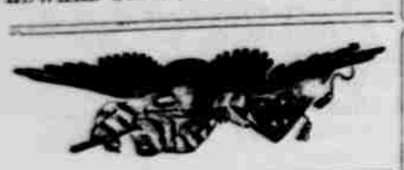
The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.



WEDNESDAY.................January 9, 1884.

DURING the last year the fees of the Sheriff of Philadelphia did not more than pay the expenses of the office.

ON the first day of January the Chicago *Inter Ocean* issued a quadruple daily consisting of twenty-eight pages.

ON Thursday last Ben Butler stepped down and out of the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, and Governor-elect Robinson took possession.

AT Minneapolis and at Braineard, Minnesota, on Thursday last, the mercury in the thermometer hovered around thirty-five degrees below zero, with a promise of much colder weather.

GENERAL GRANT is gradually improving. His injury is a very painful one, but his physicians apprehend no further danger. Last accounts say that he was able to sit up in an easy chair.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, having no wife of his own, invited thirty-four of the wives of members of the Cabinet and of members of Congress to assist him at his New Year's reception.

AMONG the resolutions of the new year should be one to elect a Republican President of the United States, and thus insure the continued and unbounded prosperity which the people of this country have enjoyed for so many years. No sensible reason can be offered for a change.

MRS. NUTT has numerous offers of hospitality from Pittsburg people in shape of letters inviting her to make their houses her home during her stay in the city in attendance upon the approaching trial of her son for the killing of Nicholas Lyman Dukes.

THE United States Senate consists of 76 members, whose aggregate wealth is said to be $180,000,000, making it the richest deliberative body in the world. Four of the number are comparatively poor men, but some of the others have enormous fortunes.

IN his report of the Common schools of the State, Superintendent Higbee announces 2,227 school districts, 19,542 schools, 7,896 graded schools, 15,721 school directors, 105 superintendents, 8,600 male teachers and 13,414 female teachers. The average salary of male teachers per month is $37 03; of female teachers, $30 05. The average attendance of pupils was 957,680.

IN Massachusetts it is provided by law that, no person can be licensed to sell liquor within a given distance of a public school, and now, Rev. E. E. Hale, under his own signature, charges that in Boston local school committees closed schools to give an opportunity to license liquor sellers. He alleges that, by the opportune closing of one school for a few days, eleven saloon keepers obtained licenses, and then the school was opened again.

THE new Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions is Captain Hewitt, of Alabama. His military title was conferred by the confederacy, and he won his spurs at Chickamauga fighting against the Union. That is just the right sort of a man, from a Democratic point of view, to dole out pensions to crippled soldiers and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades in arms. The Carlisle-Morrison team could not have done anything more truly Democratic.

IT is rather entertaining in these times, when American agriculture has attained prodigious proportions under the influence of twenty four years of the Republican protective tariff policy, to find free traders affecting to sympathize with the farming and planting interests of this country on account of the alleged absence of protection for our national agriculture. But they do not undertake to show how they propose to protect American breadstuffs, provisions, live stock or cotton.

A VOICE is coming up from the south in favor of Protection, and the startled Democrats are beginning to lend a listening ear. They scent the danger in a divided south, and are quietly moderating their free trade demands. Manufactures are progressing with giant strides in several southern States, and the voters will not assent willingly to their sacrifice. Several of the ablest Democratic papers in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia have declared their belief that their States cannot be carried by the Democracy on a free trade platform. Hence these backward steps.

FOR the first time since the war, the Democrats last year, had a majority of the Governors. They had elected twenty-five Democrats to thirteen Republican Governors, and they have the same number this year, having lost one in Massachusetts and gained one in Ohio. This, however, does not indicate their strength in the coming contest. They have accidental Governors in Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in which States it is a certainty that the Republicans will this year carry a majority of the electoral votes.

THE hottest fight of the day is being waged among the Democrats of Ohio. Senator Pendleton, who is up for re-election, was indiscrete enough, during the last session of Congress, to identify himself with the advocates of civil service reform, and as the doctrine of his party is, "to the victors belong the spoils," they naturally and bitterly denounce his attempted innovation on their cherished creed. Columbus is swarming with Democratic spoilsmen; the fight is rancorous and personal, and it looks as if Payne, (his opponent,) would be nominated by a large majority, if Mr. Pendleton permits his name to go before the caucus.

AT the last session of Congress Senator "Cerro Gordo" Williams, of Kentucky, opposed extending the bonded period on whisky. He is now a candidate for re-election and the whisky men are having their innings. They are fighting him viciously, and have combined their strength on Congressman Blackburn, who last year worked hard in their interests. Williams is reported to be spending large sums of money, but the strong combination of whisky men will be likely to oversize his pile. Bourbon is King in Kentucky, and it looks as if the old Senator will be downed. Speaker Carlisle is now spoken of as a compromise candidate. The caucus will be held on the 15th of this month.

