The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... Jan. 17, 1894.

At the Prohibition State Convention held at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, Henry F. Morrow, of Delaware county, was nominated as a candidate for Congressman at large.

In order to help make up the necessary funds to run the Government under the Wilson free trade tariff for revenue, the Administration demands authority to increase the Nation's war debt.

The Wilson free trade "revenue bill" throws away $76,000,000 of revenue now collected from imports and it is proposed to make good the deficiency by a direct tax on the personal incomes of the people.

The destruction of the wool industry of this country by placing that product on the free list, as provided for in the Wilson bill, will involve the sacrifice of about 47,000,000 sheep, in which 2,000,000 American farmers have invested $100,000,000, beside throwing away $7,000,000 of revenue collected on foreign wool.

Some of the Democratic journals that a few months since were so solicitous that the laborers of the country should have an "untaxed breakfast table" are now favoring a tax on sugar, tea and coffee. In the desire to destroy the manufacturing industries of the country, it is proposed to enact a revenue bill that will not produce sufficient revenues, and then make good the deficiency by taxing the necessities of the poor man's breakfast table.

In New York one Democratic newspaper has distributed to the poor who are out of work 298,344 loaves of bread, and these are the good times promised by the Democrats when they were asking for votes for Cleveland. This is but a single instance of the poverty that is stalking abroad throughout the land, as a result of proposed free trade. What will it be when this Congress drives the iron into the souls of the workingmen by the passage of the Wilson bill?

It appears from the Hawaiian correspondence which has at last been forced out of the President that when our American Warwick, through his accredited Minister, interviewed Queen Lil and proposed to reinstate her on the throne, conditioned that she would proclaim amnesty to the participants in the revolution, she demanded that they should be beheaded and their property confiscated. It was alone this bloodthirstiness of her sable majesty that prevented our autocratic king maker from making war upon a government with which we have friendly relations and to whom this country's Minister was duly accredited.

It looks as if the long smoldering quarrel in the Democratic party of this State is going to blaze forth with volcanic strength. "Boss" Harrity in the Convention of last week ran his harrow so roughly over the other fellows that they have to fight or submit to the loss of their entire cuticle. Accordingly they have resolved—skin or no skin—to give the Boss a tussle. The anti-Harrity men are now casting about them for a candidate whom they propose to put in the field by nomination papers, and concentrate all their strength upon him. They know that with a solid party vote Grow would snow them under by many thousands, so they have determined to feed fat their grudge against the Boss, and prove his impotency by thus indirectly swelling Mr. Grow's majority. It is not our funeral, but it will give us very great pleasure to attend it.

The Democratic State Convention reconvened at Harrisburg on Wednesday last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congressman-at-large. Previous to the meeting of the Convention the nomination was tendered to several distinguished members of the party, but they were all willing to let the other fellow have it, the absolute certainty of overwhelming defeat deterring any man of prominence from accepting it. On the eve of the Convention a victim was secured, but much against his will. James Denton Hancock, of Venango county, was made the candidate, and was unanimously nominated and placed on a platform endorsing the Wilson bill and all the iniquities of the Cleveland Administration. Mr. Hancock fills the bill in every particular, being an avowed free trader and a member of the famous British free trade Cobden Club. As a "miserable victim" he will answer as well as any other Democrat and will be snowed under by Galusha A. Grow by such an immense majority as was never before given to any Republican candidate in Pennsylvania.

This is the first time in the history of the State that the Democratic party has dared insult its wage earners by offering them a free trade candidate, on a free trade platform, and we much mistake public sentiment if there is not administered to them a rebuke that will serve as a lesson for generations yet to come. The starving multitude ask for bread, and are offered a stone.

