Terms of Publication

The Somerset Herald

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The Somerset Herald,
Somerset, Pa.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED, 1827.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 50. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1454.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 11-tf.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

E. S. SCULL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

S. T. TRENT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Somerset, Penn'a.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 26, '79.

VALENTINE BAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

W. J. & R. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

JOHN O. KIMMELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, of Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 18 '79-1y

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs, Between Main Cross St. Collections made, certificates of title examined, and all legal business promptly attended to with promptness and fidelity. 1879

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

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing Office Row.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. All business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, P

COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be specifully and promptly attended to. Office—On Main Cross street, opposite the Mammoth Block.

J. GOGLE ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

COLBORN & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be specifully and promptly attended to. Office—In Baer's Block, Up-Stairs.

SURVEYING,

Writing Deeds, &c.,

Draw on short notice.

Inquire at Chalmer & Co.'s Store.

C. F. WALKER.

aug 8.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. E. M. KIMMELL & SON tender their professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. One of the members of the firm can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be found at their office, on Main St. Somerset, Pennsa.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. apr 2, '79-tf.

DR. R. SHUMAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barner House.

DR. EW. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Gaebler's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

DR. A. G. MILLER *PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,* Respectfully tender his services to the citizens of South Bend, Indiana, where he can be consulted by letter or otherwise.

DR. G. B. MASTERS has located in Somerset for the practice of his profession and tenders his professional services to citizens of town and surrounding country; office in building recently occupied by Dr. Miller; residence with Rev. Park'r. apr 23

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Late Resident Surgeon,

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary,

Has located permanently in the City of CUMBERLAND, Maryland for the EXCLUSIVE treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, including those of the Nose and Throat.

Office, No. 20 South Centre Street.

DENTISTS.

JOHN BILLS,

DENTIST.

Office in Colgrove & Ned's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa.

WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Office above Gaebler & Frank's store, Somerset, Pa. He has had fifteen years' I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The constant increasing demand for teeth has induced me to enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this country. I am now making a good set of teeth for $8, and if you should be any person among my thousands of customers in this or the adjoining counties that have made teeth for that is not giving good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get a new set free of charge.

HOTELS

DIAMOND HOTEL, STOYSTOWN PA. This popular and well known house has lately been thoroughly and newly refitted, with all new and best of furniture, which has made it a most desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Its tables and rooms can not be surpassed, all being free from bugs, with a large public hall attached to the house. Also large and roomy stabling, for close comfort can be had at the lowest possible price by week, day or meal.

SAMUEL CUSTER, Props. S. E. Cor. Diamond, Stoystown, Pa.

DAVIS BROS. House, Sign and Fresco PAINTERS, SOMERSET, PA.

SERKY'S TEA. Intended to preserve and promote the health and freshness of youth to the aged age.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. One teaspoonful steeped in one quart of water, weak and to be drunk hot or cold, clear or with cream and sugar. Sliced lemon in it makes a refreshing summer drink. About one quart of tea should be drank daily.

Price 50cts. and $1.00 per Box. Sent prepaid in small box for 25 days, by letter promptly attended to. Address Serky Tea Co. 809 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

BANKS, ETC.

NEW BANK.

Somerset County Bank

CHARLES J. HARRISON, *Cashier and Manager.*

Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Butter and other checks collected and cashed. Eastern and Western exchange always on hand. Remittances made with promptness. Accounts solicited.

Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000.

JNO. HICKS LAURE M. HICKS

Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,

JOHN HICKS & SON,

SOMERSET, PA.,

And Real Estate Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to. aug18.

CHARLES C. ORTON,

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

FACTORY NO. 7.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

We are now manufacturing for the wholesale trade, better cigars than have heretofore been manufactured in Somerset county, like for Havana and Common Tobacco, we claim to be manufacturing the best in the State. We call the attention of Retail Dealers to our stock and prices. In our Retail Store we carry the highest and finest, as well as the cheapest grades of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco in the market. 3000 pipes, pipe stems, and all kinds of smokers materials.

☞ Factory and Retail Store at No. 3,

MAMMOTH BLOCK.

Jan. 15

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels, caveats, assignments, interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.——Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office for any still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, our facilities are unsurpassed, and our charges the most reasonable. Circulars, Advice, Instructions, etc., free. We make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device, we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Price Low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to, Washington, D. C., Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

"DOMESTIC" SO SIMPLE IT REQUIRES NO CARE. IT NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE. SO STRONG NEVER WEARS OUT. SO LIGHT A CHILD CAN RUN IT. "DOMESTIC"

LADIES! USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions.

