The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....April 17, 1895.

IF you own oil or Texas steers now is a good time to sell out.

THE next time the Democrats want to impose an income tax, they would do well to employ a lawyer.

THERE is some talk, by certain Democratic politicians and journals of a third term for Grover. Cuckoo! cuckoo!

THE next campaign for the Republican nomination for President will be a contest among giants and bids fair to be lively.

FOUR hundred daily newspapers are published in the city of Tokio. The Japanese are a reading as well as a fighting people.

THE Democrats can point with ghoulish glee to the fact that the advance in beef will catch all those who escaped the income tax.

THE New York *Times* asserts that $1,000,000, has been subscribed to purchase McKinley newspapers in different cities. The campaign liar of the *Times* is getting in his work early.

THE fishing season has opened, and an Eastern journal says: "A Nantucket fisherman caught a codfish four and one-half feet long that weighed sixty pounds." That will do as a starter.

THE Governor of Arkansas, a few days since, walked into a hotel, spat in the face of a legislator and then drew a pistol on him. Bystanders disarmed him or he would have committed murder. As a specimen of Southern chivalry this "takes the cake."

BY the death of Governor Marvil, of Delaware, the Speaker of the Senate becomes Governor and the Democrats again control the State. Thus the Republicans lose the fruits of the victory gained at the last election. The Legislature, however, is Republican.

THE revenues of the State, owing to the depression of business for the past two years, have fallen off so largely that the most rigid economy is enforced upon the administration, and the Legislature will have to cut short the appropriations. State Treasurer Jackson says that with the money on hand and the estimated revenue the appropriations for the next two years cannot exceed $20,000,000. Two years ago they were over $22,000,000. With a loss of $2,000,000 it is evident that a cut of at least ten per cent. somewhere is inevitable, and the authorities are now cyphering at the job. It is announced from Harrisburg that a radical pruning has been agreed upon. Two years ago $500,000 was added to the school appropriation for the purchase of free text books. These books having been supplied to the schools, it is agreed that the $1,000,000, appropriated two years ago is not now needed and can be stricken off, without serious detriment to the cause of education. By holding no Brigade encampment of the State Guard this year $150,000 can be saved. Appropriations for the penal and charitable institutions of the State can be pared down, and about $400,000 thus diminuated from the general appropriations. There is no doubt that there will be some vigorous kicking done against these and other cuts in the general bills, but necessity is paramount to generosity or to local good, and there must be a cessation, only temporary we hope, to the open handed distribution of the revenues of the State. The Commonwealth, however reluctantly, must, like individuals, "cut its coat according to its cloth."

WHAT a lovely outcome of the income tax law the Supreme court has brought forth. The sublime wisdom of the Democratic Statesmen who conceived the idea of taxing the rich to make up the revenue lost by the "Revenue reform bill" now stands out as glaring stupidity. The bond holders and the large land owners, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Astors escape the tax, and those to whom they have loaned money or rented property have to pay it. All any citizen has to do to escape the tax, is to invest his money in National, State, county or municipal bonds, or in real estate and he goes Scott free. Never before were demagogues so thoroughly non plussed and hoist by their own petard.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the income tax is not received with favor in any part of the country, or by any class of citizens. The court was evenly divided, in the absence, through illness, of Justice Jackson and stood four to four, as to the constitutionality of the law. Had it been decided constitutional there would of course be a general acquiescence in the decision, but as it stands, simply because there was not a majority in favor of it, but an ever division of opinion among the Judge's endless litigation is bound to follow and wholesale evasions of the law will be made.

The decision of the court in brief is this. The tax on incomes derived from real estate is unconstitutional, as is also the tax on State, County and Municipal bonds. The rest of the law stands because the court was evenly divided upon it, four being in favor of its constitutionality. Why a tax on income from real estate is unconstitutional, or why a farmer cannot be taxed on the rent from his farms, and can be on what is realized from labor on his land, is inexplicable to plain people. It is as much as to say that the landlord is sacred and that only labor can be taxed. As it is the employe who receives a salary exceeding $4000 must be taxed two per cent. upon every cent above that sum, while the employer of a Millionare land owner, or a "bloated bondholder" can collect their incomes from those sources and snap their fingers at the tax collector. The Supreme court says this is law, and the people will have to abide by it, or involve themselves in end ess litigation with the government. Such a law is a crowning disgrace to the party now in power, and to the President who permitted it to be placed upon the statute books of the Nation. That it will be repealed as soon as the Republicans regain power is not to be doubted, but during the coming two years it will have to be submitted to unless, with a full bench on the trial of some one of the thousands of cases that will be brought to test some of its remaining provisions, the court decides the entire law unconstitutional.

