The Somerset Herald.

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WEDNESDAY ..... April 28, 1887

Property to the value of $10,300,000 was destroyed by fire in the United States during the month of March.

THE Woman Suffrage bill, which has passed the Senate, was reported favorably to the House on Thursday last.

PLANT trees on Arbor day around the school-houses, and in your yards, and along the high ways, through your farms, if you want the next generation to rise up and call you blessed.

A HIGH LICENSE TAX paid into the borough, county and township treasuries, as it should be, will largely relieve the people who pay the road, poor, school and county and other taxes.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Chief of the Mugwumps, asserts that four-fifths of that detestable faction will vote for Cleveland, without regard as to who the Republican candidate may be.

THE Governor has approved the act authorizing and requiring school directors to pay the teachers employed in the public schools of the State, during attendance at the annual County Institute.

THE Greene County Democratic Committee, at its meeting last week, decided to nominate three candidates for Commissioner and Auditor, giving the Republicans no representation on either board.

AT the election in Jersey city last week, the election board in one precinct, made up wholly of Democrats, were caught in the act of attempting to stuff the ballot-box. And still the cry is, "Cleveland and reform."

SINCE his return from the South Senator Sherman says, that he believes with fair counting, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Tennessee would give Republican majorities, and that they are held in the Democratic ranks by fraud and intimidation, principally by the former.

WHILE the newspapers are insisting that Mr. Garrett is fabulously seeking to unload his interest in the B. & O. road, that corporation goes steadily along, and last week declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of its main line, and five per cent. on that of the Washington branch, from its earnings for the last six months.

THE Prohibitionists of Rhode Island having converted the Democratic party with the problem of enforcing the prohibitory laws, the balance of the world will watch the progress made in that direction with some curiosity. Evidently the fable of the wolf and the lamb has not been read with profit up in that neck of woods.

IT may be considered as established that we will hereafter have high license in Pennsylvania. The House has passed the bill, and it will meet with but little hostility in the Senate. The only difference between the two bodies, it is said, is the desire of the Senate to somewhat increase the license fee in boroughs and townships.

THE Republican Legislature of Michigan gave the people a chance to vote for a prohibitory amendment, and in return the Prohibitionists put a third ticket in the field, which the Republican journals in that State agree in saying, led to the defeat of the amendment, because it endangered Republican success. It remains to be seen whether the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania will profit by this lesson.

THAT pole-star of the Democracy, the New York *Sun* says of President Cleveland: "He has made Indiana a Republican State, almost won Virginia back to the Republicans, let the Democrats in the forty-ninth Congress waste the session in useless bickerings, cut down the Democratic majority in the Fiftieth Congress, smashed the Democratic party in Illinois and Ohio, weakened it in New Jersey and West Virginia, strengthened it nowhere save with the Mugwumps of Massachusetts. And yet he hopes for a renomination."

AS the early days of his Administration President Cleveland appointed Alexander Lawton, of Georgia, Minister to Russia. Investigation showed that Lawton, like his leader, Jeff Davis was still an unreconstructed rebel, and therefore his nomination had to be withdrawn. Last winter the Gorlitz Lawton petitioned Congress and had his disabilities removed, and on Saturday last he was appointed Minister to Austria. Mr. Cleveland is nobly sustaining his record by spearing rebels and rebel-loving bills pensioning Union soldiers.

BY his veto of the Crosby High License bill which was passed by the Republicans of the New York Legislature, Governor Hill has put in his bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination. It will draw to him the saloon-keepers and brewers, and anti-temperance law Democrats of the entire country. Mr. Hill is building logic, and his evident object is to force an issue between whisky and patriotism in the next National convention. He understands his party, and fearlessly takes the risks between "Cleveland and the offices," and Hill and free whisky."

TEN friends of Mr. Carlisle are asking a pledge of him that, when elected Speaker of the next House he will knock out Samuel J. Randall, and place another Democrat at the head of the Committee on Appropriations. Considering the fact that Carlisle's own seat is contested, and that the Democratic majority in the next House is so meagre that less than a dozen votes can upset it, the part of prudence would be for Mr. Carlisle's friends not to bullies before they are out of the woods. Randall and his following hold the fate of the Speakership in their own hands, and can readily knock Carlisle out, if they so determine.

