The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . January 5, 1876.

All over the country, in all the cities and towns of the land the Centennial New Year was welcomed in by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, illuminations, processions, and every demonstration of joy, welcome and revelry.

The Rome (Georgia) *Courier* uses the following polite language in speaking of a gentleman whose name has been spoken, written and printed very frequently within the last two months: "That ranting, hell-roaring bloodhound of Zion, the great negro-squeezing Bishop Haven." That is toning down the asperities of the rebellion with a vengeance.

How very, very hungry the average Democrat is, may be implied from the fact that, S. E. Ancona a former Democratic Congressman from Berks county, has begged for and accepted a subordinate position in the House, where he formerly served as a member. These Democratic tramps do not vary from the general species, and kind of the fraternity. Old clothes, broken victuals, and nothing to do, is all they ask.

Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky has caused it to be announced that the Kentucky Democracy will present his name as a candidate for Vice President to the next Democratic National Convention. Cassius has wired in and wired out, until he thinks he has got the bearings and distances. Like Sham Cary of Ohio, he was a staunch Republican as long as the offices held out, and he fed at the public crib, but when the supply was exhausted he cast in his lot with the Democracy, and goes in for a new deal all around. After he has drawn a blank in this lottery, he will want a new party, and another new deal.

The removal of Union soldiers from the places occupied by them, and the installing of Confederate soldiers in their stead by the Democratic officers of the House at Washington, has naturally stirred the blood of President Grant, and he has declared that for every Union soldier discharged by the Democrats, he will make a vacancy in one or the other of the executive departments by discharging a Democrat. Of course this determinamion of the President to stand by his old soldiers has raised a howl in the Democratic camp, but the people will rather admire the General who stands by the men who fought under him.

The Democratic and Independent pack is now in full cry on the trail of Senator Morton, because he proposes to investigate the late election in Mississippi, by which that State with a Republican majority of 35,000, was made to give a Democratic majority of over 30,000. Mr. Morton has in his possession the facts to prove, not only frauds and terrorism on the part of the Democracy, but that while the Republican vote fell off about 7,000, by manipulation the Democratic vote was increased over 45,000. And to prevent the ventilation of this outrage against law and the ballot box, the beneficiaries of the fraud hope to stifle investigation by deriding "Mr. Morton's exhibition of the bloody shirt." It is a very great and crying outrage that these Southern Democrats should not be "let alone." They have never, since the outbreak of the rebellion, asked for anything else.

For years the Democratic press has been preaching the beauties of "free trade," and pointing to England as an example of that beneficent system where everybody was growing rich, and the country daily becoming more prosperous. Just now, however, Englishmen are asking for a little "incidental protection" in their'n, and the beautiful thing which our Democratic leaders have so lovingly urged upon this nation, has collapsed. Of late manufactures have progressed in other countries, the demand for British goods has fallen off, and that kingdom having no longer a monopoly of the markets of the world, begins to find it necessary to protect its own products against the increasing amounts manufactured in other countries. About this time it will be in order for the manufacturers of this country to keep a sharp eye on Mr. Speaker Kerr, and the free trade Democracy he has given control of the important committees in Congress.

A faint idea of the profits of "patent medicines" is being gathered by the public, who swallow the nostrums, from the revelations being made in an action for divorce, pending between Walker, the manufacturer of "Vinegar Bitters," and his wife. Madam, petitions Chief Justice Daly of the Supreme Court of New York, to award her $400 per week and $3,000 as counsel fees during the pendency of the trial, and swears that her husband has an immense fortune, that in 1870 he was worth one million of dollars, and that his present income is now several hundred dollars per day, and yet he is so mean that he only allows her $50 per week for spending money, which she claims is too small. In reply the husband swears that he was never worth more than $300,000, that he lost $200,000 of this in bad speculations, and that he has now only about $100,000, but has an income of $100,000 per year. He then charges his wife with undue extravagance, says that at times she wears as much as $10,000 worth of clothing and jewels on her person, and requires as many as thirteen and fourteen dresses a week at a cost of $400 to $500 each. Here is a beautiful illustration of how gullability caters to quackery.

Atkins of Tennessee a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee has prepared a bill granting a subsidy to Col. Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad, which will be presented to the House in a few days. The bill provides for a Government guarentee of all the bonds required to build the road.

Now, watch and see, how many members of this Democratic House, who so virtuously voted, ten days since, against all subsides, will take the back track, and dance as the "Railroad King" pipes.

Here is the resolution and the vote.

Resolved. That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsides in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements, or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged, or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury are to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

On this Mr. Holman demanded the previous question which was seconded by a rising vote of 138 ayes. The ayes and noes were demanded and ordered, and the result was 206 in favor of the resolution to 33 against it.

The New York *Tribune* thus attempts to forecast the Presidential election.