100 YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

Centennial of the Erection of Somerset County.

A Primeval Forest Made Fertile Land by Sturdy Yeomanry.—Early Historical Data and Glimpses of Pioneer Life.

The 17th day of April (to-day) marks an epoch in the history of Somerset County, for it is the one hundredth anniversary of the day on which the act of assembly creating the county became a law.

At that time the territory now embraced in the county of Somerset was a part of Bedford county, which we may call our mother county.

It was the settled policy of the government of the Lord's proprietory (the Penns) not to exercise authority over any of the territory embraced within the province as granted by the King of England until after the Indian title had first been extinguished by treaty. Hence, prior to the year 1768 that part of Somerset county lying east of the Allegheny mountain, and embracing five of its present townships, formed a part of Cumberland county, the mountain range named forming its western boundary. By the treaty of Ft. Stanwix, near Rome, N. Y., concluded with the chiefs of the Six Nations, the Indians ceded to the proprietory government the lands between the Allegheny mountain and the western boundary of the province, and these lands were for the time being a part of Cumberland county.

Three years later Bedford county was formed out of a part of Cumberland county—and all of the present territory of our county was embraced within its limits.

It is not known that the Indians ever had any settled residence anywhere within the county, though it may have served as a hunting ground for them, as is evidenced by the number of flint spear and arrow heads and stone hatchets which are found from time to time.

Indian trails traversed the county, over one of which—known as "Nemacolins Path"—it is almost certain that white men first found their way into or through Somerset county. This trail, however, touched only the south-west corner of the county, where it passed through Addison township for a few miles. It was made known to Col. Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, Md., in 1749, by an old Indian whose name it bears—and the first opening through the wilderness of what is now Somerset county was made over it in 1754 by no less a personage than George Washington, who opened a road along its line, and over this road General Braddock marched his army the following year.

In 1758 the north of the county was penetrated in a similar manner by General Forbes, who opened a road that passed through Stoyestown, and which for many years was known as the "Great Road."

It was over these two roads that the first settlers first found their way into this county.

A fort was built near Stoyestown and a garrison placed in it, but whether an attempt at settlement was made is not known. The precise date of the first settlement within the present limits of the county is not known, neither is it known to which section of the county this honor may belong. But it must have been at one of these four points: In Lower Turkeyfoot, (the Jersey settlement); in the neighborhood of Berlin, in Brothersvalley township; or in Elk Lick; and possibly there may have been some settlement in the vicinity of Stoyestown, because of the security offered by the Fort built there. It must have been in one of the four localities named—but which?

It has already been mentioned that the proprietory government did not exercise any jurisdiction when the Indian title to the lands had not been acquired and the settlement had their sanction, and that this did not take place until the fall of 1768, and that the Penns did not open their land office for the sale of lands in the new purchase until April 3, 1769, yet it is certain that there were settlers in this territory prior to the cession of the lands by the Indians. But how long before that time is not known. They must have found their way here after the loss of Ft. Duquense by the French, which took place on the 28th of November, 1758. So long as the French and Indians held that point there could be no safety for settlers anywhere in this territory. The first settlements were therefore made after the beginning of 1759, and probably near the same time. The written evidence accessible that throws any light on the subject is substantially this: The Indians (Six Nations) made complaint to the Penns that their lands were being trespassed upon. This, however, more particularly related to the settlements made at Redstone, Fayette county. The extension of the Mason and Dixon line in 1767 shows conclusively that these settlements were in the province of Pennsylvania and not in Virginia as was claimed. In response to the claims of the Indians the Penns sent a Commission, in March, 1768, the head of which was the Rev. Capt. John Steele, to endeavor to have these trespassers removed, they claiming title under Virginia. From the report of the Commission it is learned that they proceeded to Cumberland and passed over the "Braddock Road" to Redstone. Returning to Cumberland over the same road they made a report of their mission to Governor Penn from that point. From it we quote the following:

"On the 31st of March, (1768) we came to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and being informed by one Speer that 8 or 10 families lived at a place called 'Turkeyfoot' we sent some proclamations thither by said Speer, as we did to some families nigh to the Crossings of the Little Yough, judging it was unnecessary to go among them."

This is conclusive as to the settlement in the Turkeyfoot region as early as 1768. The locality of the settlement referred to as being "nigh to the Crossings of the Little Yough" is more uncertain, but it looks very much as though it refers to a settlement in Elk Lick township—though the Berlin settlement, if there was such, may have been the one referred to—but there are good and sufficient reasons for believing the settlement was in Elk Lick.