REPORTS come from Washington that Mr. Samuel J. Randall will make an attempt to prevent his Democratic brethren from committing hari-kari, by as speedily as possible reporting the appropriation bills, pushing them through under the whip, and then adjourning. This is a shrewd plan to postpone action on the tariff until after the election, but we opine that Mr. Randall is reckoning without the host. The free trade element that beat him for Speaker will not be readily choked off, and if it is not scared from its plans by the aroused sentiment of the country, midsummer will find the Democratic majority yet discussing the proposed reduction of the tariff, and driving the last nail in the coffin of its party.

THE Democratic free trade journals have lately been chuckling over the depression of the iron trade in this country, and sneeringly pointing to it as evidence that protection is a failure. With the advent of the new year comes the news from England of heavy failures among the iron men there, two firms having gone under with liabilities amounting to seven million of dollars, and ten other mills having been compelled to suspend. So it is very evident that free trade does not save its followers from bankruptcy. Overproduction and an over-stocked market have affected the trade, both in this country and in England, the only difference being that the big failures take place in free trade England, whereas if we had free trade, as is proposed by the Democrats, they would take place in this country.

THE Philadelphia *North American* seasonably recalls a page of history regarding the tariff legislation of the past, as follows:

"There was no wide difference of opinion among public men as respected the tariff up to 1832. Gen. Jackson was elected as a protective tariff man. The fact that he weakly succumbed to the demands of southern free traders after his second election does not affect the status of the tariff issue of that time. Important concessions were made to the free trade wing of the party, not from conviction, but from a desire to conciliate the oligarchy.

Thus business suffered the most complete collapse it has ever suffered in this country in 1837. The Whigs came up in 1841 and gave us the high tariff of 1842. Business revived at once, and the country seemed to have entered upon an era of prosperity. So convinced were the masses that a protective tariff was absolutely necessary that Mr. Polk postured as a friend of the tariff of 1842 during his candidacy. The cry here in Pennsylvania was "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842!" Mr. Polk could not have been elected had he declared for a revenue tariff simply. But no sooner had he taken his seat than he began to play the traitor. The tariff of 1846 was the outcome of this treason. The pinch of 1847-8 flung the traitors partly out of power. But the tariff remained to vex the country. The country lagged behind in every branch of growth from the day the tariff of 1846 began to take effect until the Republicans came in and enacted the tariff of 1863. The result of the tariff of 1846 was seen in the decline of prosperity which culminated in a collapse in 1857, and the doubling up of the public debt during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Our revenues were at such a low ebb during the term of the latter that money had to be borrowed at a ruinous shave to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Even then Mr. Buchanan went out leaving a considerable floating debt in the shape of bills payable. Of course it will not be admitted that this bears upon the question of tariff policy. Oh, no. It happened so. It was a coincidence. That is the usual way of disposing of the question on its merits."

CLAY AND WEBSTER ON THE PROPOSITION OF BLAINE

We commend to the friends of Mr. Blaine's proposition of National Taxation for State purposes, some opinions of men who will be recognized by everybody as among the greatest statesmen this country ever produced. Henry Clay said, see Clay's Works. Vol. 6, page 233:

"There is then, I repeat, no power or authority in the general Government to lay and collect taxes in order to distribute the proceeds among the States. Such a financial project, if any administration were mad enough to adopt it, would be a flagrant usurpative."

Daniel Webster in his speech of May 31, 1836, said:

"There would be insuperable objections, in my opinion, to a settled practice of distributing revenue among the States. It would be a strange operation of things and its effects on our system of Government might well be feared. I can not reconcile myself to the spectacle of the States receiving their revenues, their means even of supporting their own Government from the Treasury of the United States."

And yet Mr. Blaine proposes to do just what these eminent statesmen said ought not and could not be done.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1884.

So far as Washington was concerned the new year opened gloomy, damp, and cheerless, greatly to the disgust of those who received, as well as those who made calls. Gentlemen had been looking over their cravats, and gloves, making their "lists" revolving the question of carriage hire, and hoping it would not be sloppy. Ladies had been decorating their homes, arranging their toilets, and it is said practicing poses. Tailors had done a thriving business cleaning and pressing 'swallow tails' and 'Prince Alberts,' one of the annually recuring questions that was vexing fashionable men of speculative mind was, whether a new year call should be made in a swallow tail or frock coat. The dictum of fashion in the matter was that, the new year call being a morning call, should be made in morning dress, but coats of both styles were worn. It had been noised abroad that alcoholic sideboards would be in disfavor this time; that fashion would be on the side of common sense, morality and reform; that fashion had decided that hospitality did not consist in turning ones house into a free lunch saloon. But it so happened that punches and wines were almost universally included in the entertainment offered by ladies to their new year callers. Though gentlemen, with long lists of calls to make, were aghast to find the new year had begun on one of the most disagreeable mornings the year could be expected to furnish, most of them were too gallant to surrender, or to disappoint their friends who kept open house. Carriages, cabs and hansoms went whirling through the rain, each making its round according to schedule. In the official circles of the capital new years day is devoted to ceremonial calls. The interior of the Executive mansion was beautifully decorated. Corridors and parlors were gay with flowers and plants. Columns and chandeliers were festooned with smilax. President Arthur had invited a long list of ladies to assist him in receiving, including some of the wives of cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives. At 11 o'clock the Marine band, stationed in the vestibule of the White House, began to play "Hail to the Chief" and the President and his assistants descended to the blue parlor. The President escorting Mrs. Carlisle, the wife of the Speaker of the House, who is now the leading lady, according to the official etiquette of Washington.