"Democrats cannot elect the next President without New York. Republicans can. Those two facts supply the key of the next election. The Democrats must nominate a candidate and frame a platform, and put their party into a position that can secure New York. Otherwise they are whipped before the fight begins. But the Republicans can still make a desperate struggle, with a possibility of success, even though the probabilities in this State should be against them. * * * The Democrats can count with almost absolute certainty, upon the votes of fifteen former Slave States, and the Republicans, if they nominate a candidate who unites the party, can count with equal certainty upon the vote of South Carolina and all the former non-slaveholding States, except New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, California and Oregon. The Democrats then need 54 more electoral votes out of the 74 considered debatable. The Republicans, however, need only 21, and can lose New York, New Jersey and and Connecticut, or New York, Indiana and Oregon, and still elect the President. The Democrats cannot possibly get 54 out of the 74 debatable votes, without the 35 of New York, and must, therefore, carry this State or be beaten.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Jackson, Miss., M. Shoughnessey, on Monday last, telegraphed Mr. Commissioner Pratt that his Deputy, W. B. Redmond, was driven from his home, and hunted from county to county, in his district, by armed bands, who publicly defy the authority of the United States. Mr. Pratt, confounded, doubtless, to hear such a report from a region said to be "as loyal to the Union, and as any part of New England," the favorite way of stating the case now in Democratic papers, telegraphed to Shoughnessey: Is your evidence of Redmond's obstruction positive? Is he pursued by armed bodies? How numerous are they? What force do you require for protection?" And he received answer as follows: "Redmond was notified by the Mayor of Summit, Pike county, Miss., to leave at once, as he and the peace officers could not protect him. Armed bodies numbering from 50 to 75 assert that he cannot remain in his division."

It is but natural to suppose, that this armed opposition to the execution of the laws would be readily condemned by all law-abiding citizens. Not so, however. Mississippi is a Democratic State (by fraud and outrage it is true) and the sovereign right of her Democratic citizens to make "crooked whisky" and resist the government officials with arms, must not be denied, and accordingly the Federal Collector who is attempting to do his duty is outrageously assailed by the Democratic press. These are Democratic scoundrels, and the next thing in order will be to charge Secretary Bristow with being in the ring, and the President with attempting to shield the thieves.

The Cleveland *Leader*, in answer to the continual charge that the present monetary depression is owing to the mismanagement of the National Administration, makes use of this fitting language: "As there is no "election pending now, perhaps some "of the unhappy organs will venture to explain why it is that trade "and manufactures are so completely "prostrate in Canada that the labor-"ing classes are in many places al-"most upon the point of starvation. "The bread riots in Montreal, where "two thousand people marched to the "City Hall and demanded work or "bread, might furnish a text for a "highly interesting editorial by one of "the editors who have been so long "and so successfully proving to the "voters that the hard times are the "fault of radical extravagance and "corruption and "Sherman's d— "resumption bill." In Canada they "have no greenbacks, no Republican "party, no resumption bill, but times "are worse, work and food scarcer than here."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* is responsible for the following:

Washington, December 30.—During an interview between the President and some Treasury officers today, allusion was made to the policy pursued by the Democratic House of Representatives in discharging from subordinate positions ex-Union soldiers. The President spoke up and said it was his purpose to see that all such are provided with positions. He expressed in a quiet but emphatic manner his disapproval of the removal of men who had served their country faithfully by those who had fought to destroy it. "I will," said the President, "find a place for every man turned out so long as there is a Democrat left in any of the executive departments. I have taken care of all who have been turned out thus far, and I propose to take care of the few still remaining, if they are removed to make room for Democrats. There are enough Democrats still holding office in the departments to give every man who is removed from the House a position, and I shall not hesitate to order their discharge for such a purpose."

Penitentiary Politics.

We are on the eve of the Centennial year of the Republic, as well as another Presidential election. While, on the one hand, the nation is inviting foreigners of all climes to come and witness its marvellous growth and development in social, intellectual and material greatness, it seems to be the special office of a large portion of the American press to impress these same foreigners in advance that we are a nation of thieves and scoundrels—that our officials, from the highest to the lowest, are corrupt, reckless of the public good, and controlled only by mercenary motives. It is humiliating to American pride and self respect, to read day by day the columns of some of the more noted of the so-called "independent" journals and Democratic papers generally, and see how they teem with the most reckless charges against high and honored officials—and that too, without the least shadow of cause, other than morbid sensationalism, low partizan malevolence, or anxiety to make political capital for the Presidential struggle. No official position is so high—no name so honored—no reputation so pure as to escape the work of the ghouls.

