The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....May 14, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

GEN. E. A. OSBORNE, of Luzerne.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

A. W. Leisenring, of Carbon.
Calvin Wells, of Pittsburgh.
James Dobson, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Edwin J. Stewart.	15. Jose L. Hennings.
2. John Mundell.	16. Jos. A. Eze.
3. W. J. McLaughlin.	17. Jos. B. Hollman.
4. Edwin L. Levi.	18. B. F. Junkin.
5. Jos. B. Altemus.	19. Thomas B. Bryson.
6. Horace L. Beale.	20. Wm. P. Duncan.
7. Alfred Parkenthal.	21. W. J. Hunchman.
8. J. McHose.	22. Geo. L. Oliver.
9. J. P. Wickersham.	23. Josiah Cohen.
10. Sam. H. Thatcher.	24. Michael Weyand.
11. John Scobeld.	25. C. A. Randall.
12. Daniel Edmonds.	26. Cyrus Kitchen.
13. P. W. Sheafer.	27. B. Woods.
14. L. S. Hart.	

Auditor General Niles and State Treasurer Livsey assumed the duties of their respective offices on Tuesday of last week.

THAT interesting demagogue, Gen. Butler, favors pensioning every Union soldier that served in the late war. What fairer bid for votes could any Presidential candidate make?

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, who was Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy, and who left this country at the close of the rebellion and settled in London as a practicing lawyer, died in Paris on Tuesday last.

SINCE the close of the war the Government has paid in pensions to soldiers $650,000,000, and is now paying $60,000,000 a year to disabled veterans. This is as it should be, and proves the gratitude of the Republic to those who saved it.

THE celebrated Dr. Samuel G. Gross of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent surgeons in the world, died on Tueday, and in accordance with his own wish, his body was reduced to ashes in the Le Moyne crematory at Washington, in this State, on Thursday last.

REPORTS of the elections of County Superintendents throughout the State on Tuesday last, show that in nearly every instance where the present incumbents were candidates they were re-elected. This is not only practical civil service reform, but sound policy.

THE Democratic free-traders are making dreadful ugly mouths at their brethren who voted with the Republicans to sustain the present tariff. They are shaking their fists at them and swearing that when they assemble at Chicago they will knock the tariff out the first round.

SOME of the excited editors who booted and spurred, have been riding the high horses of their favorite candidates for the past few months, and know exactly what the result of the balloting at the Chicago Convention will be, may as well dismount and take it a-foot. They will know a great deal more after a few ballots have been taken.

BY its fight for the Morrison bill, the Democratic party has clearly identified itself with free trade. The tariff will be the great issue in the coming campaign. The fight that has just been ended in Congress will be transferred to the polls. For the first time the country will have before it the square issue of Free-trade, or Protection to American industry.

THE free-trade Democrats of Kentucky, at their State Convention last week, nominated Speaker Carlisle as their candidate for President. This we suppose is to offset the nomination of ex-Speaker Randall of this State, on a *quasi* protective platform. Neither gentleman has the slightest chance for a nomination in the National Convention, but are simply pitted against each other, like a pair of fighting cocks, by their backers.

HON. WM. S. STENGER, Governor Pattison's Secretary of State, put his foot into it nicely, by declaring unqualifiedly for Morrison's free-trade bill, just a few days before it was squelched in the House. As the Secretary would hardly take so important a step without the concurrence of his chief, it may be safely assumed that this Pattison Reform administration has cast in its lot with the free-traders and against the interests of the laboring men of the country.

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman of our State Central Committee, has determined to make the canvass of this year a red-hot one. He has already opened headquarters in Philadelphia, and expects to have all the preliminary work of the campaign done prior to the Chicago Convention, so that as soon as the National ticket is placed in the field the active work of the canvass can be pushed. It's going to be a big fight, and the Chairman will be ready when "time" is called.

GEN. GRANT and his three sons were compelled to make assignments last week, for the benefit of their creditors, by reason of the failure of the firm of Ward & Grant, bankers, in New York, in which concern they were all partners. The failure is reported to be a bad one, and will totally wreck the fortunes of the family. General Grant had nothing to do with the management of the concern, and had placed his money in it for the benefit of his sons. There is much sympathy expressed for the General, who is thus deprived of the comfortable provision which had been made for his old age.

OUT of 196 Democratic members of the House, only 41 dared stand up for protection to our domestic industries and labor by voting against the Morrison free trade bill. On the other hand, only three of the 118 Republican members voted with the free traders for the bill, and those three recreants all hail from the State of Minnesota. Let Republican voters make a note of these facts, as they will be useful in the coming campaign, when the Democrats of this State, will, as usual, claim that they are as good tariff men as are the Republicans.