The Democrats of New Jersey, imitating the example of their brethren in New York, are attempting to steal the Senate of that State. Without a single attribute of justice or honesty that can be pleaded as an excuse, they are attempting a naked palpable political theft. The people of New Jersey, hitherto a Democratic State, at the last election voted the Republicans into power, the result being a Republican House and a Republican Senate having a majority of one vote. In defiance of the popular will, the Democratic minority in the Senate has organized as a distinct body, has forcibly taken possession of the Senate chamber, and claim to be the Senate, although admittedly they have not in their assemblage one-half, let alone a majority of the members-elect. The pretext they set up to justify this outrageous and treasonable proceeding is that one of the Republican Senators was elected by bribery. Suppose this be true, of which there is not the slightest evidence, he holds the same certificate that each of them does and is equally entitled with them to his seat, a future investigation to be instituted by the Senate determining his right to retain it. To claim that a minority can, without a formal and legal investigation, decide in advance that a fellow Senator is not entitled to be sworn in and seated, is such a monstrous absurdity that its mere statement proves its knavery. The Democratic Governor has recognized the ramp, while the House recognizes the majority Senate, and thus as it now stands there are two Senates in New Jersey. That this criminal and palpable attempt of desperate Democratic politicians to steal will be eventually thwarted by the courts scarcely admits a doubt.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Representative Tillers of the Soil Exchange Views on Matters Affecting Their Interests.

Our report last week closed with Tuesday morning's session.

Long before the hour for meeting Tuesday afternoon the Court room was crowded to its full capacity. Every seat was occupied and the aisles were jammed.

A look over the audience showed that it was made up of prominent and representative farmers from all sections of the county, with here and there a man or woman from one of the boroughs.

The session was opened with a song by the Highland Grange Choir.

"Does the Farmers' Boy Need an Education?" was a query propounded to Hon. John A. Woodward, and was promptly answered in the affirmative. "He should be given the best education obtainable," said Mr. Woodward, "both theoretical and practical. The educated farmer can do more intelligent work than the uneducated."

"How should you apply commercial fertilizer to potato crops?" was next asked Mr. Woodward. "Broadcast," was the reply. "It should be sowed broadcast in all cases to obtain best results."

Senator Critchfield said he always drilled phosphate in the ground with a seed drill before sowing crops.

In reply to a question in regard to the value of the Williams Improved Sugar Evaporator, Mr. Scisson—who is recognized as one of the most successful sugar producers in the State—said that he spoke from long practical experience, and that he would not do without the evaporator if he could help it. It is a labor saving machine that will produce the most possible sugar with the least possible work. It works automatically and requires little attention besides keeping up the fire and the pan full of sap. An indicator shows when the sap has been reduced to the proper stage for molasses, tough sugar, common sugar or granulated sugar. John Biesecker is the agent for the machine in Somerset county. Mr. Scisson says that every sugar producer should have one, no matter if his orchard contains no more than 100 trees.

"How can the Canada thistle be exterminated?" was next asked Mr. Woodward. "Only by keeping eternally at it," was the reply. "Persist in cutting off the leaves as soon as they appear. When the leaves are off the stalk must certainly die, since it can no longer breathe. The lungs of all plants are in the leaves, and when they are removed death must follow. No other process will meet with the same result. You cannot escape from them by plowing the stalks under."

Mr. Scisson said that he had recently learned from high authority that a drop of sulphuric acid dropped into the heart of a Canada thistle stalk will kill it instantly. He thought this would be a very simple means of getting rid of the pest, since a farmer could dip the end of his walking stick into the acid and touch the thistle as he passed by it.

"Keeping boys on the farm," was the title of a very creditable paper read by Dallas J. Pike, of Elk Lick township. Mr. Pike is a young man, and therefore did not speak from experience, but his ideas seemed to touch a responsive chord in the hearts of the audience. He thinks fathers and mothers should be able to determine, when their children are quite young, whether or not they are capable of receiving an education. The lad who evinces a love for business should be stimulated; the lad who thinks he will succeed at the law should be given a chance, and the lad who thinks he will stick to the farm should be encouraged. If he desires an education, so much the better, because the educated farmer is the best farmer. Fathers should give the boy who remains on the farm a percentage on some one of the crops, or on the stock, or on the fruit. There should be incentives given him to better work each year. He should also be taught to be loyal to the farm. He should never be ashamed to acknowledge that he was a tiller of the soil. The subject of this paper was taken up and discussed by the members of the Institute. Secretary Edge said that it was a noticeable fact that city people were exerting every effort to build their homes in the country, and that country people were exerting their efforts to build homes in the cities. "Farmers are born, not made," he said; "if your boy will make a better lawyer, doctor or preacher, let him be that, but don't bear on too heavy when the boy is turning the grindstone. Boys hear too much about 'farming don't pay.' There is no business that pays better on the capital invested than the farmer's. There is no sudden wealth and there is no sudden loss."

