The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....February 8, 1888

THERE were 235 lives lost by the great blizzard in the Northwest.

THE N. Y. *Tribune*, after careful computation, fixes the present population of the United States at 62,525,507.

THE revenue reformers now hope to get their bill before the committee of Ways and Means this week, and before the House next week.

A New York *Herald* correspondent estimates that there are over 40,000 persons in the Lehigh Valley receiving assistance from the Knights of Labor.

THE widow of the late Governor Bodwell, of Maine, has given to the State, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, a large crayon portrait of her husband.

SINCE the President and his free-trade crowd "downed Randall in Pennsylvania," all the small dogs along the line have been barking. Just wait and hear them yelp on the back track, with tails between their legs.

SEVERAL States of the South during the past few years have had new life and vigor given them by manufacturers with large capital. Every vote they cast for the President's platform will be an invitation to put out the fires of the furnaces and bar their doors.

THE pension bill introduced by Senator Quay to increase the pension for total helplessness from $50 to $75 per month, and give an increase to all those on the pension rolls at present and to all those who may hereafter become totally helpless, passed the Senate Thursday.

CHAIRMAN COOPER has announced that the State committee banners, offered during the last campaign, will be presented to Crawford and Forest counties at the opening of the presidential campaign. He says that this year a banner will probably be offered to the county showing the greatest proportionate increase over the Blaine vote of 1884.

AT a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Prohibition State Central Committee held at Harrisburg last week, Mr. Charles S. Wolfe tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee and Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria county, was elected his successor. May 24 was decided upon as the time for holding the State Convention and Harrisburg the as place.

THE miserable scheme concocted by a few scheming Democratic politicians to destroy the political equilibrium of the States by unseating Captain White, of the twelfth Indiana district, has failed most signally. Had the scheme been successful, in case the Presidential election was thrown into the House of Representatives the Democrats would have had a majority of the States. The House yesterday, by a vote of 187 to 105, declared Representative White entitled to his seat.

THE Grant Monument Association have fixed the limit of cost of the proposed monument at half a million of dollars. Four prizes are offered for the best design submitted. Only one-fourth of the amount required has been raised but the committee is not troubling itself about where the remaining three-fourths is to come from. From present appearances it looks as though the monument to our great soldier would be as long a time in building as was the one to Washington.

THE political virtue exhibited by Mr. A. F. Johns at the recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in refusing to sell his vote to an emissary of Hon. W. L. Scott for the promise of the Postmastership of Meyersdale, seems to be a seven days wonder among Mr. Johns' constituency. Several of our Democratic contemporaries have spoken of it in words of loudest praise. A Democrat who would refuse the trifling consideration of a vote for State Chairman for a post office, appears to be a *rara avis* in the eyes of his brethren.

THE Senate on Monday passed the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the term of office of the President and of the Fiftieth Congress shall continue until April 30, 1889, at noon; that the Senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on March 4, 1889 (and thereafter), shall continue in office until April 30, succeeding such expiration; that April 30, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for March 4, as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that the 20th article of the amendment to the Constitution shall be amended by striking out the words "4th day of March" and substituting the words 30th day of April, at noon."

THE following graphic paragraph, in reference to the battles of the wilderness, is from General Sherman's article on "The Grand Strategy of the War of the Rebellion" in the February *Century*:

"In the 'wilderness' there was no room for grand strategy, or even minor tactics, but the fighting was desperate, the losses to the Union army being, according to Pfisterer, 37,737, to the Confederate loss of 11,400—the difference due to Lee's intrenchments and the blind nature of the country in which the battle was fought. On the night of May 7th both parties paused, appalled by the fearful slaughter; but General Grant commanded 'Forward by the left flank.' This was, in my judgment, the supreme moment of his life; undismayed, with a full comprehension of the importance of the work in which he was engaged, feeling as keen a sympathy for his dead and wounded as any one, and without stopping to count his numbers, he gave his orders calmly, specifically and absolutely—'Forward to Spottsylvania.'"

IN this crisis of National affairs the attention of the President of the United States is respectfully called to the following words and sentiments:

When the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election.