"The Little Crossings" are in the State of Maryland, crossing the river at a point about five miles south of Salisbury. Now the report reads "nigh the Crossings of the Little Yough," &c., and the Berlin settlement would have been fully twenty miles away, and besides is not near the river at all, and it is not likely that the Commission would have referred to anything at that distance as being "nigh the Crossings."

As further evidence of the early day at which Elk Lick was first settled the following is offered: As already stated the Indian trouble was quieted in the succeeding fall by the treaty of Ft. Stanwix, and that the Penns opened their land office on April 3, 1769, and from an old deed on record it is learned that one William Sinclair, on 12th April, 1769, took out a warrant for a survey for a tract of land which lies in sight of Salisbury. No local tradition that we have ever heard of makes him the first settler by any means. That honor has always been awarded to John Markley.

We do not, however, wish to say that the Elk Lick settlement antedates the Berlin settlement—that we do not know, but we believe it to be as old and that it was made between 1759 and 1768, and that the four points we have named have between them the earliest settlement of the county.

It may here be stated that the Somerset settlement was made about the year 1770 and that the first permanent settler was Herman Husband. There were, however, four trappers who had camps here when Husband arrived. They were Isaac Cox, Wm. Sparks, John Penrod and John Vansell. Cox's camp was on the farm lately owned by John C. Barron; Sparks' camp was on the farm now owned by Andrew Coleman, long known as the "Husband Homestead"; Penrod and Vansell had their camp on the old Schrock farm, three miles east of Somerset.

A supplementary report of Capt. Steele gives the names of the Turkeyfoot settlers, viz: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel De Witt, James Spenser, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, and Benjamin Parsley. Capt. Steele's mission was a failure. The settlers were there to stay and they did stay.

Bedford was organized as a county under the act of March 9, 1771. Its first court was held in the month of April that year. Brothersvalley township was organized April 16, 1771. It was the first township to be organized west of the Allegheny mountain in the province of Pennsylvania; its original limits comprised all of the territory lying between the summit of the Allegheny mountain and the Youghiogheny river and western foot of Laurel Hill, which was its western boundary, while it extended from the Maryland line northward as far as the Conemaugh river. Verily, our mother township of Brothersvalley was a principality within herself, and richly has she endowed all her children, for all of them have ample territory.

Abraham Cable, commissioned in 1773, was the first Justice of the Peace of the new township, and as such he must have sworn allegiance to King George, for this was before the Revolutionary War. But he was really a Justice before that time, for it is a matter of record (see Colonial Records.) "A number of Germans settled in the Glades of Stonycreek and Youghiogeny made petition to the council of the province for the appointment of a Justice of the Peace—who would reside in or near their settlement, their being none nearer than thirty miles—the board considering the said petition advised the Governor to 'commissionate' for that purpose Mr. Abraham Kable, who is recommended as a man of property, reputation," &c., and a special commission was accordingly issued to Cable Nov. 23, 1771.

The first assessment for Brothersvalley, made in 1772, shows 92 freeholding taxables, and forty others who were probably single freemen, as no lands are assessed against them. Eight or nine of these were in the part that afterward became Elk Lick township. These 92 freeholders had 600 acres of cleared land, an average of only 7½ acres each. Of course they are returned as having larger tracts of land, but this was the number of acres cleared. They had 159 horses, 162 cows. There were also 5 slaves. Richard Hougland had the largest amount of cleared land, 71 acres. Benjamin Jennings of the Turkeyfoot settlement had 36 acres, and John Rice had 35 acres. Many, however, had but a single acre of cleared land.

This assessment shows the condition of the settlements in Somerset county in that day. Think of it! 600 acres of cleared land out of 700,000 acres that its area covers. If space permitted giving the names of these early pioneers many of them would be recognized as being still well known among our people.

These early settlers suffered many hardships and privations. Outside of the one road mentioned they were confined to bridle paths and pack-horse trails over which all needed necessaries had to be transported. Well authenticated tradition says that when flour was wanted the pioneer settlers had to go to mill as far away as Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Md., and later to Cumberland and Bedford, and that flour was really one of the luxuries of life. Much of the grain was boiled for food instead of being taken to mill. The first mills in the county appear to have been built in Brothersvalley settlement. It is alleged that the two first mills were built by Jacob Fisher and Simon Hay. There was also a tub mill on Flougherty creek, near Meyersdale, at about the same period.