DEVELOPMENTS in the Senate last week showed, that if the election franchise is granted the women of this State, they will, in all probability, cast, or at least, control two votes each. When the bill providing for a female suffrage amendment was on its passage, a number of grave and reverend Senators announced that they would have to support the measure because their wives insisted upon their doing so, and in this way the necessary number of votes was secured. If the wedded Senators prove so very gallant, or amenable so easily to female blandishments, what hope is there for the bachelors when the day of trial comes? Consequently, if the women succeed by potent arts best known to themselves, in procuring the enactment of the law, will they not also exercise the same control when it comes to voting at the polls? Alas for the bachelors! The terrors of a certain lecture to the much married man, will be but trivial in comparison to the trials and temptations in the guise of bright eyes, sunny curls, cooing words, laces, ribbons, and furbelows, that will beset their pathway to the polls.

THERE is quite a tempest in the Huntingdon county judicial teapot. Last week the Associate Judges overruled the President Judge on a question involving not only the discretion of the court but the law of the case. Judge Furst delivered an opinion declaring that under the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the Court was bound to grant licenses where there was visible need for them, and no lawful objections to the applicants. The Associate Judges, however, took a different view of the matter, overruled the President Judge, and refused all licenses. Although the power is seldom exercised, it is unquestionably true that an Associate Judge, in the matter of rendering the judgment of the Court, is as potent as the President Judge, and we think that the Huntingdon folks who talk of appealing to the Supreme Court—if they do so—will learn that the judgment of the Associate Judges will not be disturbed. The majority must rule, even in Courts.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are likely to earn their salaries for the first year of their existence at any rate. The railroads made an early start in the work of construing the law to their own advantage, and by so doing ruthlessly tread on the toes of shippers and travellers, who, in turn, have lifted up their voices in petitions and protests. The law itself is ambiguous and susceptible of varied constructions, and the interests of the public are so conflicting and diversified, that the Commissioners are already overwhelmed with demands for rulings on certain clauses, and for the suspension of others, until it looks as if the law had been specially framed with a view to kicking up a fuss generally, rather than for the benefit and protection of commerce between the States. So far, the railroads have had everything their own way, and the vehement reformers, dazed with the results of their work, are beseeching the Commissioners for relief from the effects of their own unconsidered actions.

THE House last week refused to pass an appropriation for the purchase of machinery for the Western Penitentiary. This was done in deference to the anti-convict labor sentiment, which is opposed to bringing convict labor into competition with free labor. But it at once raises a difficult question for settlement. The law requires that prisoners be sentenced to "undergo an imprisonment at hard labor, etc.," and of course this cannot be done, if the machinery and material is not provided by the State. Prisoners can be made to largely earn their own support by their labor, and if they do not do so, the entire expense of their keeping must be defrayed by the State, out of the taxes levied upon the people. The problem for solution is, shall free labor be taxed to support convicts in idleness, or shall they be compelled to labor for their own support, and the product of their labor be brought into competition with that of free labor? This is the problem from a mere monied point of view, leaving out of the question the sanitary and moral elements. If the Legislature indirectly decides, by refusing to supply the means, that convicts shall not be employed, then it must change the law under which courts are required to sentence them to imprisonment with labor. And it follows also, that if convicts are not permitted to contribute to their own support by their labor, then the counties from which they are committed must pay their expenses while serving out their sentences.

Victims of The Prairie Fire.

ATCHISON, KS., April 15.—It is definitely known that from 12 to 16 lives were lost by the prairie fires in Norton and Graham counties on Saturday last. Near Millbrook a family of six persons—father, mother and four children—perished. Thousands of dead chickens and turkeys and hundreds of horses and cattle are scattered over the burned district.

ATCHISON, KS., April 14.—No less than 15 persons have been burned to death by the prairie fires which, starting at Needmoke, Graham county, have swept northwest on an air line into Norton county. The fire has destroyed everything on a path that in places is from two and a half to seven miles in width—a great, roaring sea of flame, rolling in immense sheets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed all day Saturday and night.

Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay, corn and wheat, and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. The people fleeing along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute.

It is impossible yet to learn the names of those who perished in the flames. Tremendous excitement prevails all through the burnt district, which extends a distance of over sixty miles in length by two and a half to seven in width, with the fire still spreading west and northwest. Relief will be demanded at once from towns east of the fire line.

STONY POINT, Pa., April 12.—Eighteen miles west of this city a terrible prairie fire was started during the wind storm of Saturday and swept the country for miles. A great many farms lost all their stock, farming machinery, and also houses and barns and all their contents. It was the most destructive prairie fire that ever visited this part of the country, and the total loss will exceed $100,000.

Hanged In The Court Room.

