The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....August 24, 1887.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Tioga county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM R. HART, of Dauphin county.

COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
RUSH S. McMILLEN, of Middlecreek Twp.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DANIEL J. HORNER, of Somerset Bor.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JACOB D. SWANK, of Conemaugh Twp.

FOR TREASURER,
GEO. J. BLACK, of Meyersdale Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
DAVID E. WAGNER, of Shade Twp.
GEORGE M. NEFF, of Somerset Bor.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JACOB M. FIKE, of Somerset Twp.

FOR AUDITORS,
GABRIEL GOOD, of Somerset Twp.
SAMUEL U. SHOBER, of Somerset Twp.

FOR CORONER,
FRANK WOLF, of Meyersdale Bor.

They enjoyed a snow storm at Allentown on Thursday last.

Pennsylvania Republicans utter no uncertain sound, when they speak on the Tariff question.

The conductor of the Free trade train had better overhaul the air brakes before it reaches Allentown, else there may be a collision.

George William Curtis—chief of the Mugwumps—has made the mournful discovery that the tail can't wag the Democratic dog.

George Brunske, who was President Cleveland's substitute in the late war, died at the Soldier's Home at Bath, N. Y., on Friday last.

The Henry George Labor party of New York has nominated Henry as its candidate for Secretary of State, and has placed a full State ticket in the field.

Prices range high in Fayette county, fifty dollars in cash and two jugs of whiskey being paid for a single vote at the late Democratic primary election.

The State Convention last week discharged its duty with neatness and dispatch, and gave us a most excellent ticket to vote for.—Now for November!

The Governor has appointed Judge Williams, the Republican nominee, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Chief Justice Mercur.

The 7th and 8th of September will be the last days for attending to the registration of voters. Committeemen should give the matter their prompt and careful attention.

The Prohibitionists are getting ready to hold their State Convention, and devise means to smash the Republican party for giving them a chance to enforce their sentiments at the polls.

It is now in order for Col. Quay to resign the office of Treasurer and permit the Governor to appoint Capt. Hart to the vacancy. There is a decided sentiment against "two-job" contracts.

It is estimated that more than $50,000,000 of paper money and bonds issued by the United States government have been lost or destroyed so as to never be presented for payment. Uncle Sam will be rich some day.

The Ohio Democrats propose to place Speaker Carlisle, Horizontal Morrison, Frank Hurd and other Free trade speakers on the stump in that State. The more speeches these gentlemen make, the greater will be the Republican majority.—"Let her go Gallagher."

Ex-Senator Grebe of Butler county, who was a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the ticket with General Beaver which was defeated in 1882, has been appointed by the Governor, Inspector of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in place of General Wagner, resigned.

The Philadelphia delegation in the State Convention cast its vote solidly for Judge Mitchell, without making any further effort to secure his nomination, but it served notice that his nomination would be demanded next year. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip" gentlemen!

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* threatens nullification in the event of the tariff not being reduced. When John C. Calhoun blustered in this style, "old Hickory" threatened to hang him if the attempt was made. Our Kentucky brother had better beware the sleeping lion in Mr. Cleveland.

Protection to home industry, will be the great issue in the Presidential campaign of next year and upon it our next Chief Magistrate will be chosen. The coming November will be a good time for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to plant their stakes and take their bearings on this all important issue.

It was a work of supererrogation on the part of the State Convention to declare Mr. Blaine the favorite Presidential candidate of Pennsylvania Republicans. If intended as a mere compliment, it is an idle one, in the face of his 81,000 majority in 1884. If intended as a committal for 1888, it is still more idle, in face of the rule that gives each district absolute control of the selection of its own delegates.

According to the returns made to headquarters of the Grand Army, that organization expended for charitable purposes during the last fiscal year the sum of $253,936.43. The total number of persons relieved was 26,606. The fact that the old veterans paid this amount of money to relieve the necessities of their more unfortunate comrades, is a complete and telling answer to the carpers who sneeringly charge that the G. A. R organization was gotten up solely for self-glorification.

The Convention speaking for the Republicans of the State, stands by its utterance of last year in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to a vote of the people. In doing this, it probably incurs the wrath of the anti-temperance element but it proves the consistency of the party and its determination to do right, for the sake of the right. Of course the idea was not for a moment entertained that this action would in the slightest degree propitiate the political Prohibitionists. They are joined to their idol, and will be, as in the past, the bitterest foes of the Republican ticket.—They see yet believe not.