The second township to be formed was Turkeyfoot. This was done in July, 1774. Its original boundaries were: "commencing where the Chestnut Ridge (this must mean the Negro mountain) crosses the Maryland line, thence along the summit to where it crosses the great road leading from Bedford to Ft. Pitt, thence along said road to where it crosses the Quemahoning creek, thence down said creek to its junction with Stonycreek, thence down Stonycreek to the mouth of the Little Conemaugh, thence down the Conemaugh to where the line dividing Bedford from Westmoreland is reached, thence along said line until the provincial or Maryland line is reached and thence to place of beginning.

Quemahoning was the third township organized, in April, 1775. Its original boundaries run as follows: "Beginning where the great road which is laid through the glades crosses the Allegheny mountain near Bank's gap and along the said road to where it crosses Laurel Hill at Matthias Ditch's gap, then along the Laurel Hill by the Westmoreland county line to the head of Little Conemaugh the dividing ridge between the Susquehanna and Little Conemaugh to the Allegheny Mountain and by the same mountain to the place of beginning." (From this it will be seen that a large part of the original township is now in Cambria county.)

The fourth township erected was Milford about the year 1780, but the records do not give either date or boundaries. The same may said of Elk Lick township, which was formed about 1785.

Stonycreek was erected into a township about the year 1792, and thus in the order named were the six first towships formed out of our territory west of the Allegheny mountains.

In the meanwhile the Revolutionary War had come on and, of course, it had a retarding effect on the growth of all these infant settlements. A full company of riflemen, under the command of Captain—afterwards Col. Richard Brown—went off to the war; their departure weakened the settlements greatly and but few of them ever returned. Then, too, the entire frontier was exposed to the danger of Indian incursions and numbers of the settlers abandoned their improvements. Others, however, remained. Block houses were built at some places for shelter in case of alarm.

There is well authenticated tradition that there was one of these on the farm which afterwards became the site of Ursina—another known as the "Old Fort" near the Ferner farm, north of Somerset—still another on the farm of Col. Richard Brown. The writer, however, does not know the location of the farm.

There appear to have been two forts within the present limits of Brothersvalley. The one on the Jos. Walker farm, the other on the Nelson Walker farm. Whether any traces of them still exist is not known to the present writer.

There is also good authority for saying that there was a block house on the Seth Wegley farm. Then there was the fort already mentioned that was built a short distance north-east of Stoyestown at the time the Forbes' road was opened, in 1758, and there was still another near the summit of the Allegheny. In these forts and block houses the people were accustomed to resort for shelter at such times as the Indian signs were good, yet while murders and other depredations farther east were committed by the Indians, we know of but two in our territory. These were a man and boy at different times in the neighborhood of Stoyestown; also a party of five Indians attempted to capture James Wells on the farm now known as the "old Dennison place," in Jenner township. They wanted to take him alive to revenge themselves for some injury received at his hands by torturing him. Failing to capture him they fired on him and wounded him, but he escaped.

There were other whites in the same field with him, but, in their anxiety to capture Wells, they permitted all others to escape. The behavior of the Indians at the time was inexplicable—failing to secure their man they struck off toward the west, traveling all day and nearly all the night—finally camping. About daylight they were surprised and fired on, when three of their number were killed. In 1816 an old warrior on the Delaware Reservation, near Kas Kas Kia, Ill., met a son of Herman Husband there, and, learning that he was from this part of the country, made inquiry as to whether they had injured Wells and told him the reason of the raid.

While Somerset county's share in the whiskey insurrection in 1794 was not so active as was that of the people farther west, yet the cause had plenty of sympathy. While Herman Husband and Robert Philson were the only two persons to be arrested by the Federal authorities, quite a number of other persons were arrested by the State authorities and held for trial at Bedford, and were afterwards fined in sums ranging from five shillings to fifteen pounds.

Did space permit we might give many incidents, etc., of this period. After the close of the Revolutionary War there was a rapid influx of settlers, and it soon appeared that the distance to Bedford, the county seat, was a great inconvenience to the people, and there arose a feeling and desire for a new county, and finally the same having been petitioned for, the Legislature granted the wishes of the people by passing a bill providing for the formation of a new county, which, being approved, became a law on the 17th of April, 1795.

Its first section reads:

"That all that part of Bedford county lying and being westward of a line drawn along the top of the Allegheny mountain from where the Maryland line crosseth the same to where the line of Huntingdon county crosseth the same mountain shall be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a county, henceforth to be called Somerset." The second section provided that the courts should be held at Brunerstown until a court house and jail could be erected.

The governor was authorized to appoint five commissioners—not residing in the new county—to view and select the most eligible and proper situation for the erection of the public buildings for the county. He appointed William Findlay, John Badolet, James Chambers and Thomas Campbell, commissioners. A. J. Dallas was secretary to the commissioners.

