The Somerset Press

M. G. MAINS, Editor.

SOMERSET, OHIO,

FRIDAY,.....OCTOBER 31, 1873.

The yellow fever is gradually disappearing from Memphis, and with the cold weather which is now near at hand, it is hoped and expected that the scourge will disappear entirely. Since the disease made its appearance in that city, it is said that nearly two thousand of its inhabitants have fallen victims to it.

A Call for $400,000,000.

Some of the Southern politicians have recently been urging that a proposition be made to the Government for a loan of $400,000,000—as a kind of *consideration*, for the loss of the slaves of the southern people—and the matter has been pretty freely discussed in political circle, and generally ridiculed. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Richmond, Va., says of the proposition, and its originator, Mr. Hunter:

Some of the Conservative papers are taking violent issue with Ex-Senator Hunter in his proposition that provision be made for paying the Southern masters for their slaves. The distinguished ex-Senator did not propose that the late slaves be paid for "out and out," for that would be in direct opposition to the Constitution; but he wanted the National Government to distribute four hundred millions among the Slave States, in porportion to their negro population, and then have the States lend out the amount to the ex-slaveholders, without interest. In this way the South would be relieved from her financial difficulties at small cost to the National Government—small cost, I mean, if the "loan" is ever repaid.

So many versions have been given of this portion of Mr. Hunter's speech that I append what he really did say. It can be relied upon, for he wrote it down himself:

"Why not deposit the amount of $400,000,000, mentioned by Mr. Lincoln, upon the principle of the deposit act, upon which the surplus revenue was with the States? Like that, let the deposit be made without interest, and to be recalled only on the same contingencies. When this is done, let the States do justice amongst the individual shareholders. What if the General Government should fail to have it restored? The act would only be one of justice to those who were unjustly and unconstitutionally despoiled. If it were not returned, no injustice would be done, for those who would retain it were justly entitled to it. Nor could it be well opposed on constitutional grounds. The original spoliation without compensation was unjust and unconstitutional; this use of the National revenue would serve to remedy and undo that original wrong, so far as justice is concerned. The wholeaction of the General Government in regard to slavery was extra-constitutional, and where something extra-constitutional is necessary to be done to remedy any injustice in that action, it will not do to plead the Constitution in bar of that remedy if it has been no obstacle to the original wrong. Upon the valuation of $400,000,000 for the entire slave property of the country, the share of Virginia would be between forty and fifty millions. * * * Let the General Government distribute this sum among the States according to the number of negroes emancipated within their borders, and let the States distribute their quota among the despoiled slaveholders."

It is known that Mr. Hunter will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Lewis. This speech was thrown out as a bid for the position, a sail to suit the popular breeze. A measure that would give Virginia forty millions of dollars must necessarily be popular here, although some of her Conservative papers speak out against it. Of these it may be said that they regard the scheme so wildly impracticable that they had as well be against it as for it.

The following is a statement of the comparative vote of the elections held in Ohio in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873:

1871—FOR GOVERNOR.	
Edward F. Noyes	238,296
George W. McCook	218,105
G. F. Stewart (Prohibition)	4,082
Total vote	460,462
1872—FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
A. T. Wikoff	265,930
Aquila Wiley	251,785
Schoomaker (Prohibition)	2,045
Total vote	519,760
1872—FOR PRESIDENT.	
Ulysses S. Grant	281,852
Horace Greeley	244,321
Black (Prohibition)	2,100
Total vote	528,273
1873—FOR GOVERNOR.	
Wm. Allen	214,525
Edward F. Noyes	213,698
Collins, about	9,000
Stewart (Prohibition) about	10,000
Total vote	447,223

That is, in round numbers, 25,000 less Republican votes were cast at the recent October election than Governor Noyes receceived in 1871; and 52,000 less votes were cast for the head of the Republican ticket than the Republicans cast last year for Secretary of State; and 68,000 more Republicans voted for Grant in 1872 than for Governor Noyes in 1873.

The falling off in the Democratic vote is less marked than that of the Republicans, and to that fact their success is due. Mr. Allen received 3,580 less votes than were cast for Geo. W. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1871; and 37,260 less votes than were cast for Mr. Wiley, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State last year; and 23,796 less votes than were cast for Horace Greeley.