Such were the words and sentiments of Grover Cleveland, nominee of the Democratic Convention for the Presidency. But Grover Cleveland as President has not recommended such an amendment to the Constitution; truth has been betrayed and pledges broken by him in the matter of civil-service reform; elections have been made corrupt in Maryland by the act and deed of his agents, and they have been made not free in Louisiana and Texas by his friends and supporters. And the nominee who was opposed to re-election of Presidents is the President who is moving all things in his power to compass a re-election.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE State Convention called for April 25th will have lots of good material to select a candidate for Supreme Judge from. The canvass for the nomination is becoming quite active but the question is likely to remain in doubt until the convention shall decide.

Chief Justice Gordon, of Jefferson county heads the list, but the fact that he has served a term—twenty-one years—is likely to operate against his re-nomination.

Judge Wilson, of Clarion is also a candidate and his nomination is urged by his friends who succeeded in electing him in a district strongly Democratic.

Judge Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has received the endorsement of the entire Republican portion of the bar of his city and his supporters include many of the most active Republicans of the State.

Judge Sadler, who overcame a strong Democratic majority in Cumberland county is strongly backed in the central counties.

Judge Stowe, of Allegheny county, is about the most popular candidate in the western part of the state. His canvass is being jealously watched, however, by the friends of Major Montooth, who came so near being nominated for Lieutenant-Governor instead of Davies, and who hopes to succeed Beaver as Governor.

The convention can not go wrong in making a nomination from the above list as one is quite as likely to prove as strong a candidate as the other.

Two Democratic members were sentenced to State's Prison at Indianapolis on Friday for forging returns, in order to secure a Democratic Legislature and United States Senator from that State. Mr. Turpie votes in the Senate to-day, a bogus Senator in a stolen seat, because these crimes were perpetrated. No one expects him to have the self-respect to retire from a place and power which do not belong to him. No doubt he is too honest a man to steal a dollar from his neighbor's pocket. But he has stolen and keep's the share of power in the Senate which belongs to 240,000 neighbors, the Republican voters of Indiana. Does the man not know that his keeping and using of stolen property make his own all the crimes by which the pretended Democratic majority in the Indiana Legislature was obtained?

Ex-Senator Thurman, one of the worthiest and most honest Democrats of the past half-century, brought into court conclusive proof on Friday against Democratic managers at Columbus, fastening upon them the crime of forgery in order to elect by fraud a Senator of the United States from Ohio in place of Mr. Sherman. The fraud was discovered in time and defeated; the Senator who had honored the nation by his splendid services as Secretary of the Treasury was elected. But the duty of prosecuting and punishing the criminal remains. Ex-Senator Thurman, who has consented to lead the prosecution, holds that he would not be worthy the name of Democrat if he should refuse to punish crime by Democrats for the party's sake. How widely he differs from the men in the Senate, and in the present Administration, who have plotted, and labored, and instigated crimes of many kinds, in order to steal a majority in the Senate! He declares that there can be no escape for the accused; that he has absolutely fatal evidence against them. Then they will lie behind prison bars, while the men who set them on to defraud the people posture as great Reformers in high offices or other places of responsibility.

The fact comes out that Senator Gorman, whose long career of fraud in Maryland has been exposed by members of his own party, and who, nevertheless, is the chosen confidant of Reformer Cleveland, has been placing the wires to capture Oregon by methods peculiar to himself. Every respectable Democrat knows what that means. Money will be used freely to hire repeaters and to bribe election officers, and false returns will defeat the will of the people if possible. Yet where is the respectable Democrat who raises an effective protest? In the House of Representatives, it is said, four Democratic members refuse to violate their oath by voting that a Republican member is not entitled to his seat. But how is it with the great majority of members of that party? Do they refuse to take part in a fraudulent decision by which the people will be robbed?

A distinguished gentleman declares that the public morals have sadly deteriorated; that even Mr. Garland's telephone scandal seems no longer to hurt the Administration. Is that true? Are men who account themselves upright and honest in private life ready to uphold and defend every kind of dishonesty that may be committed by prominent Democrats? If that is true, they who excuse are on a level morally with those who steal, or forge papers, or prostitute their public trusts for private gain. But are there not among Democratic voters many who are indeed honest and upright, who wait in the hope that the party itself will discard this rotten Administration, but who have made up their minds, if it does not, to satisfy their own consciences by voting against such a party?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Republics Peril.

From the Baltimore American.

Congressman Burrows, in his speech at the banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that unless frauds upon the ballot-box are corrected the days of the Republic are numbered. This country has more to fear from the corrupt exercises of the elective franchise than from all other perils combined.

