

SOMERSET PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE. W. P. Magruder, Editor.

Somerset, Thursday June 27, 1878.

National County Ticket.

Probate Judge—JOHN GATTS. Sheriff—DAVID ANSEL. Clerk—JAMES W. GRAVES. Commissioner—GEORGE WOLF. Coroner—JOHN SULLIVAN. Judiciary Director—Albert Ewing.

Six men were hung last Friday for murder.

Perry Bowser, the McVey murderer was hung at Chillicothe on Friday.

Have the Republican ring consulted Hon. Lew in regard to their nominations for county officers?

Will the people vote their sentiments this fall or will they allow the politicians to say how they shall vote?

The class of men who never did nor never will scratch a ticket and vote as their fathers did are telling farmers and mechanics how they should vote.

It is as much to the interests of the Republican ring to have the Democratic ring control the offices of the county as it is to the Democratic ring. They share the profits of the plunder.

It is a common occurrence to hear Democrats claiming that a great many Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket rather than see the National ticket successful. We don't doubt this as the only difference between the old parties is the name.

Why don't the Tribune hunt up some of that fraud it spoke of in its circular it issued on the eve of the election last fall? We will give you the full benefit of it Mac when the time comes. It's in pickle.

Every laboring man should vote the National ticket this fall. You have tried both the Democratic and Republican parties and you can see the result. Give the National party the power and they will give you cause to rejoice.

Will the Commissioners Answer?

Did the New Lexington Tribune receive pay for publishing the Tax notice last fall?

Did Peter Cochran receive one hundred dollars for building a bridge which he contracted to do for fifty?

What did it cost the county to have the Commissioner's Report published last year?

It is again being circulated by certain parties belonging to the ring that the Herald nor Tribune did not pay back the ninety-nine dollars that they received for publishing the Commissioner's Report, and that they charged exactly what the law allowed them. The Tribune did not draw the extra ninety-nine dollars but had its bill made out the same as the Herald and was waiting to pocket the grab but the Herald was compelled to disgorge and the Tribune of course made no further effort to get the extra pay. When any one says different from this they lie.

Owing to the early issue of THE PRESS last week we received the following notes for publication.

MR. EDITOR.—Within the past week some inhuman wretch vented his (or her) pent up animosity against the friends of James Ash, deceased, by defacing his name on the beautiful Granite Monument erected at his grave in the M. E. Cemetery at this place. This is an act more vile by far than the robbing of graves, which has caused so much excitement in Cincinnati recently; for in this case the crime is the outgrowth of pure enmity, committed for the sole purpose of gratifying the evil desire of a devil in human form. While the grave robber plies his trade simply for gain, there are well grounded suspicions as to who did the deed and in all probability sufficient proof may be gathered to convict the criminal.

HUMANITY.

AUSTIN TEXAS, June 15, 1878. EDITOR PRESS.—My Dear Sir: When leaving Somerset, I was requested by many friends to write them, and let them know how I liked Texas, its people, climate, etc. I now propose to comply with their request through the columns of your valuable paper. As a state Texas is truly inexhaustible in its variety of resources. Its rich and fertile prairies are covered with a luxuriant growth of very nutritious grass, interspersed with flowers or rarest beauty and fragrance, over which roam large herds of cattle, sheep, horses, both tame and wild, and deer, antelope, wild turkeys, duck, geese, quail, plovers, and in the North Western portion of the state there are still large herds of buffaloes.

Its climate cannot be excelled, the atmosphere seems to give health and vigor to all who are blessed with the privilege of enjoying it. It is the invalid health resort and the poor man's paradise, for here, by industry and enterprise he can realize his dreams of a happy home. The lands of Texas will produce anything that can be grown in the North, and crops and fruits that cannot be grown north of Texas. The wheat crop this year is not at from 15 to 40 bushels per acre, and I never saw better corn any where. We now have in our market new wheat flour, roasting ears at 5 cts per bush, cabbage, squashes, tomatoes, melons, peaches, plums, figs, and infact anything in the way of fruits vegetables and meats that you could desire to eat.

The people of Texas are social, polite, obliging and in many cases quite intelligent. In the country the farmer and his good wife would divide their last crust of bread with a hungry man—and by the

way "I have been there." All the people of Texas want to be treated decently, and if that is done a more hospitable and social class of citizens can nowhere be found. I have been in the state about two months and have seen but a little fuss and that was between northern men. All Texas wants is northern enterprise, and that must be brought here by northern men. We already have many of them here, but there is still room for thousands more, and if they come and don't get as lay as the Texas are, a fortune will certainly be their reward. I hope Ohio will be well represented in Texas. Yours very respectfully, H. P. LENTZ.

Independence.

One of the most foolish ideas in the world is to think we can get entirely independent of one another. From the first of breath to the last of death we have to depend upon our fellows. No man ever yet was able to go through life without assistance; without receiving favor; no day passes without the talk of independence about having life need of them. In tens of thousands of ways we are indebted for food, clothing, shelter. Life the most savage and free from luxury and association has necessities that must be supplied by another hand, and sickness and accident come alike to all.