The first guests presented were the Diplomatic Corps, each wearing the Court dress of his nationality and the honors and decorations which are so profusely conferred in Europe. Next came Cabinet officers and the Justices of the Supreme Court, then followed Army and Navy officers in full uniform, next, civil officers, then various organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, Mexican Veterans, and oldest inhabitants, with their distinctive badges and military caps. Here the official reception ended, and the people next shook the President's hand. The scene in the great East room, which received all the guests for a little while before they went out into the rain again, was interesting. First, it was filled with the members of the Foreign Legations in their gold embroidered velvet court uniforms, and their wives in rich costumes, then came the uniformed Army and Navy officers, and last the citizens. One class gave place to the other gradually, so that each was at some time mingled with another.

During the entire reception Mr. Blaine stood behind the president, surrounded by richly dressed ladies, and looked quite happy. He did not assist in the hand shaking but was the object of as much attention as the president himself, and when he went into the East room, became at once the centre of an admiring throng. Senator Logan was followed by curious eyes, and when he, Mr. Blaine, and President Arthur came together for a few minutes and passed some trifling jest that was lost to the crowd, the group of presidential possibilities was the subject of no little comment.

Among other cranks in the procession was Dr. Mary Walker with her trousers, frock-coat and plug hat. Later in the day, the ladies of the cabinet and Supreme Court dispensed the hospitalities of the season at their elegant homes, and the wife of Speaker Carlisle held a brilliant reception at the Riggs House. President Arthur received his New Years guests in black morning dress, buttoned to the neck. He spent the evening of New Years day at Mr. Blaines house.

A Youthful Couple.

ALLENTOWN, January 2.—The upper section of Lehigh county, near the Berks line, is considerably exercised over the elopement of two rather youthful persons. O. J. Smith is a handsome youth, sixteen years of age. Amanda Klaze, that was, is a plump, pretty lass of thirteen. The children were frequently seen together at church and Sunday school, and Smith seemed very much devoted to the girl. They agreed to get married, but, fearing parental objection would be made and thwart their plan, they quietly departed in the direction of Steinville. Their disappearance caused a commotion, as did their return after an absence of a few days. When pressed for an explanation of their conduct, they informed the girl's parents that they had been made man and wife, and then they presented the marriage certificate. The parents were startled, but accepted the situation with good grace.

Drowned in a Mill Dam.

HOUGHTON, January 2.—The bursting of the Huron milldam, situated one mile from here, resulted in the loss of six lives, as follows: Charles E. Raymond, a teller of the First National Bank of Houghton; his son and servant girl, and Howard Raymond, wife and son, of the Allouez Mine. Fifteen hundred dollars was subscribed at a meeting of the citizens yesterday for the benefit of Mrs Raymond and the two children whom she heroically saved.

A BLAZING COLLEGE.

A HOLOCAUST IN A CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

The Mother Superior — Four Lady Teachers and Twenty-Two Girl Pupils Burned to Death—Fearful Calamity.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The convent fire at Belleville was a most appalling horror. The alarm of fire was first given by the watchman at Harrison's machine works near by. When he reached the place, the windows of the third floor presented a spectacle that was enough to send a horrible shudder through the stoutest heart. There in their night clothes, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, stood in despair a large number of the terrified inmates of that floor. There was no chance of rescue, and the only alternative was the dreadful leap. Soon afterwards volumes of smoke were seen to spread throughout the building, followed by loud explosions, and then a few took the desperate chances of hurling themselves through the windows.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Mary Campbell, a teacher, was the first to try the almost hopeless ordeal, and as she fell to the pavement her frail body was hurriedly removed to the Harrison machine works, where after a few gasps she expired. Daisy Eberman managed to crawl through the windows of the third floor and find a perilous position on the cornice over the main doorway. She there remained for quite a long time screaming for succor, from the heat within and cold without. At last the confined flames and smoke burst from the windows around her and she was hurled to the ground below, but her fall was broken by two men who stood with outstretched arms to receive her. She was not seriously hurt. Her escape was miraculous,

MEAGRE AID.