While this evil attacks the very basis of our institutions, it does not excite the profound alarm occasioned by less pressing dangers which come nearer to the people as individuals. To steal or miscount the votes of those opposed to us in politics does not provoke the indignation or apprehension that would be caused by the robbery of their stores or houses, and yet the latter in its general effects is infinitely less injurious than the former. In the one case the public is the sufferer not only by a reversal of its deliberate judgment, but by the disregard of solemn obligations and contempt for the rights of those who do not think as we do and by the development of an immoral and monstrous distinction in ethics that there are rules of honor and rectitude which should influence a person in all his dealings with his fellow-men, save in the exercises of citizenship, while the robber of one's house or pocketbook at most only commits a crime against the individual, whose recurrence will be prevented by a sound public sentiment compelling the enlargement of the law.

Ten Prisoners Escape.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 2.—At 6:30 this evening John Conway, Reuben Wilson (colored), F. J. Flynn, Frank Rossel, Charles Ellsworth, William Haney, Harrison Fox, John Hardin, William Wolf and Richard Brown escaped from the county jail by breaking through the prison floor of an unused cell to the other and making a hole in the wall crowded out. Although their escape was soon discovered, none have yet been caught. The jail has been repeatedly condemned as unsafe and but little repairs made. No watchman is employed.

STRIKERS GROW WILD.

A Mob of Miners Terrorize the Town of Shenandoah.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 3.—A crowd of strikers numbering 800 men and boys at dusk this evening met the return from work of non-union hands employed at the Reading Company's Shenandoah City colliery, in the southern part of Shenandoah. Two Coal and Iron policemen tried to force a passage for the workmen with drawn revolvers. This exasperated the mob, and armed with clubs, palings, etc., they rushed on the policemen and party, and in attempting to rescue a prisoner, felled Lieutenant Moyer with blows from clubs. He then emptied his revolver at his assailants. He fired five times and shot four persons, Mike Hefron, a bass ballist, in the mouth; John Cather, of Cather Brothers, machinists, in the arm—both innocent citizens attracted to the spot by curiosity—and two strikers, one Polander in the ear and another man in the neck. The crowd scattered at the firing, but immediately swelled to several thousand frenzied men, ready to wreak vengeance on any policeman or "scab" they could catch. The police arrested two men and took them to Squire Shoemaker's office, the mob following and almost demolishing the place in their efforts to release their companions.

Meanwhile in the eastern part of the town Inside Boss Duncan, of Kohinoor colliery, was attacked. Officers came to the rescue, fired into the crowd and arrested two men, whom they took to Squire Monoghan's office. The mob grew wild and tore the entire front out of the building and gutted it, and the officers with the Squire jumped for their lives.

The mob has taken possession of the streets, but has committed no further acts of violence. Worse trouble is expected in the morning.

The Coal and Iron Police have 30 regular men about Shenandoah, and for fear of a further outbreak the force at other places cannot be lessened. If trouble continues the Sheriff will organize a posse to help to maintain the peace. It is understood that a large force of Pinkerton men was immediately ordered to concentrate at Shenandoah.

Everything is quiet throughout the rest of the coal region.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 5.—Everything has been quiet throughout the coal region today. At Shenandoah the Sheriff and Coal and Iron officials were busy organizing a special police force and preparing for expected hot work on Monday. Seventy-five men were enrolled, armed with revolvers and sent to Shenandoah on the midnight train. Lieutenant Moyer, who took part in Friday's melee, is in charge. The strike leaders are demoralized and are trying to prevent further outbreaks, and the general opinion here is that there will be a general resumption shortly, as the better element of miners are becoming disgusted at the acts of lawlessness.

The Pottsville Iron and Steel Company has announced a reduction of 10 per cent. on all wages, to take effect on February 15. The men have taken no action yet.

WHERE GOVERNOR BEAVER STANDS.

GREENSBURG, PA., Feb. 5.—Gov. Beaver is not likely to accede to any request for the sending of State troops to stop the rioting at Shenandoah. When a panic stricken Sheriff appealed for State aid during the strike in the coke regions last summer, the Governor telegraphed that under no circumstances would he permit the use of the State troops until the power of the civil authorities had been thoroughly exhausted and that evidence of this could only be the failure of a sincere and earnest attempt to preserve order by a posse as large as the Sheriff could muster.

How Protection Protects.

