The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....February 22, 1888.

THE National Democratic party is absolutely dependent upon the South for its success.

HON. HASTINGS GEHR, of Chambersburg, has announced his intention of being a candidate for Congress in the 18th District.

THE fellows who did not like the way Sheridan rode up the Shenandoah Valley don't want to see him riding toward the White House.

SINCE Blaine's withdrawal the free trade organs have discovered that Senator Sherman is a wicked man and would be a week candidate.

PHILADELPHIA'S distinguished citizen, Mr. George W. Childs, positively declines to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

IF political Prohibitionists only labored half as hard against the saloon and intemperance as they do against the Republican party they would reach better results.

WILL the example set by Mr. Blaine in declining to be a candidate for the Presidentian nomination, be followed by Mr. Cleveland; Many of the newspapers think it will. He is on record—before becoming a married man—of objecting to two terms.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a check for the munificent sum of $25 to the managers of the Grand Army fair for the relief of the disabled veterans, widows and orphans. If the President is not careful he will hurt the feelings of some ex-Confederates.

IT was thought when the United States paid $7,500,000 for Alaska she would never get her money back. But last year the products of the Territory amounted to $6,950,000, and the Alaska Commercial Company has already paid $5,000,000 in seal rents for the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

THE Blair Educational bill passed the Senate again last week by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-nine. This is the third time it has passed the Senate, but both times before it was largely defeated in the House and little can be expected for it from that quarter this time. It looks as though the measure was losing popularity the more its provisions are discussed and understood.

THE gun that was cast at Pittsburg a few weeks ago has been hollowed out, and the indications are that the casting has been a success. According to the report in the daily papers the steel of which the gun is made is without a flaw. The outside of the gun is now to be "turned off," and then it will be annealed. Afterwards it will be taken to Washington for rifling and testing.

THE New York Legislature is likely to follow the lead of Pennsylvania in the passage of a law providing that the pauper insane shall be maintained in the State asylums instead of in the the county almshouses. A bill of this kind has been introduced in the Assembly, having been drawn by the State Charities Aid Association. It provides that the counties to which insane paupers are credited shall pay $1.50 per week for the board of each, the balance of the expense to be borne by the State.

U. S. SENATOR QUAY, who for some time past has been one of the most outspoken Blaine men in the State, when asked his opinion about Blaine's letter, said:

"Oh, I take it Blaine is out of the race. He couldn't afford to be a candidate after that letter. If, under the circumstances he were nominated and accepted the nomination, he would be defeated. It would be disastrous to him. The people would not stand it; they would not be trifled with. If Blaine were to take the nomination, there would be no end to the caricatures that would be gotten out. They would be worse than any that appeared in 1884. No, I think Blaine is out entirely."

DAVID ROSS LOCKE, better known to the American public under the *nom de plume* of "Petroleum V. Nasby," died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. For a period of over thirty years Mr. Locke had been prominently before the public as a writer, an editor and a lecturer, and during all that time there were but few journalists in this country more widely or favorably known. At the time of his death Mr. Locke was the editor and proprietor of the Toledo *Blade*, one of the most widely circulated and influential journals in the West. Mr. Boutwell once said, "the Union was saved by the army, the navy, and the Nasby letters." He was probably the most quoted man in the country.

MR. BLAINE'S letter, declaring that his name will not be presented to the Republican National Convention, has excited the political world more than any one thing has done for years. This announcement, although anticipated by some of Mr. Blaine's closest friends, caused many expressions of regret, as it was believed by a large number of Republicans that he was the strongest and most available candidate that could have been nominated. Indeed this formal declination is not received in many quarters and the policy of offering him a spontaneous nomination in the hope that he would change his purpose and accept the proffered honor is being discussed. But such ideas may as well be dismissed. The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine is voluntary and deliberate and it must be held to be final. In thus quitting the field, and leaving his friends free to choose other candidates, he has taken a step that cannot well be retraced. The contingency of a failure to nominate in the convention is so far from likely to arise that it may as well be left out of view. His nomination, under such circumstances, would be the humiliation of all other candidates, and a confession that the party was incapable of the union necessary to success. The Republican party, moreover, is suffering from no such lack of material as to be driven to the necessity of forcing the nomination in an unwilling candidate. With Mr. Blaine out of the list of candidates a new organization will probably take place in the party at once and it is impossible to foretell who the coming man will be, but, fortunately for the Republican party, it is not without men strong before the country and eminently fit for the Presidency. With such an array of names to choose from as Sherman, Harrison, Gresham, Allison, Lincoln, Hiscock, Depew, Cameron, Hawley, Conkling, Morton and Sheridan, there need be no danger that the party will not select for its standard-bearer one who will be worthy of its best efforts and who will command success.