The State of Indiana has been bankrupted by her Democratic officials. The last dollar in the State Treasury has been paid out, and there are no resources from which any money can be drawn before next December. In the meanwhile $200,000 will be needed to pay the current expenses, and the State Treasurer is appealing to the counties to advance the funds. The extravagance of the Democratic officials, and the failure of the last Legislature to make the needed appropriations has brought about this disgraceful state of affairs.

Pennsylvania Republicans are proverbial for plain speaking. They know just what they want, and they say it without any circumlocution. The declarations of the platform adopted by last week's Convention are plain, straightforward, vigorous and easily understood. No voter can be deceived by them. They mean precisely what they say, and say what they mean. If the Democrats when they assemble at Allentown next week, speak with as much frankness and precision, we can have a square stand up fight, and know exactly what the voters approve, when their ballots are counted.

The Blair county Democrats met in Convention last week, and after "cordially endorsing the administration of President Cleveland," and commending it as "wise, honest and patriotic" they carefully and deliberately hedged, by a further resolution, the latter part of which reads, "Claiming that the Democratic party is the friend of industry and honest toil, we recommend to the State Democratic Convention, shortly to assemble, a distinct and emphatic recognition of the principle that American industry and labor must in all possible ways be protected against the competition of pauper labor in foreign countries and against the importation of pauper contract labor upon our own soil." As a sample of hedging that beats out of sight "the fellow who prayed "Good Lord: Good Devil," not knowing into whose hands he might eventually fall.

The Farmers Alliance, made up mainly of Democrats, in the old reliable Democratic county of Floyd in Indiana, is down on Presidential junketing. The other day they passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no promise, either expressed or implied, by which the people of the United States must pay their President $4,000 per month, or any other sum, while electioneering for a second term of office; therefore we call upon President Cleveland before starting on his pending electioneering tour through the West and South, to first write out his resignation as President and file it with the proper officer at Washington.

Resolved further, That the President and Secretary of this Alliance are hereby instructed to forward a certified copy of these resolutions by registered letter to the President of the United States.

The Democratic majority for Cleveland in Floyd county was 1,150. The Democratic fences in Indiana seem to be badly out of repair.

The Democrats of Fayette county are washing their dirty linen in public. The most shocking and disgusting charges of bribery and corruption are bandied back and forth by the journals of that party. Charges of specific sums of money paid and specific amounts of whiskey given, to specifically named voters, for the purpose of influencing them are not only published, but in some instances they are backed up by the affidavits of parties making them. If one half the stories that are published be true, the county prison wouldn't hold a tithe of the scoundrels who ought to be within its walls. And all this, too, occurred at an election to nominate a candidate for Judge, and the charges are made against the friends of the successful candidate. If this outcrop of Democratic nastiness does not bear a bountiful harvest of prosecutions for bribery and libel, the indictment of election officers and voters, and suits for slander, it will be because "one side is afraid and the other dar'sent."

A Change of Heart.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Charles Sumner, in one of his speeches, declared that the only sure way to reform the civil service would be to limit the President to a single term. Not much thought was given to this opinion at the time, but those who have looked into the matter and examined it in the light of experience must have been impressed with its correctness. President Cleveland, when he wrote his letter of acceptance, took grounds in favor of a single term. For more than a year after he became President, Mr. Cleveland evidently did not expect and did not care for a re-election. During that period he resisted the pressure of the hungry and thirsty and became unpopular with his party leaders. A little more than a year ago rumors began to be circulated that the President was coming to the conclusion that he might like a second term. The party managers adroitly nourished this sentiment in the President and thus cultivated his friendship and paved the way to the offices for which their followers were yet clamoring. The tone of the organs changed. In the course of a few months a full stand Presidential boc was buzzing in the President's hat. Old foes whom he would not seek to reconcile for the good of the party were welcomed at the White House after the President had set his heart upon renomination. The change in the President has been even more radical than that in the leaders and the organs. The country bears no more such sounding phrases as "Public office is a public trust." The Curtis letter has been forgotten. All Republican office-holders are offensive partisans. Instead of such sentiments the President is putting in practice the Democratic doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." Congressmen who can do the most to secure delegations are permitted to name their henchmen for public office. Efficiency and character are no longer the test, but Tammany saloonists and Baltimore ballot-box stuffers and the "Ragged Reubens" of the party are pushing into places of trust in spite of protests. So long as Mr. Cleveland had no desire for a second term he would not do this for the party which elected him, but now that he has been seized with the desire to be his own successor he realizes with his party the value of a "horde of office-holders with a zeal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, who stand ready to aid with money and tainted political service," and does not hesitate to use it to an extent to which it was never before employed.