"Creating and Maintaining Fertility of Soils," was the subject of a most interesting address by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Edge. "Since the world was created," said the speaker, "no fertility has been made and none has been destroyed. Only two classes of plant food exists. One comes from the soil and the other from the air. These two classes contain fourteen elements, all of which are known to us. All but three of these elements are contained in the soil; the others are phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. The South Carolina Phosphate beds were deposited there by birds or other agents and the material was carried from distant points, and so it is with all other natural fertilizers. You can not destroy soil food, but you can take it from the soil and must replace it with fertility from other sources. Clover is the best fertiliser known. It takes care of itself, drawing great quantities of nitrogen from the air. The whole question of fertility is one of dollars and cents. Does it pay to rob your farm of its fertility in order to ship away crops that have impoverished the ground, and that necessitates the use of commercial fertilizers? In the part of the State I hail from it does. I can make more money selling butter, selling and feeding clover than commercial fertilizers cost me. The farmer who sells a ton of clover sells $8.20 worth of fertilizer, a ton of timothy $5.48 worth of fertilizer. Timothy is most exhausting to the soil because it draws nearly all of its fertility from the soil. Clover gets fertility from the air and supplies what other grains and grasses take away. The question farmers must solve for themselves is, does it pay to sell clover? You cannot steal from the soil, and you will find that in the end it is better to buy a rich farm than a poor one. Under certain conditions letting ground lay idle will enrich it, but that method is expensive. The only way to enrich a farm is by feeding grain, and making good use of the manure. Every crop you sell from the farm takes more or less fertility from it. After you have worked your farms for a hundred years you will find that it is only by the judicious use of fertilizers that they can be made to produce at all.

"There is not an ounce of fertility in a ton of lime. When I apply lime I take fertility from the soil. Some of you Somerset county farmers do not believe this, I know, and I will say no more in regard to it.

"The farmer who can get all of the barn yard manure he wants needs no commercial fertilizer. But manure is a very unevenly balanced fertilizer and requires great care in using. All manure will not do. Straw for instance is no good. In permitting manure to lay exposed to the rain and weather as is done in Pennsylvania, causes it to lose more than one-half of its value. All manure loses 20 per cent. of its fertility. It should be got onto the ground as soon as possible after it is made. It should never be placed on potato ground. It should not be plowed in deep and will invariably bring better results when spread on the ground. The fertility secured from the horse is better than that secured from the cow, and that from cows better than that from other animals. Manure from the barn yard and commercial fertilizers go hand in hand, because there is no known way of taking fertility from the soil and putting the same quantity back in barn yard manure. It is all one whether the farmer plows under fertility or buys it. It is simply a question of dollars and cents. Can you make more by selling your clover and buying fertilizer, or can you do better by plowing under clover and selling your other crops? I need my clover because I can make out of it four times what commercial fertilizer costs me. The one who can sell the products of his farm for more than he pays for fertilizer is the successful farmer." The speaker supplemented his remarks by reading a lot of statistics bearing out the truthfulness of what he had said.

Congressman Hicks attempted to reply to the query, "Why Have We This Great Commercial Crisis?" without referring to politics, but found that it was impossible to do so. He correctly attributed the hard times to the uncertainty existing as to what Congress will do with the tariff question.

Mr. Geo. Hopwood, of Fayette county, said in response to a query, that agriculture should be taught in our district schools.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

When the evening session was called to order the court room was again crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mrs. Jennie Brugh, of Trout, read an essay on "Pleasures of Farm Life." The idea conveyed by the essayist was that no life is as home-like, independent, and pure as life on the farm. She would have farmers surround their children with elevating books, cheerful pictures, and innocent amusements, and would teach them to love and venerate the life of the farmer.

Mr. Scession recited Dr. Homes' "We are Boys" in capital style, and followed it up by singing "The Sword of Bunker Hill." For an encore he sang a comic song—"Pumpkins."