15537 Ladies' Cloak. 8 sizes. 20 to 40 inches, Bust Measure. Price, 30 cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.
NEW YORK.

Dec.4

HORSE BOOK. Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats all diseases, has 25 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of valuable receipts, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year, and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not know as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED. B. J. KENDALL, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. April 16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Pile, late of Somerset Bor., Somerset Co., Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Somerset Borough, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JACOB F. PILE,
AUSTIN S. KEEL,
May 7 Administrators.

NOTICE

My wife Elizabeth Ream having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, the public are hereby notified not to harbor or credit her on my account, as I will not pay any of her debts or contracts, unless compelled to do so by law.

May 7 DANIEL REAM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary Doll, late of Milford township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the residence of Peter Weimer of Milford Twp., on Saturday the 14th day of June, 1879.

H. B. BARNES,
May 7 Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Whereas Samuel Custer and Ann his wife, of Allegheny Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., having made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of the creditors of said Samuel Custer to the undersigned, by deed dated April 18, 1879; notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said Assignors to make immediate payment to the said Assignees, and those having claims to present them to the same for settlement at the house of said Custer, in said township, on Saturday, June 14, 1879.

JOHN C. REITZ,
May 7 Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Borough of Meyersdale,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1879.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

Dr. To amt. of Duplicate, 1878	$1775 74
" " old Duplicate	983 50
" Error in Duplicate	28 29
	$2787 53
CR.	
By tax 1878 collected	$1590 45
" old tax collected	202 35
" exonerations—old duplicate	166 30
" " —new "	62 03
" over-valuation, non-residence, errors in dog tax, &c	50 00
	$1911 15
Uncollected tax, duplicate 1878	292 15
" " old duplicate	514 88
Collected since April 1, 1879, in hands of tax Collector	69 35
	$2787 53

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. to amount from Collector	$1652 80
" amount from former Treas.	101 02
" amount from Burgess	82 50
	$1836 32
CR.	
By vouchers paid	$1813 20
" balance in hands of Treasurer	23 12
	$1836 32

THE BOROUGH DEBT.

Bonds and judgments with interest to January 1st, 1879	$4182 43
Outstanding orders	574 44
Accounts unpaid	296 74
Total debt	$5053 61

MEYERSDALE, PA., April 14, 1879.

The undersigned, auditors of the borough of Meyersdale, have this day examined the foregoing statement of the borough finances and certify the same to be correct.

FRANK WOLF,
GEO. H. SCHRIK,
M. A. RUTTER,
April 23 Auditors.

SETTLEMENT

OF THE

Supervisors in Northampton Township,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING APRIL 14, 1879.

To amt. duplicate of Fred'k. Muhlenburg	$51 58
" cash on unpaid order from 1876	117 98
" " from auditors (money from Gideon Bowman)	120 47
" " from auditors, (money from S. Poorbaugh)	1 00
	$300 03
CR	
By work on roads	$241 52
" exonerations	9 77
" sundry orders paid for work and material	61 12
" commission as supervisor	59 62
	$466 03
Balance due township	$134 60
DR.	
To amt of duplicate of Abraham Coughenour	$423 61
CR.	
By work on roads	$369 97
" exonerations	18 01
" commission as supervisor	43 73
	$431 71
Balance due Abraham Coughenour	$ 8 10

Resources of township in excess of liabilities $172 00

We the undersigned auditors of Northampton township certify, that the above accounts, of the supervisors have been by us examined, and we find them correct as above stated.

Attest. JOHN H. MILLER, Twp. Clerk.
J. M. STIEF,
PHILIP J. POORBAUGH,
April 30 Auditors.

STATEMENT of the settlement of the Supervisors of Milford Township, for the fiscal year, ending April 14, 1879.

DR.

Duplicate of Daniel Pile	$746 20
" John A. Snyder	676 01
" Jonas H. Miller	367 13
" Peter Snyder	683 47
To order &c	15 15
	$2488 13

CR.

By labor acc., Daniel Pile	$763 44
" " " J. A. Snyder	666 14
" " " Jonas H. Miller	367 13
" " " Peter Snyder	683 47
	$2476 18
Due Supervisors of 1878	$ 12 05
GEO. HAUGER, TREASURER, DR.	
To cash from County Treasurer	$491 88
" " " Peter Snyder	1 18
	$493 06
CR.	
By amount paid on orders and commission	$355 86
Balance due Township	$137 20
" " from former years	53 93
Total	$191 13
Deduct amount due Supervisors	18 05
Total assets in excess of liabilities	$173 14

We the undersigned Auditors of Milford Township certify that the above statement is correct.