This much may be safely affirmed as to the republican temper in relation to the Presidential nomination: It desires a man who is always a Republican, who is for protection to American industry, who is for a free vote and a fair count in all the States, and who will use all the means at his command to enforce it; who will be as bold in demanding reparation for wrongs inflicted by Great Britain upon American fishermen as for those inflicted upon a malodorous American tramp by the feebler government of Mexico; who will not bully weak nations and cringe before strong ones; who will not profess devotion to civil-service reform and use the service for the extremest ends of faction. Of such men the Republican party has plenty; the qualities possessed by them are necessities of party existence, are inherent to the party creed; but the question of availability is also to be considered. The nominee must have no list of favorites to reward, no list of enemies to punish. He must have offended none by hauteur, have disgusted none by subservience. He must command the respect of capital and the confidence of labor. He must represent in his person that which the Republican party represents in its organization—rooted belief in the equality of all men before the law, earnest desire and effort toward conditions in which every man shall be able to do the best for himself, according to the measure of his natural ability: maintenance of the political and commercial independence of this United States; and he must do this with acceptance to all, with hostility or envy from none.

These qualities are essential to a successful candidate; the party is looking for the man in whom they are most notably united; when it has found such a one it will nominate and elect him. For the Republican party is more numerous to-day than ever before. But numbers alone do not make strength; it is numbers in unity of purpose that conquer. The Democrats are not now in power because there are more Democrats than Republicans, but because there was Democratic unity and Republican division in 1884. The nominee of 1888 must command the united support of the Republican party. To the attainment of this object all personal preferences and all otherwise laudable ambitions must give way. The manly and candid letter of Mr. Blaine glows like a beacon of self abnegation; its light will illume the proceedings of the convention.—*Inter-Ocean.*

PRESS COMMENT.

Philadelphia *Press:* Don't fool with the Phil Sheridan boom. It is loaded.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.): The party will be stronger with Allison as its leader in the contest than with Blaine or Conkling.

Boston *Traveler* (Rep.): We prefer to believe that Mr. Blaine has considered the whole matter, has made his final decision, and means just what he says.

Brooklyn *Standard* (Rep.): Mr. Blaine's unselfish patriotism has relieved the leaders from all embarrassment in the matter of making up delegations to the National Republican Convention.

Philadelphia *Record:* General Sheridan's mother says "Little Phil" was born in Ohio. Her word will stand; and she did honor to Ohio when she brought so great a Buckeye into the breathing world.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): The Republican cry of "Protection" will lose its force unless the Democrats raise the counter cry of "Free Trade." It is evident that the Democrats can not be induced to do this.

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* (Rep): Wherever the feeling of the people has been tested during the past year Robert Lincoln has followed Mr. Blaine very closely and in some places even led him as a Presidential preference.

Lockport *Journal:* Phil Sheridan turned the tide of battle at Winchester and sent the Democratic Confederates once more to the rear. He could do it again. What is the matter with "Little Phil" being the Republican candidate for President?

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It makes little difference what States General Sheridan was born in, since his fame was won by fighting to establish the theory that it is National and not State citizenship that is most important and valuable.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): If the Grand Old Party can muster the moral courage to put such a man as Judge Gresham on its ticket for President it may go before the country unabashed. Judge Gresham would be a hard man to defeat.

Rochester *Herald:* It is interesting to hear a journal like the Chicago *Herald* calling John Sherman "that audacious hypocrite." It shows that even a mugwump organ has enough brains in its make up to develop a moderate case of intellectual gangrene.

New York *Herald:* After November next quite a number of prominent American politicians who have nursed Presidential boomlets will take to the woods, to the dense, deep, dark woods, where, as the Irishman said, "the hand of man hath never set foot."

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The Democratic party has never developed any such man. When in power, it has filled the offices from President down with inferior and incapable men. Therefore the Democrats are unable to understand or appreciate Mr. Blaine's letter.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The withdrawal is creditable to Mr. Blaine. It shows that he possesses an elevation of ambition and a patriotic devotion to his party which forbid him to subject it to the risk of defeat for the mere purpose of a personal gratification for himself.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There are no longer any stalwart or half-breed factions in the Republican ranks. The next Presidential candidate of the Republican party will receive the earnest and effective support of both Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine, and of all their followers.

Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.): Mr. Blaine does not abdicate—he can not abdicate the position he holds as leader of the Republican party. Whomsoever the candidate may be, the influence of Mr. Blaine's great personality can not be ignored, and in any Republican Cabinet his voice must needs be potential.

Philadelphia *News* (Rep.): Now, neither the Democratic nor the Republican candidate's name is so clearly to be seen in the political sky. The Republican candidate, whoever he may be, will surely be a man who can win, and if a free-trade Democrat be nominated, a Republican will be surely elected.

