

# A BOSTON PIKE

Captures the Death of over sixty Escourists.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—There is great excitement all over the city over the terrible calamity which befell the Catholic Church excursion. The particulars of this awful catastrophe are as follows: Yesterday an excursion was given to Tyvol by the management of the Mount Royal Beneficial Society of the Catholic Church of Corpus Christi, of which Father Starr is the pastor, at Mount Royal avenue and Mosier street. The excursionists went down on the large Coclade City, which was towed by the tug Amanda Powell. The barge was formerly an old canal boat, which had been fitted up with several decks for excursion purposes and has been used as such for several years. Yesterday she made three trips, the last being made from this city between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening and reached Tyvol before 10 o'clock. During the day she had taken down about five hundred. A large number of those who went down during the day had remained, intending to return on the last trip. When the barge approached all those on shore made a rush for the end of the wharf, which is several hundred feet long, and were closely packed together at the gate, about twenty-five feet from the end, impatiently awaiting admittance through the gate. As the large canal boat approached and struck the wharf suddenly, and without warning, a large portion of the crowd was precipitated into the water, which is about ten feet deep. Many were able to save themselves by fleeing toward the shore as the outer end of the pier crumbled and fell. The darkness added to the confusion and terror, and it could be done at once to rescue the drowning, most of whom were women and children. News of the disaster did not reach this city until late last night, when a barge landed at the wharf with several bodies of the drowned.

As soon as the bodies had been deposited on the wharf the barge returned to Tyvol, and before 7 this morning the probability of the excursionists' return with her second load of dead bodies, numbering over thirty. By this time the news of the calamity spread throughout the city and thousands gathered at the wharf and in the vicinity. Throughout the night many persons, fathers, mothers, brothers, and friends, connected with the excursionists had gathered at the Light Street wharf, where the barge usually lands, anxiously awaiting her arrival and apprehending a disaster when the boat did not come at her usual time. As the hours were on past midnight and there were yet no tidings of their friends, their fears were increased and their conviction that some dreadful accident had fallen the party. As last as the bodies were identified by their relations and friends they were taken to their respective homes. The unidentified bodies were carried to the Eastern Police Station, to remain until recognized or otherwise disposed of.

### THE DEAD.

Up to noon sixty-five bodies have been brought to the city. All, except four, have been identified. These unfortunate all reside in the city and represent every part of it, being from different Catholic church societies.

The locality of the calamity is on a small bay, distant about two miles from the North Point Lighthouse. It was formerly known as Holly Grove, and was fitted up about fifteen years ago.

The boat had made three trips to Tyvol. The morning boat, leaving at 10 o'clock, had 1,200 on board, and the 10 o'clock boat had 820 and prepared to take back all hands to the city at once. As requested by Father Starr, the excursionists, knowing this was the only boat, dashed along the pier until they were stopped by the gate near the steamer. Some youths tried to climb over the gate, and a man and a boy seated themselves on a rail with their legs hanging over. A too sudden movement caused the rail to break, and the two were thrown into the water. A commotion followed, and there was a sudden rush of people, a chorus of shrieks and splinters flew in every direction and about two hundred people were struggling among broken timbers in eight feet of water. The noise and cries were so loud that watermen heard them two miles away.

### SICKENING AND AWFUL SCENE.

Those who witnessed the scene were sickening. Darkness descended and the light was that shed by two feeble coal oil lamps, and some of the rescuers took the barge lanterns and set them on the wharf. Two of them exploded and added fresh terror to the scene. Those on the docks of the barge threw their preservers, stools and benches into the water. These struck a great many on the head and knocked them insensible. Others fell down planks and ropes. Indescribable helplessness and terror reigned. The shrieks, cries, groans, and prayers for God to "save us," were heart-rending. Darkness and despair helped rendered by those who jumped into the water.

Some women were pulled up on the wharf and some dragged into the shallow water. Movements of the barge caused a wash that carried these battling men and women under the wharf and among the piles, the men were mostly able to struggle out; these males drowned were trying to help the women and children. After the confusion was over a large fire was built on the shore for those who had been saved, and the clothes were soon drying. Dredging for bodies then commenced. Twenty-eight were found up to 10 o'clock, when Father Starr took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the boat up to Baltimore. It came up and went back at day-break.

### EXACT THREE HUNDRED

were in the water. The flooding had been repaired this season and the break occurred between two gates and not where the boat lands.