Emil J. Kald was one of the first to render practical aid to the imperiled inmates. Knowing where to procure a long ladder from the rear of the premises he, with the aid of others, soon had it in position at the front of the building doing gallant service. It reached to the second floor and two stout men ascended it with another smaller ladder by which they reached the third floor and provided an escape for a number of the sisters and boarders. Sister Moderate about this time was found lying on the ground on the outside of the building, quite dead. It is thought that she fell insensibly from a window on that side of the building. At the same time, on the south side of the main building, two ladies, not known to the rescuers, were saved from the top of a verandah even with the second floor. They doubtless leaped from the story above and in their fall on the roof were stunned and when discovered were nearly frozen. A short ladder was found but it could not reach them. At this juncture George Merker and John Steinacher took the ladder and resting it on the projection of the porch managed to secure it and the ladies were rescued. The flames were rapidly spreading and in spite of the brave efforts of the gallant firemen to stay their progress the inside of the building soon surrendered to the flames, and nothing was left for them to do except to confine it, if possible, and save the walls. The wall on the west side was, however, doomed, and it soon fell, carrying down with it blazing timbers and fragments and burying with its debris the bodies of many precious souls. On the fourth floor pupil boarders, with three of the sisters, slept. On the third floor the remaining sisters slept, and on the second, or the floor above the basement, what are termed orphans and half orphans, slept. On the second floor the inmates escaped and were saved.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire had its origin in a furnace in the southwest corner of the basement, and when discovered the floor above the furnace was ablaze and volumes of smoke were rapidly pouring through the stairways and corridors and halls of the building. By the time the sleepers were thoroughly aroused the smoke had become suffocating and all avenues of escape were filled with blinding smoke. Then a panic ensued, and it is for the imagination to paint the sorrowful and heartrending picture. With almost unparalelled extremity, the cold necessarily retarded the work of the firemen, and even if they could have reached the scene without delay they could have been of little service in rescuing the victims. There are no ladders in the department and no provision for the deplorable emergency had been made by the managers of the institution. The unfortunate inmates were therefore powerless to relieve themselves and those who were witnesses to the horrible holocaust, were powerless to assist them. Willing hands and anxious hearts were ready to use all means for the rescue, but alas, the means were not equal to the emergency. Mary Jerome, the Sister superior, who is among the killed, was born and raised in Pittsburg. She was a Miss Heyl.

TWENTY-SEVEN VICTIMS.

The loss of life is greater than mentioned in last night's dispatch. Instead of being two, the total known deaths is twenty-seven, twenty-two of whom are pupils and five are Sisters, among the latter the Sister Superior.

The bodies could only be identified by the clothing, or rather a portion of their clothes, which had been saturated with water and had escaped the flames.

All that now remains of the famous Convent is the charred and broken walls, and in the debris there yet remains the bodies of several of the unfortunate victims. The building and furnishings were valued from $60,000 to $75,000. Insured for $25,000.

Explosion of Fire Damp.

SCRANTON, January 4.—An explosion of fire damp at the Oxford colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, in the Hyde Park quarter of the city, occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, tearing out the lining of the hoisting shafts and the new air shafts, and cutting off communication with fourteen men who were in the mine. Within an hour men descended in a bucket and found all alive. Three were seriously burned, however, and the injuries of one of them are probably fatal. The others are more or less severely injured. The cause of the explosion is not known. The names of those most seriously injured are John Hopkins, John Jones and William Morgan.

The Blizzard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 10 P. M.—Since three o'clock this afternoon, the extreme cold has been abating, and at this hour the thermometers, which this morning recorded thirty degrees below zero, now mark seventeen degrees. The weather the last forty-eight hours has been without parallel even in the recollection of the inevitable "oldest inhabitant." Hundreds of people, including many car conductors and drivers, are confined to their houses by severe frost bites. The streets during the day have been almost deserted and an utter stagnation has prevailed in retail business circles. The largest audience at any of the theaters during the past three nights have scarcely numbered a baker's dozen. At Rockford, Ill., this morning the thermometer indicates 43° below zero; at Bismark, Dak., 31°; Milwaukee, 24°; St. Paul, 30°; Salt Lake, 32°; and at St. Louis, 22°. Dispatches to the latter city from different points of Missouri state that fully one dozen of unfortunate individuals have frozen to death in the state during the past twenty-four hours. Late dispatches to-night report a rise of temperature throughout the northwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The most terrific wind storm which has been known here for many years is prevailing to-night. Great damage to shipping and property is apprehended. Telegraph communication is almost prostrated.

CINCINNATI, O., January 5.—The thermometer at 3 o'clock this morning dropped at a point 22° degrees below zero, making it the most severe showing in the way of extreme weather known in many years. At 10 o'clock the thermometer registered 12°; at 3 P. M., 5° below, and at 9 to-night has again fallen to 18° below, with a cold wind blowing. Business was largely suspended during the day, and to night Music hall, where the great minstrel is in progress not over five hundred persons are in attendance, while the theaters are about empty. Over half the street cars have been withdrawn, many drivers and conductors being frost-bitten. At the postoffice it was ascertained that the mails were all from three to twelve hours behind. The telegraph companies are also suffering heavily, especially on the western routes, at one time to-day telegraphic communication being completed shut off for nearly an hour. Points in the interior of Ohio, Indiana and Kentuckey report extremely cold weather, thermometer ranging from 10° to 26° below zero. Great suffering and damage to live stock is being done all over the state. At the river the feeling is one of foreboding. No ice has formed except along the shore, but it is feared before morning navigation on the upper Ohio wil have to be suspended.