WE published last week estimates by a number of the leading journals of the country friendly to Mr. Blaine, of that gentleman's strength in the Chicago Convention. The highest of these guesses was 379 votes for Blaine, to 298 for Arthur. Now comes another lightning calculator in New York, whose table of estimated votes we find in the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*, giving Mr. Arthur 397 votes, to 259 for Mr. Blaine.

This game of guessing and estimating will be kept up until the Convention settles the matter; meanwhile, our readers having "paid their money, may take their choice."

THERE was a prize fight near Scranton, this State, a few days since, at which about two thousand persons were present, among them "the best people of Scranton." Determined that the law against this kind of brutality shall be enforced, Judge Handley, of the Lackawana County Courts, has ordered the District Attorney to prepare indictments against everybody who witnessed the fight, and consternation reigns supreme among the deputy sheriffs, policemen, lawyers, doctors, hotel keepers, merchants and others who were present. Judge Handley is in dead earnest, and as those who are convicted are liable to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $500, their position is not an enviable one. The judge is entitled to unstinted praise for his determined action in enforcing the law.

IN Illinois, it is said, the operation of the High License Law has reduced the number of dram shops from 13,000 to 8,000, and at the same time it has increased the revenue by three million dollars.

In Maine, notwithstanding the Prohibitory law, more than one thousand licenses to sell intoxicating liquors have been issued by the U. S. Internal Revenue department, which is at the rate of one rum shop to every 150 male adult residents, and it must be borne in mind that much liquor is privately imported, and much more sold by druggists under the guise of medicine. If these statements be true, they show that prohibition does not prohibit, but that taxation heavily reduces the traffic. This should put the temperance folks on inquiry, as to whether the curse cannot be taxed to death.

IF all the honor, honesty and integrity of the Republican party of the country is embodied in the person of Mr. Charles Emery Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, then Mr. Smith might just as well be constituted a Republican National Convention, all by himself, and be permitted to pull a single ballot from his vest pocket, and nominate a candidate for the Republican party. This would save a deal of trouble, and would doubtless gratify Mr. Smith. But, if the Republican masses have elected delegates, in whom they confide, and who as honest men, will carry out their wishes at Chicago—and it is a fair presumption that they have done so—then Mr. Charles Emery Smith is guilty of a very great, as well as a very foolish impertenence, when in his almost daily diatribes, he undertakes to impair the confidence of the masses in their delegates, and charges that the politicians are arrayed against the people, and are conspiring to betray them. The people do not always mistake Alpine egotism for dashing leadership.

THE Democratic Free-trade leaders are in a rage over the defeat of the Morrison bill, and declare that no compromise with the Randall wing of the party is possible. They proclaim that at the Chicago Convention they will nominate a Free-trade candidate on a Free-trade platform, and that the Protection Democrats will be there served with notice that they must embrace the candidate and stand upon the platform, or go their way with the Republicans.

This is the only logical and manly course they can take. They made a square-toed fight for Free-trade in the House; they have gone too far to recede, and they are bound to fight it out on that line, or ingloriously back down before Randall and his handful of followers. Meanwhile, this faction fight has scared the candidates and their friends, and the respective booms of Tilden, Payne, McDonald and Randall are fast subsiding, as neither of them feels like leading a forlorn hope. One hundred and fifty members, constituting more than three-fourths of the Democratic party in the House, have been defeated by a combination of Democrats and Republicans, and it is but ordinary human nature for this majority, when they have the minority in convention, where they can obtain no assistance from Republican Protectionists, to crush them as between the upper and nether millstones, and if their present temper continues, this will assuredly be done.

The Democratic majority has made its record clear, distinct and ineffaceable in favor of Free-trade; there can be no compromise on a candidate who is even tinctured with protection; it has gone too far on the road to Free-trade to stop or turn back, and the leaders are calmly admitting that they do not anticipate success this year, but expect to command respect for their consistency, and hope before another Presidential election comes around to have a solid Free-trade party with which to face the Republicans. The country will be content to wait and see.