Hon. John A. Woodward, who was on the programme for a lecture on "Agriculture at the World's Fair," said that he was totally unprepared to lecture on that subject, but would deliver a rambling talk on what he had seen and the part Pennsylvania had taken in the Columbian Exposition. He described his first impression of the White City as viewed from Lake Michigan, the Peristyle, the Court of Honor, the buildings facing the lagoon, etc. Coming to the Agricultural building, he described in detail the exhibits our Commonwealth had on display. Pennsylvania had only three competitors—Great Britian, Germany, and the State of Iowa—and she carried off more honors and more prizes for agricutural productions than any other country or State.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Geo. Hopwood, of Uniontown, occupied the first period with a paper on "The Farmer, the Nation's Greatest Factor," and showed conclusively that the very foundation of our government is founded upon its agricultural interests.

A. C. Scisson, of La Plume, Pa., was assigned the next period and took for his subject "Sheep Husbandry." "The oldest and most honorable vocation in the world is that of the shepherd," said the speaker "and it has always occupied a prominent place—far above that of farming. All the historical characters in the Old Testament were shepherds, and the Savior has forever dignified the occupation by taking upon himself the name of 'The Lamb.' The keeping of sheep makes a man tender and kind; makes him a better husband and a better man. There is nothing in which I take the same pleasure as I do in visiting my fields in the evening and watching the lambs gambol and play on the green turf. It is a sight fit for an artist, and is calculated to make a man think of every mean thing he has ever done in his life. At the present time there are only 45,000,000 head of sheep in the United States. This number should be increased to 100,000,000, under adequate protection and this increase would require additional pasturage, additional consumption of grain, and would give employment to an additional number of men." He compared the sheep industry in this country with that of Australia, and the United States suffered by the comparison. "If there is a farmer present who does not believe in Protection," said the speaker, "I would like to have him come into my barn yard some morning and turn his back to my old ring-horned buck; he would believe in immediate Protection mighty soon after that. I consider this the most important year in the history of the sheep industry, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Ways-and-Means Committee have kicked every sheep in the country in their committee room, I still believe that they can be raised profitably for mutton; no matter if their pelts are shorn as smoothe as some of the bald heads in front of me."

"Pennsylvania is specially adapted to sheep culture. They cannot be kept on low, moist land, but on our hills they thrive to the best advantage. Sheep manure is the best of all fertilizers. Put a flock on a field that has been worn out, and in two years it will produce a good crop. Now, in regard to raising mutton for the market. Get your meat to market as early as possible in the spring. Exercise the greatest care in killing it. After a sheep has been slaughtered, it should be disemboweled immediately and the pelt removed; it should be cut into quarters, and placed in fresh, cool water for an hour. Then you have the most delicious meat known, and entirely free from the sheep taste so common in mutton."

Following Mr. Scisson's address, Dr. H. D. Moore, of Middlecreek Township, read an essay on "That Road Question." The Doctor thinks the present road laws are good enough, and the greatest evil done the roads results from the narrow tires now in use. He ventured to predict that the next two or three decades would witness such marvelous improvement in the electrical world that country roads would in a great measure be abandoned, and that farmers would haul their products to market on cars driven by electricity.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session of Wednesday afternoon was decidedly the most interesting and beneficial of the Institute. The star performers were Senator John H. Landis, of Lancaster County, and Superintendent-of-Schools, J. M. Berkey, of Berlin. The former read a carefully prepared paper on "Does Farming Pay?" and the latter spoke on "The Heritage of Young Farmers." Both elicited the closest attention and both were heartily applauded at the conclusion of their addresses.

Miss Sadie Engle, of Elklick township, told, in a well-written essay, how to keep the girls on the farm. It is an easy enough thing to do if Miss Engle's idea is the proper one. She would have the girls given all the advantages of dress, cheerful companionship, and education that town girls enjoy. When they want to visit their friends permit them to have the horse and buggy; don't compel them to walk miles in order to enjoy an hour's recreation. "I think the farmers' daughter the happiest woman living," continued the essayist, "and if our city cousins, who imagine that they have the best of everything, could pluck the ripe fruit from the tree, they would discover that we have the best of it. There is no reason why farmers' daughters should be ostracized by society, if their parents would do their duty in giving them the advantage of education and a few of the accomplishments which adorn our sex. Times have changed since the days of our grandparents, and my observation has taught me when young men look for good, womanly wives they go to farm houses for them."