One day the President is in league with the Whiskey Ring, sharing in their spoils, and promising pardon to convicted felons. Next day, it is Secretary Bristow, who, notwithstanding his apparent zeal in prosecuting the whiskey thieves, is found to be the private, confidential counsel of the Ring. Next Attorney General Pierepont is prostituting his high office in the same direction. And still again, Secretary Fish is found to be under Spanish influence, and on bad terms with the President, because he won't let the latter rush into insane war on account of Cuba. It matters not that day by day each and all of these miserable slanders are authoritatively denied or proven false. The work of destruction goes on.

If McDonald, from his cell in the Penitentiary, denies that the President or any official at Washington had aught to do with the Whiskey Ring, forthwith these ghouls gloat over it as clear proof of the Presidents complicity, a promised Presidential pardon being the price for McDonald's denial of his partner's guilt. If, on the other hand, Joyce, from a like felon's cell, angered because of the President's refusal to interpose in behalf of the Ring, threatens revelations that will involve the President's household, these same ghouls at once ring out in full chorus, "Ha! didn't we tell you so!"

No wonder the New York *Tribune* is moved to denounce this kind of partizanship as "scandalous." The *Tribune* has no special love for President Grant or the Republican party; but it is a high toned journal, and while at times sharply arraigning Grant's administration, it doesn't hesitate to express its profound contempt for the style of journalism of which we are speaking. Under the apt head of "Politics in the Penitentiary," the *Tribune* of Friday has this to say on the subject:

The attention bestowed by a certain portion of the press and public upon the convicted whiskey conspirators in Missouri is scandalous. When McDonald first went to jail, reporters were detailed to call upon him and get his views not only upon the question of his own guilt, but upon politics generally and the Presidency in particular. If he had been a newly elected Senator and the owner of several silver mines he could not have been more elaborately interviewed. His opinion of the Executive and his private Secretary was telegraphed all over the country, and his nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term was treated as a political incident hardly less significant than the exhortation of Bishop Haven to the Boston Ministers. And now convict Joyce is made much of just as convict McDonald was. Joyce does not agree with the other fellow. He assures an anxious world that the evidence against Bobcock is "Startling," and predicts that "the entire White House will be badly scorched, the President not excepted," if only the prosecutor does his duty. And scandal-lovers will wag their heads with delight over what they are pleased to call Joyce's "disclosure."

There is no reason in the world why we should pay any more attention to the talk of these men than we do to the language of the prisoners' at the Court of Special Sessions. When a batch of drunkards and street thieves are sent up, you will always find some of them striving to propitiate justice by adulation of the judge, while others vent their feelings in blackguardism. Any convict in Sing Sing, if you listen to him, will tell you of conspiracies of the police to put an innocent man out of the way, and couple the most astonishing stories of the wickedness of the judge who sentenced him, with compliments to the Governor from whom he is trying to get a pardon. Our newspapers as yet do not trouble themselves to report the views of these distinguished recluses; but perhaps they will come to that after a while

Joyce and McDonald are moved by only one impulse in their interviews: They want to get out. Each takes the course he thinks most promising. One cajoles, the other threatens. Decent people will let them both alone, to serve their terms in the solitude a disgrace they have merited. There is no political capital to be made out of either their praises or their abuse.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, December 29, 1875.

BEECHER.

The Beecher trouble will not down, because the people of Brooklyn will not let it rest. Mr Beecher's late appearance of fight has not been maintained. Shearman, his attorney and chief friend, holds himself in a defiant attitude, but he cannot keep Beecher up to the mark. The fact is, the Rev. gentleman feels that the world is against him—he feels that whether guilty of the offence as charged or not, there has been enough of imprudence and folly in his intercourse with the feminine part of his flock to leave more upon his name than a clergyman ought to have. He knows that the clergy generally believe him guilty, and that he has lost standing in his profession. Therefore, Mr. Beecher will very soon step down and out. Despite Shearmans' bluster, and the curiously devoted support of his church, Mr. Beecher is a lost man. If guilty, of course it is all right, if innocent, he is the most unfortunate man living.

What-wide spread destruction this scandal has caused! The ablest preacher in the world has lost his power. Tilton is ruined financially, and in reputation. Mrs. Tilton is eking out a miserable existence, keeping boarders. Florence, their daughter, a delightful young lady, teaches school and works nights copying for lawyers, with the aid of the typewriter. Mrs. Moulton, a refined lady with a nasty quarrel on her hands which she cannot let go; Bowen with two libel suits. There is nothing but misery, trouble and wretchedness from beginning to end. "Be virtuous and you will be happy."