The honor of being the county seat was contested by Brunerstown and Berlin. The commissioners, on 12th of September, reported to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as follows:

SUMMERSET TOWN (formerly called BRUNNERSTOWN) September 12, 1795.

SIR:—

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Esq., Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to an act of the general assembly passed April 17, 1795, have viewed the county of Summerset and taking the centre and other important circumstances under view do unanimously fix on the town of Summerset, called Brunnerstown, as a proper place for the Seat of Justice of said county. We are sir yours truly &c.,

WILLIAM FINDLAY,
JOHN BADOLET,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary.

On the same day the town of Somerset was plotted—or perhaps it might as well be said re-plotted. Adam Schneider, one of the proprietors, donated the square now occupied by the court house and jail.

It goes without saying the people of Berlin were greatly disappointed over this conclusion of the commissioners. Some even going so far as to insinuate that the handsome manner in which the Brunnerstown folks had dined and wined the commissioners had a good bit to do with their final decision.

Governor Mifflin appointed Abraham Cable, of Brothersvalley, Ebenezer Griffith, of Elk Lick, and James Wells, as Associate Judges, and Josiah Espy, Prothonotary, Register & Recorder and Clerk of the Courts.

The first term of the court wase onvened on Monday, 25th day of December, 1795, Hon. Alexander Addison, President Judge of the 5th district, presided, and continued to do so until 1809. It is not known where the first session of the court was held, but in 1800 court was held up stairs in a house owned by Adam Schneider (it was on the lot where Parkers' store now is.) The other officers were, Sheriff, Thomas Kennedy; Commissioners John Fletcher, John Read and John Leech, with Abraham Morrison as Clerk; County Treasurer, Joseph Espy; and Coroner, David King.

The county commissioners held their first meeting on 26th of October, 1795. They appointed David Wright, of Quemahoning, John Hendricks, of Elk Lick, John Nicklo, of Turkeyfoot, James Black, of Stonycreek, and John Groner, of Brothersvalley, as Assessors. The county was thus fully organized.

On March 12, 1889, an act was passed directing that all that part of Bedford county in Londonderry township, lying westward of the top of Little Allegheny mountain and from the break of the mountain in a straight line to the breast works where the original line would be intersected, should be annexed to Somerset county. This territory embraces the present townships of Southampton, Northampton, Greenville, Allegheny, Larimer and Fairhope.

By act of 28th of March, 1804, Cambria county was formed, and Cambria township, which had been formed in 1793, was made a part of Cambria county and Somerset county was reduced to its present limits.

As the county began to be settled roads had to be laid out and established. Of course the Forbes road, made in 1758, was the first and for a long time the only one that traversed the entire county from east to west, for the Braddock road only touched the south-west corner of the county, although it passed for many miles of its length within a couple of miles of the southern border of the county. It is probable that the first road to pass through anything near the centre of the county was the old Cumberland road; it was made at a very early day, and there was also a good road, for the times, from Bedford, long prior to 1809. These roads, however, were in time superseded by turnpikes. The Somerset & Bedford turnpike was chartered in 1818. The Somerset & Mt. Pleasant turnpike about the same time, while the Stoyestown & Greensburg turnpike is of an earlier date.

There can be no doubt but that General Washington himself was familiar with Somerset county. He had been in it when the Braddock road was made. He was also with General Forbes' column when it passed over the "great road" in the north in 1758. He afterwards had extensive interests in lands west of the mountains, and was deeply interested in the means of communication between tide water in the east and the head waters of the Ohio in the west, and had looked over the entire field.

Railroads were then unknown and to his vision the solution of the problem was a water way between the east and the west, and it is to be believed that he found it through Somerset county. That is that a feasible line for a canal might be located. It is understood that he was one of the early promoters of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which at a later day was completed as far as Cumberland, Md. It was never intended that the work should stop there. It was to be carried to the Ohio river, and the writer believes that he is within the bounds of truth in saying that if this work had ever been pushed to completion it would have been through Somerset county—and that more or less surveys looking to that end had been made—and it was so understood. The writer, at one time possessed a map that showed its continuation through Somerset county—and following the present line of the B. & O. Railroad. But the introduction of steam and railroads put such plans aside—and they, and not water ways, were destined to be our means of communication with the outer world, and even these were a long time coming.

In the early days enterprises of that kind generally moved slow and there were usually as many delays as the law is said to have.

Our first railroad, the Pittsburgh & Connellsville, was completed in 1839. Benjamin Latrobe, was the chief engineer. He was then a gray-headed man, with but a few years of life before him, yet he had as a young man made the surveys nearly or quite forty years before.