Excited by a Bear Story.

Jamestown, N. Y. Aug. 18.—Midway between Mayville and Westfield, in this county, is a deep, rocky gulf some twelve miles in length. Recently several farmers have lost a number of calves and sheep. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Oscar Berringer, who lives on Wilson's Run, which empties into the gulf, came to Mayville in great haste. She said that there were bears in the rocky ledges and that two cub bears had that morning driven her into the house.

On Sunday, while Mrs. Berring was at church, the two cubs appeared in the farmyard and chased Mrs. Berringer's two little children into the house and out upon the roof, where they remained until the bears took to the woods. Mrs. Berringer begged that a searching party proceed at once to the gulf, and kill the beasts. A few days ago a young farmer living on the road to Westfield started out with his dinner pail and an empty basket to pick blackberries on the gulf. Since that time nothing has been seen of him.

It is reported on good authority that yesterday his dinner-pail, clothing and remnants of bones and mangled flesh were found on a rocky ledge about a quarter of a mile from the Westfield Road. Another searching party of hunters will visit the wilderness to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Williams and Hart Nominated without a Struggle.

BLAINE INDORSED FOR PRESIDENT IN 1888.

Harrisburg Aug. 17.—At thirty minutes past the hour Chairman Cooper rapped for order, and Secretary Frank Willing Leach read the call and the delegates answered to their names. The convention was now ready for business and Chris Magee nominated Walter Lyon, of Allegheny, for temporary chairman. Cooper put the question and Mr. Lyon was elected with unanimity. Chris Magee and W. H. Jessup, of Lackawana, conducted the chairman to the platform. Mr. Lyon, spoke briefly. He acknowledged the high honor and impressed upon the delegates that to-day's work was "the beginning of the skirmish before the great battle of 1888." The delegates agreed with the speaker and testified to the fact with a ripple of applause. David H. Lane offered the resolution for the appointment of a committe on platform.

While the committees were being named, one from each of the fifty Senatorial districts, Mr. Biery, of Lehigh, read the report of the committee on the question of the nominations for Congress and State Senate which went to the committee on resolutions. A recess of thirty minutes was agreed upon, but after waiting for an hour for the committe on resolutions it was decided to expedite matters by forming a permanent organization. Colonel D. H. Hastings, of Centre, was elected chairman, with the usual long list of vice presidents and secretaries.

The adjutant general made quite a long speech and he was heartily applauded at times, particularly when he referred to "that matchless commoner, James G. Blaine, and the representative volunteer, the lamented John A. Logan." Colonel Hastings charged that the President had been declared elected by fraud in the South. He said that the party was never more effectively equipped for a successful fight, and added: "We know no fiction or centralization of power. We can look into the faces of those who last year trusted us on the liquor question and truthfully say we have redeemed every pledge and promise."

HART BY ACCLAMATION.

Nominations were in order and A. F. Thompson, of Dauphin opened fire for Captain Hart for State Treasurer. Mr. Thompson gave a complete and warmly-delivered history of the candidate's life as a boy in the army his defeat for the same office and his eminent qualifications for the position. The orator's mind naturally reverted to the candidate maker and he concluded with this sentence: "At your will he can, and I trust he will, be the next State Treasurer. He is a man, a Republican, who would make a worthy successor to that great man who now with so much learning and ability fills the station, but must leave it in a short time to adorn with his splendid ability a position in the highest legislative department of the United States Government—that of United States Senator from the great State of Pennsylvania."

Peresentative John B. Robinson withdrew the name of his friend, Colonel Grimson, and he did it admirably in these words: "Consulting the harmony between him and the gallant gentleman who has just been named—consulting the harmony that always should exist, now when we are on the brink of a contest to wrest the government from the hands of those who do not deservere it, I desire to withdraw the name of Thomas J. Grimeson and to ask his many friends throughout the State to give their earnest and hearty support to the gallant gentleman who has just been named, Captain William B. Hart."

The convention responded to David H. Lane's motion to nominate Captain Hart by acclamation, and that much was settled.

THE JUDGESHIP.

Chairman Hasting next told the convention that there was a Supreme Judge to be nominated, whereupon Simon Cartz, of the Eighth ward, placed Judge James T. Mitchell in nomination. Mr. Cartz very earnestly pleaded the Mitchell forlorn hope, and his tribute to the high legal ability and intellectual attainments was gracefully worded and eloquently delivered. James L. Miles, of the Thirteenth ward, seconded Mr. Cartz.