When we hear men or women talking about "getting along without them," we incline to the opinion that they are—well, to speak mildly—talking rubbish. The full-powered and strong-armed man is as much a slave to laws of his being and surrounding as a little child. It is boldest of nonsense to dream of acting supremely independent. Nothing in material nature is enabled to do so, and can man? The sea is dependent upon the rivers, the rivers upon the brooks upon the springs. Every one thing is obliged to lean upon some other thing, and it is the union of the small that goes to make up the strength and perfection of the great. No one star is independent of the others, and the beauty of the solar system is the complete dovetailing together and harmony in working.

There are men, and men who boast of independence when there is absolutely no such thing. Even the independence of money is uncertain as the breath of the breeze of the wind. A financial hurricane may come on the morrow; a fire blot out in a night, and the millionaire be a pauper. And so it is with everything mundane. The talk of independence is simply ridiculous. The old story of the "Deacon-tent Pundit," is a striking illustration, and the lungs might as well tell the heart that hereafter it was "going it alone," as man to cut loose from his kind. We are and must be dependent. There is no one instance in which we can be otherwise. The rash suicide says he will free himself from life and its troubles; will be independent. Yet his very latest and sinful act groves the fallacy of another, without pistol and powder and ball, he could not have done the deed, and by the hands of those from whom he boasted independence, he must be buried.

Independence (of this character) is false in theory and abortive in practice. It is simply 'boah' of the most pronounced kind, and the sooner man bows to the laws he must obey, and learns the folly of his boasts; the more smoothly he will live and tranquilly go down to the "dark valley" none can ever avoid.

Constant Employment.

The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessities of life and support his family knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desired wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain a humble laborer and earned each month's food that nourished their bodies. But no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embraced a lingering death.

Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish! No situation, however exalted, no honors, however glorious—can yield you enjoyment while discontent lurks in your bosom. The secret of happiness lies in this; to be always content with your lot, and never sigh for splendor or riches, or magnificence of any kind.

Good Advice to Girls.

Speaking of the anxiety of girls to get through girlhood hurriedly and get into womanhood, or rather into young ladyhood, without awaiting to enjoy the beautiful season of girlhood, Bishop Morris said: "Wait patiently, my children. Go not after your womanhood; let it come to you. Keep out of the public view. Cultivate refinement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities of life will come soon enough. When they come you will meet them, I trust, as true woman should. But oh! be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourself of the beautiful season, which wisely spent, will brighten all your future life."

Raid on the Pole.

The North Pole has regained its fascination for discoverers. The number of voyages to be undertaken this year and next is already very large. Two of them are distinctly American—the Bennett and the Howgate. These expeditions are in no sense rivals. Mr. Bennett intends to make a dash at the pole in his steamer Jeannette (late the Pandora) by way of Behring Straits, while Captain Howgate proposes to lay a regular siege to the mysterious Pole, and endeavor by means of excursions from a well-appointed colony to solve the problem. We earnestly hope that both expeditions may be completely successful and the success of either could not detract from the honor justly due to the pluck and enterprise of the other. As long as there is a mile of the surface of this earth unexplored men will be ready to risk all the hardships—to offer their lives, health and wealth—in the attempt to discover the secret of the virginal land.—New York Graphic.

Fluctuations of Wealth.

(The St. Louis Globe Democrat.) In 1869 Edward Wuerpel was appointed Cashier of the People's Saving Institution and gave a bond in the sum of \$50,000, with six sureties who were considered among the most solid men of the city. Three years ago Wuerpel disappeared and with him a large amount of the assets of the bank. The bank was compelled to close and an assignee was appointed to wind up its affairs. Suits were instituted against the securities on their bond, and are still pending. Yesterday the assignee presented a petition asking permission to compromise with the bondsmen for the sum of \$5,000 and stating that it is extremely doubtful whether even this small amount can be collected by legal process. One of the bondsmen has gone through bankruptcy another has all his property in his wife's name, two are execution proof and the rest are worth nothing. Five years ago these bondsmen were considered worth over a million, and were all active business men.

Killing Quack Grass.

In destroying any weed by not allowing it to breathe above ground, the experiment will result in entire failure if the labor is occasionally interrupted so as to allow the weeds to recover from their temporary smothering. By close work, Canada thistles may be completely killed in four months; by occasional remission, they will last one hundred years. Prof. Beal says he has no trouble in killing quack grass by cultivating the land every three or four days, never longer; the leaves never show or themselves. The plants had no peace nor recovery. A piece of rich moist soil was plowed in autumn, cultivated every four days in spring till ruta bagas were sown, and no quack grass ever appeared afterward.

—At all times, in this wintry life, the presence of those we love is like a gleam of sunshine through the clouds, lighting up one particular spot amid the shadows, and giving warmth, and lustre, and loveliness to all beneath their rays. That passing gleam still seems brighter than the full sunshine.

Are High Schools Lawfully Maintained.