TWEED

Has been heard from. He is in Havana, in such condition that he cannot be caught and brought back to answer for his crimes. That his escape was a put-up job there can be no doubt. The officers permitted him to get away, and very ingeniously put the police force on false scents till he had got safely out of the country. A sailing vessel had been chartered, and was lying in readiness in the East River, with her papers all prepared. Tweed went through his house, got into a carriage, was driven to the vessel, got aboard, and sailed away. The officers who were privy to the scheme kept the entire force searching in all the places where he was not, till he was safely landed. Now his lawyers will move heaven and earth to make a compromise. Tweed will return enough of the money he has stolen to make a decent dividend, and he will return to take his old place in New York politics. The old man is anxious to get into power again, for he has a great many old scores to settle. He is a vindictive old fellow, and if he ever does get back, woe to those of his friends who went back on him in his troubles! He will make it exceedingly torrid for them.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The large importing houses of fancy wares show few signs of the hard times during the holiday season. To an accustomed eye the stock may not appear so large as in former seasons, when money was rolling about; but articles are more tasteful and select. Such cameos, bronzes, and elegant pieces of gold and silver ware never shown as to day. The dealers say that they have not felt the hard times affect their custom, but expect they will before long. As the next thing to seeing beautiful things is to hear about them, your readers may have some curiosity to know what kind of gifts wealthy New Yorkers make this season. The gem of all the lovely objects of "bigotry and virtue," is the veiled Cupid, now on view in the gallery of a house noted for its rarities. The statue, by an Italian artist, is called "Hidden Love;" a charming figure, with head turned aside, and arrows drooping in the left hand, a veil thrown over the face. The charm of it all is that the marble is colored in the softest tints, the dimpled limbs have the finest rose flush, tender as flesh ever is; the eyes, a beautiful, roguish blue, beam through the veil, which is wrought with most exquisite art, till it looks like a film of white crape flung over the lovely head, not half concealing the brilliant roses on its cheek. The statue was sold to a New York lady for $13,000. The ladies, perhaps, will prefer to hear of the pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings that cost $10,000, and the great sapphire for a ring, valued at $5,000.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the same time changes are going on so rapidly that the purchasers of these costly things may have to pledge them before next holiday to get money to live on. Advertisements appear in the papers continually, offering private property for sale. A lady offers to sell an evening dress, only once worn, and a new thread lace shawl. Another has fine sealskins, good as new, while diamonds are to be bought at ruinous prices. A broker told me that he could buy diamonds at any time for one-fourth their cost from people who had lost all their other property. Those expensive goods I spoke of are usually bought by people of assured incomes, not dependent on the fluctuations of business. The Astors, Stewarts, and a half thousand other families, know nothing of hard times, for when one has an income of $500,000 per year, it matters but little whether it is cut down 25 per cent. or not. While I am on the "other side," let me show you how some people live. In the house where I live is a servant girl who works from six in the morning till eleven at night for $2.50 per week. Her father, mother, and three children came to New York that they might be supported by her. That is to say, there was no work for them at Port Jervis, where they lived, and it could not be much worse anywhere. They got a room in an attic—and the father and boys try to get something to do in vain. The mother succeeded in getting a little washing to do, which averages her about $2.50 per week. On the daughter's wages and this pittance—$5.000 in all, this family of five persons have to live, or rather exist. They eat one poor meal a day, and go without fire this bitter, stinging weather. Keep out of the great cities, and the small ones too. God made the country, and there is where God's creatures ought to live. Cities are necessary blotches on the body of creation.

ENGLISH THIEVES.

Last Saturday thirty English thieves and burglars landed from a steamer, and took up their abode in New York. A telegram from the London police to our chief, notified the city of this accession to its population, and detectives awaited and spotted them. Foreign thieves like America for they are not kept under such surveillance as in European cities. There they are treated as thieves, and are watched; here they become Democratic politicians, and get to be aldermen and city officials. Among the lot were three noted burglars, who narrowly escaped hanging in London a few months since. The others are pick pockets, sneak thieves and operators of smaller note. It does seem as though some arrangement ought to be made by which each country should be compelled to take care of its own crime. As it is, when a foreign cut-throat finds his own country too hot to hold him he comes here. America is the refuge of all the haunted scoundrelism of the world, and New York is the sewer through which it flows. And the great trouble is, we don't hang them as fast as they can be imported.

POLITICAL.

Two rather important political movements are being inaugurated in this city, at this time. The Democratic admirers of Gov. Tilden are organizing to force him on the National Democratic Convention, as its candidate for the Presidency, on a hard money, free trade platform, whether or no. They are putting oceans of money on it, and are striving to have such an organization perfected as will controll the Convention. The other is the movement among Republicans for Grant, for the third term. This latter a great many very excellent men who are not office-holders, but who really believ that the best interests of the country demand his renomination. They are organizing very thoroughly on the basis of anti-Catholicism, or rather the protection of the schools from Romish interference, hard money and purity in public places, and they assert to attain these ends the re-nomination of Grant is the only thing to be done. I was astonished to see the number of men of character in the movement. The action of the Methodists under the lead of Bishop Haven meets very general acceptance here. It is not at all unlikely that the New York City delegation in the National Republican Convention will be largely for Grant.