The Hon. William D. Kelley in the Feb. *Forum*: The scale of protective duties should be so adapted as to secure the right of every owner of land to provide for his present wants and the future of his family, and to add to the wealth and power of his country by developing and bringing into profitable use all the resources of his estate, whether they be the products of the farm or those of the forest, the mine, or the quarry. The landowners of a nation, however, are not that portion of its citizens who are most dependent upon the maintenance of a system of duties which should, under all the vicissitudes of trade and changes in the course of international commerce, defend their rights; for though commercial depression may prevent them from making profits to be hoarded or expended in the improvement of their estates, the may procure sustenance from them. But it is not so with the landless millions. Their estate consists of their thews and sinews, of the training of their eyes and hands to quick co-operative action; of their taste for and aptness in the production of the attractive in form, texture and color; of inventive genius, which enables them, by new combination of mechanical principles, or the application of science to the arts, to increase the productive power of nations. These and the like aptitudes constitute the estate of millions of people who are known artists, artisans, laborers, or by other terms of designation; and who have the right to demand that their estates also shall be defended by the nation, though their defense shall require other agencies than the power of a navy and army. The daily wages of these toiling millions are units of measurement by which their estates are told, and their means of comfort and health are ascertained. And, I repeat, it is the duty of government to so adjust the regulation of its trade and commerce as to secure to its own people whatever benefits are to be derived from the development of the material resources of the country and the conversion of its native raw material into useful commodities.

A tariff adjusted to these aims would protect every branch of industry, yet would not call into existence a single monopoly. It would, like a beneficent providence, shed its blessings over all, and prevent the recurrence of such seasons of suffering, depression, and want as occurred between the close of the war and the going into effect of the tariff of 1824; between the overthrow of protection by the compromise act of 1833 and the adoption of the tariff of 1842; or, again, such as followed the free-trade tariff of 1846, in spite of the fact, our gold fields had single decade yielded one thousand one hundred millions of dollars. Here was a direct and unexpected gift from Providence, bestowed for the purpose of proving, even to the willfully blind, the truth that a protective tariff is the only defensive instrumentality known to modern industrial warfare, and that, by securing the prosperity of all classes of the people, and thus averting long seasons of idleness and distress, it is, while apparently a law for the benefit of producers only in fact a boon to those who neither sow nor reap, but are consumers only.

An Infant Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Last Sunday night there was a fire in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, which resulted in a panic among the children and the death of one of the domestics employed in the institution. It was evidently of incendiary origin, but there was not the slightest clue to the culprit. The Fire Marshal has been closely investigating the matter ever since and this afternoon reached a rather astonishing solution of the mystery. Since the fire of Sunday other attempts have been made to fire the building by placing matches on the register in such a way that their ignition would quickly start a conflagration made. This afternoon another and nearly successful attempt was made by setting fire to a lot of linen in a drawer. The fire department was called and another panic among the cripples ensued, but fortunately the fire was soon put out and nobody was hurt. One of the patients, Mary Wilson, a pretty and engaging child of 11 years, was discovered sneaking away from the spot where the fire was discovered, and the Fire Marshal, whose suspicions already pointed toward her, taxed her with the crime. She at first stoutly denied it, but finally broke down and confessed that she had made a half-dozen attempts to burn the hospital. She did not know why she did it. A physician who examined her says she is afflicted with pyromania.

New York's Eloquent Democrat On The White Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The break in their ranks which the Democrats had been fearing ever since their scheme to unseat Mr. White became known, came unexpectedly this afternoon in a vigorous talk from Brooke Cockran. Mr. Rowell, a Republican member of the Committe on Elections, had been speaking in favor of White, and when he suddenly yielded fifteen minutes of time to Mr. Cockran the House livened up and looked for a sensation.

Mr. Cockran gave it to them, for he not only announced his intention of voting against his party's plan for increasing their majority, but gave such unanswerable reasons for his determination that the old Democrats had hard work to avoid settling the case by an immediate vote. As it was, they had the speaking continued until another Democrat, Mr. Wilson of Minnesota, got away from them, and then the talk was continued in rather a dejected manner until the adjournment. During Sunday they will have some opportunity to stiffen up their ranks again, but the defections are almost too serious to be overcome, and the prospect is that Mr. White will hold the seat to which he was elected.

Mr. Cockran's speech, which was made in the midst of an interested crowd of members from both sides, was a very plain statement of the reasons for his fight against the policy which would set aside the will of the people in order to gain a party vote.