Senator Landis congratulated the farmers of Somerset County upon the success that attended their meeting, and expressed his great pleasure at being permitted to meet with them. He spoke of the wonderful fertility of the hills and valleys of Southwestern Pennsylvania, and of their rich environment. "The farmers of this section of the country," said the Senator, "have prospered as those of all other sections should. The great advantage the farmers of Pennsylvania possess is their home market. The day of growing one crop to the exclusion of all others has passed. Grain alone can no longer be grown profitably in this State. When we see the farmer's boy of to-day dressed in his best clothes, driving his best girl in his new top buggy, behind a team of spirited horses, to the county fair, circus, or some other place of amusement, we are irresistably drawn to the conclusion that farming does pay. It is unfortunate that the occupation of the farmer has been decried, and that the young men have been led to the city, where the struggle for existence is ten times harder than on the farm. They can keep from want on the farm, but cannot always do so in the city."

The speaker referred to the many cries of hyprocrisy, and demagogism that have been raised during the past few years by quacks and calamity howlers—men who know absolutely nothing of the art of farming—for the purpose of bleeding and robbing the farmer whom they propose to benefit. "The worst enemies the farmers have had in recent years is this class of men. Does the farmer pay more than his share of National taxation? Not a single penny of direct taxation is levied upon the farmer by the Government at Washington. Is there any State tax that operates as a hardship against farmers? There is not one on the statute book against him, unless he has made a success at farming and has money at interest. Is the farmers' local taxation higher than that imposed upon persons in other pursuits. If it is, he can remedy it at the ballot box. The solution of the tax question is in his own hands. If the 123,000 farmers of this Commonwealth stand together they can send men to Harrisburg who will pass any measure of legislation they may demand. If the farmer will only take a more active part in the party primaries the quack doctors will soon be relegated to the rear. But all of our industrial interest should work in harmony. Without the product of agriculturel all other pursuits must be abandoned, and unless other industries are in operation the farmer must suffer his share. The great lesson the present hard times should teach farmers is the value of a home market. Compare the condition of the farmers of Pennsylvania with that of their brothers removed from the manufacturing centres. The latter are face to face with starvation. They are dependent upon one single crop, and they cannot sell their wheat even at fifty cents a bushel to their neighbors—all of whom are engaged in raising the same grain. The prosperity of our farmers is so dependent on other industries that their very existence depends upon them." In conclusion, Mr. Landis said that the farmers of Pennsylvania are better clothed, better housed, have their homes better furnished, have fewer debts, have more money at interest, have fewer mortgages, fewer Sheriff's sales, than the farmers of almost any other State in the Union. At least ninety-five per cent. of the farmers of Pennsylvania are making a comfortable living, more than can be said of the people engaged in any other industry.

Rev. J. L. W. Seibert objected to Mr. Landis' statement that farming paid. He said that he had been offered only one cent per pound for hides, whereas his father had received six and seven cents per pound for them. He found the same ratio existed in other products of the farm.

Daniel Wertz, of Conemaugh Township, replied to this by stating that he believed that the farmer who didn't make farming pay had himself to blame for it. Farmers who farm in a business way have little to growl about. "My friend who complains of getting only a cent per pound for hides should remember that a cent will buy ten times as much to day as it did when his father sold hides for six and seven cents per pound."

County Superintendent Berkey's address was by far the most scholarly production of the meeting. It was replete with valuable and wholesome suggestions to parents in regard to the proper training of their children. The principal point made was that the child who inherits only a farm without a liberal common-school education has been left poor indeed. At the conclusion of Mr. Berkey's address the audience broke forth in enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Emma J. Knepper, of Berlin, read a most admirable essay on "Woman's Influence in the Home." According to the essayist it is woman's privilege to make the home "a heaven or a hell," but her influence for good has been so universally recognized that the trite saying "the hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that rules the world," is accepted as a truism.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

"Wheat and Clover in Rotation," the subject of a lecture by Professor Watres, of the State College, was a disappointment to the large audience that filled the court room Wednesday evening. "The benefits to be derived from rotation of crops are well known to all farmers," said the speaker, "but there is a mistaken idea abroad in regard to what crops should be planted in rotation. There is nothing that exhausts the soil as rapidly as rotation. If you grow corn year after year, in the course of six or seven years your soil is exhausted. The soil will produce some other crop, but it will no longer produce corn. Every crop grown removes so much fertility from the soil, which much be replaced, if the soil is to be kept in good condition.