THE WEATHER

Is horribly warm for the season just now, the streets are nasty. Business is fearfully dull, and altogether life is not a rosetinted dream. When will the change come?

PIETRO.

Stoned to Death.

The details of the recent terrible death of a Jew in Hamadan (Ekbatana of the ancients), in Persia, have been received. A wealthy Persian owed a large sum of money to the Rabbi Chajim, who asked the Persian to repay him one day when they chanced to meet in a bazaar. A quarrel ensued, and the crowd which had collected asked the Persian what the cause of the trouble was. He determined to get rid of his creditor, and, turning to the crowd, said, "If this man had merely insulted me I should have kept silent, but he has abused our religion and blasphemed the prophets. I cannot, therefore, be silent." The crowd fell upon the Rabbi and threatened to kill him. He took refuge in the neighboring house of a rich persian, to whom he appealed for protection. The latter concealed the Jew in an inner room and barred the doors of the house. The crowd demanded his surrender. The noble Persian refused, and the doors were broken down. The lawless rabble poured in, found the fugitive, dragged him into the street and stoned him to death. The dead body was dragged about the town with jeers and finally brought into the market place, where the mouth was filled with powder and the head was blown to pieces. A fire was then kindled and the corpse was burned up. Four Jews, who had fallen into the hands of the mob, were ill-treated and severely wounded. The dwellings of the Israelites were plundered, and a general massacre of all the Jews—and Christians likewise—would have followed had not the authorities intervened.

A Tornado in Kentucky.

Nashville, Dec. 29.—A terrific tornado passed twelve miles east of Hickman, Ky., on Sunday evening, sweeping down whole forests in its pathway. The force of the wind was so great that persons can now walk over the trunks of the trees where before was dense woods. Twelve dwelling houses and barns were blown down. Some of them were shattered into fragments, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The worm fences, from the bottom rail, were all liftpd and blown away.

At Mayfield two persons were crushed to death under the ruins of houses. A negro was killed outright at another point. A man named Chucks and a lady named Miss Searcy were killed. Her sister was badly crippled. The hotel at Reelfoot lake was blown down, the guests barely escaping. Some were badly bruised by flying timber. Death and destruction left their trace along the entire track of the tornado, which made a noise heard for miles.

Bold Theft in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of this city, took a box containing fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vaults of the Blackstone National Bank, this morning, and while examining the contents at the bank, had his attention diverted by a stranger, when a confederate stole the box. Seven thousand dollars of the bonds are Governments.

A Member of the Louisiana Legislature Killed.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—E. L. Pierson, a Republican member of the Legislature from Natchitoches, was shot and instantly killed on Sunday by Cosgrove, editor of the *Vindicator*. The difficulty grew out of the abuse of Pierson by Cosgrove in his paper.

New Advertisements

FARM FOR SALE.

Elias Snoberger offers his fine farm, situate two miles Northeast of Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa., at private sale. The farm contains 194 acres, all under fence and well watered, part of it being in a good state of cultivation and the remainder well timbered. There are three apple orchards and a number of peach and cherry trees on the premises. Public road passes by house and barn. Churches, stores, school house and mill are convenient. This farm is located but three miles from the Railroad. For further information call on
ROBERT B. SMITH,
Shanksville, Pa.
oct13

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at private sale, a tract of land situate near Mineral Point, Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 68 acres, cleared, having thereon erected grist mill, new dwelling house, stable and tenement house. A vein of good coal opened. A very desirable property in a good settlement. Persons wishing to buy will do well to address or call upon the undersigned at Shaff's Bridge.
JACOB POISTER.
dec29

COURT PROCLAMATION.—

Whereas, the Honorable William M. Hall, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Counties composing the sixteenth Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and Lewis A. Turner and Josiah Mowry, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset, have issued their precepts and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, at Somerset

On Monday, January 24, 1875.

Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, Dec. 29. OLIVER KNEPPER, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, to distribute the fund in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the property of E. H. Marshall & Co. to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Somerset borough, on Thursday, January 6, 1876, when and where all persons interested may attend.
J. G. OGLE,
dec8 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Comp, executor of Benjamin Treutman, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset borough, on Thursday, December 30, 1875, when and where all persons interested may attend.
J. G. OGLE,
dec8 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed auditor to make a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Oliver Knepper, High Sheriff of Somerset county, arising out of the sale of the real estate of Jacob D. Miller, to and among those legally entitled thereto, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Somerset, Pa., on Friday, December 31st, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.
L. C. COLBORN,
dec8 Auditor.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

As the auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court, on motion of Wm. H. Koontz, Esq., to distribute the fund in the hands of Jerome B. Jennings, administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of Israel Rhoads, deceased, I will attend to my duties under said appointment at my office, in Somerset, on Wednesday, December 29, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.
W. H. POSTLETHWAITE,
dec8 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Adam Shirer, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement at the office of John H. Uhl, in Somerset bor., on Saturday, January 15, 1876.
WM. SHIRER,
GEORGE SHIRER,
dec8 Administrator.