He recounted the facts of the case, which are admitted on both sides, and then went on to say that it was merely a question whether he would believe Mr. White under oath or not. Mr. White's word was corroborated by a character against which not one word had been uttered even in the heat of the debate, and it would take strong evidence to make him believe that such a man had been guilty of perjury.

Men on the Democratic side, he went on, claimed to represent popular sovereignty in the fullest meaning of the word. They claimed that to their party belonged the mission of extending the power of the people at the ballot box. So far as the people of the Twelfth Indiana District could speak they had declared their wish, their will, their command, that Mr. White should be their representative.

Against the command of the people the Committee on Elections had advanced a number of circumstances which, it was said, tended to impeach the veracity of Mr. White. He must believe either that Mr. White was naturalized in Indiana, as he claimed to be, or that he had committed perjury. He was a lawful member of the House of Representatives or his place was at the bar of a criminal court on the charge of perjury.

Mr. Cockran then went on to review Mr. White's record, and closed by saying that he came before the House after thirty years of honorable life. He came with a history which was part of the history of the country. He had held important offices and discharged the duties of citizenship. He had shed his blood for his country, and his wounds should not be made to bleed afresh by reason of the ingratitude of his associates.

It would rather be his own pride, as he hoped it would be in his power to cast a vote to show that he who risked his life in defence of the land merited a reward which would surround him like an armor invincible. On the point of the great aim in the Democrats in unseating him to gain another State in case the Presidential election should come into the House, he said that their campaign should not be fought in that way. The party should so comport itself, he said, that the contest would not come into the House, but that the people would overwhelmingly express their approval of the Democracy at the polls.

Concluding, he said: "Believing as I do while that flag which Captain White and his associates had kept floating in pride over every part of this country, floats over my head; while I feel deeply grateful to the heroes who preserved and cemented with their blood this Union under which we live, I shall not cast a vote which would be treason to my constituency, and which would pronounce a soldier of the Union guilty of perjury and unworthy of the association of his fellow men."

To-night the Democrats are very much down cast over the probable failure of their great political scheme of the session. Part of the symptoms of repentance may be due to the consciousness which is claimed for it but some also is due to political advisability in some districts.

The Captured Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—In the preliminary examination of L. W. Brock and Jim Burrows, at Texarkana, Brock made a confession of the train robbery at Genoa, December 9. He said Jim and Rube Burrows caused the engineer to bring the train to a stop, and under the intruction of Rube Burrows, who was the leader of the gang, he entered the express car and there met three men whom he intimated with a six-shooter, and, handing a bag to one of them, compelled him to put the moneyed contents of the safe in the bag. He put about $2,800 in money and $6,000 other valuables in the bag missing a package of about $600. He then started for the mail car, but on advice to leave the mail alone he turned away. The three men started on foot for Texarkana, and on the way divided the booty, his share being about $800. About two miles from Texarkana they were ordered to halt by a party who immediately began firing upon them and they returned the fire as they fled. In the flight they threw away the slickers—the clew which led to their arrest. An hour later the party again came together, and they struck across the country away from Texarkana. The fireman, J. S. Croven, recognized Burrows as the robber whose mask slipped off as he entered the engine cab. Both men were bound over in $7,500 bail. Burrows waived examination.

Jim Burrows, the Genoa (Ark) train robber, has been taken from Texarkana to Little Rock for safe keeping in the Penitentiary there, he having failed to secure $7,500 bail. Brock, the informer, was released on $750 bail and the readiness with which two prominent merchants of Texarkana came forward as security for a supposed stranger and the surprisingly small amount of the bail has given much strength to the rumor at Texarkana that Brock is a Pinkerton detective, who was delegated some time ago to join the robber band and betray them. He departed for Dallas immediately after being liberated.

Bloodshed at a Wedding.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—Particulars of a fatal fight near Red Aleck Postoffice Wednesday reached here. Anthony Fletcher and Miss Sue Beck were to be married, and a large number of people had assembled to witness the ceremony. When the preacher was beginning the ceremony a man named Degafred, whom Miss Beck recently rejected fired at the groom, wounding him slightly. Cummings, the groomsman, attempted to seize Degafred, when a brother of the latter shot him through the wrist. The company fled in all directions, many escaping through the windows. The bride screamed for some one to save her husband, and fell to the floor in convulsions. Fletcher drove the Degafreds from the house with a shot gun. They rode away and were followed by Cummings, who fatally wounded the elder brother, and was himself wounded in both arms necessitating their amputation. Fletcher hunted up a preacher when order was restored, and was married. There were no witnesses. Degafred's death is momentarily expected.