UNION CITY, Tenn., April 14.—Last Sunday evening John Thomas, a young married negro assaulted a little white girl and then fled. He was captured at Humboldt on Tuesday and brought back.

At the preliminary trial yesterday the negro failed to secure a lawyer, but introduced several witnesses in the vain attempt to prove an alibi. The child, with her grief-stricken father and mother, appeared, and the little victim gave her testimony, which was clear and convincing.

At the close of the testimony, and before the Court could render a verdict, a yell was heard, and in an instant the officers were overpowered. The negro was seized, a rope was placed around his neck and over a beam in the court room, and a hundred hands drew him to death. Not more than two minutes were consumed in the act. It was done by determined men and created comparatively little excitement.

The body hung for one hour and was then cut down, and a coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown." It was impossible to find a witness to testify as to who they were.

Captured by a Woman.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—Mrs. Mina Oliver, the daughter of Morris Levy, a prominent butcher of Centre Market, was walking by Booth's hat store on Market Street last night, when she saw two men stealing hats. She informed Officer Wackerman, who went after the thieves. The men at once dashed out of the store and the plucky woman seized one of the robbers, grabbing him by the throat and throwing him upon his back on the sidewalk.

The man drew a knife and attempted to stab her, but in a moment she had kicked the knife from the man's hand and kneeling on his breast held him until assistance came. It took four men to take the thief to the station.

THE BONES OF LINCOLN.

Their Final Interment in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—The remains of President and Mrs. Lincoln were privately taken from their resting place this morning and interred in the north vault of the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city. Less than a dozen persons, members of the Lincoln Monument Association and Lincoln Guard of Honor, were present. For years the whereabouts of the remains of the great president and his wife has been vested in mystery from anxiety that they would be stolen to obtain a huge ransom for their return. The actual attempt to carry off the bodies in 1876 was the moving cause of the formation of the Guard of Honor, which organization secreted them and to-day surrendered the charge. Great care was taken to keep the event of this a profound secret. At the appointed hour few besides the little knot of guards were present.

The secret grave was directly under the north base of the obelisk, about 20 feet from the north entrance. The body of Mr. Lincoln was in a walnut coffin. The walnut coffin was in a cedar box and the cedar box was enclosed in a pine box. Mrs. Lincoln's remains were similarly enclosed.

Mr. Lincoln's face appeared to be in a remarkable state of preservation. The silver plate on the coffin lid was bright. On it was inscribed the following:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President of the United States.
Born February 12, 1809; died April 15, 1865.

The circumstances of the original removal which will be told to-morrow in an address to be made by Clinton L. Conkling, one of the members of the Lincoln guard of honor, are as follows: On November 7, 1876, Mullins and Hughes, two Chicago thieves, made an unsuccessful attempt to steal the body of the late president. The marble sarcophagus in which it was enclosed, and which was exposed to the view of visitors through the iron grating on the north side of the monument, was forced open and the coffin taken out, but at this

While the remains of Mr. Lincoln were exposed to view General Rees, president of the guard of honor, turned the remains of Mr. Lincoln over to the Lincoln Monument Association. A certificate was signed by the members of the guard of honor certifying that the remains in the coffin were those received from Lincoln Monument Association in 1877. The monument association made out a certificate signed by the members for the records of the association, declaring the remains to be those of Abraham Lincoln. The undertaker was then directed to seal the coffin and a plumber sealed it up. The coffin was then taken out by the workmen and carried around to the vault on the north side. The members of the two associations and a stranger or two who happened to be looking at the monument followed.

In the north vault a hole eight feet long by six wide and five and a half deep, bricked up and cemented had been prepared. The president's coffin was placed in this grave on the west side. The coffin containing Mrs. Lincoln's remains which had been brought from the grave by the other tomb was then brought to the vault and placed on the east side of her husband.

Two guards will be on duty at the tomb until the cement becomes hard. The marble sarcophagus in which the public have supposed the remains to be is still in the vault.

Since that time the public has been in a state of uncertainty as to the real resting place of the martyr's body, report having gotten out that it was not returned to the sarcophagus after the attempted robbery. All the mystery that was attached to the matter is now cleared away. It appears that the body was replaced in the sarcophagus and remained there for about a week. Then the members of the association began to feel that it was in danger and it was removed to a place of greater security. Finally the Lincoln guard of honor, which is composed of some of our best known and most highly respected citizens, was organized, and one of the duties of this association has been to safeguard the body. During the month of December, 1878, the members of the guard, with their own hands prepared a vault within the monument for the body, as described above and the body was safely deposited therein. The air at the point where the excavation was made was almost stifling, and the work was prosecuted at different times during the stillness of the night, with no human eye to witness it save those who were assisting. Two days after the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, in July, 1882, her body was taken by the guard and laid beside that of her husband. The members bound themselves by oath not to reveal what had been done until the proper time should arrive to do so.