Attorney General Pillsbury has promulgated an opinion, published in pamphlet form, on the powers of Boards of Education to establish and maintain High Schools, with scientific and classical courses, and Normal and Polytechnic Schools. All the legal phases of the subject are exhaustively reviewed, in response to a request from School Commissioner Burns. The conclusion arrived at by the Attorney General is, "that a Board of Education is authorized, by the letter true spirit, and the meaning of the law enacted in obedience to the requirements of Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution, to establish such schools, with such grades, and with such courses of instruction in the various departments of education as, in its wisdom, the public good may seem to require. Each Board of Education has the power under the law, to determine for itself the minimum or maximum of the instruction it will furnish, limited only by the funds raised for school purposes, and at its command. If these broad powers are abused, the remedy lies with the people and the General Assembly."—Columbian Sunday News.

Live for Something.

Live for something; if it be so little. Better to look back on the little you have done than sigh over wasted hours and misspent time. There is work for every one to do, and he who labors with a willing heart and hand will one day reap the reward of his labors.

Live for something. Let every leaf in the volume of the year bear some mark of yours upon its pages. Let every turn of Time's old iron wheel give some account of well-spent days. Live so that your deeds will be remembered long after you have ceased to be. Live so that your virtues will excel your vices, and shine brighter and brighter as the years grow less and less. Live so that you can look to the past without regretting that you have done too little in your life. Live so that something noble and praiseworthy. Live so that in passing from this to another shore you will leave behind you "Footprints on the sands of time."

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movement of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns of the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

THE PLACE WHERE THE SUN SETS A DAY.—Chatham Island, lying off the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly situated, as it is one of the few habitable points of the globe where the day of the week changes. It is just on the line of demarcation between dates. There high twelve on Sunday, or Sunday noon, ceases, and instantly Monday merridian begins. Sunday comes into a man's house on the east side, and becomes Monday by the time it passes out of the western door. A man sits down to his noonday dinner on Sunday and it is Monday noon before he finishes it. There Saturday is Sunday and Sunday is Monday, and Monday becomes suddenly transferred into Tuesday.

BRICK YARD.

Cheaper than ever Offered. The Best Brick Made. Now is the time to Buy. CASSEL & FREEMAN

UNDERSELL.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH HICK or sell them at the yard cheaper than ever before offered. They do their own work and save the expense of haws which is the cause of their being able to.



GRAND 4TH OF JULY Celebration AT THE Fair Ground IN SOMERSET, O.

Bands of Music! Firing of Cannon A Sham Battle IN WHICH ONE THOUSAND MEN WILL BE ENGAGED.

Horse Racing! Foot Racing! And all kinds of amusements.

Half Fare on the Rail Road to SOMERSET.

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THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform was loudly called for.—General Samuel F. Carey, as Chairman read the subjoined resolutions, prefacing the reading with brief remarks to the effect that the Committee was singularly united in sentiment and that if the platform should meet with an unanimous favor in the Convention as it did in the Committee, there was hope for the country.

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated; industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced unparallelled distress inflicted upon the poor and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism and starvation; and,

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of, and dictated by money lenders, bankers and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, While we recognize the fact that men in Congress connected with both the old parties have stood up manfully for the rights of the people, and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties in their national policies propose remedies for the existing evils; and,

WHEREAS, The Independent Greenback party, and other associations more or less effective, have been unable hitherto to make a formidable opposition to old party organizations; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of Greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the excepting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and as far as possible, the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation;

Therefore, we assemble in National Convention and make a declaration of our principles and invite all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure financial reform and industrial emancipation.

The organization shall be known the National Party, and under this name we will perfect, without delay, National, State and local associations to secure the election to office of such men only as will pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish these principles.

First—It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All branch issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. The circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, shall be issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

Second—There shall be no privileged class of creditors—official salaries, pension bonds and other debts and obligations in the legal tender money of the United States strictly according to the laws under which they were issued.

Third—That the coinage of silver be placed upon the same footing as that of gold.

Fourth—Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its volume, by wise and equitable provisions of law, so that the rate of interest will secure to labor its just reward.

Fifth—It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular Government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens. Government funds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and graduated income tax should be levied for the support of the Government and the payment of its debts.

Sixth—The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, but granted to railroads or corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Seventh—The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, and that labor may be fully employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

Eighth—All useless offices should be abolished, and the most efficient and enforced in every branch of the public service and severe punishment inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

Ninth—As educated labor has devised means for multiplying production by invention and discoveries, and as their use requires the exercise of mind as well as body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil will be reduced, giving the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and relieving them from premature decay and death.

Tenth—The adoption of an American monetary system as proposed herein will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and Federal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor, and skill, muster out of the service the vast hordes of idlers who under the existing system grow rich upon the earnings of others, and let every man and woman may by their own efforts secure a competence so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

Eleventh—Both National and State Government should establish bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, clothed with power of gathering and publishing the same.

Twelfth—That the contract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatories institutions works great injuries to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

Thirteenth—The importation of servile labor in to the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its suppression.

S. F. CAREY, President. H. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.

To the Creditors of W. M. Ream. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SAID Creditors, that a Second dividend has been declared by the Probate Court of said County of Ohio, among the general Creditors whose claims have been allowed of (12) twelve per cent. The assignee will convene on the 10th day of June 1878 at the office of W. E. Finch, at Somerset, Ohio, any said dividend.

S. K. REAM, Assignee of W. M. Ream.

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