Ex-Auditor General Jerome B. Niles read a long speech in nominating Judge Henry W. Williams, of Tioga, which was seconed by Ex-United States District Attorney W. A. Stone, of Pittsburg. D. T. Edwards, of Schuylkill, nominated Judge D. B. Green, Pottsville, and then balloting began. Judge Williams received 148 votes and Judge Mitchell 56, the Schylkill county delegation changing from Green to Williams before the vote was announced.

Andy Roberston next had the floor to read the platform, which was adopted as a whole. There was lond applause for Blaine. Chairman Cooper was introduced and after thanking the convention said that the most sensible thing he could do would be to let the delegates go to dinner. Chris Magee responded to calls by moving to adjourn. The motion was carried, when Chairman Hastings remembered that the candidates had not been cheered and he asked for them. The delegates obeyed the chairman and at 2 o'clock the convention of 1887 adjourned without day.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Convention:

First, That they reaffirm their declaration of 1886 in favor of submitting to a vote of the people the prohibitory constitutional amendment. We also indorse the action of the last Legislature in the submission of an amendment making suffrage free by abolishing the tax qualifications for a voter.

Second. We favor a Tariff for the sake of nurturing American manufactories until the industries and resources of this country furnish its people with every item of consumption they can naturally produce, and for the purpose of protecting home labor against foreign labor, as well as its products. It is likewise a part of that Protective policy of which Pennsylvania has been the parent to protect American workmen from the evil and unjust competition of imported contract and pauper labor, and we demand the passage of more vigorous National laws for the security of immigration and the return of the unfit and the unworthy. In this connection we declare our abhorrence of Anarchistic ideas and propositions destructive of the rights of property and our system of society and government. Their resultant violations of the law should be visited with prompt and extreme penalties.

Third, We favor the creation of an American marine by the provisions of bounties upon exports and discriminating duties upon imports in American bottoms.

Fourth, The soldiers of the Union are worthy of the lasting gratitude and continued favor of a restored Government; and the surplus in the treasury cannot be better distributed than in the enlargement of the general pension list so as to include all honorably-discharged soldiers of the Union army who may be in absolute need of public aid.

Fifth, We approve the action of the Legislature touching the revenues of the Commonwealth in diverting a large portion of the direct State tax and the receipts from licenses to the treasuries of the different cities and counties, and especially endorse that part of the General Revenue bill which continued to impose the support of the State Government upon the corporations of the Commonwealth and brought within the purview of taxation a large amount of money at interest in the hands of corporations not previously reached. We believe a new bill perfecting these features should be matured by the commission charged with that duty with a view of having it submitted to the present Legislature for enactment in time to meet the assessment next year; provided the Governor shall deem the calling of an extra session for this purpose such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the twelfth section of the fourth article of the Constitution.

Sixth, We give unqualified indorsement to the Republican State Administration. By careful and conscientious discharge of duty it has reflected high credit upon the party which called it into power, and gives assurance to the people of an economical and wise administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

Seventh, We arraign the Democratic party and the present National Administration for their general imbecility in dealing with all great National questions. The only energy they have exhibited has been in the displacement of experienced officers without cause and in direct violation of their Civil-Service pledges. The National administration seems to have no policy beyond expediency, and no principle beyond the establishment of its succession. In order to preserve a solid Democratic South, President Cleveland has endeavored to nurture sectionalism by the preference to distinguished station of soldiers prominent in the effort to destroy the Government, by his refusal to sanction pensions to soldiers eminent in the effort to sustain it, and by his proposition to take from among the National trophies the banners of an extinct military power, won by the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure of the country, to surrender them to those whom they supposed to inherit its prejudices and who were without either desire to or authority to receive them.

Ninth, The Republicans of Pennsylvania, the native State of Hon. James G. Blaine, will view with high pleasure his nomination for the the Presidency in the campaign of 1888. Accident cannot abate the love of a great party nor the admiration of a great people for a statesman true alike to his convictions and his country.

Resolved, That, while we recognize some change for the better in the sentiment of certain portions of the Southern States in reference to the colored citizens, it would be contrary to Republican principles not to express our detestation of and our opposition to the discrimination still practiced because of color against citizens when traveling on the public highway of a certain portions of the South. We earnestly appeal to our sister States where such wrong exists, and to the National Government, to remedy this injustice.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that in the nomination of candidates for Congress and the State Senate their nominations be made either direct by the people at the primary elections, or, where that is not deemed practicable, by district conventions composed of delegates elected by the people, representation to be founded on a fair and equitable basis, but each election district to have at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, extend Hon. William E. Gladstone, Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, and their associates, profound sympathy and hearty concurrence in their great and earnest efforts to secure to the people of Ireland independence and liberty of action for themselves in political affairs and their struggle to secure free government and we bid them cheerful God speed in this great work for humanity.