After the formation of the county, its growth was not so rapid as one would have supposed. This is to be attributed in part to the fact that erroneous ideas must have gone abroad as to the nature of our soil and climate and the tide of immigration passed on to more attractive lands further west. The county is composed of high land, and it was the impression among many that our climate was too cold and our summers too short to raise corn, and our land generally too wet for wheat, and that oats and rye were about the only grain we could raise, and this was a belief that existed as late as 1840, or even later. How erroneous it was, let some statistics show that will be given further on. Our early settlers were largely of German origin, in some of the settlements they greatly predominated, still in others there was a large English speaking element.

In 1800, the population was 10,188; in 1810, 11,281; in 1820 it was 13,809; in 1830, 17,741; in 1840, 19,650, in 1850, 24,416; in 1860-26,213; 1870, 28,276; in 1880, 33,110; in 1890, 37,319.

In 1840, there were in the entire county, 165,824 acres of improved land. We will also give some census figures for that year, also the figures for 1888.

	1840	1888
No. bushels wheat	92,136	279,000
" " Rye	33,926	62,659
" " Corn	31,166	465,074
" " Barley	96	17,140
" " Oats	471,312	763,571
" " Buckwheat	33,618	100,601
" " Potatoes	34,287	253,478
lbs of Butter	777,394	
Tons of Hay	22,639	55,253
lbs of Maple Sugar	378,978	824,242
Horses	6,852	11,577
Colts	27,572	38,757
Sheep	28,306	26,063
Swine	11,935	17,599
Dwellings		4,945
Barns and Stables		3,534

Evidently it is being found out that our county can produce other crops than oats, rye and potatoes.

THE FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

The names of the six townships that existed when the county was formed, have already been given—since its organization other townships have been formed as follows: Somerset township, in 1796, from Quemahoning and Milford; Addison from Turkeyfoot in 1801. It was named after the President Judge, who held the first court in the county.

Conemaugh was formed from a part of Quemahoning, at the February term in 1801.

The territory annexed from Bedford county, in 1810, was formed into a township in 1801 and called Southampton. Allegheny was formed on 6th of May 1805; Jenner in 1811; Greenville, out of part of Southampton, in 1813.

Shade was erected about 1814; Paint about 1816, and Summit was formed out of parts of Brothersvalley and Elk Lick in 1842; Jefferson became a township in 1807.

Upper and Lower Turkeyfoot were formed by the division of old Turkeyfoot in 1818.

Northampton became a township in 1832, it was a part of Southampton.

Middlecreek was created a township, about 1833; and Larimer in 1857.

Lincoln in 1880 from Somerset; Ogle was formed from the Eastern part of Paint in 1886 and Black was taken from Milford a few years before.

Fair Hope the youngest on the list was formed in 1891.

The boroughs were incorporated as follows

Sudersel	1809.
Berlin	1816.
Stoyestown	1836.
New Centerville	1854.
Wellersburg	1857.
Salisbury	1862.
Meyersdale	1871.
Ursina	1872.
Confluence	1874.
New Baltimore	1874.
Rockwood	1885.
Jennertown	1875.
Casselman	1889.
Somerfield	1893.
Benson	1892.

Clever Hold-up Wins $16,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 11.—Two bandits waylaid, two miles from this city to-day, the mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland railroad at Grassy, overpowered driver Robert Smith, secured an express package containing $16,000 and escaped on horseback.

The hold-up took place on the summit of Tenderfoot Hill on the highway. The mail and express wagon drawn by horses driven by Messenger Robert Smith, was on the way to Cripple Creek with the mails and express matter, received at Grassy on the morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs.

Two men sitting beside of the road accosted Smith, asking him for a ride. He drew up his team. One of the men climbed up to the seat beside him, while the other mounted the baggage behind. As soon as Smith started the man behind struck him on the head several times with a revolver. The blow staggered but did not stun him.

The man on the seat with him also drew a revolver, and, leveling it at him, commanded him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold their bridles. He complied, and while he was covered with their guns they ripped open and rifled the mail and express pouches.

After securing $16,000, which were being shipped to the Cripple national banks, and several other valuable packages, they unhitched the two leading horses, mounted them and rode off rapidly into the mountains.

Smith, who was weak and bleeding profusely, drove into the city as quickly as possible. When he drew up in front of the Fargo Express office he fainted and fell from his seat.