Attest:
J. M. BAKER, Clerk.
W. H. WALTER,
PETER DULL,
J. M. MEYERS
April 23 Auditors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Geo. G. Hellman's use vs. William J. Baer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., No. 144 Jan. T. 1879. (E. D. Fi. Fa.)

8th of January 1879, real estate sold to George G. Hellman for $8,800 00.

And now to wit: 13th February, 1879, on motion of W. H. Koontz, Esq., attorney of Sheriff, the Court appoint H. S. Endsley, Esq., Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff, to and among those legally entitled thereto. 2nd May, 1879, commission continued by the Court.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Extract from the record, certified May 5, 1879.

H. F. SCHELL, Pro.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of W. H. Koontz, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Tuesday, May 27, 1879.

H. S. ENDSLEY,
May 7 Auditor.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on our premises for the purpose of fishing.

JOHN KANTNER,
ADAM SUMPSTINE,
GILLIAN KOONTZ.
May 7

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE OLD BARN.

Rickety, old and crazy,
Shingleless, lacking some doors,
Bad in the upper story,
Wanting boards in the floors,
Beams strung thick with cobwebs,
Ridgepole yellow and gray,
Hanging in helpless innocence
Over the mows of hay.

How the winds turned around it—
Winds of a stormy day—
Scattering the fragrant hay seed,
Whisking the straws away;
Streaming in at the crannies,
Spreading the clover smell,
Changing the dark old granary
Into a flowery dell.

Oh, how I loved the shadows,
That cling to the silent roof,
Day dreams wove with the quiet,
Many a glittering woof:
I climbed to the highest rafters,
And watched the swallows at play,
Admired the knots in the boarding,
And rolled in the billows of hay.

Palace of King couldn't match it,
The Vatican loses its charm,
When placed in my memory's balance,
Beside the old gray barn.
And I'd rather scent the clover,
Piled in the barn's roomy mows,
Than sit in the breath of the highlands,
Poured from Appenine brows.

THE VETO.

The President Again Puts His Foot Down on Revolutionary Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following is the message of the President of the United States returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "an act to prohibit military interference at elections:"

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "an act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In the communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House without my approval the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of the facts in regard to recent elections in several States, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with elections by the military or naval forces of the United States. The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as *posse comitatus* or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle which would secure to the people protection against a standing army. The fact was also referred to that since the passage of this act, Congressional, State and municipal elections were held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles.

THE TRUE RULE.

The true rule as to the employment of military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil disposed persons or of armed bodies of the military of a State or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls, to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violations of this rule under orders from me during this administration.

But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force, on any day and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The bill before me is as follows: "Be it enacted, &c., that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place, where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section four of article four of the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military forces at the places two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections, when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws, but the excepted cases leave the prohibition so extensive and far reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the Government.

WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON AND LINCOLN'S VIEWS.

The first act expressly authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws was passed almost as early as the organization of the Government under the Constitution, and was approved by President Washington May 2nd, 1792. It is as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and if the militia of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto as may be necessary, and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session."

In 1795 this provision was substantially re-enacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792.

In 1807 the following act became a law, by the approval of President Jefferson:

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use not only the militia, but the army and navy of the United States in causing the laws to be duly executed.

The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time to adapt it to existing emergencies, remained in force until by an act, approved by President Lincoln July 29, 1861, it was re-enacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, namely:

"Sec 5298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impossible, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

THE EXISTING LAW AS OLD AS THE GOVERNMENT.

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the Government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days and at certain places. In my judgment no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour at any place in any of the States or Territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired, on every occasion when the supremacy of the Constitution has been resisted and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled.

The principle of the statute, enacted by the fathers, has enabled the Government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation at the most critical periods of our history.

My predecessors in the Executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceeding of the civil authority as might enable them to suppress effectually the futher progress of the enterprise. It was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed the nullification in South Carolina and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention.

The great elementary constitutional principle, which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the Government of the United States possesses under the Constution, in full measure, the power of self-protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, and if need be against the hostility of State Governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes unimpaired, as it has been from the very origin of the Government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than the provisions of the Constitution itself.

There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps most of them, have been set forth in debates on this measure. They related to extradition, to crimes against election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold authority of the Government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army and navy would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but it would be unlawful to mantain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it.

This discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by Congress, it is no more compatable with maxims and methods of our system of Government, on the occasion of elections, than at other times.