To-day, April 14, is the 22nd anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth.

Fatal Coal Mine Fire.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 18.—The Davidson coal mine, at this place, caught fire yesterday at the wooden-lined ventilation shaft, near the mouth of the pit. There are openings in the rear of the mine, and the draft was strongly inward. The flames spread rapidly, and one miner named Peter Nagle, who refused to credit the warning that the mine was on fire, thinking it were one of the tricks frequently played, was penned in and perished in the noxious gases. Two custom coal loaders, named Shannan and Roder, entered the pit from the rear opening several hours after it caught fire, drove their teams into a side entry and proceeded to load, curious to ignore and of their danger. Before they got through the flames had penetrated the main entry and cut off their retreat, the two mules had like rats in a trap.

Every effort was made to subdue the flames with water. Two fire-plugs of the capacity played upon it all night, but for every inch gained in front a foot was lost behind, and it was decided to line up the pit and smother the flames. This was done, and as soon as a fan can be rigged up at the rear opening of the mine and the air currents changed, the attack upon the flames will be renewed, with better chances of success. The dead bodies of the victims have not recovered. All were married men with families. The works are operated by the H. C. Frick Coke company, and the loss will be heavy.

Six Killed.

PLEASANT HILL, ILL., April 17.—While viewing the wreck of a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad near this city to-day, six persons were killed by the bursting of a large water tank. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it is supposed that the collision of the freight trains in the immediate vicinity in the morning had jarred the immense tank containing 8,000 gallons of water and loosened or cracked the hoops, which gave way while a large crowd of country people were standing immediately under the structure. When it collapsed it fell and buried the people under the wreckage and water. Two boys and four men were killed outright, two other men were fatally, and a number seriously injured.

The tank was a huge affair constructed of upright planks twenty-four feet long and four inches thick. While the crowd was gaping at the wreckage a sharp crack was heard above, and the crowd scattered in all directions. Nothing further happening, the crowd again gathered. Suddenly, without further warning, the great iron hoops holding the timbers together burst simultaneously. The flooring and supports remained intact, but the rest of the structure with its burden of water was projected in all directions upon the people below, crushing and smothering them horribly. An eye-witness says that had the accident occurred earlier in the afternoon when the crowd was thick, it would certainly have resulted in the loss of half a hundred lives.

No New Capitol.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The House to-day decided against a new Capitol by a vote of 112 to 36, which was cast in favor of Speaker Boyer's bill appropriating $800,000 for repairs to the old building.

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Ten Miles of Country Devastated.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 15.—The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this immediate vicinity was experienced this afternoon and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairville, Ohio, ten miles West, to a point as far East as this city. Little damage was done here, the high hills on both sides of the river sheltering the houses, but the commotion in the upper air was noticed and a few roofs were damaged. The storm was first felt at St. Clairville, at 3:15 p. m. It appeared to be traveling from the west and in the form of a funnel-shaped mass of cloud resembling in appearance dense black smoke. The cone was downward and could be plainly traced over its track by the destruction it left. Houses were demolished, trees snapped off like pipe-stems, horses and cattle prostrated and carried bodily hundreds of yards by the gale, and the sky darkened with the clouds of flying debris.

The storm and its effects showed all the distinguishing characteristics of the Western cyclone. It first struck two new brick houses belonging to Colonel Patton and Judge Cochran, west of town, and a frame house belonging to a man named Coleman. All three were completely demolished, and the furniture and portions of the roof and walls scattered along the track of the cyclone clean to the end of the town, a mile distant. A large mansion on the corner of Maretta and Main streets was cut off clean at the second floor, and the walls and roof scattered in fragments. The First National Bank block and C. Trail & Son's dry goods store were almost swept from their sites, only a portion of the lower walls being left standing. The dwellings and blocks of I. H. Patterson, druggist, George Jepson, grocer, and James Patterson, dry goods, had the upper walls and roofs swept off and the lower part of the house badly damaged by falling bricks and timbers. The National Hotel, Mrs. Evans's large brick residence and probably forty other houses were less seriously damaged.

Benjamin Parkhurst's fine old brick mansion south of town was totally demolished; likewise the United Presbyterian Church, a brick edifice.