BY a vote of 159 to 155, the House on Tuesday last, struck out the enacting clause of the so called Morrison tariff bill, and so effectually disposed of that pernicious measure for the time being. This is a terrible back-set to the free-trade Democracy. The House was organized at the commencement of this session and Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker, solely on this issue. He appointed a committee of Ways and Means for the express purpose of reporting a bill reducing the tariff; this bill of Morrison's was the result, a caucus of the Democratic members declared it a party measure, and yet after full and lengthy discussion it was killed in the house of its friends. This, however, does not finally dispose of the question. The Democratic party is irrevocably committed to free-trade; during the discussion, its ablest leaders in the House unreservedly declared that this Morrison bill was only the entering wedge, and since its defeat, notice has been openly given, that the battle will be transferred to the Democratic National Convention, and that free trade will be made one of the issues of the coming campaign. The victory in the House in favor of Protection was accomplished with the aid of 41 Democratic votes, among which was the entire delegation of that party from this State, ably led by Mr. Randall, and if, as is probable, a free-trade platform is adopted by the National Convention of that party, the tariff Democrats who helped defeat the measure in the House, will be placed in the unpleasant predicament of being compelled to eat their own words, or refuse support to their party and its candidates. However, the Morrison bill has done its work. It has developed the position of the enemy on the eve of the election, and voters who support that party in the coming campaign will do so with the full knowledge that if successful, the Democrats will wipe out every vestige of protection to our industrial interests.

The Democratic Mayor of New Orleans is authority for the statement that at the recent election in that city ninety-one polls were taken possession of by organized bands of bulldozers, the authorized inspectors of election driven away, and the whole proceeding turned into a mockery and a farce. The Mayor might also have added that it resulted in booming Democratic majorities, and the party is in splendid working condition for the fall election.

The Virginia Bourbons last fall obtained possession of the Legislature of that State by bulldozing and afterwards unseating enough members to give them a two-thirds majority. They then began the wholesale passage of measures for partisan purposes. Among the laws enacted was one placing the control of the election machinery entirely in their own hands. But the result proves that they overreached themselves, for the law has just been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of appeals. It is encouraging to know that the courts, at least, in Virginia are secure against Democratic bulldozing.

Why should the Democratic press of the country be filled with surmises regarding the nominee of the June convention and as silent as the grave about the nominee of the other fellows four weeks later?—*Inter-Ocean.*

From the simple fact that we know who we want and what we want him for.—*Wheeling Register.*

The *Register* neglects to state who or what. The unanimous state of mind of Democracy reminds us of the cross-eyed old maid who went to the woods and was praying earnestly for a husband—when an old owl, perched on a neighboring tree, disturbed in his nap—struck up, "Hoo-hoo-hoo." The prompt response went up, "Anybody, Lord."—*Inter-Ocean.*

Telescoped Cars.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A dense fog prevailed over the southern portion of the city this morning when the Chicago and Eastern Illinois suburban train left Auburn with passengers coming into the city to do business. A stop was made at South Englewood, and just as the passenger train was pulling out a heavy locomotive of the Grand Trunk road, which enters the city over the same tracks, plunged into the rear of it, splintering the last car and telescoping the others, pinning the passengers in the broken timbers and flooding the interior with steam from the engine boiler. Two persons were probably fatally injured and about twenty others seriously injured. Henry Wilson, the engineer of the passenger train, and W. Cochle, of England, are supposed to be fatally injured. Engineer Terwilliger, of the Grand Trunk train was arrested, but released on bonds. He claims that the accident was due to the fog that he did not see the lights of the train in time to avert the catastrophe.

A Big Season for Immigrants.

PAILADELPHIA, May. 24.—Owing to the cutting in transatlantic steamship rates a large number of immigrants are now bound here by the American and Red Star Line steamships, and it is expected that during the coming summer emigrant travel will be large. The Red Star Line announces a reduction in emigrant excursion tickets to Antwerp from $40 to $38.

Fortune of a Convict.

NEW YORK, May 9.—John Kister, a burglar and an old confederate of "Red" Leary, who is now serving a term in the New Jersey State Prison, has had $60,000 left him by an aunt in England. He has to serve fifteen years before he can take his inheritance.

BANK FAILURE.

Suspension of the Marine Bank of New York.—The Grant & Ward Firm Follow.

NEW YORK, May 6, Wall street, 11.30 A. M.—The suspension of the Marine National Bank, Wall and Water streets, was announced this morning. James D. Fish is president of the bank. John D. Fish is cashier.

The bank's statement of September, 22, 1883, showed a surplus of $130,000, and individual profits of $62,345.

GRANT AND WARD SUSPENDED.

2.45 P.M.—The suspension of Grant & Ward has been announced at the Stock Exchange. The firm is composed of General U. S. Grant, James D. Fish, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Ferdinand Ward. About 600 shares of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Omaha, and Alton, and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickleplate second mortgage.