The total vote for Governor this year is 447,223, against a vote of 528,273 on President last year—a difference of 81,000 votes. Of these stay-at-home voters it appears that (supposing the Prohibition and People's parties to have taken about equally from the Republicans and Democrats) about 20,000 were Democrats and nearly 60,000 were Republicans.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Ex-Governor Bebb.

William Bebb, ex-Goveanor of Ohio, died at Rockford, Illinois, October 23, in the seventy-first year of his age.

He was born in Morgan Township, Butler County, Ohio, in 1802, of Welsh parentage. Edward Bebb, his father, purchased the first half section of land that was sold by the Government in Morgan Township, where he resided until 1840, being well known in the Miami Valley from Hamilton to North Bend for his many acts of benevolence.

Soon after his marriage, in 1823, Governor Bebb established and carried to success, on the old homestead, an academy, where many attended from several States of the West. In the meantime he studied law, and in 1834 gave up the charge of the academy, and opened a law office in Hamilton, where he practiced with marked success. The bar was at that time represented by men of more than ordinary ability, in Hamilton, many of whom have since earned a National reputation, among whom were John B. Weller, John Woods, Lewis D. Campbell, John M. Millikin, and others.

In 1846 Mr. Bebb was nominated and elected Governor of Ohio by the Whig party, the late Governor Tod being his Democratic opponent.

In 1850 he removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, where he resided until 1860, when he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, and commenced the practice of the law.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he removed to Washington, having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln to a position the Patent Office. In 1869 he removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he resided until his death.

While speaking in Delaware, in 1863, he contracted a severe cold that terminated in pneumonia, that left his system so prostrated that he never enjoyed his usual health afterward.

Stokes Convicted of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

NEW YORK, October 29.—District Attorney Phelps concluded his address to the jury in the Stokes case at 12:20 today. Mr. Tremaine, for the prisoner, submitted some points to the Judge for the consideration of the jury, and the Court took a recess.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock the Court reassembled; and Judge Davis commenced his charge to the jury.

The Judge's charge terminated at 4:45 this afternoon having lasted exactly three hours. Mr. Tremaine then took special exceptions to his Honor's condemnation of is called emotional insanity.

Judge Davis said he used the very language of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Tremaine said he specially objected to the expression that the evidence of insanity was very meagre, and asked to have the question submitted to the jury.

Judge Davis said he had submitted it to them within the law.

Mr. Tremaine also took exception to a remark that insanity as a rule involves delusion, and that the prisoner's ideas seemed to have been based upon reality; and to his Honor saying the other holes in the cloak besides the four in the breast were not particularly material, as it was not claimed that the fatal wound was made through any of these.

At the conclusion of Tremaine's exceptions the case was given to the jury, who retired, and at 10:25 sent for Judge Davis to repeat his definitions of the various degrees of crime in taking human life, after receiving which they again retired.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Later—The jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and Stokes was sentenced to four years in the State Prison at hard labor.

The Rush for Silver Coin.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The Treasury, up to this afternoon, had not paid out any silver currency and no order had been received by the cashier to pay silver over the counter of the cash-room. The tellers were besieged during the day for silver coin in exchange for greenbacks.

Ex-President Johnson had a consultation with the Comptroller of the Currency to-day, with reference to the affairs of the First National Bank, and ex-Secretary McCulloch had a long conference on the bank of Europe, as compared with the system in this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order to commence payments of silver at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other leading cities, where there are Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries, to-morrow. In no case will more than five dollars in silver be paid to any one person, the balance of the check being payable in greenbacks.

Secretary Richardson hopes to keep up the payment of silver, which will be commenced to-morrow, expressing the opinion that he will be able to do so unless a run upon the Treasury be made and silver taken out for the purpose of being hoarded. There is at present about half a million dollars in silver coin in possession of the Government, which it is thought will last some weeks, but the work of coining will still be continued, though not more rapidly than heretofore. There is an abundance of silver bars in the country, and the capacity of the mints is sufficient for the coinage of about fifteen millions of dollars per annum in silver without interfering with other coinage. With the exception of that in California, there is but little coin in the country now not owned by the Government. In order to prevent any rush for silver coin, the Secretary will in his order directing payment of that coin positively forbid that more than five dollars be paid to one person, no matter what amount may be called for in check.