A Pathetic Court Scene.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—Among the thousands who cheered when Robert E. Lee handed his sword to General Grant, thirty years ago yesterday, were Brigadier General Frederick H. Collier and David Buchanan. Collier had recruited the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment and Buchanan was one of his best men. The two never saw each other from Appomattox day until to-day, when Buchanan was arraigned before Collier, now a judge on the bench here, for stabbing a man. Judge and prisoner recognized each other simultaneously. Buchanan shamefacedly pleaded guilty, while the venerable jurist was visibly agitated. Buchanan will be sentenced Saturday, but his old commander will have another judge officiate.

No need to suffer with rheumatism lumbago, neuralgia, cramps or colic. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cures all such troubles, and does it quickly.

Gets Pay for His Potatoes.

An opinion affecting all carrying companies, was recently handed down by Justice John Dean, of the Supreme court. It is in the case of George Ruppel against the Allegheny Valley Railroad company. Ruppel, a commission merchant, shipped 164 barrels of potatoes from Pittsburg to Buffalo and prepaid freight charges of $117.67. The potatoes rotted in transit, and were unsalable in Buffalo. He sued to recover and gained a verdict of $450, the value of the potatoes at Buffalo, with a return of the freight paid. The company appealed, claiming it was not responsible for the damage.

Ruppel's bill of lading contained a stipulation that the amount of any loss or damage should be computed at the value of the potatoes at the place and time of shipment, unless a lower value had been agreed upon. Justice Dean decides that a railroad company is bound to provide cars reasonably fit for the conveyance of goods it undertakes to carry. He says a carrier cannot by contract, in this State, limit his liability in a case of negligence. The defendant averred its line ended at Oil City, but the court held that as the bill of lading stipulated no intermediate stopping, and as the freight was prepaid to Buffalo, the company could not now claim its liability ended at Oil City. He affirmed the judgment. This decision means that all carrying companies can be held responsible for the value of goods at point of destination instead of shipment, as stipulated in contracts.

The beneficient influences of the newly cut pine are condensed and refined in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

BACKACHE VICTIMS.

An Allegheny Woman Grateful for a Remarkable Cure.

HERE are hundreds of women in Western Pennsylvania who find it impossible to do even the lightest house-work without suffering excruciating pain. There is a dull, dragging ache in the small of the back, the limbs feel as though they would drop off, head aches, and the stomache is almost constantly out of order. They wonder and wonder what is the matter with them, and about the very last thing they think of is the real cause of all the trouble—the kidneys.

There's not the slightest doubt about it, it's kidney trouble. These delicate little filters of the blood get out of order and refuse to take the poisonous matter out of the blood. Disease is sure to result. Doan's Kidney Pills will regulate the kidney, easily, quickly, never-failingly.

Mrs. Mary B. Devlin, of 75 Perrystreet, Allegheny, suffered tortures from kidney disease for seven years "There was a weakness and a dull, heavy pain across the small of my back," she said in speaking of it. "My physician cured it sometimes, but could't cure it, and it got worse and worse, until I could not get about at all. The poison in my blood brought on rheumatism. My urin was much affected. I couldn't stand erect, in fact was utterly miserable. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and within a few weeks was entirely well. Since then I have had no pain whatever, and feel that I am perfectly cured."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Having completed the repairs and the enlargement of

My : : Store . .

by annexing the adjoining rooms, formerly occupied by Mr. Frank Shivler, I am now fitting it up with

NEW GOODS

and will be able to much better serve my friends than heretofore.

: My Stock :
: will comprise :
: : a complete : :

Dry Goods Store,

A complete - - -
LADIES'
FURNISHING
GOODS STORE
And a complete - -
MILLINERY
STORE. - - -

Ladies' and Children's

WRAPS,

—AND—

Children's Outfit

A specialty.

Mrs. A. E. UHL

817 Main Cross St., - SOMERSET, PA.

WANTED-SALESMEN. We want a few men to sell a Choice Line of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steady employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Warm Sun. . . . .

Throws a new light on an old subject—HATS. Lots of men don't realize that they are wearing a shabby one until they come in contact with men who are wearing new ones.

The new blocks are now on sale at

Jonas L. Baer,
"The Hustler."

Shaver has Them.

THE NEW STYLES IN SHOES.

. . Novelties in . .

EASTER . . . GOODS.

OXFORDS, TANS,
PATENT LEATHERS, Etc.

NO matter what may be said about Footwear, my lines invite your attention, being based upon the tread of comfort, with qualities high and prices low, and UP-TO-DATE STYLES.