The Marine Bank-Grant & Ward failure is the most sensational episode of that character which Wall street has seen since young Ketchem ruined half the street. In view of the prominence of the members of the firm, the widest interest has been taken in all the details from the moment the people of the country knew that the fortune of Gen. Grant, and that of every member of his family, was involved.

On account of the secrecy of the bank officials and the complicated affairs of the firm, but few real facts as to the extent of the money losses or the parties involved, except Gen. Grant, are really known. The Bank Examiner has not yet made his report as to the bank's losses and it is as yet impossible even to approximate the amount, and the same may be said of the firm of Grant & Ward. Some say that from outside evidences the liabilities will between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000. Others aver that from all that has been learned they will not be over $5,000,000. All agree, however, that it is the most stupendous failure since the grand crash which marked the failure of Uncle Daniel Drew. Outside of the reports that Mr. Ward has been guilty of gross rehypothecations, the statement was made yesterday that he had taken good care to feather his own nest. This report fanned the flame of dissatisfaction among those who had suffered by the firm's failure, and the force of detectives was doubled. They swarmed in the outer offices and clustered about the entrance of the United States Bank building.

There is no doubt but that the operations of Grant and Ward have been wild and reckless. They were also wide spread in their ramifications. Now it is discovered that ex-Congressman Freeman Clark of Rochester, had found that a small amount of bonds he had deposited with the firm had been rehypothecated. The failure of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, of Stillwater, Minn., was no doubt indirectly caused by a loss of $125,000 through Grant & Ward's operations. Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, who went to Washington to-day, was interested in the concern and indorsed some of its notes. The failure of the company will not cripple the Senator; but it has caused him much inconvenience. It is hinted that two or three other Minnesota corporations are in trouble; but the amount involved in all these cases is comparatively small.

A few days before the failure, Gen. Grant, who had no active part in the management of the business, borrowed $150,000 from W. H. Vanderbilt, which he gave the firm, supposing it was only needed as a temporary loan.

General Grant, in an interview with Vanderbilt, said he would make all the reparation possible, and he assigned all his property to Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Grant including her Newport property. Two hours before Mr. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe yesterday he sent for General Grant handed him all the deeds that had been assigned to him, told the General he had no use for them, also told him to pay him the $150,000 when he got good and ready, hoped the General would come out of his difficulties O. K., and bid him a cordial good bye.

The story that comes from New York concerning the crash is quite interesting, although painful. The Grants are really high and dry and are without a dollar in the world. The General in his extremity has applied to the Trustees and those who contributed the fund for him of $300,000, begging them to give him the principal that he might pay some of his debts. This is a fact, but the gentlemen have positively refused anything of the kind. His creditors could capture the interest which the trustees pay to him if they knew when it was handed over. To prevent this, and save the ex-President from absolute want, it has been determined to dole out the interest in small sums just sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the General and his wife.

The noble traits of Mrs. Grant's character are displayed in her surrender of her property. The New York City house was valued at about $90,000, and was given to the family by some friends. Their regret now is that they did not place it in the hands of the trustees also.

Among the properties which the General assigned for the benefit of his creditors is the dwelling on the north side of Chestnut street, above Twentieth. It is worth about $30,000.

A Young Burglar Caged.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 8.—Young John Bakody, Jr., who robbed L. W. Cline & Co.'s jewelry store here night before last, was arrested in the Tivoli Garden, Pittsburg, and brought to this city. When found he had five gold watches and a large amount of other jewelry and $51 in cash about his person. He implicated a young man named Harry Greves, stating that Greves helped him pack up the plunder and he gave Greves $10 with which to meet him in Pittsburg. Cline & Co. have recovered all their goods but their gold watches and about $50 in cash. Bakody was given a hearing this evening before Mayor Campbell and bound over to the Grand Jury, now in session. The case will probably be presented to-morrow. Young Greves was discharged, as Cline refused to prosecute him.

I was troubled with chronic catarrh, and gathering in head; was deaf at times, had discharges from ears, unable to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted, I was cured.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOING DOWN IN MID-OCEAN.

The Loss of the State of Florida.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The steamship Titania from Glasgow, passed Farther Point at 5.45 this morning. She had on board 24 of the crew of the lost steamer State of Florida. The steamer was sunk in mid-ocean by a collision with a bark. Out of 167 persons on the State of Florida only 44 were saved, and of the bark's crew only the captain and two of the men were rescued. One hundred and twenty-three souls went down with the steamer and twelve with the bark making the total loss of life 135. The Titania stopped but for a brief time at Farther Point, which is three hundred miles from here, and then steamed on to Quebec. She slowed up here to change pilots at 9.15 and then went on to Montreal. She was boarded, however, by reporters, and the story of the disaster obtained.