Rev. W. E. Starr was on the pier head before the accident, and sent a messenger to have the gates closed. The lamps on the pier head gave ample light, but the pier was badly lighted. The moon also gave a good light; did not think more than 250 people could stand on the space where the break occurred; had full view of the accident, and saw the people struggling in the water. Had there been a rush of people many more would have been thrown into the water; thought it fair estimate to say there were 1200 people on the excursion. The pier is a mass of

# Not That Kind of People.

General Thomas was the model soldier. On this point there was little difference of opinion throughout the army. Thomas always seemed on duty. He was never in undress. He was always the stern, conscientious soldier in his bearing, and comes in the memory of his officers as the representative commander of the war. He was not all "Iron Duke," as those who were nearest him during the war can testify. He loved a good story, and often told the following with great relish: After the battle of Perryville the army moved after Bragg, to the mountains in Southeastern Kentucky. Many of the Kentucky troops passed very near their homes and had a great desire to visit their families. In many cases they did without permission, but in other cases men more conscientious labored hard to secure permission. The colonel of a regiment, raised in the mountain districts, one day received a call from a backwoods specimen of the Kentucky soldier, who was classed as a "six-footer." He proceeded to state his case in a deliberate, drawing tone; "Kernel, I'm now about four miles from home, would you like to go out and see the old woman and the young son and get up a little wood and six 'em for winter. I'll ketch you afore you get to Cumberland Gap."

"How do you know we are going to Cumberland Gap?" questioned the colonel.

"Waal, I've headed that way now, and I could see you got a little wood and find you, unless Bragg chases you up, which isn't likely."

He was informed that the Colonel could not grant a furlough; that the only person who could was General Thomas, but before his application could reach the General in due form he was shot and the army would be out of Kentucky.

"Six-footers" was a disconcerting, but determined to visit General Thomas in person, and he did. He caught the General unawares, and was half through his story before "Old Pap" comprehended the situation. Surprised, he turned to hear: "About four miles from home—want to go over and get up a little wood and find you, or two, or three, etc."

"How long since you saw your wife and children?" questioned the stern old Major General. With a woe begone expression, the six-footer replied, slowly and solemnly: "Waal, General, it's nigh on to two-weeks since I was to home." "Why, man," said the General, briskly, "I haven't seen my wife for two years, and I don't expect to see her until the war is over."

The Kentuckian, putting on the air of one resenting an insult, said, sadly: "Waal, General, me and my wife is not that kind of people."

This was too much for the dignity of even General Thomas, and the old Kentuckian departed what tickled "Old Pap," so, departing with a furlough in his pocket.

### Watering Horses.

Warm weather having arrived this subject is a matter of some interest, and there are as many views expressed as there are writers as to when, how often, and how much water a horse is to be allowed daily. Some think once a day is enough, some twice, some three, and some that a horse should have it as much as he can drink in the stable. People accustomed to use, feed and water horses soon find out how to treat them, and in this treatment how often they should be watered daily. Those who only drive horses, and know nothing more about them, may neglect them through ignorance or inattention, but must understand that they should be watered three times a day at regular intervals with cool water in summer, if it can be had, and mild in winter. Pump or spring water meets these conditions. If driven they should not be watered until cooled off, and then they should be allowed as much as they can drink and not driven immediately after. In the stable these things settle themselves. The common practice is to water before feeding. Horses watered three times a day—morning, noon and night—will be in far better condition for any kind of work than if they had a dozen times as much people driving their horses to be. They will sweat less and be more lively, and we believe will be in better health. Once a day or twice a day, even, is not sufficient, though horses can get along with it as can cattle, but it is not advisable to let them. In fields where there are full watering-troughs cattle will be found to go to them about three times a day and horses the same. The Germantown Telegraph says: "The spouting out of the mouths of horses at stopping places we never allow. In fact, places we do not consider it of any benefit, and in the second it may be the means of conveying disease from one animal to another."

### Sweet Corn and Sorghum.

Mr. A. B. Allen writes to the New York Tribune as follows about sweet corn and sorghum came for summer feed for cows:

"I found last season that sorghum came of the amber variety—the earliest sort I know of—is so sweet and I have tried; endured drought better than I have; but that my stock preferred the latter, which was contrary to the experience of a friend, and was doubtless so because of the fact that I choose for feeding green the best sort of sweet corn, so it not over-choke in drills three feet apart, and out the stalks from the time they begin to silk till the grain is in the milk; never let it pass this stage. The stalks do not grow over a half to three-fourths of an inch diameter at the butt; they are consequently tender and sweet their whole length, and this is what I eaten up from one end to the other. There is one advantage of growing amber cane over corn in the latitude of 39° and lower—we can get two crops of it from the same sowing in a season, provided it be a fair average, not unusually late frost in May or an early one in October. Prepare the land as for corn; strike out shallow drills with the plow three feet apart, and drop the seed sufficiently close to have the stalks stand about an inch apart in the drills. A hand seed sower may be used for this purpose. Some say that it is not so heavy as corn, and it should not, therefore, be sowed so early. Others say the growth for the first few weeks is very slow. I find, thus far, neither of these assertions true. I sowed at the same time as corn; it came up quickly, and grew right off rapidly. I can easily give my fellow-farmers to experiment with this plant forage."