BRIDGE SALES.

The Commissioners of Somerset county will offer to let at public outcry, to the lowest and best bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, 1875, at one o'clock, the building of a bridge over Laurel Hill Creek, where the public road crosses said creek near the home of Frederick Shaulis, in Jefferson township. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on the day of sale.
VALENTINE J. MILLER,
FRANCIS J. COUNTRYMAN,
OLIVER W. BOYER,
Attest: Commissioners.
Jacob Nepp.
dec8

Pressed Brick,.

Made on the Philadelphia principle, equal to the city article. Hand made bricks, superior to any made in the county. Have now on hand 100,000 of uniform color, which I will sell at low rates. Correspondence solicited from parties intending to build. I will take pleasure in furnishing samples. Address
THOS. MAXWELL,
dec8 Ursina, Somerset County, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—

By virtue of an order of sale awarded by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, the undersigned, executor of John Hersch, late of Summit township, will sell at public sale on

Friday, December 31, 1875,

at the late residence of deceased, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following real estate, in Summit township, adjoining lands of Lint and Hugus, Peter Meyers' heirs, other lands of John Hersch, deceased, Samuel Miller and others, containing as follows: A tract of land containing 119 acres and 11 perches, of which about 61 acres are clear, balance well timbered, with lime stone, bituminous coal and iron ore on the same.

TERMS.—One-third in hand 1st April, 1876; balance in five equal annual payments, to be secured on the premises. 10 per cent of the hand money to be paid as soon as the property is struck off.
JACOB BOWSER,
WM. HERSCH,
dec8 Executors.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK,

120 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Chartered September 12, 1870. Deposits received of all sums not less than one dollar. Present rate of interest six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on real estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, &c., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank.

No commercial deposits received, nor discounts made. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws and special law relating to the bank sent to any address requested.

Trustees.—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, I. H. Lapsly, Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, Geo. T. Swank, James McMillen, James Morley and W. W. Walters.

Daniel J. Morrell, President; Frank Dibert, Treasurer; Cyrus Elder, Solicitor. nov24.

ONE CENT

Pays for a postal card, and, on receipt of your address written thereon, we will send you a sample copy of the

CRICKET on the HEARTH

The Largest, Handsomest, Best, and Cheapest Paper of its class in the World.

The Cricket on the Hearth is a mammoth 16 page, 64 colum paper (size of Harper's Weekly,) handsomely printed, profusely illustrated, and filled with the choicest reading for old and young. It contains splendid continued and short stories, sketches, poems, wit and humor, useful knowledge, valuable receipts, "Farm and Household," "Hygienic," "Popular Songs," Games, Puzzles, etc. It is emphatically

A Paper for Everbody

and gives more for the money than any other. The price is

Only One Dollar a Year,

and to every subscriber is presented our new and elegant premium,

"Gems of American Art,"

a mammoth portfolio containing six large and exquisite engravings. It is enough to say of this premium that it was executed for us by the "Aldine Company," and that the illustrations are perfect transcripts of the largest and finest that ever appeared in The Aldine. This portfolio is certainly worth not less than two dollars. Price of paper without premium, seventy-five cents a year.

We will also send the paper three months on trial for only 15 cents.

Specimens free. Address
F. M. LUPTON & CO., Publishers,
37 Park Row, New York.

"The Cricket" one year free.—Parties who subscribe through us for the higher priced papers and magazines receive The Cricket one year free. For particulars see samples. Agents wanted everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that application will be made to the next Legislature by the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county for the repeal of the following laws, so far as Somerset county is concerned, viz: The act approved the 17th day of March, 1865, declaring that "all fines and penalties imposed by the Courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, which by existing laws are not payable to the Commonwealth for its use, are hereby directed to be paid into the treasury of said counties for the use of a law library to be kept in the Court Houses of said counties for the use of the Courts and bars thereof.

And the act approved April 5th, 1866, declaring that "the true intent and meaning of the act of 17th March, 1865, is and is hereby declared to embrace under the terms, pains and penalties, all forfeited recognizances in the said Courts."
O. W. BOYER
V. J. MILLER,
F. J. COUNTRYMAN,
Attest: Commissioners.
Jacob Nepp.
dec31

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for a charter to incorporate a company to be called the "Fair Hope Boom Company," the object of which is, by authority of said charter, to erect and maintain a boom in Will's Creek, at Fair Hope, in Somerset county, Pa., and to use the waters of Will's creek and Brush creek in said county, as far as practicable for floating logs into said boom to be manufactured into lumber.
J. M. MACOMBER,
dec1 and others.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day (6th of December, 1875,) been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN A. SIPE,
PETER COLEMAN.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.
JOHN A. SIPE.
Dec 15.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the repeal of so much of the game laws of this Commonwealth as relates to the hunting of deer during the month of December in each year in Somerset county.
dec8

Now is the time to Subscribe for the "SOMERSET HERALD."