The loss in St. Clairville will reach $200,000. The Western Union wires and poles are all down; horses hitched in the streets were blown about like chaff and the vehicles demolished. A scantling sailed through the air for a mile and cut as clean a hole in the two walls of a house as a cannon-ball would; shingles were driven through weather-boarding like arrows.

At Barton's Station, four miles north, a new brick house was leveled to the ground. At Paris, five miles west of this city, on the National Road, a brick house of A. Hinkle was badly demolished and he was badly hurt.

Large tracts of wood between here and St. Clairville have not a tree untinjured, while most of them are flat on the ground. In the town of Bridgeport, just across the river a funeral was in the cemetery on the hilltop at the time, and the carriages were blown over and carried against trees, tombstones snapping off as they blew over them.

Martin's Ferry, on the opposite of the river at the north end of the town suffered even more severely than St. Clairville. Here a broad valley gave direction to the destroying gale, which licked up forest and farm-houses and scattered fences in its path down the hollow, widening as it struck the little city, scattering destruction everywhere. The brick residence of J. H. Drennen, editor of the *News*, was so badly used up that not one brick was left on another. L. W. Bailey's fine concrete residence was also leveled to the ground. Henry Helling's eight houses, barns and sheds were all destroyed. In the town proper 75 to 100 houses were more or less damaged and the loss will reach $100,000. Walnut Grove, a fine park, has but few of the 200 forty trees standing. The City Cemetery adjoining was similarly unfortunate. The store foundry was partially demolished. James Reilly's house and saloon were blown down, and Mrs. Reilly was pulled unconscious from the ruins and may die. Here the storm struck the town at 4 p. m. Besides Mrs. Reilly the only casualties reported are James Reilly, her husband, a saloon-keeper, both legs broken; Mrs. Wilhelm collarbone broken; Mark Davis, of the Martin's Ferry Stove Works, probably fatally injured; a German lady, whose name could not be learned, dangerously injured.

When the storm struck the river the water shot up in a perpendicular wall about 20 feet and then fell back in seething foam.

The Fair View School-house, one mile west was totally wrecked, and Miss White, the school teacher, badly hurt. Several families are rendered homeless. The Lafayette Rink was engaged by the city authorities as a temporary shelter for the homeless and a meeting of citizens is called for 10 a. m. to-morrow to devise measures of relief.

It is safe to say the aggregate loss by the storm will exceed $1,000,000.

Vetoing High License.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Governor Hill sent to the Assembly this evening his long expected veto of the Crosby High License bill. His veto is based upon the grounds that the bill is special legislation, in that it applies to only two cities in the State—New York and Brooklyn—and that it is clearly unconstitutional.

The Governor also vetoed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in any of the public buildings of the State. The bill was aimed at a well-conducted restaurant. The Governor held that the proprietor of the restaurant had no license and could not get one, and thus, therefore, in selling liquor, if he really did so, was an offense already without a special act of the Legislature.

The Governor's vetoes have caused a great sensation. The politicians are all at sea over the result. Many predict the defeat of Governor Hill if he should run again for an executive office, and others think the Prohibitionists will be the gainers. Governor Seymour, in 1859 vetoed a liquor bill and was terribly defeated the next year, and this is instanced as a possible precedent. On the other hand, the Governor's friends say he has helped himself by the vetoes.

A Victim of Carelessness.

ERIE, Pa., April 17.—Joseph Frick, paymaster's assistant on the United States steamer Michigan at this port, had his right arm nearly blown off at the shoulder by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. Excision, or the amputation of the arm at the shoulder joint, was performed but the surgeon says Frick is dying. The strangely reckless handling of a gun caused the accident. Frick, with others, was riding in the country, going snipe shooting. One loaded the team baked. Frick seized a loaded gun by the muzzle and punched the horse's haunches when the hammer caught on the dash board and the piece was discharged into Frick's shoulder and side.

Killed by His Teacher.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—This afternoon George Wernerall, teacher of the suburban village school in the town of Williamsburg, punished a refactory pupil named Henry Sengbusch by applying a ruler sharply to his wrists, and the latter fell back in his seat unconscious. Supposing that the boy had fainted, he threw two pailfuls of water over him; but the pupil was dead. The teacher fled and has not been seen since. The farmers of the community are looking for him and threaten to lynch him as the boy's father claims that Wernerall choked him to death.

A Fatal Fight.