State Convention of Republican Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—John H. Weiss, of Harrisburg, the head of the organization of Republican clubs in this State, to-day issued notice that a convention of all the organized clubs of this State be held in Lancaster on Thursday, April 26, at 11 o'clock a. m. Under the rules of the National League every organized club will be entitled to send two delegates.

The Bloody Vendetta.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Judge Wagner and County Attorney Lee Ferguson, of Pike County, together with S. G. Kinner, of Commonwealth's attorney of the Sixteenth District, arrived in Frankfort and asked the Governor for arms and ammunition for the Pike County people, who are threatened with massacre by the Hatfields, of Logan County, W. Va. Several years ago the trouble originated. One of the McCoys, a constable, arrested one of the Hatfields for some trifling offense. Subsequently, at an election in Pike County, a difficulty ensued between the parties and a Hatfield was shot. Four of the McCoys were arrested, and were taken from the authorities by the Hatfield mob, who carried them, together with the wounded Hatfield, into Logan County, West Virginia. Here Hatfield died, and after his death the four McCoys were taken back to Pike County, tied to a heap of bushes and shot to death.

Last September Governor Buckner offered $500 reward for the murderers of the McCoys, but the Governor of West Virginia refused to recognize the requisition. Emboldened by this refusal, the Hatfield gang made a raid into Pike County on New Year's Eve of the present year and burned old man McCoy's house. McCoy's youngest daughter attempted to quench the flames and was shot in the breast and killed. A young son was also killed on the same night, and the aged mother was beaten nearly to death. The old man escaped and carried the news to Pikeville. The people armed themselves and about thirty men formed a party to avenge the outrage. They went into Logan County and soon after killed two men, Jim Vance and John Hatfield, connected with the Hatfield gang. On Thursday last this party crossed Tug River and proceeded a short distance in West Virginia unmolested, but when nearing the residence of Captain Hatfield they came across a woman in the road with a bucket, who was standing picket and who immediately waved an alarm. The capturing party continued their journey for a few rods and when turning a point in the road were fired upon by a squad of eight from the Hatfield gang. Bud McCoy was shot through the shoulder and dangerously wounded.

The Kentucky party immediately returned the fire, and Will Dempsey, of the Hatfield gang, fell to the ground, shot through the bowels. At this juncture the Hatfields retreated. The Hatfields now threaten to retaliate by burning and pillaging Pikesville and all the residences within their reach. They are well organized and well armed. Governor Buckner granted the request for arms.

Shooting at Strikers in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Polar Iron Works of Clark & Co., was idle for two months, because the firm and the employes differed on the question of allowing William Simms, a roller, to retain two jobs. The workmen wanted Simms to divide the work with another man. Simms still holds the fort and says that he has been admitted to the firm. Yesterday morning the mill was manned with negroes, the furnaces lighted and the machinery set in motion. This afternoon at 4 o'clock work ceased for the week and eighty of the negroes escorted by a score of policemen started for their homes. They were followed by about 300 men and boys. A short distance away from the mill, one of the boys threw a brick which hit a policeman. Nearly all the negroes at once drew revolvers and fired at the boys. A policeman also fired. The boys scattered in all directions. Joseph Kenny, age seventeen, was found unconscious in the street. He was shot in the face. Two other boys are said to have been wounded. One of the policemen seized the negro who shot Kenny, and after a severe struggle, took his weapon from him. He did not arrest him and afterward told the lieutenant who censured him that he had forgotten to do so.

Wanted His Discharge.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The postmaster in a small village in Mississippi has written to the postmaster general asking him to discontinue the office. He explains that his neighbors, who are wool growers, became distrustful of his rabbit dog, and in consequence, he states, "it turned up missing. So I am left here," continues the postmaster pathetically, "without the means of sustenance. So if you expect me to sit up nights for the train, you will have to forward, at once, some pork and beans or some other nourishment, or a new postmaster will have to be appointed at this place." He adds in a postscript: "Mr.——wants me to split him some rails if I can get rid of this office, so hurry up with the grub or the discharge." The office was discontinued in response to this appeal.

Atrocious Murders.

MACON, GA., Feb. 4.—In Baker county a young man went to the house of Amos Grant, a colored farmer, and finding all quiet and the house closed he looked around for the cause and found the body of Grant hanging from a rope thrown from a projecting joist in the rear of the house.