Secretary Richardson's Views on Coin Paymens.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Secretary Richardson stated to your correspondent this evening that he would begin at once to pay out silver in sums not exceeding five dollars, where requisitons upon the Treasury call for fractions of five dollars. Under no circumstance is silver to be exchanged for greenbacks or fractional currency, as is supposed by many. No such purpose has been at any time entertained by the Secretary. It would, he says, be absurd to even think seriously of such a thing, in view of the fact that, in the first place, there are only from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars' worth of silver coin now available, and, in the second place, it would be impossible to coin enough silver in less than five years to meet the demand for silver coin if a general full payment and exchange for greenbacks and fractional currency were attempted. Therefore it will be seen that the much talked of "resumption," is to amount to very little.

Judge Richardson says, however, that if the people will be reasonable and not make a rush for the little silver that the Treasury may have to pay out, the action of the Government will prove of ultimate assistance and value to the country: but if a rush is made for this coin for the purpose of hoarding it the supply will soon be exhausted, and no general benefit will be felt. He has received telegrams from numerous banks asking him to let them have as high as ten thousand dollar's worth of silver coin, but those applicants had an idea that the Treasury proposed exchanging silver for greenbacks. The fact is, the Secretary says, there has been no silver coined this month, while there has been about ten million dollars in gold coined at the Philadelphia mint alone. The demand for gold is very large, and almost the utmost capacities of the mints will be exerted to keep up with it.—When the demand for gold coinage lessens silver will be coined as rapidly as possible.

The Recent Elections—Their Interpretation.

MR. EDITOR: Politicians who live upon the breath of the people, are eager to find out how this breath is drawn and in what direction it is blown. Hence, we have a multitude of *causes* assigned why this or that result came to pass. If the result in Ohio is not the voice of a majority of all the voters in the State, numbering 516,000—if it so happen that Allen's vote falls short of one-half thereof, or 258,000, when added to the vote of Collins, then we have not a verdict, at the last election, of a majority of all the voters of the State, but a majority only of those who chose to come out to the election and vote for Allen or for Noyes. Whether Allen's vote is large enough to amount to half, or a little over half, of the 516,000 polled in 1872 for Wykoff and for Wylie, will be known when the footings are made of the vote for Governor in 1873. If he falls short of having obtained 258,000 votes, then it is not a fact that his supporters are in a popular majority of all the voters in Ohio, while every one may admit his pluralty over Noyes. If by adding Allen's and Collins' vote together we find 258,000 votes, then there is a verdict in Ohio not only against the Republican party, but in favor of those principles of civil government on whose popularity the Democracy drove from power every party which attempted to oppose it from 1824 to 1860—36 years.

When war questions are out of the way, and the mind of the nation again becomes fully turned to questions of civil polity, of taxation, of local rights, of centralization, of internal improvements by taxation, of tariffs, of legislation for the few at the expense of the many, of paper money used to make a few rich only to impoverish the many, and not to subserve the high purposes of its creation—when these again become the topic of thought, and of action; the verdict in Ohio under the lead of Thurman and Collins, the verdict in California, Oregon and Iowa, under the lead of Anti-Monopoly and Farmers' Granges and Democratic elements acting in concert, indicate a return to the same questions which gave to the Democratic party its old-time victories, and to its opponents their old-time defeats.

THE ISSUES OF THE PAST

15 years, which grew out of slavery and sectionalism, and war and reconstruction, are not now under discussion: they are consigned to history. Had slavery and the doctrine of secession survived the war, had not their fate been sealed forever by amendments to the Constitution, and by the acquiescence of the North and the South in pledges of good faith—there would be just ground for distrusting the Democratic party, or any other party of which it might form the chief element of strength. The country, like a noble ship which has successfully withstood the storm and outrode the breakers, is about to moor itself safely in the harbor from whence it departed, with slavery and secession overboard, but laden with debt and in command of a captain and crew, who have charged the ship with false bills of lading, also with salaries not agreed upon, and who have converted large and valuable portions of the cargo to the benefit of favorite passengers to the great injury of the remainder.

TWO SYSTEMS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

are again presenting themselves, one championed by the Republican, and the other by the Democratic party—the same systems presented by the Whig and Democratic parties, and the issues are returning to the questions of the olden times, the question of taxing the many for the benefit of the few, of creating fat jobs out of undertakings by the Government to build railroads, dig canals, erect colleges, gobble up the public lands, taking possession of the telegraph, and running post-office banks,—questions of interference with local elections, and disbursements for carrying elections under the plea of other motives—these and their offspring, the Credit Mobilier, the Salary Grab, and negro supremacy in Louisiana, and the money-panic which is rumbling under the feet of the people like the premonitory symptoms of an earthquake—these, I say, are the questions of the present and the near future—these are the dangers we realize, and these the results we are called upon to neutralize by a change of *system*, and therefore by a change of *rulers*.