"There are three ways whereby soil may be enriched: First, By the application of manure direct; second, by green manure—turning under clover and other grasses; third, by fallowing. Green manure is by far the best, and I believe that more clover will be grown hereafter for the purpose of enriching the soil. It has been found that after a fair crop of clover has been removed, five tons of fertility in the way of roots and stubbles remain to the acre, or $10 worth of fertility to the acre at the commercial rate of fertilizers. Clover sends its roots down into the subsoil deeper than other crop, and draws up the materials they have been unable to reach. It also draws large quantities of nitrogen from the air If you are attempting to enrich your soil by selling clover from it, you are attempting to do an impossibility, unless you replace the fertility you have removed with barnyard manure.

"After you have once secured a good stand of clover it is possible to grow clover and wheat in rotation without reseeding for the former. Corn, potatoes, and clover can be followed in rotation very successfully. Two years in clover and one in corn is a good rotation. The proper time to plow under clover is as soon as possible after you have removed the hay. The fact that it is dry does not affect its fertility."

Perhaps the most original paper read before the Institute was the last one before final adjournment by W. H. H. Baker, of Middlecreek Township, on "Farmers and What Affects Them." The essayist traced farming from the beginning of creation down to the present time, and pointed out many of the advantages the farmer of to-day enjoys over those at the disposal of his ancestors and immediate predecessors. "If there is one class of men under heaven," he continued, "who need to stand together for their own protection, it is the agriculturalists. They have too long been made the makeshifts of scheming politicians and demagogues. They are affected primarily by the law of want and supply, but they are affected more seriously by existing immigration laws. Ninty-nine out of every hundred tramps on our highways speak a foreign accent. They are a menace to the farmer and to his children."

Before final adjournment the committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention:

Resolved, That inasmuch as there are persons in this county and other counties of the state engaged in the business of buying maple sugar and syrup and remelting the same and adulterating it with cheaper sugars and selling the same for pure maple sugar and syrup, thereby glutting the market with a spurious and inferior article, and causing purchasers to look upon the genuine article with suspicion, to the great detriment of all producers of maple sugar and syrup, that we enter our solemn protest against such practices and that we request our representatives in both houses of the legislature at the next session, to introduce and urge the passage of a law prohibiting this pernicious business—making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Institute that the appropriation by congress for the support of agricultural experimental stations be continued, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture; to Hon. W. M. Hatch, chairman of the house committee on agriculture; to the representative in congress from this district, and to the United States senators from Pennsylvania; and to the directors of the state experiment station at the State College of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact that the bill which was attempted to be passed by our late legislature concerning the public roads of the state, failed; that whilst we are in favor of good roads, we believe that we can have them under existing laws, if they are properly executed; and we are not ready to approve of such a cumbersome, complex and expensive system of road making as that bill contemplated. In furtherance of the equalization of taxation and as a relief to local taxation, we believe that the state should pay into the township and borough treasuries, annually, a reasonable portion of the taxes paid by corporations, bondholders, etc., for the improvement of the public roads.

Resolved, That we are heartily gratified with the growing interest taken by the farmers in these annual institutes; that it promises well for the agricultural interests of the county, and we trust that each year may witness a larger attendance and that a more general interest may be awakened as to their importance.

Resolved, That we extend our most hearty thanks to Senator Critchfield, resident member of the state board of agriculture, and to the executive committee for the excellent program they gave the institute and for their untiring labors to make the institute a success; to the able and scientific instructors from abroad who gave us such excellent instruction and advice; to the choir of the Highland Grange for the sweet music they rendered; to the officers of the institute for the efficient discharge of their duties, and to all who took part in the program, and especially the ladies who read such admirable and exceptionably able papers.

A. J. Boose,
Valentine Hay,
J. M. Musser,
Committee.

News Items.

Thomas Bolek and his wife of Braddock had arranged to have their infant twins christened last Sunday, but when they went to the bed to awaken the children for the christening they found that both had been suffocated under the feather tick.