A FIREMAN FROZEN ON DUTY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—Fire destroyed the building on Front street this morning owned by Mrs. Meader, and occupied by Theodore Felsh and Hermech & Co. The total loss is about $10,000; insurance $5,000. A number of firemen were badly injured by the cold; one John Schuler, being drenched with water, which froze on him. He then walked to his engine house, several squares away, and was put to bed. It is thought he may be permanently injured. Lawrence Crambert was also overcome by the cold, and had both his hands frozen. Very few people are on the streets. Half the street cars have stopped, and the ferryboats cannot run.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLD SNAP.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The thermometer at Manistee this morning registered thirty degrees below zero. In this city business is largely suspended. The theaters were empty last night. About half the street cars have been withdrawn, and scores of conductors were frostbitten last night. On a Madison street car this morning half a dozen women and children who were compelled to leave home were crying with cold, although apparently warmly clad. Reports from the northwest indicate no abatement in the severity of the weather.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW FROZEN OVER.

DETROIT, Mich., January 5.—The straits of Mackinaw are frozen. Mails and teams are crossing on the ice and sports are speeding horses on the ice. The Detroit river is frozen over at Sandwich. Wm Mathers, aged seventy, wandered from home at Casanovia, Mich., yesterday, in a semi nude state, and was found badly frozen. He died soon after being found. Joseph Ritchie, a lumberman living back of Alconia, Mich., went to the woods Thursday and was found this morning frozen stiff. He had been killed by the falling limb of a tree.

LEXINGTON, Ky., January 5.—It is bitter cold. The mercury fell last night to 20° below zero, and in some places 22° to 24°.

CHATTANOOGA, January 5.—The temperature is 6° below zero at noon the coldest weather since 1877. There is a foot of snow at Knoxville, Tenn.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 5.—A heavy snow storm is raging here since early morning, the first of the season. Apparently it extends far south of here.

A Dynamite Fiend.

ASHLAND, January 2.—Patrick Curley placed a large piece of dynamite, last night, under an outhouse adjoining the dwelling of John Costello and ignited it. The shock destroyed the outhouse and badly shattered the dwelling. Costello's son, a young man of about twenty six years of age, was lying in bed at the time, having just recovered from a long illness. The shock occasioned by the explosion deprived him of his reason, and it is feared he cannot live. Curley confessed that he was the culprit, and he was placed under $1,000 bail and held to answer charges preferred by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, the owners of the property. Being unable to obtain bail, he was committed to jail.

Complains Against Himself.

LEAVENWORTH, January 4.—John Byrne has appeared before the United States Commissioner and entered a complaint against himself for collusion in defrauding the Government out of $100 while he was a member of the Ninth Infantry U. S. A., in 1869. In his final account there was $82 in clothing and money due him, and he and the company clerk raised the amount to $182. The matter, he says, weighs on his conscience, and he now wants to confess and get a pardon. The case will probably go to President Arthur.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

A Collision on the Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, January 2.—One of the most frightful railway accidents that ever occurred in Canada took place this morning at five minutes to 7 o'clock. About fifteen minutes previous a suburban train, consisting of a dummy engine and two cars, on the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway left the Union Station, having on board about 60 passengers, chiefly employes in the bolt and iron works at Humber, who resided in this city, and who were going to their work. They were all in the best of humor, and, although the weather was piercing cold, the gale blowing the snow against the car windows, the merry crowd did not heed it as they told of how they had spent New Year's day. Upon rounding a sharp curve, just before reaching the bolt works, the engineer saw a freight train thundering down grade toward him. He reversed his engine, shrieked out a warning, and, along with his fireman, jumped for his life.

The conductor heard the warning, and crying out 'Jump, boys, for your lives!' sprang into the snow. In a second more there was a terrific crash. The engine of the freight train knocked the boiler off the dummy clean through the first car, crushing the unfortunate passengers in every direction and pinning many of them to the floor. The impetus was so great that the engine actually mounted the truck of the dummy, which kept to the rails and remained on a balance.

The engineer of the freight train, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, sprang from his engine, but Thomas, the fireman, was instantly killed. To add to the horror of the scene the boiler of the dummy exploded, and the escaping steam and boiling water scalded and carried death or terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men. Then fire broke out and completed the work of destruction. Shrieks, groans and heartrending cries for help from the agonized sufferers rent the air.

Several poor fellows suffering untold agonies, with their limbs and bodies burnt to a crisp, piteously implored those near them to pour water upon their scalded limbs, or to put an end to their sufferings. Strong men looked on appalled, and many an eye was dim with tears. Every possible phase of disfigurement was to be seen—limbs cut, mangled and bruised, half eaten away by fire or swollen to an enormous size by the action of steam and water.

No more awful scene could be witnessed nor was any possible horror left to the imagination. The first passenger car was a terrible wreck, and several hours elapsed before the poor fellows buried beneath the debris could be extricated. A relief party of thirty or forty men was sent to the scene and at once slowly and tenderly set to work to rescue the sufferers, and at about ten o'clock a car load of the dead and injured was on the way to the city. On arriving at the Union Station an ambulance wagon and several cabs and busses were in waiting.

