stage where the Court and everything and everybody about it would have been annihilated.

A single drop of the compound was dropped on a sheet of paper. The paper was instantly ignited and wholly consumed, and the persistent liquid fire was still going. The loosened cork in the neck of the bottle also burst into flame, and there was a great scurrying around until it was extinguished by being dipped in water.

Gibson himself was an interested spectator.

The conspiracy charges and all other counts in the Gibson indictment except the one for attempting to commit the crime of blowing up the Shufeldt distillery, thereby destroying life and property, were quashed by Judge Collins.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

1891. 1891.

Highland Stock Farm!

ALHAMBRA. 11,105. Brown Stallion. 15-3 hands high. Weight 1250. Record 2.30. Son of Wildamese 101, Sire of Music 2.21½, Orange Bud 2.27½, Fanny 2.24½, Nelly Irvin 2.25 and six others in the 2.30 list. First dam by Frank Pierce, he by Long Island Black Hawk, he by Andrew Jackson, he by Young Bashaw, by Imported Grand Bashaw. Alhambra is but second cross from Rysdyk's Hambletonian No. 10, the sire of George Wilkes, Electioneer, Middletown, and others. We expect to put two or three of Alhambra's get in the 2.30 list, or better this season. In order to put his services within the reach of all, will charge but $25 Insurance.

BOSTON. Light Bay, 15½ hands high, will weigh when matured 1050 to 1100, by Alhambra, 11,105. First dam Midday by Boston Chief 385, he by Mambrino Chief 11, second dam Midway, by Boston thoroughbred, sister in blood to Lady Bowie, dam of Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., whose record, 2.08¾, stands unequaled to-day. Also, dam of Nutwood, 2.18¾, whose service fee is $1,000. This is the cross that produced Sunol, 2.10½ at 3 years old. Palo Alto 2.12½, being the Hambletonian and thoroughbred cross backed up by Mambrino Chief blood. There is no reason why Boston should not be a trotter of the first water, and the producer of early and fast speed. Individually he is the finest looking horse in the County. Insurance, $20.

BELMONT JR. Bay, 2 Years old. Will be 16 hands, by Granger 1187, Record 2.38, by Belmont 64, sire of Nutwood 2.18¾, Wedgewood 2.19 and 30 from 2.30 to 2.10. Dam, Sue Dudley, the dam of Mambrino Dudley, 2.19¼. Dam of Belmont Jr. Noonday, she by Alhambra, 11,105. Second dam Midday by Boston Chief 385, by Mambrino Chief, 11. Third dam Midway, thoroughbred by Boston.

STRATHEARN Imported Clyde Draft Horse weighing 1,800 pounds, has proved himself a remarkable getter. His yearling produce sold last fall at $125; two year olds $150. $250 could have been had for a three-year-old filly, and $250 was the price P. Dumbauld got for a coming four-year-old. To parties breeding, would say, use full bloods; the cost may be a few dollars more in the start, but in the sale you will realize fifty or more dollars above the price of common bred stock. Insurance $15.

SHIRE HORSE **JOHNNY.** Gray, weighing 1,800, got by Invarurie, a horse that weighed 2,440. His dam was a Nigger mare weighing 1,800. These two horses cost more money than any two imported horses ever owned in the county. Insurance $20.

Well-bred mares are scarce in my neighborhood, and to induce men to send mares from a distance I have put the fees of my trotting horses at about half their actual worth. Mares kept on grass at 50 cents per week. The above horses will stand from April 1st to July 1st at my barn, two miles north of Somerset.

P. HEFFLEY.

TO FARMERS, STOCKMEN, HORSEMEN.

And others, of Somerset County!

G. F. COUNTRYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon and Auctioneer, Registered—of eight years' Veterinary Practice and of the Ontario Veterinary College, Canada, offers his services in the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. Treats diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and performs Surgical Operations, Castrating and Spaying, Reducing of Fractures, setting broken bones, reducing of Hernias (Ruptures.)

NEUROTOMY—Separation of Nerves in chronic foot lameness.

TENDENOTOMY—For straightening crooked or wry tails. Obstructions in cows, teats removed and Teat opened up and brought to its proper use.

SCIRRHOUS or enlarged cords, tumors, blemishes, growths, warts and windgalls (puffs) in young animals permanently removed. Stiff joint injury and lameness, and lameness from ringbone, spavin, curb and splint, cured in a few weeks, and if not of long standing entirely taken away. Atrophy of the Muscles, (sweeney) sore and weak eyes cured, distemper, lung fever, chronic cough, heaves, colic in horses, hoven (bloat in cattle) &c., treated with success. Anthrax, (black leg or bloody murrain) prevention and remedy.