WHEN THE OLD ISSUES

regarding tariffs, banks, distribution laws, strict construction, internal improvements, local self government, and the ability of the people to take care of themselves, return once more to absorb the public mind, the old Whig notions, now so prevalent in the policy of the Republican party of which the Whig party constitutes the chief and ruling element, will be condemned in time to come as they have been in time past. These questions are the foundation stones of the government, and they affect the whole building so long as they remain. Rebellion, reconstruction, and slavery may have retired other questions at issue between the old Whig and Democratic parties, just as know-nothingism retired them, just as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise retired them—but like these, all other questions rising out of the rebellion will go by the board, and the great fundamental questions which have divided the country into parties since the formation of the government, the great questions which affect the earnings and the liberty of the citizen, and confine the power of the ruler to strict limits, will return for recognition, discussion and solution.

THE PARTY NAME

under which the Republican whiggery of this day is to be opposed is not of vital consequence, so it be *successfully* opposed.

GEN. JACKSON

became a candidate the first time, against the caucus nominee, William J. Crawford. The people brought out Jackson, and they were not mistaken in their man. The Crawford men came over to Jackson, and the people in a few years, and the Democratic party, which was born of the people, took the name Democrat. If, out of the movements of the People's party, the Grangers, the Anti-Monopoly party, and all other forms expressive of discontent with the present rulers, there is born a party strong enough to grasp the reins of power and drive public affairs in the interests of labor, industry and honesty, who care by what name it be baptized, or whether it be rebaptized by the old name by which it was first known in the days of Jackson. If we can find

ANOTHER JACKSON

willing to disregard the caucus, to fight the battles of equal rights and equal laws, and, sink or swim, while he remains true to the masses, true to principle, and to the right against the wrong, why should we not accept him, and restore the Government to its old purity and simplicity? Those who distrust the Democracy while they oppose Grant-Republican-Whiggery, and desire a new party, ought not forget, if their wishes are granted, this same Democracy would constitute the nerve, bone and sinew of the new party—therefore, who cares for *names?*

M. KAGAY.

Official Aggregates.

The official aggregates of the vote for Republican and Democratic candidates for State officers are as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Noyes	213,837
Allen	214,654
Allen's majority	817
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Hart	214,226
Burns	213,489
Hart's majority	737
STATE TREASURER.	
Welsh	213,527
Weimer	213,350
Welsh's majority	177
COMPTROLLER.	
Wilson	214,244
Newcomer	213,123
Wilson	1,121
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Little	214,002
Daugherty	213,402
Little's majority	600
MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.	
Herzing	214,758
Schunck	213,004
Herzing's majority	1,754
SUPREME JUDGE. *Long Term.*	
White	214,316
Whitman	213,673
White's majority	643
Short Term.	
Stone	214,370
Scribner	213,571
Stone's majority	799

The aggregate vote for Stewart (Prohibitionist,) for Governor, is 10 081, and for Collins (Liberal) 9971.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy.

HOMBURG VOR'D HOME, July 20th, 1873.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal.

An English friend has given me a copy of "Mother Shipton's Prophecy in 1448," which is of so remarkable and prophetic a nature as to entitle it to republication, especially in the United States, as I question if it has ever been seen or known there.

By some persons it may be supposed to be a very clever, smart production of a less remote personage. Be that as it may, my friend informs me of its being generally believed to have been as it purports to be. Admiral Stopford (of the English navy) informs me, also, of his having seen, many years since, in one of the suburbs of London, "Mother Shipton's Tavern," which was indicated by the sign of the good old dame, in a red cloak, astride of a broomstick, and at this time, one of the London omnibuses has "Mother Shipton" upon it, indicating its route or termination of it.

As the paper from my friend states, it was first published or known in 1448, republished 1641, and again in a Belfast newspaper of January 28th, 1872.

It has attracted much attention since being in my posession, and many friends of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are kindly endeavoring to procure for me a further account of the "prophecy," with a memoir of its author. I have personally written to the Northern Whig, of Belfast, Ireland, asking the co-operation of its editor or publisher in assisting my efforts to know more of this wonderful production.

Perhaps the last line may be somewhat appalling, but there it is, and your readers may be assured that all I can say certain in reference to it, through your courtesy, they shall know.