THE STORY OF THE COLLISION.

Among the survivors was Dr. Andrew Steele, the ship's surgeon. He says that the ill-fated steamer sailed from her pier at the foot of Canal street, New York, at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 12, bound for Glasgow. She carried 35 passengers in her cabin, 50 in her steerage and a crew of 81 men and one stewardess. The vessel proceeded on her course, meeting with no special incident for six days.

"About ten o'clock on the evening of April 18," says the doctor, "I was setting in my cabin reading. I had been on deck not long before and noticed that it was a clear, starlight night. Suddenly I heard the clang of the gong in the engine room, signaling the engineer to back the engine at full speed. At the same time there was a confused tramping about the deck. I saw plainly the spars and the canvas of a big sailing ship heading directly for us. Her port red light was distinctively visible. The men about deck yelled "Collision, collision!" The next moment, as our ship rolled to starboard on a big wave, the other vessel crashed into us, striking us nearly amidships on the starboard side. The shock completely demoralized every one. The men said 'take to the boats,' but many were too badly frightened to help themselves, even after some of the boats were safely in the water, and the ship was going down too rapidly to enable those of the crew on deck to do much towards saving any lives. Miss MacFarlane, the stewardess, was lowered into the boat, but no other was on deck. I got into one of the boats, with others, and in a very few minutes both vessels sank out of sight, Captain Hepburn and two seamen of the sailing vessel were found clinging to some of their vessel and were picked up by the boat I was in.

DRIFTING ABOUT IN A BOAT.

"We drifted about for two days, having neither food nor water. There were forty four of us in our boat. The weather remained tolerably fair, however, and we did not suffer very badly, except for the cold some of the survivors being very thinly clad. In the meantime we separated from the two other boats that were launched. Captain Hepburn told us that his vessel was the Ponema, a bark belonging to the Jardine Brother, of Chatham, New Brunswick. On the 20 we succeeded in attracting the attention of the loook-out on the Norweign bark Theresa, which was bound for Quebec from Christiana, and we were all taken on board and kindly treated. Two days later we fell in with the bark Louis, of Cardiff, also bound for Quebec. We were making serious inroads into the provisions of the Theresa, and accordingly twenty people were transferred to the Louise. I and my shipmates remained on the Theresa until May 5, when the steamer Titania overhauled us and we were transferred to her and here we are.

Butler B. Strang's Suicide.

WESTFIELD, May 10.—Hon. Butler B. Strang committed suicide this morning at 6.30 o'clock. He arose shortly after 6, dressed himself as usual, passed out to the family room and greeted his wife and son. Turning around he drew a revolver, placed it to his right temple, and fired, the ball passing through his head. He had been in ill-health for several months from lung trouble, but was thought to be somewhat better. The deceased represented a district of Tioga county in the State Senate and in the House for fifteen years. He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on March 6, 1829. His father was Rev. Francis Strang a prominent Methodist clergyman. In 1859 the Strang family removed to this State and settled in Tioga county, where the subject of this sketch was admitted to the Bar at the age of 22 years.

He became an active politican while a law student, and was recognized leader of the Republican party from the day he began the practice of his profession. His first official position was District Attorney of Tioga county, and in the fall of 1860 he was elected to the House of Representatives, serving two years. In 1867 he was again elected to the Legislature, and served four years. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and was honored with the Speakership of that body in 1874, in which position he distinguished himself for dignity of manner and decision of purpose, commanding respect alike from opponents and friends. He also served as Chairman of the Municipal Reform Commission. Mr. Strang was a candidate before the Republican Convention in 1875 for the nomination for State Treasurer, but was defeated by Henry Rawle, of Erie. As a lawyer Mr. Strang stood among the first of his profession. In March, 1882, he was appointed by President Arthur United States Marshal for the district of Dakota, but declined the place. He was elected a delegate to the Independent Republican State Convention of 1882, but could not attend on account of the condition of his health.

Fire in Every Direction.

READING, May 3.—The Blue mountains along the northern border of Berks county, are on fire in every direction. Serious danger is apprehended. The destruction to the woodland is incalculable. No farmhouses are yet burned. The people are fighting the flames.

A Babe With Three Legs.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mrs. Henry Gray, of Fort Schuyler, L. I., has given birth to a son with three perfectly formed legs. A large number of persons visited the Gray residence yesterday and the mother seemed perfectly happy. The infant will live.