A large crowd had gathered, and as one after another of the dead and wounded was carried from the car to the conveyances many turned sick at the sight, while others brushed away the falling tears. The wounded men bore their sufferings with fortitude and patience, a few groans being the only indication of their intense agony.

The scene at the morgue beggars description. Fifteen bodies lay side by side in two rows on opposite sides of the room. Mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers were to be seen passing from body to body and with trembling hands lifting the coverlet to gaze on the faces of the dead. Now and again a cry of anguish was heard, which told too plainly of the discovery of some dear one carried off in the prime of manhood. The hospital from an early hour was crowded with relatives and friends of the wounded. On the arrival of the wounded the full hospital staff immediately proceeded to undress them while the doctors set to work sewing up the wounds and dressing those who were terribly scalded. Some of the latter were burned from head to foot by the steam.

Coroner Lind impaneled a jury, which at once met and viewed the bodies and then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when they again met and some evidence was taken, and a further adjournment was had until Tuesday night.

One of the victims, John Rowlett, died shortly after arriving at the hospital. When found among the debris he spoke cheerfully and asked to be allowed to walk. On looking down he cried:

"Oh, God! my legs are off." And so they were, burned off.

Barber, conductor of the freight train, was immediately placed under arrest. He admitted that he got orders at Hamilton to run to Queen's Wharf, Toronto, avoiding all regular trains. He looked at the time table but forgot that the suburban train was on the list of regular trains, and hence the accident.

Public sympathy was thoroughly aroused for the unfortunate widows and children, and already subscription lists have been started and offers of entertainments made to provide funds for their aid. The families of several of the men killed are in poor circumstances and could ill afford to lose their bread winners.

The Arctic Blizzard.

CHICAGO, January 4.—This has been the coldest day of the present winter. The thermometer stood at 14° below at 9 a. m. At 11 it rose to 12°, and at 1 o'clock it had fallen again to 14° below. At Omaha the thermometer is quoted at 17° below, and at Dubuque at 26° below at 9 this morning. The extreme cold weather yesterday and last night retarded all passenger and freight trains. The mails from all quarters of the country are delayed in their arrival to-day from three to sixteen hours. At 1 this afternoon the thermometer stood at 15° below zero.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 4.—Specials confirm the reports of the coldest weather for years. At Braineard at six this morning the mercury was 42° below. At Fond du Lac 30° below. In this city to-night it is 25 below and going down. Last night it ranged from 30 to 35 below. It is believed to-night it will touch a lower mark.

Large Flour Sales.

ALBANY, January 2.—Henry Russell, commission merchant, sold over 400,000 barrels of flour in 1883. It is claimed that this is the largest dealing of any commission house in the world.

A River Disaster.

PITTSBURG, January 2.—Shortly after midnight the two boats J. N. Bunton and John T. Case left the city with tows for the lower ports. Their progress was slow owing to the ice and strong current. When Davis Island was reached the boats lost control of the tows, and swung against the south pier. Three of the coal boats sank at once, and the Case drifted to the head of Nevile Island, where she lodged.

The Bunton was not so fortunate. The shock of the collision threw the fire from under her boilers, and in two minutes she was burning in a dozen places and a scene of the utmost confusion followed. The crew numbering twenty men, became panic stricken, and several jumped overboard. Midway between the dam and Neville Island the boat careened and went down in shallow water. The Case, not having been injured, put out a yawl and succeeded in picking up sixteen of the Bunton's crew. Shortly afterward the body of Engineer Underwood was picked up. There are three men still missing. Their names are Frank Young and Alois Beyington deck hands, and Gustavus Attenhauff, cook. They are all young and unmarried. Engineer Underwood leaves a wife and five children.

The steamer Bunton is a total loss. She was owned by Walton & Co., of this city, and was valued at $25,000. The loaded coal boats which sunk were valued at $25,000.

The accident is attributed to the neglect to have the Government signals lighted. Signals are required to be on the lock wall and dam. If this precaution had not been neglected the pilots would have had no difficulty in holding their tow between the lights.

Snow Bound Stock Train.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Eleven miles southwest of the stock yards on the wabash road stands a stock train with twenty cars of famishing freezing live stock. The train was snowed under and stalled on Tuesday night, since which time it is believed the animals have been without food and water. A rescuing party drove within three miles of the belated train, then abandoned their sledges and walked the remainder. Although several engines have been sent town the train could not be reached. The party has returned several of whom were badly frost bitten. The rescuing party succeeded in reaching the snow bound train late this afternoon. Of the twenty cars of live stock all were cattle save two or three cars of hogs. Some of the cattle were found frozen. Others were partly frozen and immediately killed. The exact number thus killed is not ascertained. The remainder of the cattle were fed and cared for by the railroad company, who are making every effort to bring them through. Another large force of men were sent out to day and offered fifty cents an hour. Arriving near the train they refused to go to work. They could not see ten paces ahead for the immense drifts of snow, and returned nearly frozen. The hogs are not suffering badly as there happened to be a car of corn next to them which the company used. They will bring the train into the yards tomorrow. Extraordinary efforts to this end will be made.