# Destroying the Plum Curculio.

A great deal of useless advice has been given out concerning easy methods of destroying the plum and peach curculio. In most parts of the country it is impossible to raise crops unless one exercises a daily warfare against the insects. Persons who have two or three plum trees about the yard should succeed in raising fruit enough for their own use, but this they are seldom able to accomplish. The less trees one has the greater will be the proportionate number of insects to attack for. Such methods as burning coal tar under the trees or hanging cups saturated with molasses among the limbs are usually of no avail in saving a crop of plums or peaches. The only sure method is persistent catching. The curculios spend their nights near the trees or chips on the surface, the beetles crawl under the chips and bark. Early in the morning they ascend the trees to lay their eggs in the young fruit; there are two modes of catching them; the one devised by Mr. Ransom, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, is to nicely smooth the earth about the base of the trees, and to lay a few small blocks of wood or chips on the surface. The beetles crawl under these for shelter, and can be taken very early in the morning before they ascend the trees. The chips should be examined as soon as one can see in the morning; this is the method most practiced in the extensive peach belt of Michigan. The other method is to spread a large sheet under the tree, and to jar the beetles off it by means of one or two blows with a long-handled mallet or bumper. Each of the large branches should be struck, and the mallet should be wound with cloth to prevent injury to the trees. This practice should be followed early in the morning also, as when they get warm the beetles are too lively to be caught. Many of the best peach and plum growers practice both these methods. In the case of a few trees about a yard both should be used, and there will be but little damage to the crop. The mallet should be stretched over a large wooden frame for convenience in handling.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F. Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri, "Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster are one of the nearest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands nor the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried the Caprine Plaster on myself for pneumonia, and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster are the perfect external application. The genuine name of the word Caprine cut in the center. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call special attention to the fact that after April 16, 1888, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply "Parker's Tonic." The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an important flavoring ingredient in Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "Parker's Ginger Tonic," contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

### One of the Wonders of California.

Recently in San Francisco, when the cholera epidemic was raging, I asked for tickets for myself and for escorts for the ladies on nights they were not to sing, Mr. Thomas replied: "No."

"Very well," said the chorus, "without escorts, then?"

"No," said Mr. Thomas.

"All right," the chorus said, "we will sit up in our chorus seats as usual the nights we don't sing."

"No," replied Mr. Thomas for the third time; when you don't sing you can pay for tickets like any one else."

"In that case," the chorus replied, "it is still very well—we won't complain at all—not even to sing."

The Pacific coast way of looking at affairs speedily effected a compromise, and during the festival in singing the chorus sang that they would sit up on the nights it does not sing, and Mr. Thomas has made a note of the incident as one of the wonders of California.

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# Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory, 77 West 3d street, New York City. Druggists sell.

Dr. Clark Johnson—I was troubled with Palpitation of the Heart, but since using your Indian Blood Syrup I have received much relief.

Portsmouth, Pa., August 23d, 1888.  
Dear Dr. Johnson—

THE WHITE

IS KING

IT IS THE

LIGHTEST RUNNING SHUTTLE MACHINE

being almost universal. It has a Self-Threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, A SELF-SETTING NEEDLE!

A DOUBLE-STEEL FEELER

MOST REASONABLE TERMS! BY JOSEPH CRIST, Jenner & Roads, Pa.

BALL'S HEALTHCURET

PERFECT FITTING

WISER

Happy Homes! Happy Homes!! Happy Homes!!!

THE NUMBER OF HOMES MADE HAPPY

By the use of the Celebrated Labor and Health-Saving DAY'S SOAP

The wrappers are waxed and can be used for smoothing the surface of your hand-irons, giving them a polish and smoothness that will greatly assist in giving your clothes a finished look.

Remember this Soap is cheaper than any other in the market, and yet does it all we claim for it.

Save your Health, Save your time, Save your patience, By using this Soap.