Dr. Gross Cremated.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The remains of Professor Samuel D. Gross were brought here by the 11-o'clock train this morning, and were conveyed immediately to the Le Moyne Crematory. The body was accompanied by the deceased's son, A. Haller Gross; his son-in-law. Dr. P. J. Howitz, of Baltimore, formerly surgeon general of the navy; Furogene Howitz, the latter's son; Berry F. Howitz, of the Baltimore bar, and Charles Draper, a colored coachman who has been in the employ of Dr. Gross for many years. A Philadelphia undertaker was in charge.

A hearse and carriages were waiting at the railroad station, and without any delay the funeral cortage started for the Lemoyne Crematory, on the outskirts of the town, where the body of the distinguished surgeon was to be reduced to ashes. The fires had been started in the crematory at noon yesterday and when the body arrived all was in readiness.

Arrangements for the cremation had been made so quietly that few of the residents of the place knew the fires were lighted. In consequence of this the neighborhood of the crematory was entirely deserted, save by the attendants and trustee Harding. When the gates were reached, after a whispered consultation with Mr. Harding, the casket containing the body was taken from the hearse and carried to the little reception room. The retort was ready for the body, and after the relations of the distinguished surgeon had taken a farewell look at his face the body was removed to an inner room and prepared for incineration.

There were no religious service, as they had been held in the deceased's residence in Philadelphia, and before noon the door of the retort was opened, and the iron crib, on which Dr. Gross' body had been laid was placed in the centre of the furnace. The gentlemen who composed the funeral party waited in the reception room for two hours, when they were informed that the incineration was complete. All that remained of the great surgeon was a few pounds, not over five of whitish gray ash. These will be removed from the furnace to-morrow, when it becomes sufficiently cooled, and will be taken to Philadelphia.

Fifty Miles an Hour.

DAYTON, O., May 8.—William H. Vanderbilt passed through here today en route for Cincinnati in a special coach, making the fastest time or record. The train consisted of two coaches and train hands, and came from Lima to here, a distance of seventy-four miles in sixty-six minutes, and from here to Hamilton, according to telegraph instructions from here, a distance of thirty-five miles in thirty-six minutes.

The train started from Detroit, making the entire trip to Cincinnati, a distance of 263, over the Canada Southern, Dayton and Michigan, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads, in five hours and thirty minutes, an agerage of 50 7-10 miles an hour. A number of stops were made and engines were changed three times—at Toledo, Lima and Dayton. The run between here and Cincinnati was made in one hour and nine minutes. The train was run through all the cities at a rate of speed complying with the ordinances of the city. It is estimated that in some places the train traveled a mile in from forty-eight to fifty-two seconds.

An Uncommon Tramp's Ride.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—When the Limited Express East reached Enon Station, forty miles West of this city, yesterday, a young man, who said his name was George Baker, was discovered lying on the second truck of the second car between the wheels and the floor of the car. He had ridden from Chicago in that position, a distance of 400 miles. He was almost dead when the train stopped. When he recovered sufficiently to talk he said:

"When the Limited pulled out of the Union Depot at Chicago last night I was lying on the truck of the second car. When the train got fairly under way I wished that I was dead a hundred times. I was compelled to lie on my stomach and hold on with both arms and legs. In this positon my face was exposed to the dust that was thrown up by the wheels and I was almost blind."

The man is not over 30 years of age and, despite his woe-begone appearance, gaven evidence that he is not a common tramp. He refuseed to say anything concerning his antecedents.

Train Wrecked by Robbers.

TOPEKA, May 7.—The special train bearing railroad officers and others has arrived safely at the city of Mexico. At a bridge on the Mexican Central Road, 100 miles below Chihuahua, obstructions were placed on the track with the evident intention of robbing the passenger train. A construction train, however, preceded it and was wrecked, six men being killed and eight or ten wounded and fourteen cars were ruined.

A Bird, a Boy and a Snake.

POTTSVILLE, May 7.—While Charles Rick, a 12-year old lad, was walking along the towpath of the Schuyl kill Canal to-day he saw a bird fluttering in a thicket and attempted to catch it. As he stooped over, a snake which was charming the bird bit him on the bare foot. In a few minutes his leg had swolen twice its natural size and the boy cannot recover.

The Pocahontas Mine Disaster.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 8.—A special to the Advance from Pocahontas says: "This morning at four thirty o'clock an exploring party found a body in the Pocahontas mine which was identified as that of Tom Wood, of Russell county, Va. It was dug out from beneath two feet of fallen coal and slate, and was in an advanced state of decomposition. One hundred and seventy bodies have thus far been recovered. A large force of men are at work day and night.