A Hunters Tale.

LOWELL, Mass., January 5.—Arthur Legrand Stafford, who claimed to be a natural son of a distinguished English Earl, landed in New York from an Inman steamer during the latter part of November last. At the St. Nicholas Hotel he met a sporting Southerner named Schwartz and they decided to go to Lake Pamadumcook, in Maine, hunting and fishing. On the way they stopped at Bangor, Me., where Stafford made the acquaintance of a Miss Grace, of New York. They became sincerely attached to each other, and when Stafford left for the woods they had plighted troth. On the afternoon of December 31 Stafford left the camp with his rifle for a stroll. Shortly after a severe storm set in, and Stafford did not return. Schwartz and the guide went to find him, but were then unsuccessful. Early in the morning of New Years Day, about three miles from camp, they found Stafford in the firm embraced of a she bear, both frozen stiff. A knife was sticking in the left fore shoulder of the bear. A short distance away a half grown cub with a knife wound in its heart, was discovered. The guide said Stafford had attacked the cub first, and was then set upon by the she bear. Schwartz went to Bangor and told his fate to Miss Grace. The poor girl lost her reason, and will be sent to an insane asylum tomorrow.

Laborers Killed.

SUNBURY, December 29.—Passengers who arrived here last night on the midnight express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, brought the particulars of a railroad catastrophe that occurred on a link of the Vanderbilt Railroad system, a few miles from Keating. Six Italians were instantly killed and seven others seriously injured while returning to their work from the railroad shanties, where Christmas had been spent. Keating, the nearest village, has no telegraph office, and the news of the accident was brought here by a special train, which came for six coffins in which to put the bodies of the unfortunate men. Col. Joseph Granius, one of the contractors engaged in building the new road, ordered engineer James Walsh of Renovo, to push two gondolas to a certain point on the road. The train was moving at a speed of nine milles an hour.

Without a second's notice the car on which the Italians were broke in two, was doubled up and completely demolished.

Paying the Death Penalty.

MACON, GA., Jan. 4.—Jim Crummidy, colored, was hanged at Eastman to-day, for the murder of Jas. A. Mitchell last September. When Sheriff Rawlins and his assistants went to take Crummidy from his cell they found a knife in his hand. The prisoner made a desperate effort to kill the sheriff's assistants and wounded two of them slightly. He was seized by both hands, but by a powerful effort he wrenched his right arm around and inflicted a terrible wound in his throat, from which blood flowed profusely, causing him to become unconscious. At a few minutes before 3 o'clock he was carried to the scaffold on a stretcher, and supported over the drop until it fell. Death was instantaneous. A large crowd was present.

RED LETTER SALE OF OVERCOATS!

There is now in progress at our store a great *Sacrifice Sale of Overcoats.* We want to dispose of our stock

Before the Season Ends,

and have reduced our prices from ***10 to 20 per cent.*** Some Overcoats will be selling at

Less Money Than They Cost.

The object is to get rid of our Winter Stock to make room foa other goods.

Those requiring Overcoats will get real genuine bargains by

Calling On Us.

This is no humbug sale. The old tickets and old prices are left on the goods and the new and greatly reduced price is marked in red ink underneath, so that the simplest can see that everything is straightforward.

YOU WILL MISS IT

If you fail to visit us before making your purchases.

L. M. WOOLF'S,

The One-Price Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

NEW STORE, MAIN STREET,

Johnstown, Pa.

Running Away With His Wife.

SHENANDOAH, January 2.—There is considerable excitement here over the elopement of M. H. Kehler, one of the leading grocery merchants, with his former wife, a daughter of J. W. Johnson, a well to do contractor and builder and member of the present school board. The runaway drove in a cutter in the direction of Pottsville, but returned in time to take the 12:55 afternoon train for Philadelphia. Eight or nine years ago, when hardly out of their teens they were married. They soon seperated, however, and Mr. Kehler paid his wife, through her parents $1,000, in settlement of all claims. She retained her child, a beautiful little girl. Mrs Kehler went to her father's house and Mr. Kehler lived with his parents. Both families lived on Main street, next door to each other. During the several years they were seperated, although seeing each other every day, they did not speak.

Editors Charged with Libel.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Judge White has issued an information in criminal libel against Eugene M. O'Neil and C. N. Shaw, proprietors of the *Dispatch.* The article provoking the suit appeared on December, 28, in the publication of an interview with Commodore W. J. Kountz, in which the letter severely denounced the plaintiff.

Town Wiped Out.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—A hurricane occured on the Mexican coast on November 4th which entirely destroyed the town of Atlanta, at the port of that name. Not a house remained standing, and vessels and launches at anchor suffered severely.

The Latest Whisky Idea.

WASHINGEON, Jan. 6.—Hon. Jere Murphy, of Iowa, will to-morrow offer a resolution defending the powers and status of Congress on the alchoholic liquor tariff.