Resolved, That we commend the conduct of previous campaigns by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, and recommend that he again be appointed Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Henry Warren Williams, who has been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Mercur, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., on July 30, 1830. He began the study of law in the early part of 1852 in Montrose county, under the preceptorship of the Hon. E. B. Chase. He continued his studies later in the office of the Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga county. In 1865 he was appointed Judge in the Fourth District by Governor Curtin, after eleven years of continuous practice in his profession. In the same year he was elected for a full term of ten years. In 1871 he was elected President judge in place of Hon. Robert G. White, whose term then expired, and was re-elected in 1881. The district originally consisted of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, and Lycoming, but since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 it has consisted of the county of Tioga alone. Judge Williams was the late Chief Justice Mercur's chief competitor for the nomination for Supreme Judge in 1872, and he has several times since been pressed by the northern counties for a place on the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

Capt. William B. Hart, who received the nomination for State Treasurer, was born in Montgomery county March 15, 1842. He attended the common schools of that day, and at fourteen years of age went to work on a farm. Here he remained until he was seventeen, when he was apprenticed for four years to learn the brick-laying trade. His apprenticeship had not been served when the war of the rebellion began, but he enlisted in 1861 as a private in Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. He served with gallantry in the South and West participating in all the battles in which his command was engaged. His qualities and soldierly bearing attracted the attention of General Hartranft, who recommended him in a highly flattering manner to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers with the rank of Captain. Upon this recommendation, and after passing a creditable examination, he was immediately appointed, and served with General Hartranft's permanent command until the close of the war, being mustered out of service as a volunteer officer under War-Department orders, dated September 19, 1865. In February, 1867, Captain Hart received an appointment to a clerkship in the Pennsylvania State Treasury Department, was promoted to the responsible position of Cashier in 1871, succeeding the Hon. Thomas Nicholson, whose confidence and friendship Captain Hart enjoyed to the end of his predecessor's life. He remained in the State Treasury until it passed into Democratic control by the election of Noyes in 1877. Captain Hart was made the Republican candidate for State Treasurer in that year by unanimous vote of the convention. Noyes was elected by a plurality of only 2,927 votes. For several years past Captain Hart served as Secretary to the Huntingdon Penitentiary Commission.

The Whiskey Trust.

Peoria, Ill., August 21.—A prominent distiller here gave some further particulars yesterday of the great Whiskey Trust recently organized at this place. He said: It is to be run the same as the Standard Oil Company, and the Cotton Seed and Oil Trust. In the first place the distiller puts a valuation upon his house, then a committee is appointed to examine into it. After a man's distillery has been appraised, the owner turns it over to these nine trustees for their use for 25 years and receives in lieu thereof trust certificates. In some instances he receives $2 in certificates for one dollar of valuation. After a man turns his property to the trustees he ceases to operate it.

It is the intention of the trust to regulate the production of whiskey so that these certificates will pay from 6 to 10 per cent. The capital or the trust is pretty well up in the millions, some say as high as forty millions. Yesterday all the employes in the houses that are in the trust were told that they must look for their wages to the trust, as they were no longer working for individuals. Wages will probably be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. at once.

Two Lovers, Only One Girl.

Salem, Ind., Aug. 18.—For several years John Hurtle and Robert Nunneger, young men of Fredericksburg have been paying attention to Miss Mary Clinker, daughter of a wealthy farmer residing near the village. A deadly thought secret enmity sprung up between them. Yesterday the two men called on the young lady and in the course of the visit the three walked out in the yard. Suddenly Hurtle drew a knife and plunged it into Nunneger's side. The victim fell to the ground. Miss Clinker attempted to protect her prostrate lover from further violence, but the enraged rival leaped upon and plunged the knife time and again into his body. Nunneger died almost instantly. As soon as the deed was committed Hurtle fled and has not been arrested.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

She Steamer "City of Montreal" Destroyed and 13 Lives Lost.

London, August 19.—The Inman Line steamer City of Montreal has been destroyed by fire at sea.

Thirteen lives are reported lost.

The City of Montreal left New York August 6 for Liverpool.

She was commanded by Captain Land.