Hooded Cattle at Auction.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The special sale of Jersey cattle was continued to-day at the American Horse Exchange. Good prices were brought, the sale being well attended. Among the prices were the following: Dam Dee, heifer, dropped 1882, $500; Bliss, cow, dropped 1881, $850; Benefit, cow, dropped 1881, $1,000; Young Garenue, Third, imported cow, dropped 1881, $825; Darling Garenue, heifer, dropped 1883, $410; La Financier, Second, cow, dropped 1882, $1,010.

A Cowboy's Bad Aim.

WASHIOGTON, May 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Dawes offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any steps have been taken to prosecute one Halferino for shooting an Indian named Black Wolf. Halferino, he said, was a cowboy who made a bet with his friend he could put a rifle bullet through the Indian's hat without touching his head. He made a slight mistake, however, and put the bullet through the head instead of the hat. The Indians felt outraged by this, and in the excitement growing out of the incident burned a house belonging to the cowboy. The house-burners were tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but the man who shot the Indian was still untried and unpunished. The Indians, Mr. Dawes added, naturally felt justice had not been done them, and this resolution was intended to bring out the facts as to what effort had been made to prosecute the first offender.

Fifty Persons Injured.

CHILICOTHE, May 9.—A serious accident occurred at base ball park near this city this afternoon. The first of the Ohio League games was being played between the Logans, of this city, and the Reversider, of Portsmouth. About 300 people were in the grand stand, one-third of them ladies. At the end of the second inning a crackling was heard in the rear of the building, and immediately afterwards the entire structure collapsed with a tremendous crash.

A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Cool-headed men, however set about releasing those buried and in a few minutes all had been liberated. The most exaggerated reports reached the city and in a few moments streams of hacks, carriages and people rushed to the Ball Park.

Fortunately none were killed, although some may die.

The total casualties foot up to-night about fifty. The greatest wonder is that some one was not killed. The timber used in the stand was very light, but the carpenter in turning it over to the club, said he would stake his reputation on its security.

Cigar Maker Victimized.

LANCASTER, May 9.—A young man giving the name of Gustav Houck has swindled a number of cigar makers in the Northern part of the county out of about $1500. He visited several cigar manufactories and bought thousands of cigars. When asked for referrence he gave the names of two of Philadelphia's principal banks. Telegrams were sent to the banks, and the reply came: "Gustav Houck all right; worth $7000."

The cigars were shipped with the understanding that drafts for the same were to be sent in ten days. At the time specified the drafts were not received. It was then learned that there was a Gustav Houck in Philadelphia, but the gentleman bearing that name had not bought any cigars.

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call special attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, 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 unimportant flavoring ingredient in our 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.

Across the Sea in 48 Hours.

OTTAWA, May 9.—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, who were in this city to-day, have contract with the Dominion Government for the completion of a section of 360 miles of the Montreal and European Short Line Railroad. The system, when completed, will make the shortest route from New York, Chicago and Montreal to St. John, Halifax and Louisburg, the last named place being the extreme Eastern part of the Dominion, from which the ocean passage to Queenstown—taking the time of the steamship Oregon as a standard—can be reduced to three and a half days.

A Church Falls on Its People.

GALVESTON, May 6.—A special despatch from Mc Kinney, Texas, says—"During a largely attended meeting at the Methodist Church, colored, last night, the foundations gave way and the church was thrown violently to the ground. Two lamps exploded, scattering burning oil over the congregation. One colored woman was burned to death and another had all her clothing burned off, and will probably die. Several others were badly burned. A panic prevailed and the entire town turned out, thinking that a negro uprising had taken place. The recent rains had undermined foundations, causing the church to fall."

Boston's Big Gun.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—There was successfully cast, yesterday, at the South Boston iron works, in fulfillment of contract with the United States government, the largest gun ever constructed in this country. When fully completed it will be about thirty feet in length, of twelve inch rifle bore and will weigh 212,000 lbs. The cost of the gun will be $28,000, or about the one-half the sum a steel gun would have cost. It is calculated to be able to throw a projectile a distance of about six miles.

The Hill Gang's Fate.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 8—On Monday night last William Spurlock went to Robertson Spurlock's house on Mud River, Boone county, called him out, and shot him dead. The next night a posse found the murderer and made an effort to arrest him. He resisted and fired upon the posse, who returned the fire with fatal effect.

The motive for the killing of Robertson by Spurlock was the fear that he would reveal the secrets of the Hill brothers gang, to which both the Spurlocks belonged. Two members of the gang were lynched at Albans last week.

CHEAP!