The resolution is to the effect that the liquor traffic belongs to municipal or local government and does not fall within the scope of powers inherent in the Federal Government by virtue of the Constitution; that Congress can only deal with the subject, say to lay and collect revenues, and that any attempt at sumptuary legislation by Congress is in the nature of an infringement on the personal liberty of the citizen.

The Judge says he intends to put members on record on this subject before the thing is over, and thinks the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Trafic will report the resolution to the House. If so the Ohio delegation will have a chance to explain the result of the late election in that State.

Fight With Horse Thieves.

LITTLE ROCK, December 29.—For a long time past the northwestern part of this State and the northern part of Missouri have been infested by horse thieves, whose headquarters it is believed have been at Cape Girardeau, Mo. A farmer named Mr. Kimball, living in North Missouri, had three horses stolen, and, organizing a posse of seven, started in pursuit of the thieves, who numbered three, and who were overtaken near Forsyth, Mo. The thieves turned on their pursuers and a sharp fight ensued. Two of the pursuers were seriously injured, while two of the thieves, James and Andrew Davis, formerly residents of Cape Girardeau, were shot dead, and the third one fatally wounded.

Frozen to Death.

WHEELING, January 6.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Jane Peterson, a colored woman living at Seventeenth and Wood streets, sent her two little daughters, aged 10 and 5 years, on an errand to another colored family, living about a mile away. The children were poorly clad, and the mercury being about zero, they suffered intensely, but reached their destination in safety. On their return trip they became benumbed with cold and were found lying in the street in a stupor. Their recovery is extremely problematical.

General Cameron's Health Improving.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., January 5.—There is no truth in the specials telegraphed from here in regard to the serious illness of Simon Cameron, who arrived last Monday, except the first day's confinement to his room from fatigue of the journey

FOR SALE!

Over **300 Cheap Farms in West Virginia** 200 of these farms are located in the Shenandoah Valley, famous for healthfulness and productiveness. Improved farms at $4 to $10 per acre. Have a few large tracts suitable for colonies. For circulars giving description, location, price, etc, address J. H. Bruston, Martinsburg, W. Va.

BACKLOG SKETCHES, our large, 16 page paper, filled with charming serials, stories, choice miscellany, etc, is sent 3 months ON TRIAL for 25 cents, and we send EVERY SUBSCRIBER FREE our new **Holiday Package,** consisting of 10 pieces popular music, 10 interesting games, 1 pack of age and for une telling cards, 1 pack "Hold to Light" cards, 1 pack fun and flirtation cards, 1 set chromo cards, 13 new tricks in magic, 5 new puzzles, game of fortune, the mystic oracle, 25 ways to get rich, Heller's wonderful delusion cards, etc., etc. **Endless Amusement!** Agents wanted. Sample paper for stamp.

dec19. BACKLOG PUB. CO., Augusta, Me.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, I will sell at the Court House in Somerset borough on

THURSDAY, JAN'Y 24, 1884,

the real estate of Elizabeth Shearer, deceased consisting of a house and lot in Shanksville, Somerset township, adjoining lands of Harry Boyts, Solomon Lenhart, and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

FRED W. BIESECKER, Administrator.

dec19

SOMERSET MARKET.

Corrected by COOK & BEERITS,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED

Apples, dried, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Applebutter, ₩ gal	40@[illegible]
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	$1 [illegible]
Butter, ₩ lb (keg)	—
" (roll)	2[illegible]c
Buckwheat ₩ bush	[illegible]
" meal, 100 lbs	[illegible]
Beeswax ₩ lb	[illegible]
Bacon, shoulders, ₩ lb	[illegible]
" sides, "	[illegible]
" country hams, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Corn, (ear) new ₩ bushel	[illegible]
" (shelled) old "	[illegible]
" meal ₩ lb	[illegible]
Calf skins, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Flour, ₩ bbl	$5 [illegible]
Flaxseed, ₩ bu, (60 lb)	[illegible]
Hams, (sugar-cured) ₩ lb	[illegible]
Lard, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Leather, red sole, ₩ lb	[illegible]
" upper, "	[illegible]
" kip, "	[illegible]
Middlings, and chop 100 lbs	[illegible]
Oats, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Potatoes, ₩ bu (new)	[illegible]
Peaches, dried, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Rye, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Rags, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Salt, No. 1, ₩ bbl, extra	$1 90@[illegible]
" Ground Alum per sack	$1 [illegible]
" Ashton, per sack	[illegible]
Sugar, yellow ₩ lb	[illegible]
" white "	[illegible]
Tallow, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Wheat, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Wool, ₩ lb	[illegible]

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Billous Disorders**, and **Jaundice**, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles**, the result of indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds**, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhoea** and **Dysentery**, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and **Sciatica**, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and **Painful Menstruation**, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Mormonism Doomed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 5.—The monthly meeting of the Salt Lake Mormon priesthood was held this morning. Bishop John Sharp said that while in Washington recently he had seen enough to convince him that no power but the Almighty could save the Mormon people. If God don't ploe the ship would go down. Apostle Thatches and Richards are now on the way to Washington, the church organ says, to attend Utah affairs.