No unpleasant odor, No sickness as the result of a hard day's wash, No hot water, No wash boiler, but clothes nice and white and as fragrant as new mown hay.

TRY IT.

Wash-day has no terrors for the household where DAY'S SOAP is used, no unpleasant and sickening odors to fill your nostrils, no laborious rubbing on the wash-board, while the washing can be done in one-half the time necessary by following the old worn-out method.

# Cholera!

CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, ASIATIC CHOLERA, ALL CHOLERA DISEASES. YIELD TO THE INFLUENCE OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

The GREAT REMEDY for every kind of BOWEL DISORDER.

Contains Dr. E. F. Fox, of Goldsborough, N. C., says: "One of my patients was attacked severely with cholera morbus. We administered Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and saved him."

J. W. Saunders, Easthamp, Va., says: "In cases of cholera morbus and sudden attacks of cholera, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is the best remedy I have ever found."

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

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LIME! LIME!

The Buffalo Valley Lime Company, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "We sell the best quality of lime for all purposes. It is superior to any other lime we have ever sold. It is sold in 50 lb. and 100 lb. barrels. Address: Buffalo, N. Y."

SENECAVILLE, OHIO, SEMINARY

REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D., President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18, 1888.

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# GET THE BEST!

More Somerset County people have read the HERALD during the past year than ever before, since it was first printed.

Because its news columns present all the latest news in an attractive style.

Because it always gives all the local news without burdening its columns with unmeaning and uninteresting correspondence.

Because it is always reliable politically, and says what it means and means what it says.

Because its Court reports are always full, fair and trustworthy.

Because it is the medium used by the people of the county when they wish to let their neighbors know when they have a farm or anything else for sale.

Because all legal advertising appears in its columns, and people are thus kept posted as to what transpires in the management of the affairs of the Courts and County.

Because it has the best Washington and Harrisburg correspondents attainable.

Because it is active, aggressive, and always for the cause of its constituents.

If you have friends who live outside the county, there is no more acceptable present you can send them than a copy of their county paper.

If you have a neighbor who needs a paper, recommend the HERALD.

If your children want a paper, subscribe for the HERALD.

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# Home Items

All your own fault if you get sick when you can get the HERALD.

The weaker woman, child, and sickly invalid get hop bits with safety and good.

Old men tottering with rheumatism, kidney trouble, weakness will be almost sure to get hop bits.

My wife and daughter were healthy by the use of hop bits. I recommend them to you. Ask any good doctor if he is not the best family medicine on earth.

Malarial fever, Ague and Chills will leave every person as soon as hop bits arrive.

My mother died of cholera and neuralgia all out of hop bits with hop bits.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bits and you need no sickness.

Less water is required and more refreshing and with hop bits in the water the vigor of youth for old and infirm in hop bits.

THE BEAUTIFUL GREENS A beautiful thing to have in the garden when young Mr. Green went down to the water hole next day young Mr. Green didn't want any look-alike thought he would go to the store. He wished he had that watermelon. By the way, young Mr. Green's father was killed by the cholera epidemic was real and peace and comfort.

Just Married! At West Point, Ga., we got to the depot with a groat and battered nose, and a very happy couple.

Well, sh, you order him about ten minutes ago. "Why?" "Kase I cum de closest de awfulest fight you ever had on. You see, I've been on on Abram Jones for de past month, an he has called down on me. Bout half way I started to look him up an out."

"You found him?" "Yes, sh, he was right by de limeshed. I tell you a mighty fine shovle. Why, within a half brash he has cut off two more men."

"How close did you come?" "Why, sh, wa come dat de might be hit me I turned an he follow me half an his woid gin out? Why, sh, got hold ob me I'd a pound ob his own number woid gin dat she ober set eyes ob de?"

Polishing the Wrong! Many men daily polish their shoes never give a thought to the condition of their feet, except it is usually with a view to or submit it to the paring of the average barber, which happens? Why, the feet, mental anxiety, or a score of causes, the hair naturally gray and brittle.

Disrupted by Lightning. HAZLETON, July 21.—The storm of the season visited this town last evening. At James house of Mrs. Girard was the woman, Frederick, who had clothing being striped to body. The Yorktown house was unroofed and the telegraph were thrown down by lightning.

Happy Once More. St. Louis, Mo.—A Globe paper was told by Mr. J. A. Pappin, of this city, that he had had the most brilliant career of any country in the world. He had all kinds of treatment, but it was used. It cured the disease and he recommends it to all who are in pain in the RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

SOMERSET & CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD (to and after May 14, trains will run as follows.)

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