DENTISTRY—Special attention given to repairing of horses teeth, wolf teeth. Aching, split and diseased teeth extracted. Sharp and uneven edges of molars smoothed up, luxury teeth taken off, &c. The above conditions of the teeth often cause weeping or cloudy eyes, quidding or dropping of feed, holding head crooked, driving on one line, imperfect mastication, indigestion, colicing, hide bound, loss of flesh, &c., all of which are removed by my method of operating on the teeth. Horse teeth dressed for appearance and age.

OBSTETRICS—I took special instructions while at Toronto, Canada, in this line of my profession and am supplied with all of the most improved instruments for the management of difficult cases. I have had considerable practice in this line and have been successful.

CASTRATION—I also took a special course of instruction at Toronto in ridgling and inguinal or scrotal castration and in spaying, and have traveled with and taken instructions from and assisted some of the most successful operators in this line in the United States. I have adopted their most humane and successful method and am supplied with the most approved and safest facilities.

I am read up in anatomy and am supplied with instruments for anything I meet with in operating, hence I am prepared to do better and safer work than those not having had these advantages. I guarantee satisfaction in most every operation, or make no charge. I consult in my practice some of the most eminent veterinarys in the U. S., Canada, and England.

I can in many cases give advice and prescribe without seeing the patient, or by letter, by stating general symptoms and giving sex, age, color, and of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to, &c. Charges for this, $1, invariably in advance.

I will go some distance for a club of eight. Ridgling or Hermaned colts or any other work that will justify. Write me for circular, rates, &c.

AUCTIONEERING—I do all kinds of auctioneering. Have had six years' experience, and have learned some of the best auctioneers in the U. S. and Canada, and caught on to their best ways and methods of building a crowd and selling bids. Plenty of talk, life and energy. Country and live stock sales a specialty. Strictly punctuality and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges beyond competition. Give me a call in this direction. I will save and make you money.

I can be found at home, and ready to go at all times during the next three months excepting on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, at which times I will be at Benford's or Snyder's Drug Store, Somerset.

In acute diseases and diseases of colts, and of the respiratory organs, and in paralysis, difficult parturition, fractures, injuries, &c., come at once. A supply of best medicines always on hand. Charges reasonable, and in case of death I will be liberal. Address—

TESTIMONIALS: About 4 years ago I had a heifer that broke her hind leg between the knee and pastern. I called on Mr. Countryman. He set the leg, bandaged it, &c., and gave directions how to treat it during hot weather. Made several visits. The leg got as well and straight as ever. JOHN HAY, Jefferson Twp.

Mr. Countryman did Ridgling castration for me. The operation was skillfully and quickly done, and the animal lived and did well. He also did other veterinary work for me. He is read up in the anatomy and practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. Mr. Countryman is a useful man in the community, and should be liberally patronized. H. H. FLICK, Gettysburg, Pa.

G. F. Countryman, V. S., LAVANSVILLE, PA. P. O. Box, 180. (DAILY MAILS.)

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HAS JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF THE

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which is a wonderful improvement in

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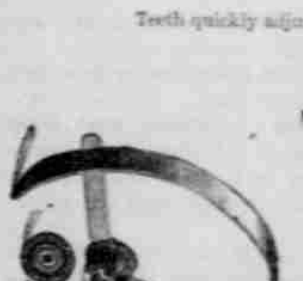
Teeth quickly adjusted by only loosening one nut. The best



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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.

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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

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It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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We are deep in the work of fitting out the boys and little ones: fitting them for school, for church, for play, with bright, neat, handsome and serviceable garments, all new, manufactured for us and delivered in our Stock room at an original cost 25 per cent. under prices paid by the smaller dealers. This means much from those who buy from us—Time, Money, Patience, all three are saved by trading where values are considered.

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HOW MANY GRAINS OF CORN

THERE ARE ON FIFTEEN EARS.

THOMAS, KARR & OGILVIE,

The Clothing Hustlers of Johnstown, give a guess with every purchase on the number of Grains of Corn on the fifteen ears in the sealed jar in their windows, and the party who guesses the correct amount, or nearest to it between now and

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will be entitled to the Elegant Piano now on Exhibition in their window. Don't fail to

TRY YOUR LUCK

as everybody has the same chance. The farmers, however, ought to make the best guesses.

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