EVANSON, Pa., April 17.—What may terminate in another murder in Fayette county, is the result of the riot among the Hungarians at the Moyer Coke Works, three miles south of this place, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday being the general pay-day the Huns filled up with beer and polinka, and were in good fighting trim today. Brickbats, stones, coke forks and clubs were used freely, and finally one of the parties received what is thought to be a fatal blow and was left for dead, when the rioters scattered in all directions.

THE LIQUORS WE DRINK.

A Decrease in the Consumption of Distilled Liquors.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Twenty or more pages of the quarterly report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics (just out) are devoted to the "consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines," and estimates made by recognized authorities are given upon various features of this subject. In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country, is shown to have increased from 43,000,000 gallons in 1840, to 72,000,000 in 1886; of wines, from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000, and of malt liquors from 23,000,000 to 612,000,000.

The consumption per capita during the same period decreased as regards distilled spirits from about two and a half gallons to about one and a half gallons; and increased as regards wines from twenty-nine hundredths to thirty-eight hundredths gallons, and malt liquors from less than one and a half to more than 11 gallons.

An elaborate statement made by F. N. Barrett, editor of the New York *Grocer*, by request of the chief of the bureau is given, which sets forth, among other things, that the present average expenditure in this country per annum for malt and spirituous liquors and beer at retail is $700,000,000. The drinking population is estimated to be in 1886 14,820,417, making the average expenditures per capita $45.60. Mr. Barrett shows by tables covering the five years from 1882 to 1886, inclusive, that consumption of spirits is decreasing while that of beer in increasing and that there is a reduced use of wine as a beverage. "During this period," he says, "the consumption of the coffee has risen from 8 2-10 pounds per capita to 9 11-100 pounds. Do not these facts show that the milder stimulants are driving out their fiery competitors? And is it not due to the growing agitation of the temperance movement."

Mr. Barrett says the wholesale cost of the liquors for which the retailers receive $700,000,000 is not more than $400,000,000. He makes a brief calculation of the cost of liquors compared with that of food, clothing and shelter, reaching the conclusion that the American people expend from $12 to $17 for the "necessaries" named to every dollar paid out for liquor.

James A. Webb, of New York, furnishes a statement to the effect that only 10 per cent. of the distilled spirits consumed in this country are used for medicine and manufacturing purposes, 90 per cent. being used as a beverage.

From a table covering the five years ending with 1885, it is learned that the consumption of distilled spirits per capita has steadily increased in France from ninety-four hundredths gallons to one and thirty-two hundredths; that it has varied in this country between one and forty-six one hundredth in 1885 and one and twenty-four hundredths gallons in 1884 and 1885; that the United Kingdom consumes a little more than a gallon per capata, and that the consumption in Germany has decreased from 1 32-100 in 1881 to 1 13-100 in 1886. France, during the same period, increased her wine consumption from 181 to nearly 37 gallons while this country and the United Kingdom beginning with less than half a gallon a head show a slight falling off.

In the matter of beer consumption during this period, the United States increased her average from a little less than ten to a little more than eleven gallons; The United Kingdom held her own at about 33 gallons, and Germany did the same at about 23 gallons.

Mormons Warned.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.—A party of Mormon elders came from Tennessee (big) the western part of this State some weeks ago. They at once began making converts, particularly among women.

This caused great indignation among the people of Buncombe and Henderson counties. An organization, fully officered, has been effected for the expulsion of these Mormons. The latter have been duly notified in writing to leave immediately. If they do not do so far and feathers will be used, and perhaps worse punishment will be inflicted. The people are in earnest, and determined to expel them.

Parties of Mormons have been at work recently in the mountain districts. Some of them were nearly beaten to death and driven into Georgia by the indignant people.

Many Lives Imperilled.

READING, Pa., April 15.—Recently a number of dynamite factories have been established at different points in this county, much to the danger and dissatisfaction of the people.

Yesterday it was discovered that millions of dead fish were floating on top of the water in Stony Creek, which empties into the Schuylkill, having been killed by the acids from the factories, which are permitted to drain into the creek. A number of cattle which drank of the water have been effected with a strange throat disease.

A dynamite factory just across the line in Lebanon county was set on fire by the incensed farmers, and the fire was discovered barely in time to save the building and the lives of the workmen.

The Whole Family Killed.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 13.—When Erie express train No. 1 was passing the village of Barton, four miles east of this place, at 4.50 p. m., it struck a wagon containing J. P. Taylor, wife and son, aged fifteen years, killing all three instantly. The boy was driving, and just as the wagon was squarely on the track the locomotive struck it, freeing the horses, and they trotted on up the road. The skulls of all three were crushed in, the body of Mrs. Taylor remaining on the front of the engine, the other two falling on the right side. The entire family was wiped out of existence by the accident. Mr. Taylor and wife were each about sixty years of age. The wagon was broken into a thousand pieces. The train was going nearly forty miles an hour.