The news of the burning of the City of Montreal was learned upon the arrival at Queenstown this morning of the British steamer York City, Captain Benn, which left Baltimore August 4 for London. This steamer rescued the passengers and crew from the burning vessel and brought them to Queenstown.

THIRTEEN PERSONS MISSING.

It is learned that thirteen persons perished in the burning of the City of Montreal.

The destruction of the steamer City of Montreal occurred on the 11th instant, five days after she left New York. A boat, containing six passengers, and seven members of the crew is missing. The occupants of this boat are the thirteen persons reported to have perished.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The passengers and crew of the City of Montreal were taken off the York City by the tug Mount Etna and landed at Queenstown. All were accounted for except the thirteen persons in the missing boat. It is learned that shortly after the passengers had gone to bed on the night of the 10th inst., the ship being in latitude 43 north at the time, they were aroused by an alarm of fire.

A scene of consternation ensued and the passengers were greatly terrified when they found out the true state of affairs. The smoke caused by the fire was suffocating.

The passengers dressed and got on deck as quickly as possible, and with but little appearance of panic.

The fire originated in the cotton stored in the main hold. Nine streams of water were soon working on the flames, and the course of the vessel was shaped toward Newfoundland, 400 miles distant. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon had burst out with terrific force through the mizzen and after hatches, the heat being intense.

It was becoming evident that it was impossible to save the ship, a momentary panic ensued, when the captain decided to abandon the vessel, but all managed to embark in the boats, all of which, but one, containing six of the crew and seven passengers, were picked up by the York City.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

The steamer Montreal was what is called an "old timer," having been built about eighteen years ago. Few of the modern improvements in steamship building had been applied to her, yet she was one of the most profitable freight steamships afloat. She was rated as a freight steamship, and carried only intermediate and steerage passengers. Her dimensions were 400 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 4,000 tons burthen.

Terrorized by "White Caps."

Indianapolis, August 18.—The White Caps, or Regulators, have so greatly terrorized people living in the Southwestern part of the state that those who are unable to leave the country are appealing to the Governor for protection. The White Caps were organized ostensibly for the purpose of punishing violators of the law, but they have degenerated into a band of plunderers and marauders. A gentleman came from the afflicted district to day to beg the Governor to take some steps toward breaking up the band. He says that citizens dare not express themselves regarding the work of the organization and that his life would be in danger if the White Caps knew that he had made complaint against them. While leaving Orange county he met a farmer who had been prominent in the county, who was hurrying away from the infested district with his family and all his portable possessions because the White Caps had made one assault upon him and were threatening to visit him again. He was compelled to leave his farm for sale at much less than its value. The premises had been plundered by the outlaws.

The county officers are afraid to prosecute the outlaws, and witnesses will not testify against them because they are afraid to do so. Recently a respectable farmer was taken out and beaten unmercifully. His daughter ran from the house with a knife and began cutting loose the horses of the band. She cut a gash in one of the animals and the next day the wounded horse was traced to the stable of one of the most prominent citizens in the county.

A Family sold Into Slavery.

Au Sable, Mich., Aug. 17.—Earnest Schoeltze, is a new comer here with his wife and one son. Schoeltze sailed from Carlsbad for the United States, and their ship touched a Yucatan port, where Schoeltze and his family together with other emigrants were sold into slavery. They remained in the interior of the country eighteen months and then escaped to Campeachy, only to be again taken into custody and subjected to the most inhuman treatment. They were compelled to work in the broiling sun without covering to their bodies; his wife was driven into the field to work three days after the birth of a child; they were provided with but two pounds of cornmeal a day, and this continued nearly two years and a half.

Then the wife fell ill and was sent to the hospital. The husband was allowed to visit her occasionally, and while making one of these visits he fell in with a German sailor, who agreed to carry the family to Logan, whence they were sent to the United States by the German consul. Schoeltze and his wife show upon their persons the effects of the inhuman treatment.

Down on the High License Law.

Harrisburg, Aug. 18.—The Prohibitionists of Dauphin county held a convention here to-day and nominated a full county ticket and selected sixteen delegates for the State Convention, which will meet in this city next Wednesday. The ticket is as follows: Sheriff, W. J. Adams; Commissioners Solomon Hummel, J. W. Story; Poor Director, John H. Sheesly; Auditors, A. Y. Krisely, T. G. Sweitzer. In the platform it is declared "that the purpose of the high license act is to defeat the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquors, and that it is the most dangerous compromise suggested. It is class legislation squeezing out the small dealers and fostering a monopoly in sin. It is directed against the least harmful, while protecting the fashionable resorts where the first steps to ruin are taken." A resolution was adopted denouncing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for charging the Prohibitionists to the State Convention last year two cents a mile, while the Republicans were carried for one cent a mile.