The state Democratic convention Wednesday nominated James Denton Hancock, of Franklin, Venango county, for congress-at-large and adopting a platform reaffirming its past declarations in favor of tariff reform, urging the speedy passage of the Wilson bill by congress.

The telegraph announces the death of Major Daniel Washabaugh, at Everett, Bedford county, Pa., in the ninety-first year of his age. In the course of his long and useful life Major Washabaugh filled many and various public positions, in all of which he discharged his duties with the highest credit.

The suggeston has come from Baltimore that the deficit in the federal revenue might be readily made up by laying a tax on bachelors. The estimate is that there are five and a half millions adult unmarried males in the United States. A tax of ten dollars apiece would make up the deficiency in the federal treasury and obviate the necessity of the issue of bonds.

After twenty-seven years of service, Theodore F. Baker, paying teller of the Consolidated national bank, Philadelphia, Thursday stood before United States Commissioner Craig, a prisoner, charged with embezzling $47,000 from the bank and with falsifying the bank's books. Baker attempted no defense and said his stealings had extended over a period of twenty years.

The Commissioner of Pensions has received a letter from a conscience stricken clergyman in Indiana, containing a draft for $30. He stated that he is drawing a pension for disabilities set forth in his certificate, which, he says, never existed. Since the day of the issuance of the certificate, notwithstanding the findings of three medical examining boards, he says he does not feel justified in drawing the pension and hopes in the near future to remit the remaining portion of his obligation to the Government.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein of Allegheny, Pa, whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six year old pure Penn's Rye, at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch, and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from Rye and Malt, at $1.25 per quart, Guckenheimer 4 year old, at 75c per quart, and the Anchor Rye at 50c. You can have your choice of all kinds of California Wines, Gins, Rum and Brandy, all pure and old, at from 50 cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

The President Sized Up.

Chicago Record.

The President has been surveyed by a local tailor for a new suit of clothes, and I have been able to ascertain his exact dimensions. He is 57 inches in circumference at the equator, which is just 3 inches less than 5 feet, and, therefore, according to the old rule, his diameter must be 19 inches. He has grown 9 inches in girth since he was last measured by the same tailor toward the close of his former term. His chest measurement is 31 inches, which shows a gain of 2 inches in five years.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives place to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt!

Use ST. JACOBS OIL

You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

A Demand For More Schools.

Statistics compiled by the Department of Public Instruction show that in the matter of the length of the school term. Pennsylvania ranks 13th among the States of the Union. The minimum school term in this State is six months, of 20 days each, making 120 days. Practically every borough and city have much longer terms, so that the average length of term is 153.4, or nearly eight schoo' months. The States that lead Pennsylvania are New Jersey, 195 days; Rhode Island, 183 days; Maryland, 184 days; New York, 185 days; Connecticut, 182.3 days; Massachusetts, 174 days; Delaware, 180 days; Ohio, 165.5 days; California, 159 days; Wisconsin, 158.6 days; Michigan, 156 days; Iowa, 158 days.

Pennsylvania is two months behind New Jersey. In view of these facts, a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature to increase the minimum term in this State to seven months.

A Rare Chance.

Do you wish to buy a new style Ladies, Misses, or Child's wrap at cost? If so, go to Mrs. A. E. Uhl,s.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

Under an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., I will, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1894,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., expose to public sale on the premises, in Meyersdale borough, all the following described real property, of the assigned estate of D. A. Friedline, consisting of a certain planing mill plant and appurtenances, situate in Meyersdale Borough, and located on lots Nos. 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 and 107, in the Meyers survey to said borough, said lots all being located on Meyers and second avenues, 40x120 feet, adjoining the B. & O. R. R. station, and being the same real estate conveyed to me in trust for the benefit of the creditors of D. A. Friedline, by deed dated October 11, 1893, and recorded in Vol. 81, p. 305, of Deed Record, at Somerset, Pa.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed.

E. M. BEACHLY,
Assignee of D. A. Friedline.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW OF A THOROUGHLY GOOD SCHOOL OF Business, Shorthand, Music, Academic, send for catalogue to

MORRELL INSTITUTE,

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 4. JOHNSTOWN.

Parker & Parker's

Great Annual RED LETTER SALE Commencing Dec. 26th, 1893, and will continue until Feb. 1st, 1894.