American Capitalists in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Advices from Mexico state that a syndicate composed of Chicago capitalists and United States army officers has purchased a tract of 9,000,000 acres lying in the States of Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico. The tract is traversed by the Mexican Central Railroad, and also by the International Road, which C. P. Huntington is building from Eagle Pass to Laredo. Of this tract 1,000,000 acres is the finest cotton land in the famous Laguna district. A company composed chiefly of Hartford (Ct.) capitalists, has bought 500,000 acres lying in Sonora and Chihuahua, all grazing and agricultural land. A purchase of 250,000 acres has been made in the Western part of Chihuahua by Utah men.

Thousands of Emigrants for America.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The arrivals here of emigrants on their way to the United States are at present enormous. The railways are running special trains to accommodate this special class of travel. The numbers of emigrants now awaiting steamers to carry them to their destination is already greater than can be housed in the hotels and lodging houses and many are camping in the streets. Fifteen hundred embarked yesterday. Three thousand more are expected to arrive on Saturday next to take steamers here.

Only Temperance Men Employed.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held to-day. In the operation of the 132 miles between Pittsburg and Oil City it has been remarkably successful. Not a passenger has been killed or seriously injured for fourteen years and not an employe has been killed or injured by a train accident for seven years. The company enforces its temperance rule—an equivocal prohibition of the habitual use of liquor at all times—and the result is a force of employees thoroughly reliable and clear-headed. During 1886 there was paid out on account of loss and damage to freight only $589 and there was only one freight wreck on the division.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 12.—The entire election board of the Eighth Precinct, Second District, Jersey City, was arrested this afternoon for tampering with the ballot-box. At the noon recess a policeman saw Clerk Dolan putting a registry book into the ballot box. The book contained about thirty Democratic tickets. The tickets were folded and several dropped into the box. Before the clerk could be arrested Murphy took the registry book out, and found that about twenty-five tickets had been carefully folded and placed between the leaves. A number of citizens witnessed the attempt, and great excitement prevailed for a time. The officers sent for assistance, and the Board, together with the ballot-box and registry book, were taken to the police station. Subsequently a new election board was elected in the precinct, and the voting proceeded as usual.

Murdered in Prison.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 15.—At the Indiana State prison at Jeffersonville, this afternoon Henry Werner, a convict serving a sentence of 21 years for manslaughter, cut and mortally wounded Frank Harris, another convict sent up for larceny. Both men worked in the same shop, and Harris was looked upon as one of the best and most inoffensive men in the prison. Warner has been much trouble to the prison authorities, being naturally of a mean disposition. He sharpened a knife, with which he was working, and walking up to Harris, who was busily engaged, without a word of warning plunged it into his neck, severing his jugular vein. Werner declared Harris had used offensive language to him, but his statement is not believed. He cannot be tried, unless he is pardoned, until his term expires.

Great Hail-storm in Iowa.

MASON CITY, April 15.—Yesterday afternoon the sun suddenly became obscured and thunder, accompanied by lightning and a light rain, set in. Suddenly, after a deafening thunder-clap, the sun burst through the clouds, and, while shining as brightly as before the storm, hail began to fall, continuing for a quarter of an hour, striking the ground with the force of bullets. The hail-stones were the size of sparrows eggs, broke windows and stampeded teams upon the streets and fell in such quantities that they had to be removed with shovels. So phenomenal or severe a hail-storm in this section old residents do not remember. During the storm the barn of William Dodd, south of town, was struck by lightning and was burned, with its contents.

No Liquor Licenses in Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, April 14.—All of the fifteen applicants for liquor licenses in this county were refused to-day by the Court, except a bottling establishment in this city. Associate Judges McCarty and Foreman, who were elected on the temperance issue, overruled the views of Judge Furst, who favored the granting of all licenses where the applicants had complied with the requirements of the law. In the lengthy dissenting opinion filed by Judge Furst, he declares the power vested in the Court to grant licenses is obligatory and not discretionary when the fitness of the applicant is proven. He holds that prohibition cannot be had under the existing license system. The disappointed liquor applicants will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Assaulted and Robbed of Her Hair.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—A young lady named Shaffer, who was the proud possessor of a luxuriant head of hair, reaching almost to her knees, was found this evening at her home on Wharton Street, South side, insensible, with her hair cut close to the head. When she was restored to consciousness she stated that while alone this afternoon she was assaulted by an unknown peddler, who overpowered her and then forced her to inhale chloroform. Several days ago a man called at the house and offered the lady $10 for her hair, but she refused to part with her beautiful tresses. The peddler who assaulted her this afternoon is believed to be the same person.