Miscellaneous *New Advertisements.*

Trial List for 4th Monday of Jan. 1876.

First Week.

FOR MONDAY, THE 24TH.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Koontz and Schell,	Daniel Lichty's ad'm	Colborns,	Cornelius Berkley,	109	Sept.	1871
Colborns,	Cornelius Berkley,	Koontz, and Coffroth & Ruppel, & Baers,	John H. Boyts et al.,	29	Nov.	do
Hay,	Seth Weighly,	Baers,	Frederick Naugle,	113	"	do
Uhl, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Adam Schisler's adm	Koontz,	Findlay and Roddy,	115	Feb.	1872
Schell,	Noah Beesecker's use	Koontz,	John Kline,	102	"	1873
Uhl, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Jacob Stine,	Koontz,	P. and C. Railroad Company,	525	May.	1873

FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Uhl and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Alexander Walker,	Koontz,	P. and C. Railroad Company,	135	Sept.	do
Same,	Joseph Treestler,	Koontz,	John D. Roddy,	377	"	do
Koontz,	J. A. Rauch,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Felix & Allison,	349	Nov.	do
Colborns,	Anne Roddy's adm'r,	Koontz,	Fred. Kreger et al.,	2	Feb.	1874
Colborns,	H. W. Garretson's use	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Chas Williamson,	197	"	do
Colborns and Koontz,	Jonas Weaver,	Baers and Coffroth,	Aaron F. Baker et al	256	"	do
Uhl,	Samuel P. Snyder,	Baers,	John Rosenbaum,		"	do
Uhl,	L. A. Jenkins,	Baers,	J. D. Michaels,	443	"	do
Colborns	John O'Conner,	Koontz,	H. C. Miltenberger,	75	May.	do
Kooser,	C. E. Picking,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Barney Wolfhope,	206	"	do

FOR THURSDAY, THE 27TH.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Colborns and Koontz,	Isaac Holsapple,	Baers and Coffroth,	Aaron F. Baker et al	383	"	do
Colborns and Koontz,	Hoover & Weber,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Pat. & Mary Holly,	419	"	do
Uhl,	Lichliter, Coder & Co	Koontz,	Citizens' Oil Refining Co.,	37	Aug.	do

Second Week.

FOR MONDAY, THE 31ST.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Colborns,	John H. Knipple and wife,	Coffroth & Ruppel & Baers,	Chas. and Nic. Dorn,	32	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	Herman Reeter,	Uhl,	Samuel Bridegum,	79	"	do
Gaither,	William S. Harah,	Coffroth & Ruppel and Koontz,	Roddy & Sanner,	189	"	do
Gaither,	William S. Harah,	Koontz,	Roddy & Hugus, and Snell,	193	"	do
Uhl,	J. S. Hair,	Colborns,	F. T. Palmer,	400	"	do
Hay,	Elizabeth Healy,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Joseph Wadsworth & wife,	581	"	do
Hay,	John Unow,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Joseph Wadsworth & wife,	582	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	James M. Marshall,	Postlethwaite,	Herman Berkey,	135	Nov.	do
Colborns,	James Weigle's use,	Uhl,	Aug. Medary et al.	159	"	do
Colborns,	Baltzer Walter,	Koontz,	Jon. J. Walter et al.	184	"	do