A Sunday Lynching.

Talentina, Neb., Aug. 22.—Jerry White, the negro who brutally assaulted Mrs. Hoffman, an aged lady, on Wednesday night, was captured at long Pine yesterday, and brought to Valentine. This morning at 1 o'clock sixty determined men, armed and masked, marched in a body to the jail and broke the jail-door with a sledge-hammer and axes. The locks of the steel cage were then cut from their fastenings, the prisoner was taken out to a telegraph-pole and a rope was swung from the cross-bar and tied around his neck. White was given five minutes for confession and prayer. He did not deny his guilt. He was then hauled up and left swinging. Just as the party was leaving Sheriff Connonelly, who had been awakened by his brother, arrived with a posse, but too small to cope with the masked party, who at once disappeared after having stood the Sheriff's crowd off long enough to permit White to die at the rope's end.

A Big Gusher Fired.

Washington, Aug. 18.—An immense oil gusher was struck this morning on Martin Brothers' farm, near Washington. The strike was unexpected and the oil caught fire, throwing up a flame into the air about 100 feet. The derrick was burned to the ground and the four drillers, McCain, McBride, Mortimer and Randolph, who were on the derrick at the time, narrowly escaped with their lives.

An Exciting Up-grade Chase by Runaway Engines—Lives Saved by a Crash

Philadelphia, Aug. 20—A curious collision between engine No. 336, shifter No. 189 and later No. 1100 on Thursday night has ended in death. Morris Thomson, engineer of No. 336, who was leaning out of his cab window when the shifter struck his tender and pitched him head first on to the network of rails that girdled the elevated road, died at the Presbyterian Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He lived at 4108 Westminster Avenue, this city, was 45 years old and had been in the employ of the company a long time.

An eye witness says that Thomson had his engine standing on the track near Seventeenth street waiting for the second section of train No. 7 of the Harrisburg and Western express. The shifter, whose runaway has not yet been explained, it is positively asserted moved at the usual signal of the hand, preparatory to moving a line of cars standing on another track. This was just about half-past 10 o'clock and Thomson's engine was close by the signal tower near Seventeenth street. Charles Blakemore, the firemen, was polishing the headlight.

Suddenly there was a rumble of wheels on the track behind 336, where Thomson was leaning lazily out of his cab window smoking his pipe. Then came a crash. The tender tilted high on its forward trucks. Out of the window Thomson went head foremost and Blakemore was thrown violently to the ground and knocked partly unconscious. There was a creak of machinery and a hiss of escaping steam as the fireman gathered himself together. On one of the in-bound tracks also came a train dashing along and Blakemore saw his engineer lying partly across this track mangled and bleeding and a moment later knew that the fast train had run over his already wounded partner.

Then he looked for the engine and saw it dashing away over the "T" towards the river, for the concussion had thrown open the throttle full wide, and that meant nearly sixty miles an hour, a runaway engine over a line where dozens of engines and hundreds of cars and men were working at the time. On went 336 flying up the track until it reached the crossing of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, at Thirtieth street. Engine No. 1100, which runs to West Chester, was standing there. Now came another terrific smash, another black figure flying through the night air, for engineer Kelley had jumped for his life when he saw the runaway engine close behind his tender. Open went another throttle now up the track sped two engines toward the high grade, near which is an open switch.

It was a close race between the mighty engines, and 336 was a close second all the way through. At the switch there is a side track probably 100 feet long. On to this they dashed. Then came a plunge over an embankment and 1100 lay shrieking on her side to meet the dying embraces of 336, that jumped to death a moment later.

Now came a roar of escaping steam and the throb of the pistons in the cylinders that seemed unwilling to stop. A great crowd collected and later the wreckers were at work trying to pull the dismantled engines out of the ditch. Undoubtedly the switch saved many lives, for had the switch been closed the flying engines would have collided with trains due on the main track.

The trainmen on the "L" went to Blakemore's assistance, he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced serious though not necessarily fatal. Engineer Kelley, of 1100, escaped with a bad cut in the forehead and thinks himself lucky.

A Fatal Railroad Smash Up.