Inside he found Mrs. Grant's body in bed, her head crushed to a jelly, as if by a club. On the floor was the body of the wife's sister. Farther over was the body of Grant's 15-year-old son.

The theory is that, as Grant was a hard taskmaster, his wife was about to leave him, and that Grant, frenzied by the thought of her departure, took a club and brained them all while they slept and then committed suicide.

Really Out Of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Ex-Senator Conkling has been in the city this week in connection with the Bell telephone proceedings. A correspondent asked him if it was true, as reported, that he had declared he would do nothing to further the election of Blaine or Sherman, but that if Gresham, Allison or Sheridan were nominated, he would take an active interest in the champaign.

"Not a single word or suggestion is true," said the Senator. "I have said nothing further than has been already correctly reported in *The Dispatch*, that I thought either Allison, Gresham, Hawley or Sheridan would unite the disintegrated Republican forces in New York. I have not the faintest expectation of taking any part in the campaign of this year. I think I am believed when I say that I am out of politics."

A Sensation in Church.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 2.—A big sensation was created in the Presbyterian Church at Arcadia a few evenings ago. A protracted meeting was in progress and, when the congregation knelt in prayer, Russell Snyder, a young man, reached under a seat in front of him and caught Miss Mary Greer by the clothing. Miss Greer kicked and a portion of her clothing was torn off in the struggle.

Snyder left the church and skipped the town. A constable started in hot pursuit and succeeded in capturing Snyder in the woods in Putman county. He was taken back to Arcadia and arraigned before the village mayor. He pleaded guilty to the assault and was bound over to court. He was unable to give bail and was landed in the county jail at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To A. J. Anderson, residing in Fayette Co. Pa., Noah M. Anderson, residing in Greene Co., F. Howard Anderson, residing in Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa.; Lucinda Morrison and Mary Elizabeth Morrison, residing in Fayette County, Pa., Clark Morrison, Thomas Morrison, George Morrison and Margaret, intermarried with —— Fleming, residing in Westmoreland County Pa.:

You are hereby cited to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Somerset in and for Somerset County, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1888, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate, to wit, A tract of land situate in Lower Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob H. Moon, Lowman S. McKay, and others, containing 102 acres more or less, at the appraised value thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

Sheriff's Office, } R. S. McMILLEN,
Somerset, Pa. Jan. 18, '88. } Sheriff.

100 PER CENT PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for DR. SCOTT'S GENUINE ELECTRIC BELTS, BRUSHES, Etc. Lady Agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. DR. SCOTT, 868 Broadway, New York. nov 30-3m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold at competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SOMERSET MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by COOK & BEERITS,

DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries, Flour & Feed.

Prices for February 8, 1888.

Apples, dried, ⅌ lb	3@4c
Apple Butter, ⅌ gal	40@50c
Beans, ⅌ bu	$1 20
Bran, ⅌ 100 lbs	$1 00
Butter, (roll,) ⅌ lb	20c
Buckwheat, ⅌ bu	50c
" meal, ⅌	2c
Beeswax ⅌ lb	20c
Bacon, (Sugar-cured Hams) ⅌ lb	14c
" (Country hams) ⅌ lb	12½c
" (Shoulders) ⅌ lb	14c
" (Sides) ⅌ lb	11c
Corn, (ear) ⅌ bu	50@55c
" (shelled) ⅌ bu	55c
Meal ⅌ lb	2c
Chop, corn and oats, ⅌ 100 lbs	$1 25
" all rye, ⅌ 100 lbs	$1 50
Eggs, ⅌ doz	20c
Flour, Roller Process, ⅌ bbl	$5 00
" Vienna, ⅌ bbl	$6 25
Flaxseed, ⅌ bu	75c
Lard, ⅌ lb	8@10c
Middlings, ⅌ 100 lbs	$1 25@$1 50
Oats, ⅌ bu	35@40c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	60@75c
Peaches, dried, ⅌ lb	8@10c
Rye, ⅌ bu	65@75c
Salt, (No 1) ⅌ bbl	$1 25
" (Ground Alum) ⅌ sack	$1 20
" (Ashton) full sack	$1 50
" " ½ "	$1 00
Sugar, yellow, ⅌ lb	5@6c
" white, ⅌ lb	8@10c
Tallow, ⅌ lb	5@7c
Wheat, ⅌ bu	85@90c

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

PIANOS and ORGANS!