[COPY.]

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

[Date 1448. Republished 1641.]

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly,
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do.
Now strange but yet they shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at the foot of a tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse nor ass be at his side.
Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found and shown,
In worlds not now known.
England at last shall admit a Jew,
And fire and water shall wonders do.
The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Belfast Newspaper, Jan. 28, 1873.

In Wood's Household Magazine for November, the table of contents seems spread for a Thanksgiving feast, and gives evidence that no efforts have been spared that could add to its excellence. "A Sermon bn a Skimmer," is not only pleasing in its quaintness, and originality, but contains sound logic. "Mrs. Pomeroy's Pin Money," is capital. "Upon the Stand," is another meritorious sketch, by the popular writer, Kate W. Hamilton. "Codfish and Potatoes," by Eleanor Kirk, is a short serial which opens well. "Growing Aged Together," by the Rev. Robert Collyer is well worth the price of the year's subscription; it is full of this great man's eloquence—powerful in its very simplicity. There are many other interesting articles had we space to mention them. The poetry in this number is unusually good. A new feature of the magazine is the introduction of pictures, and the illustration, "Past, Present and Future," here given, is exceedingly pretty.

Price of magazine, one dollar per year—with the chromo "Yosemite," one dollar and a half. Address,

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his last sermon, says: "It is strange to see Mr. Darwina nd the Apostle Paul walking together; yet they do, and the parallelism is remarkable. Paul says that man is an animal and has a higher nature, and Mr. Darwin says he was born animal and is developing into a higher nature."

A Story as is a Story.

The reader is expected to believe the following story in every particular:

When a young man I was traveling in western New York, and of a stormy night applied at a log cabin for lodging. The occupants, a woman, refused it, saying her husband and sons were out hunting, and if they found me there they would murder me. I preferred the chance to the storm, and she consented that I might lie down before the fire.—In the night I heard them coming, and scrambled up the chimney. Thinking that I was safe when at the top, I stepped over the roof, and jumping down at the back of the cabin, struck plumb into a wolf trap. A scream of pain brought the men and boys out, and they declared I deserved a worse punishment than death; so they kept me both in the trap and suspense until morning, and then heading me up in a hogshead, with no light nor air but the bung hole, they put me on a sled, drove me some four miles up a hill, and then rolled me off to starve. This I undoubtedly should have done, but for a singular occurrence. The wolves smelled me out and gathered around my prison, when one of them in turning around, happened to thrust his tail into the bung hole. It was my only chance. I caught a firm hold, and held on like grim death to a dead darkey, which frightened the wolf, of course and he started down the hill followed by the hogshead and me. It was a very uneasy ride over the stones and stumps; but I had no idea how long it was, until the hogshead striking a stone fairly, the staves, worn by long travel, were broken in, and I jumped out and found myself way down in the lower end of Cattaraugus county, some thirty miles from the scene of the disaster.

Scribner's Monthly for November.

Scribner's Monthly for November begins a new volume. Edward King's carefully and profusely illustrated paper on Old and New Louisiana, in the Great South Series, is remarkable for its calm and dispassionate statement of the actual state of affairs in New Orleans and Louisiana generally. Two American serial stories are begun: Katherine Earle, by Adeline Traston (author of "The American Girl Abroad,") to run through the year, and the other, "Earthen Pitchers," by Rebecca Harding Davis, which will be concluded within three or four numbers. Mr. Froude's historical sketch of an "English Abbey," is also here begun; and in Stedman's series on the "Victorian Poets," there is an admirable paper on the "most inspired of women," Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In the same number appears a biographical sketch of Stedman, by A. R. MacDonough, with portrait, in the series of Younger American Authors. Professor Newcomb gives an interesting account of the making of the new great telescope at Washington; there is an illustrated story by Edward King, "Only Half a Woman;" a story by Louise Chandler Moulton, "For Pastime;" and verse by George MacDonald, Celia Thaxter, H. H., Margaret J. Preston, and Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Holland's Studies of the Time are "A Greeting to our English Readers," "St. Nicholas," "The New York Observer," and "Old Types." The Cabinet is written "In the Woods." The Departments of Home and Society, Culture and Progress, Nature and Science and Etchings have their usual variety of contents.

Scribner's for December will have a new dialect poem by Bret Harte; and to the January number he will contribute a Christmas story, entiled "How Old Man Plunkett went Home."