The most attractive word in the business vocabulary is CHEAP, because the price tells, and everybody tells the price. The merchant whose superior advantages in trade enables him to offer a better article, or as good an article for less money than his neighbor, has the inside track in the race for business, and as long as the people believe his is "the cheapest store in town," just so long will he lead every other tradesman in his line. Famous for Low Prices, means success; notorious for High Prices, means failure. Ask a man more than he thinks a thing is worth and he revolts, and with many it is an insult. But offer a man a Bargain, and straightway the purse-strings relax, and you will have a customer on the spot. He leaves the store and tells the first acquaintance he meets of "the Cheapest Store in Town." The best advertising medium is a pleased customer. The small profit plan, under intelligent management, never fails. The masses must be attracted, if a large trade is ever to be realized. The merchant must impress the people with the fact that he can and will serve them best. The man who does the most for the community receives the largest share of favors from every member of it. *CHEAP* is the word, because the price tells, and everybody tells the price.

L. M. WOOLF,

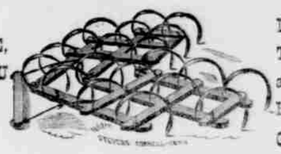
The One-Price Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

NEW STORE, MAIN STREET,

Johnstown, Pa.

I AM THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF THE HARROW FRATERNITY!

IF YOU USE ME, I WILL DO YOU GOOD.



Discount to Spike Teeth, Four to One, and any Amount in Hard or on Stony Ground.

My mission is the ground to tear,
And the best condition for seeds prepare;
In roots and stones, and rough ground I delight,
I'll work it all, and do it right;
In my construction, I fain would hide,
That you can either walk or ride.

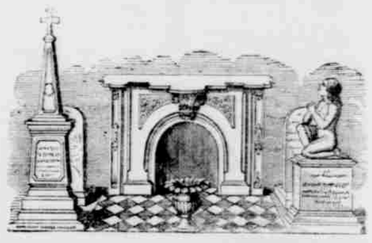
Call and see me. My home is at

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM'S
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 3 Baer's Block, Somerset, Pa.

WM. F. SHAFER'S
Marble and Granite Works.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS and POSTS, TABLE TOPS, SHELVES, GRANITE MONUMENTS furnished to order. All work Neatly Executed. Orders promptly filled. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction or Money Refunded. Work 15 per cent. Cheaper than can be done in the County. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Eleven years experience at the business. Address,
WM. F. SHAFFER, Somerset, Pa.
apr9

SOMERSET MARBLE WORKS.



UNION STREET, SOMERSET, PA.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have just opened a new

MARBLE YARD,

And am prepared to furnish on short notice, and in good style,

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC., ETC.

Having purchased a large stock of fine material, I will be able to make it an advantage to persons desiring anything in my line, to give me a call.

E. W. HORNER.

SECOND WEEK OF MAY COURT CONTINUED.—And now to wit, 8th May, 1884, upon consideration by the Court, all causes set for trial Second Week of May Term, 1884, are continued to the Third week of September next, when all Jurors summoned for the Second Week of May Term, 1884, will attend.
may14-2. S. U. TRENT, Prothonotary.

STEAM ENGINES Clay & Ore pans Hoisting Engines and Machinery a Specialty. Second-hand Engines and Boilers on hand. Send for Stock List. THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny City, Pa.
may14-eow.

Lime, Lime, Lime!

From the Celebrated Peck Limestone Ledge, furnished aboard the cars at our kiln near Pine Grove at 8 cents per bushel, unslacked. Orders promptly filled. Address
J. M. WOLFERSBERGER & BRO., Rockwood, Pa.
may14-3m.

Colorado Gold Discovery Confirmed.

DENVER, Col., May 3.—A gentleman of the highest integrity, a well-known citizen of Denver, who has just returned from the new Golden Valley mining district, pronounces the new discovery a very important one.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effects on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

Railroad Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 7.—J. S. Rogers, Vice President of the Toledo Base Ball Club, and Charles M. Brown, the attorney for the club, were in to-day's railroad wreck at Decatur, Ill. They were en route for St. Louis, where Brewn is to argue the Muliane case to-morrow. They were in the rear sleeper when the accident occurred. Rogers had his left ankle sprained and his right leg broken in two places. He also received several contusions about the head and face. Brown escaped uninjured, and came on here, while Rogers was put on a train and sent home.

TAVERN AND RESTAURANT LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed their petitions for license and that they will be presented to the Court for allowance on **Monday Evening, May 19th, 1884:**

TAVERN LICENSE.
Catharine Fiscus, Berlin Borough.
Samuel Ferrell, "
John K. Moon, Confluence Borough.