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ACTIVE AND RELIABLE MEN!

We desire to establish agencies in every county for the Pianos and Organs we represent, including the

Peerless Hardman Pianos,
Krakauer Bros.' Pianos,
Schoninger Bell Pianos,
Ivers and Pond Pianos,
Harrington & Co. Pianos,
Loring & Blake Palace Organs,
Chase Organs,
Smith American Organs,
Lawrence & Ochase Piano Organs,
Chicago Cottage Organs,
Automatic Eolian Organs.

In the above list are included the very finest instruments made in the United States, and having the highest and most extensive reputation, thus rendering them the easiest and most satisfactory for any agent to deal in. We invite correspondence from any active, industrious and reliable persons wishing to engage in this business, or from those who are already in it. Please state abilities and give reference.

MELLOR & HOENE,
PALACE OF MUSIC,
77 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

feb.8-1m.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Farmer's Union Association

AND

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

Somerset Co., Pa.,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1887.

Number of members	972	
Am't of insurance subject to assessment	$387	$960 00
Mills assessed during the year	6½	

Resources of Co. Dec 31, '86	$ 1081 22	
" during year '87	8667 30	$9749 52

LIABILITIES.

Am't due Dec 31, '86	$ 519 00	
" of loss by fire during '87	259 00	
Due for all other expenses for the year, including officer's pay, commissions and exonerations	$887 92	$8568 92
Resources in excess		$780 71

Receipts During the Year 1887.

Received on Assessments	$3950 54
" Membership	118 66
Bal in Treasury of '86	129 50
	$7198 80

Disbursements During the Year 1887

Paid J A Cunningham bal of loss	$200 00
" R W Walker " "	219 00
" Dan'l A Weaver full of "	200 00
" Geo A Miller " "	600 00
" C C Musselman " "	350 00
" Amos Walker " "	1400 00
" Alex Musgrave " "	900 00
" Mary Umberger " "	800 00
" Arch Livingood " "	1000 00
" Jacob Maust, in part " "	900 00
" Jac Swartzendruber, Sec sal	50 00
" E J Walker, Treasurer's "	30 00
" Jac Musser, President's pay	18 00
" S F Rolman, V " "	9 00
" Directors for services	81 25
" for postage and stationary	18 00
" for printing &c	61 25
" interest on money loaned	18 00
	$3935 00
Balance in Treasury	$143 80

Resources December 31, 1887.

Am't in Treasury	$ 143 80	
Outstanding on duplicates	1954 91	$2098 71

Liabilities December 31, 1887.

Jacob Maust, part of insurance	$900 00	
Dan'l Altfather, full of "	400 00	$1300 00
Resources in excess of liabilities		$798 71

REMARKS:

An insurance of $200 on a barn destroyed by fire for Jos Troxler, of Larimer Twp, in litigation, and is therefore not reported in the above statement.

JAC MUSSER, President.
JAC SWARTZENDRUBER, Sec'y.
EJ WALKER, Treasurer.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To John Schrock, Mary Ellen Schrock, intermarried with H. Kimmell of Rock Rapids, Lyons Co., Iowa, Sadie Schrock, intermarried with —— Hutton, and Eliza Schrock, intermarried with W. M. Lentz, of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday, the 27th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Jacob C. Schrock, deceased, of Somerset Township, Somerset Co., Pa., at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's office, } R. S. McMILLEN,
Somerset, Jan. 18, '88. } Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Kocher, deceased, late of Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1888 at the late residence of deceased, at Brothers Valley.

JOSEPH KOCHER,
Administrator.

janu.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Alice, intermarried with Geon Metz, Susanna Houton and Laura Hunter, residing in Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., and Jane M. Rainsberger, residing in Southmaid, Allegheny County, Pa.,

You are hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Somerset Co., Pa., on Monday, the 27th day of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of James Huston, dec'd at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, } R. S. McMILLEN,
Somerset, Jan. 18, '88. } Sheriff.

GEORGE J. HOFFMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

BUGGY TOPS, CUSHIONS, APRONS, RUGS, ETC., FOR THE TRADE.

523 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

58 & 60 Anderson St., Allegheny City after April 1.

Write for descriptive catalogue. [feb.8-1m.

REPORT OF WILLIAM W. BAKER, Steward of the Poor House and House of Employment of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

Stock on Farm

Number of Horses	4
" Cows	13
"