Washington, Aug. 17.—As the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati express train on the B. & O. railroad, due here at 6:20 this morning, was approaching the city at a high rate of speed, the engineer found that the air brakes were not working properly, and blew the whistle for the ordinary brakes. It was too late, however, to check the momentum of the train, and it ran upon what is known as the "Y" near the depot at the rate of forty miles per hour. The curve was very sharp, and the express car jumped the track and struck the signal tower. A general wreck ensued, and all the cars except the sleeper were badly smashed. The engineer was scalded to death and two passengers were killed. The fireman was badly scalded and fifteen passengers were seriously injured. The signal tower was completely demolished. The telegraph operator fortunately observed the derailment in time to escape by jumping from the window. His arm was broken, but he was not otherwise injured.

Editor Featherly's Luck.

Ausable, Mich., August 18.—Wesley M. Featherly, editor and proprietor of the *Lakeside Monitor*, a weekly paper published here, is a man with a history. He has been in the newspaper business only a short time and has been fined on a conviction of libel not less than eight times, the last occasion occurring to-day. The *Monitor* is not a sensational sheet, but a legitimate, well-conducted and enterprising journal, which has done much for the town. Since Featherly began its publication he has been whipped nine times by women, who fancied they had been mistreated in his paper, yet no one else could see that the item complained of was not an honest article.

The trouble seems to be that Featherly lives in a place where everybody is unusally thin-skinned. He was a brave soldier and does not propose to give up the fight, although his subscribers have twice left him in a body his advertisers withdrawn their patronage with great unanimity. He refused to raise his hand to defend himself from the women, but he knocked his male assailants down in good style.

Trial for Attempted Murder Headed Off by Suicide.

Mercer, August 19.—Joseph Harrison of Lake township, committed suicide by hanging to a tree in the orchard on his sister's farm last night. In June last Harrison, who it is thought had become insane, went to the house of Thomas McKay, his brother-in-law shot himself in the mouth and stomach. He was removed to the home of his sister, Mrs. Hugh Evans, where he has been ever since.

Harrison had sufficiently recovered to go out last night and immediately went to the orchard and hanged himself to one of the trees. He would have been tried at the December term of court for the attempted murder of his brother-in-law. He was about 30 years old and quite wealthy.

Killed by His Son.

Indiana, Pa., Aug. 21.—John S. Byers, residing on a farm about two miles distant from Marion, in this (Indiana) county, was shot and killed by his son, aged 19, yesterday morning. The father and son had words about some work to be done, when the son claims his father became very angry, and getting hold of a poker rushed at him. The son says he then shot in self-defense, the bullet passing through his father's heart. Young Byers was lodged in jail at Greensburg, there being no jail or place of confinement in Indiana.

A Woman of Nerve.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Aug. 18.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Darling, while at the barn struck at a hen, and her hand coming in contact with the wire nails of the box which served as the hen's nest, was pierced by them and held fast. Unable to release it she tore the box away, carried it into the house hanging to the hand, and with a pair shears cut the flesh around the nails so as to release the hand, which is very sore and may have to be amputated.

Judge Williams Appointed.

Harrisburg, Aug. 19.—According to expectation Gov. Beaver to-day appointed Judge Williams, of Tioga, to the Supreme Bench to serve the unexpired term of the late Judge Mercur, and appointed Stephen F. Wilson to succeed Judge Williams on the Tioga Bench.

The commissions were issued this afternoon and will be taken to Wellsboro to-morrow morning.

Houses Blown Away.

Chicago, August 18 A Lincoln, Neb., special gives particulars of a storm at Republican City, Neb., yesterday.

Buildings were blown down and houses unroofed.

A large brick school house, nearly completed, was wrecked, and the carpenters buried in the ruins. J. J. Fanhing and a man named Allen, of Alma, were killed, and six others seriously injured, two fatally.

H. H. Wetherell's house was blown away, and his wife and two children buried in the debris, and all more or less injured.

Several other buildings were carried away or wrecked, and several persons badly hurt. The damage cannot be estimated at this time. Hail stones an inch in diameter fell during the storm.

The Section Foreman Guilty.

Chatsworth, Ill., August 18.—The coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict holding Timothy Coughlin, the section foreman, responsible for the wreck, he not having inspected the track, and recommending his examination by the Grand Jury. The verdict also condemns the failure to patrol the track for six hours before the train came and the practice of burning grass. Coughlin was arrested at noon to-day and taken to Pontiac, the county seat of Livingstone county. He said he could not give bail. He insisted that the verdict was unjust; that he went over his entire section as ordered, and that no fires were built as near the bridge as Herald and Taggart testified.

Elliot Waters died at Fairburg to-day, of injuries received in the wreck. He was on his way home to Cottage, near Dalton, N. J.

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