The British Government has thus far spent three hundred thousand pounds on the Tichborne case, among the expenses being the importation of live Australians as witnesses, each of which costs one party or the other one thousand pounds.

The idea of converting the American approaches of Niagara Falls into a National park is a good one. Niagara is the pride of America, and the varied views from all points, of that great national wonder, should be accessible and free to the all the world.

Donaldson writes: "Preparatory to my journey across the ocean, early in the spring, I shall continue to make aerial experiments, the result of which I shall find of large benefit to my final departure. During these experimental, trips, which shall always be made without regard to the condition of the weather—cold, rain or snow—I shall always be glad to be accompanied by representatives of the leading journals, especially in my prospective trip to Chicago or Cincinnati.

The Newark American says that the wages of the employes on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pan Handle roads will be cut down fifteen per cent. after this week.

Hard times in Alabama, according to a Southern paper that says: "Some consumate scoundrel, on Friday night, exhumed the corner stone of the new colored church at Opelika and extracted therefrom a one dollar bill.

One of the smart exchanges thinks that the near sighted hen that ate sawdust, supposing it to be corn meal then went and laid a nest full of bureau knobs, set on them three weeks, and hatched out a full set of parlor funiture, was a pretty fair hen.

Sleepy George won the pacing race at the Steubenville races. Best time made 2:22¼.

Bonner has recently purchased the four-year-old colt "Prince," out of the celebrated Flora Temple.

It is estimated that thirty-five or forty thousand persons will be thrown out of employment in New York city the coming winter, and that great distress must attend the working classes.

A New England paper states that Elder Knapp, the revivalist, declined to go to his mother's dying bedside recently, for the reason that she was sure of heaven, and the audience he was exhorting was in danger of damnation.

The Sacramento Record of a late date says: "An odd entry for a premium was made at the Pavalion last night. Mrs. J. B. Walters entered the hair upon her head. Four years ago she cut off her hair, shingling it close to her head, and it is five feet long, reaching within eight inches of the ground when she is erect. The hair is fine, strong, thick, and of a dark brown color."

The family of one Mrs. Sinborn, of Tilton, New Hampshire, have furnished material for the vital statistician's reflection by eating seven hundred and twenty-five home-made pies since January last—one hundred and forty-five apiece—and surviving.

An intelligent boiler in Burlington, Iowa, in scratching the name of Mrs. Hagar, wrote upon his ballot, "Doan't want no wumman in Mine."

A Western paper speaks of a new paper mill which "will be made of brick one hundred and seventy-five feet long."

Genuine Padua, or Italian violin strings at Currans.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in this place, on the 30th, by the Rev. B. F. Thomas, Mr. S. M. Morrison and Miss Clora Thanson.

J. H. WILLIARD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office one door south of Post Office, Somerset, Ohio.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE · FREE FROM ALCOHOL · PURELY · DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA · EUREKA · VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the low ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Painters, Gilders, Gold Beaters and Miners, are liable to contract in life, sickness to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

The startling drawback on nearly all medicine agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought gor and agent that would

Purge, Purify and Strengthen

AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME.

Their researches has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the fondest desires of the medical freulty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. This important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill,

Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconciled qualities of a strengthening purgative and a purifying tonic.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects.—They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 48 and 50 Cortlandt street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice.

To the Stockholders of the Perry county Live Stock, Agricultural & Mechanical Art Union Society:

PURSUANT to the Constitution, the annual election for Directors of said Society will be held in Somerset on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1873. Polls will be opened at the Banking Office of W. M. Rearn, at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAVID M. MATHEWS,
Oct. 24, 1873. 28w3 Secretary.

Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as the Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Jacob Coolman, late of Perry Co. Ohio, dec'd.

DAVID M. MATHEWS,
Oct. 24, 1873. 28w3 Adm'r, *de bonis non.*

For Sale.