Convicts Who May Go Mad Without Work.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—In speaking of the defeat in the Legislature of the bill appropriating $60,000 to carry on manufacturing at the Riverside penitentiary in Allegheny City T. D. Casey, a member of the Prison Board said to-day that a New York firm who imported two-thirds of the mats they sold from English prisons were chiefly responsible for the defeat of the appropriation, but they had got around the Knights of Labor. There are now only three insane men at Riverside, but he predicted that if the convicts were not permitted to work 65 per cent of all confined would be mad before the year passes.

What a Soldier Has to Carry.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Ordnance Department has been making some computations of the weight of the equipment that a soldier is required to carry, which shows that when the soldier is equipped with rod, bayonet, rifle and cartridge belt, three days, cooked rations and 100 rounds of ball cartridges and "kit" of clothing he carries a total weight of 55 pounds, 2.5 ounces. With Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge boxes and leather belt clothing and ammunition, etc., the load is 54 pounds, 1.81 ounces, and with Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge belt, clothing, ammunition, etc., the weight is 53 pounds 13.96 ounces.

Gun And Armor Steel.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Whitney to-day awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Works Company, of Pennsylvania, the contracts for furnishing about 1,400 tons of steel gun forgings and 1,500 tons of steel armor plates, at a total cost of $1,512,268. Its bid, though not the lowest for the gun steel, was the lowest in aggregate for both contracts.

Sunday School Convention.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Lutheran Sunday School Association of Somerset County will be held at Stoystown, May 10th, 11th and 12th, 1887, commencing at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. A full attendance is desired. Entertainment will be provided only for those who send names to the Pastor *ex officio*, Rev. A. Sell, on or before May 1st, 1887.

COMMITTEE.

Wanted!

Hides, Furs, Bark. I will pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of hides, pelts and furs. I also want 500 cords of Rock Oak and Spruce bark.

H. G. CUNNINGHAM.

SOMERSET MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by COOK & BEERITS, DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries, Flour & Feed.

Prices for April 20, 1887.

Apples, dried, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Apple Butter, ⅌ gal.	40c. 50c
Beans, ⅌ bu.	$1 20
Bran, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$1 00
Butter, (roll,) ⅌ lb.	20c
" (keg), ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ⅌ bu.	50c
" meal,	[illegible]
Beeswax, ⅌ lb.	28c
Bacon, (Sugar-cured Hams) ⅌ lb.	12½c
" (Country hams) ⅌ lb.	12½c
" (Shoulders) ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
" (Sides) ⅌ lb.	10c
Corn, (ear) ⅌ bu.	50c
" (shelled) ⅌ bu.	50c
" Meal ⅌ lb.	2c
Chop corn and oats, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$1 25
" all rye, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$1 05
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	10c
Flour, Roller Process, ⅌ bbl.	$5 00
" Vienna, ⅌ bbl.	$5 25
Flaxseed, ⅌ bu.	75c
Lard ⅌ lb.	8c
Middlings, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$1 20
Oats, ⅌ bu.	35c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu.	45c
Peaches, dried, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Rye, ⅌ bu.	50c
Salt, (No 1,) ⅌ bbl.	$1 45
" (Ground Alum) ⅌ sack	$1 50
" (Ashton full sack	$1 50
" ⅌ bu.	$1 00
Sugar, yellow, ⅌ lb.	6c
" white, ⅌ lb.	7c
Tallow, ⅌ lb.	5c
Wheat, ⅌ bu.	80c

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Jacob Baker and wife } To
C. B. Moore, } No. 36, May Term, 1886.

(Voluntary Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.)

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1887, for leave to recover the assigned property which is unlawfully in the hands of said Jacob Baker, having been paid or secured, and that I will then ask to be discharged as Assignee.

C. B. MOORE,
Assignee.

apr20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Lev Fa. and Vend Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Somerset Borough, Pa., on

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Dennis Leydig, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Schrager's heirs, Daniel Leydig's heirs, Valentine Emerick and others, containing 100 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Israel Emerick's use.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Chauncey F. Bittner, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz: The one-eighth interest in a certain tract of land situate in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Baker, Harry Baker, Abraham Baker, Wm. Bowman and George Saylor, containing 135 acres, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, frame barn and