In early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of constitutional power in support of State or National authority, both functions of Government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807, the employment of the army or navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms. In all later statutes on the same subject matter the same measure of authority to the Government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties.

No precedent has been founded in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority, which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of the imperitive duty to use its whole executive power, whenever and wherever required, for the enforcement of the laws. At places and times where and when its elections are held the employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offence against the law, unless called for by and therefore upon the permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the Government of the United States, as to the performance of its own duties?

In my judgment, this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government, a subordination of the National authority, and an intrusion of state supervision over National duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency to State supremacy.

Although I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections, in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill, and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation, limited to that object, which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Government and the Constitution and laws.

[Signed]

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
May 12, 1879.

The Use of Kerosene.

We are again called upon to indite a paragraph upon the proper use of kerosene oil about the fowl-house premises. This is a valuable article in its way, when judiciously handled and applied sensibly to the cleansing of nest-boxes, the roosts of fowls, and for the removal of scurvy upon the legs of these birds.

But kerosene is a powerfully pungent substance, and should always be used with care. For washing the fowl roosts occasionally, nothing is so certain to keep the perches free from lice. For the bottom and sides of box-nests, used either for your layers or sitters, there is no article so good, or so sure to disperse vermin and keep it away from those spots irequented by the hens.

But kerosene should be applied beneath the nests, upon the woodwork only. It is too strong and penetrating to be placed where it will come in direct contact with the eggs that are being set on, or to touch the bodies of the fowls. And where it is carelessly or too profusely scattered—so that the hen sits upon it or her eggs may be touched with this liquid—it does more harm than good, often permeating the shells and destroying the embryo chicks, as we have known the instance to occur.

We therefore suggest caution in the use of this article, as we have done before on repeated occasions. We know of no agent more beneficial, when rightly used, than this is. But if it be not properly applied to the purposes we have mentioned, it had far better be dispensed with altogether. If eggs are smeared with it at any time—when first laid, or while being set on by hens—their vitality is as surely destroyed as they would be if punctured or crushed in the shells.—*Poultry World.*

A party of fops were standing in front of an ancient saddler's shop kept by a Dutchman, and thinking to have some fun with our German friend, one of them opened the door and addressed him:

"I say, Hans, have you any saddles for jackasses."

Looking up from his work quite composedly, he replied:

"Yaw, coom and dry von on."

"Why is the sun masculine?" "Cos sons silus is." "And the moon feminine?" "Cos it's so changin."

He was not a Veteran.

An aged man came into our sanctum yesterday. Deep-eyed sadness sat on his eyebrows, like a frog on the shore of a mill pond. His attire was faultless in regard to ventilation; in fact, he looked as if he was a model for some house that manufactured ventilators. His shoes showed two long slits for admitting air, which could come out at his knees, elbows or hat, the whole system of ventilation being perfect and complete. He hung his hat on the third hook from the door, being the one set in diamonds, and drawing our new morocco foot stool up to his feet, sat down and opened fire.

"I am probably the only survivor of one of the most desperate charges at Gettysburg," said he. "I was on the very spot which the rebels and the Union soldiers charged over ten times, and I never stirred out of my tracks. I was right where 15 cannon balls tore up the earth in every direction, tearing men to pieces and finally flinging back the torn armies in confusion."

"Did you escape?" we asked.

"I did."

"You escaped? But were you wounded?"

"No, sir, I was not touched."

"You were not even wounded?"

"Not much."

"But certainly your clothes were pierced with bullets?"

"Not a bit of it. Nary bullet."

"And yet you want money."

"No, sir!"

"Had your head been shot off, or a cannon ball torn you in bits, or 229 bullets been lodged in your body, we might give you 10 cents, but as it is, charity must begin at home. John, bring us a five cent cigar."

"But I'm the only survivor," persisted this old veteran

"Then go and hire a hall and charge ten cents for the exhibition."

"Exhibition be hanged," said he. "Give me ten cents and I'll tell you how I didn't get killed."

It was a tempting bait, and it was taken. Then he slided toward the door as he remarked:

"I was on the very spot where that charge was made, I stood where the bullets fell like rain, but 'twas a month after it happened."

An Enraged Female.

Household Departments are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven-inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk.

The editor of the weekly *Petaluma Peavine* started a column of this kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce looking female came into the office, carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make current cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flower, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I—I—believe so."

"And to add 15 eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set it in a cool place to bake?"

"I think that was it."

"Well, take that, then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand-club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the *Peavine* pattern.

Dr. Carver, at a recent exhibition in England, placing 10 glass balls on the ground, fired a bullet into the turf immediately beneath. The missile tearing up the soil, threw the balls into the air, and they were broken as they rose.