A LOT on Columbus street, south of my residence, containing seventy feet in front, and running back one hundred and sixty feet.—Suitable as fine location for a residence. I will sell it low. E. B. MAGRUDER.
Oct. 17, 1873. 27w3

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS found hunting, or otherwise trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

D. H. LENTZ
THOS PRICE

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of authority given to me in the last will and testament of David Parks, deceased, I will, on

Monday, November 17, 1873,

Between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. offer for sale at public outcry, upon the premises, situate near the Railroad, about 2½ miles northeast of Somerset, being in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, the following real estate, of which said David Parks died seized, consisting of a part of the northwest quarter of section number 26, township number 17, and range number 16, in the Chillicothe land district; the same to be sold in two separate parcels, which are bounded and described as follows:

First parcel: Beginning in the west boundary line of said quarter section, 18 chains and 75 links south from the northwest corner thereof, being at the southwest corner of a small parcel of land now owned by Hugh Parks. Thence running east along said Hugh Parks' line 11 chains and 50½ links to a post. Thence south 13 chains and 34 links to the line of another parcel of land now owned by said Hugh Parks.—Thence west along said Hugh Parks' line 11 chains and 50½ links to the west boundary line of said quarter section. And thence north along said line 13 chains and 34 links to the beginning, containing 15 acres, more or less.

Second parcel: Beginning at the northeast corner of said two parcels, running west on a line 11 chains and 50½ links, part from one and their post stakes, thence south 17 chains and 50½ links to a post, thence east 11 chains and 50½ links to the line of said Hugh Parks' line, thence north 17 chains and 50½ links to the beginning, containing 19 acres, more or less.

Third parcel: Beginning at the northeast corner of said two first parcels, running west on a line 11 chains and 50½ links, part from one and their post stakes, thence south 17 chains and 50½ links to a post, thence east 11 chains and 50½ links to the line of said Hugh Parks' line, thence north 17 chains and 50½ links to the beginning, containing 19 acres, more or less.

Fourth parcel: Beginning at the northeast corner of said two first parcels, running west on a line 11 chains and 50½ links, part from one and their post stakes, thence south 17 chains and 50½ links to a post, thence east 11 chains and 50½ links to the line of said Hugh Parks' line, thence north 17 chains and 50½ links to the beginning, containing 19 acres, more or less.

Fifth parcel: Beginning at the northeast corner of said two first parcels, running west on a line 11 chains and 50½ links, part from one and their post stakes, thence south 17 chains and 50½ links to a post, thence east 11 chains and 50½ links to the line of said Hugh Parks' line, thence north 17 chains and 50½ links to the beginning, containing 19 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale: One third in hand at the time of sale; one third in one year, and the residue in two years; the deferred payments to be on interest from the day of sale, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

THOMPSON LOVE, Executor of David Parks, deceased.
Oct. 17, 1873. 27w

Notice.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified and warned not trespass in any manner upon the premises known as the Somerset Fair Grounds. The severest penalties of the law will be inflicted upon any and all persons so trespassing.

H. P. LENTZ.
Oct. 17, 1873. 27

Farm for Sale.

THIS FARM is situated one mile and a half south of Somerset, a half mile east of the canal road, and contains

80 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,

With Frame House, good Barn, and other outbuildings, such as wagon shed, smoke and spring house; handsome one grafted apple orchard of 100 trees, one-half acre of budded and natural peach, plums pears, and various small fruits; 2 acres of vineyard, well staked and in good bearing condition. The Farm is well timbered and watered, and on it are two never-failing springs. Any person desiring to purchase the same, will call on or address George W. Dittoe, Agent, Somerset, Ohio. E. B. DITTOE.
Oct. 10, 1873. 26

The Largest,
The Cheapest,
The most Fashionable

STOCK OF MILLINEBY

GOODS!

IN SOMERSET,

CAN be seen at *MRS. McCORMICK'S* Millinery establishment, on East Main street, near the square. ☞Just received, the latest styles of

FALL & WINTER HATS & BONNETS

Ribbons, Ties, Ruching & Notions.

There is no humbug in this announcement. I have the largest and most stylish millinery stock ever offered to the ladies of this place and vicinity. Call and inspect goods. I am confident that I can please you, both as to style and prices. ALICE *McCORMICK.*
Oct. 3, 1873. 25tf

REAL ESTATE.

H. P. LENTZ, Somerset, Ohio. W. C. FINKEL, Circleville, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY

—OF—

LENTZ & FINKEL,

—OR—

Important to Buyers

SELLERS OF REAL ESTATE.

OUR connections with other Real Estate Agents is very extensive, and aided by our advertising arrangements, gives us splendid opportunities for buying and selling property.

We will do all in our power to secure purchasers, and having found them we will assist them in getting what they want, with just the kind of title they want.

We offer for sale the following property:

270 acres of first class farming and grazing land, with good buildings, plenty of water and timber, also an abundance of good fruit; 3