FOR WEDNESDAY, 3RD.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Koontz, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	John Rink,	Baers,	Aaron Walker,	170	Jan.	1875
Koontz, and Coffroth & Ruppel,	Same,	Baers,	Herman Walker,	171	"	do
Koontz,	Samuel Cable,	Colborns,	John O'Conner,	205	"	do
Pugh & Koontz,	Benjamin Masters,	Uhl & L. C. C.,	Neff & Colborn,	217	"	do
Uhl, and Coffroth & Rupple,	Peter Heffley's use,		Isaac Hugus,	221	"	do
Uhl,	Josiah Brant,	Weyand,	Weyand & Platt,	224	"	do
Uhl,	Henry L. Young,	Hay,	Jonathan Weller,	245	"	do
Koontz,	John Gels' use,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Fearl & Fearl,	361	"	do
Coffroth & Ruppel,	Isaac A. Jenkins, use	Koontz,	Patten & Baxter,	380	"	do
Colborns,	Benjamin F. Clark,	J. O. Kimmel,	Tobias Mengus,	448	"	do
Baers,	S. Philson & Co.,	Koontz,	Dan'l J. Horner et al	471	"	do
Baers,	Reynolds & Co.,	Koontz,	Cyrus Meyer's admr.,	507	"	do
Baers,	Adam Rhinger,	Koontz,	Same,	508	"	do
Uhl,	Slack & Sholes,	Koontz,	Same,	509	"	do
Koontz,	Nathan Bros.,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Barnet Picking,	515	"	do
Gaither,	Livengood & Olinger,	Colborns and Koontz,	Miller, Miller, and Meyers	553	"	do
Koontz,	German Nat. Bank,	Kooser,	R. J. Balzer & Co.,	560	"	do
Koontz,	W. M. Brown's use,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Schiler & McFarland	571	"	do
Baers,	F. Sellers & Co.,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Henry S. Donges,	575	"	do
Koontz,	Samuel Fox,	Baers & Coffroth,	Picking & Sanner,	581	"	do

FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH.

ATTORNEYS.	PLAINTIFFS.	ATTORNEYS.	DEFENDANTS.	No.	TERM.	YEAR.
Kooser,	Massey & Janney,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Nelson Fearl,	563	"	do
Colborns,	William M. Bowman	Uhl,	A. Medary,	613	"	do
Koontz,	E. J. Faidley,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Catharine Faidley,	122	Apr.	do
Baers,	Samuel Zimmerman,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Joseph Gasteiger,	136	"	do
Koontz,	M. W. Keim & Co.,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Alex. Coffroth,	372	"	do
Uhl and Koontz,	Samuel P. Snyder,	Coffroth & Ruppel,	Parson & Picking,	374	"	do
Hugus,	Vanhorn & Liston,	Colborns,	Andrew Boslie,	396	"	do
Baers,	Henry Leffenbryer,	Koontz,	Custer and Mahan,	52	Aug.	do
Koontz and Baers,	Wm. McClellan	Coffroth & Ruppel,	John Aurpach, jr.,	652	"	do
Ellis,	Isaac Hugus,	Colborns,	Henry Beall,	722	"	do

To the end that all cases now set for trial at January Term may be tried, a venire is hereby ordered for a panel of thirty-six jurors for an additional week of Court begining on Monday on the 7th of February, proximo, and all cases set for trial on Monday, the 4th of February, together with all other cases of the first or second week that may not be reached, are hereby ordered for trial at the said additional week. No case on the trial list shall be continued except by leave of Court or proper cause shown. Cases set for trial on any particular day must be ready for trial at half past eight o'clock a. m. of the day fixed, and non suits and verdicts will be enforced accordingly. By order of the Court.

December 28, 1875. F. J. KOOSER, Prothonotary.

OWENS & SCOTT.

BUTTER

Commission Merchants

153 W. PRATT Street,

BALTIMORE.

We are in want of GLADES BUTTER and promise the same promptness in making good returns as in seasons past. Liberal advances made upon shipments when desired. Cards can be had at Express office, and Stores.

Very respectfully,
OWENS & SCOTT.
September 29, 1875.

B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

BUTTER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 54 South Street.

BALTIMORE,

The large and regular trade that we have for Butter all the year round offers superior inducements for Merchants and Dairymen to ship their Butter to us and we respectfully solicit their favors promising strict attention to all sent us with prompt sales and check for proceeds.

Most respectfully,
B. Brooke Nyce & Co.

N. B. Our Shipping Cards can be had at all the Express Offices.

September 22, 1875.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

75 WATCHES 75.

ELEGANT STONE CAMEO CORAL, ONYX, PEARL AND GOLD JEWELRY

SILVER WARE. DIAMONDS. BRONZE CLOCKS.

FINE MARBLE CLOCKS, STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ONYX AND GOLD NECKLACES, CROSSES AND PENDANTS.

75 BRONZES. 75

THOS. P. BEDILION.

No. 75 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. Dec. 15.

SEE HERE!

The Best PAYING Business

We are furnishing the best paying and most easily worked agency in the world. Our agents have always been the most successful, and we have added new and exceedingly taking inducements, requiring only intelligence and application for any one, of either sex, to make a really first class paying business for themselves. We give exclusive territory, furnish the best tools to work with, give the largest cash pay. Send your name and address for circulars, terms, etc. Agents, no matter what you are doing, send to us for particulars. Address,
DONNELLY, LOYD & MILLER,
dec22 Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—

Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the coming session of the General Assembly for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to improve the breed of horses in Somerset county, and requiring the keepers of stallions to be let for service to mares in said county to take out an annual license therefor." The object of the bill are fully set forth in the title.
ALEX. COUNTRYMAN,
dec15 GEORGE SECHLER.