The doctor's greatest feat was performed for a wager of £100 that he would hit an apple upon the end of a knife held by his colored attendant riding on horseback at full gallop at a distance of 30 yards. A large apple was procured, and stuck on the end of a pruning knife. The negro mounted a horse and held the target with his left hand as far as possible behind his body. The start was made about 100 yards away, and when the rider came within range, riding at a furious gallop, the doctor fired. The first attempt was a failure, and odds of £10 to £2 were bet against Carver. The second time he struck the apple, knocking it into half a dozen pieces.

Splitting the Difference.

A young man with the blush of country life on his cheeks sold out his produce on the market yesterday and entered a shoe store and said he wanted a pair of shoes for his wife.

"What number?" asked the clerk.

The young husband scratched his head, looked very much embarrassed and finally said:

"Well, I've been married eight months, but this shoe business stumps me. I don't hardly believe that she wears 'levens, and I don't think she kin git into fives. I guess if we split the difference we'll hit her pretty close."

He was given a pair of eights, and after squinting along the soles, he observed:

"I guess them'll do, she's awful proud, and I know she'll squeeze in to 'em for all she's worth."

The other evening at a little dinner party, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people. "I do not altogether like the country,' said the young gentleman, 'for one reason: because you have no gentry here.' 'What do you mean by gentry?' asked another of the company. 'Well, you know,' replied the Englishman, 'well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves and whose fathers before them never did any.' 'Ah!' exclaimed his interlocutor, 'then we have plenty of gentry in America. But we don't call them gentry. We call them tramps.' A laugh went around the table, and the young Englishman turned his conversation into another channel.

"Matches Against Time."

An Arab Donkey-boy will go at a run all the way from Cairo to the Pyramids and back again, without any visable signs of fatigue. A Siku dispatch-bearer will scamper through miles of jungle in the dark, with a heavy bag on his shoulders, shaking a bunch of metal rings to scare away the tiger and hyena. Four meagre Hindoos who appear barely able to carry a hand-bag, will take a heavy palanquin, containing an officer and all his belongings, over the ground a smart trot for hours together. Even more marvelous are the achievments of the Persian shatirs (professional couriers) who, trained from their childhood to feats of strength and activity, daily accomplish distances bordering upon the incredible. Not many years ago one of these men reached Teheran fully two hours before his appointed time, having covered an immense tract of very difficult country in fourteen hours of almost incessant running; but his chief, so far from praising him, simply remarked:

"Could you not have done it in 12?" and on his return journey the man actually did so. The occupation is a dangerous one, not only from the extraordinary exertion which it demands, but also from the fact of the runners, being so tightly girdled that a fall or even a stumble would be certain death. Persian chroniclers relate that certain king promised his daughter to any man who would keep up with his chariot all the way from Teheran to Ispahan. A celebrated shatir undertook the task and held his own till the gate was full in view, when the Shah, alarmed at the prospect of having to make good his rash promise, left fall his whip. The runner, knowing that it would cost him his life to stoop, contrived to pick it up with his feet. The treacherous monarch then dropped his ring, when the Shatir, seeing his fate was sealed, exclaimed reproachfully: "Oh King you have broken your faith, but I am true to mine!" picked up the ring and fell dead on the spot.

How a Denver Lady Furnished a Good Meal for a Tramp.

A lady in the outskirts of Denver was the victim the other day of a tramp's practical joke. Even in these vagabonds there is an occasional vein of humor which is worth preserving. The incident happened in this wise: About the middle of the afternoon a tramp put in his appearance and asked politely if he could be permitted to cook for himself a plate of soup. "I have the ingredients with me," he said, displaying a cobblestone about the size of an apple.

The lady very naturally looked at him in surprise.

"You can't make soup out of that rock, can you?" she inquired.

"O, yes, madam. This is what we call a soup stone."

"Well, I should like to see you do it;" and she forthwith made up a fire in the stove and the tramp commenced operations. He filled the stove pan with water, and after it commenced to boil, very carefully deposited the stone in a pan in the water.

"I shall have to trouble you for a little seasoning," he said, and the lady hastened to get him an onion, a piece of meat, and a tomato. These were carefully cut up and put in to boil along with the stone. In a short time a delicious plate of soup was prepared. The lady tasted it and was delighted with the flavor. The fellow sat down and ate, and his hostess immediately added what was necessary to make a substantial meal. When he left he said he could get plenty of soup stones on his way, and he would leave that one with her as an evidence of how s