Twenty-five Thousand dollars worth of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Ladies' and Children's Coats, to be sold during this Great Red Letter Sale, and prices will be cut to the last extremity.

We have a large lot of Dress Goods in Black and Colored Cachmeres, Serges, in all the different colors and styles, at

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of best Indigo Blue Calico.
We want $1.00 for 20¼ y'ds best Dark Calicoes.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of good Calico.
We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of Domestic Flannel
We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of good Dress Ginghams.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of heavy-weight Ginghams.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of good Muslin.
Outing Flannels at 5, 7, and 8 cents.
Shirtings of all kinds at 6, 7, and 8 cents.

We have a large line of Blankets, Comforts, Shawls, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc., that must be sold.

Our stock of Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Flannels, and Portiers, at way down prices.

Five-quarter Table Oil Cloths at 15 cents.
Wool Carpet Chain—all colors—at 32 cents.
Cotton Carpet Chain—all colors—at 17 cents.

IN TIMES LIKE THESE

Make Your Money go as far as Possible by Attending our Red Letter Sale During the Next Thirty Days.

Parker & Parker.

The "Neverslip" Horse Shoe, FOR WINTER USE.

ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS SLIPPING. Is safety and comfort to horse and driver. CALKS are REMOVABLE, steel-centred and SELF SHARPENING, and remain sharp until entirely worn out. New Calks can be inserted in a few minutes without removing shoes from the horse's feet.

SAVES MONEY

and time lost waiting at blacksmith shop. Avoids damage to horse's feet from frequently removing common shoes to be sharpened.

Send for SPECIAL OFFER of shoes for trial, all fitted with Calks in, ready to be nailed on, which are offered this winter only at very low prices. Circulars, prices, etc., mailed free.

J. E. SHIRES, Agt.,
BEDFORD - Pa.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Disease. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys, weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. L. L. C. Miller, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

Cann's Kidney Cure Co., 720 Venango St
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold by all Reliable Druggists.

STENGER'S

CLEARING SALE.

We wish to inform the readers of this paper that we want to interest their pocketbook. During the month of January we want to empty our shelves and counters. That means we will sell all

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HEAVY WRAPS,

WOOLENS,

AND ALL OTHER

Winter Goods

Regardless of Cost.

It pays us to do it, as it gives us the money to pay spot cash for our spring purchase. We, then, can give the people extra values, and they will approve of it and be our future customers.

JOHN STENGER,

Johnstown, - Pa.

MRS. A. E. UHL,

MY : :

11th Annual

Clearance Sale

is now going on and will continue until

Saturday, Feb. 17th.

During this sale the prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, including Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc., will be irresistable.

Dark and light Flannelette from	7c up.
White Flannelette from	5c up
Good yard-wide Muslins,	5c.
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting,	6 and 6½c.
Good Apron Ginghams, at	5c.
Lancaster Ginghams,	6c
Heavy Shirtings from	5 to 7c.
Best Blue Calico (Indigo)	5c.
Best Dark Calico	5c.

The prices of all bleached muslins and wide sheetings are deep cut.

This is an excellent opportunity to buy Ladie's Wraps and Furs, as prices are unmercifully slaughtered.

Great bargains in Lace and Irish Point Curtains.

Heavy Underwear at greatly reduced prices.

A fine line of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Towling at unusually attractive prices.

Hamburgs, Embroidery and Trimmings very cheap.

Cotton, Linen and Wool Carpet Chain at cost.

COME—
and
—EXAMINE

A small amount of money will go a great ways at my store.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

SLEIGHS, BOB SLEDS, ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SLEIGH BELLS, WHIPS, ETC.

James B. Holderbaum,

MAIN CROSS STREET, - - - - - SOMERSET, PA.

These are all of the best goods and cheaper than can be found elsewhere if quality is considered.

REMEMBER—I WON'T BE UNDERSOLD.

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM

SUGAR MAKERS SUPPLIES.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF - - - - Syrup Cans, Sap Buckets, Sap Spouts, Gathering Buckets, Sugar Pans, Etc., at rock bottom prices for cash.

WE HANDLE THE BEST - - - - - - Maple Evaporator on the Market at less than half the price as