A very nice line of Ladies' Shoes in all Styles at *Lowest Prices.*

W. W. SHAVER,
(Successor to Shaver & Good.)
706 MAIN CROSS ST.,
Somerset, - - Pa.

B. & B.

A . .
Difference,

And a big difference in your cash account if the yearly buying has been done judiciously—we don't presume to dictate—will only suggest investigation and comparison of our methods, goods and prices, with best you can do elsewhere. Send for samples of the following few, which will give an idea of the many

Dress Goods & Suiting Values.

of known and tried worth. The newest most stylish and best of 1895 season.

New Covert Tweeds

medium and dark shades—10 different colorings—just the goods for handsome tailor-made suits, 40-inches wide, 75c a yard.

Great variety in New and Choice Suitings—American made, irregular checks thread-about checks, neat mixtures—in different lines, 4 to 8color combinations in each line—at least 65 different styles—all wool, and silk and wool—full yard wide, 36-inches, - - 35c a yard.

24-inch all wool black, navy and drab Moreen, 24-inches wide, 35 cents.

All wool Imported Black Moreen, 24 inches wide, 40c a yard.

38-inch imported black and drab Wool Moreen 50c a yard.

Crepon Popularity

not even on the wane, and surpassing anything yet shown this season are these "fated from Paris" Black Crepons at prices—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50 a yard.

Suiting Crepons.

Medium weight, in the new Mattelasse weave—6 different color mixtures—40 inches wide, 75c a yard.

Black Crepons

45c to $3.50

Give a wide and choice range for selection.

A Mail Order Department

ready to serve your slightest order. Come, or write us, giving intimation of goods desired—Samples and Catalogue sent FREE.

BOGGS & BUHL,
Allegheny, Pa.

: TO :
: THE TRADE :

—OUR STOCK OF—

FURNITURE

has been selected with unusual care, and at lower cost than former years. We are therefore able to offer, not only the very best goods on the market, but can quote lower prices than heretofore.

We Rarely Lose a Customer,

as we aim in all cases to give the Customer

FULL VALUE FOR HIS MONEY.

C. H. COFFROTH,
606 Main Cross Street,
Somerset, - Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED ON SALARY.

To sell Pennsylvania-grown Nursery Stock, which is the Best in the world. All the new specialties, as well as the standard varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. A fine outfit furnished and all traveling expenses paid. Can offer steady employment. Write for terms, stating age.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,
Maple Avenue Nurseries, - West Chester Pa.

STEEL ROOFING and SIDING.
(Sagendorph's Patent.)
Lightning, Fire and Storm Proof.
Send for catalogue of prices. | The Penn Iron Roofing and Corrugating Co., (Ltd.), Phila., Pa., Sole Mfrs.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship from our factory at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination; pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. 100 styles of Carriages. 90 styles of Harness. Send 4c.in. for 112 page catalogue. ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.,
No. 13984 $35. W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, Elkhart, Ind.

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 asked for some others. It will pay you to get our prices before buying.

P. A. SCHELL,
Main Cross Street, - - - - - SOMERSET, PA

Great Inducements

Goods reduced in price in every line. Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Ladies' Coats, &c. Now is the time to buy to save money and get something good.

JAMES QUINN,
CLINTON STREET. - - - JOHNSTOWN P

YOU . . .
AND YOUR
. . . FRIENDS

Who are interested in good housekeeping should examine the Cinderella Ranges before you buy; they contain all the latest improvements, are good bakers, and perfect roasters, and are sold with that understanding. Made in all styles and sizes to meet every requirement. Quick to act—easy to bake.

THEIR CLEANLINESS LESSENS LABOR
THEIR ECONOMY SAVES MONEY.

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, Pa.

HOUSE . · . CLEANING

Is near at hand, and when you are ready to wash your curtains don't : : : forget our : : :

—CURTAIN STRETCHER.—

You can do up your curtains to look just as well as new ones. Some of your curtains will perhaps not stand washing, don't worry about them. You can buy them from us so reasonable, it will not pay you to worry about worn out curtains. We do not recommend you to buy the 50c, or 75c. grade, but from $1 up we can get a very nice curtain. We show some exceptional good values at $1.50, $2, and $2.50 and upward.

You will want a New Dress for Easter. We show a large new line of Dress Goods both in foreign and domestic manufacture. Everything new shown. The Popular Goods this season seem to be the 25c, 37½c and 50c. goods.

Ready made Suits for $3.50 and upward, or separate Skirt for $3.75 and upward.

JOHN STENGER, - - - - - Johnstown, Pa

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—OF—

Dealers in Merchandise

—IN—

Somerset County, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE—That in pursuance of several acts of assembly of the Commonwealth, to provide revenue to meet the demands upon the treasury and other purposes, the undersigned appraiser of mercantile