Springfield *Union:* Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana, who was one of President Arthur's most trusted Cabinet advisers, is looming up as a Presidential candidate in the West. Some enthusiastic friends of Judge Gresham say that his decision in the Wabash case would alone almost insure his election.

Chicago *Journal:* Advices from Indiana are to the effect that the State delegation will be for Hon. Benjamin H. Harrison for President. Mr. Harrison is a very strong man, and is stronger than Judge Gresham with the politicians in Indiana, but Judge Gresham has a stronger pull with the people in Indiana and all over the country.

St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* As the net result of yielding to party and distributing the spoils, the President sees the certainty of a unanimous re-nomination turned into a rapidly increasing probability of defeat. The moral may come too late for him. It ought to be treasured by every man and every party would not only win power, but retain it.

Chambersburg *Repository:* Mr. Blaine was almost certain of receiving the nomination, but now that he has positively declined to be a candidate the party must determine, well and wisely and quickly upon a man who can lead it to victory next November. We believe there is no man in the country who can fill this bill better than Hon. J. Donald Cameron, our distinguished Senator.

N. Y. *Tribune:* There is the best reason for believing that no apprehension of the result this year has prompted Mr. Blaine's withdrawal. The simple truth is that he has at no time felt willing to be a candidate again, and desired to make that known so early that the party could select with due deliberation a candidate upon whom it could heartily unite, and whose election would be a victory in the best and highest sense.

New York *Press:* Mr. Childs has declined with a declination that declines. And now for his residuary legatee the *Press* hereby nominates Colonel Alexander K. McClure, another great Philadelphia journalist. The Colonel is coy; in fact, he has already declined an offer of a promising Presidential boom more than once; but, unlike Mr. Childs, he would not, if elected, decline to be inaugurated. McClure and anybody would be a lively ticket, about as appropriate for one party as for the other.

New York *Tribune:* If Mr. Blaine really wants the nomination, is insincere in his letter and has planned a great political stroke after the manner of Mr Tilden, what encouragement does the Democratic statesman's fate in 1880 offer? Did the nomination go to Mr. Tilden after he had written his letter of declination? He received thirty-eight votes in the first ballot, six in the second and one in the last. There was no spontaneous movement in his favor. The Democratic delegates voted for General Hancock with one accord. The great political coup, if it were intended to be one, was a complete fiasco. Why should Mr. Blaine, if he really desired the nomination, have been inspired by that fiasco to repeat Mr. Tilden's tactics? The failure of a plot is not ordinarily considered a good omen for its successful repetition."

Can Cleveland be Beaten in Convention?

Washington Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has the reputation of being a sagacious politician. He maintains that there is a probability that Cleveland may fail to receive the nomination, and puts it in this way: "Two hundred and sixty-eight votes will prevent a nomination. Let us start with New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania. I think Hill will get a majority of the New York delegates, and under their State rule this delegation will act as a unit. The unit rule also prevails in Virginia, which will carry the entire vote away from Cleveland. The unit rule does not prevail in Pennsylvania, but Randall will carry one-half of the delegation. To tabulate the situation I give the following figures as my estimate of the Randall-Hill or anti-Cleveland strength: New York, 72; Virginia, 24; Pennsylvania, 40; New England, 35; Western States, 30; Pacific States, 15; New Jersey, 12; West Virginia, 12; North Carolina, 18; Tennessee, 20; Louisiana, 16; Alabama, 10; Texas, 4; total, 298, or 30 more than will be sufficient to defeat Cleveland's renomination. The sentiment is existing, and all that is necessary is to crystalize and organize it. If the anti-Cleveland people have the pluck to make the fight Cleveland will never be the nominee.

Mr. Childs Positive.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 16.—The Public Ledger of Friday will say editorially: It ought not to be necessary for Mr. George W. Childs or for the Public Ledger to say another word concerning the connection of his name with the nomination for the presidency: Yet it appears to be indispensable.

It is embarrassing to add refusal to denial, and then to be obliged to reiterate both with emphasis. The feeling which prompts such use of his name is too generous. The expressions of good will show too kindly a disposition on the part of those who make them to get for an answer a curt and peremptory "No!" yet it is incumbent upon him that he shall say what is equally decisive, viz: That under no circumstances can he or will he permit the use of his name as a nominee for the presidency or for any other political office.

The reason which makes this additional refusal inevitable is brought about by the publication in the Baltimore American of yesterday, a journal that stands among the foremost in the country in character and influence, referring to Child's repeated objections to being brought forward as a candidate or of being considered for the nomination in any way. The American says: "We can state, however, from the very best authority that his mind has undergone a change, and that should a cordial tender of the nomination be made he would not decline it. When this fact is well known the recent movement in Pennsylvania in his favor will quickly multiply its enthusiasm."

It is necessary to say it courteously, but decisively that the American is wholly misinformed. Mr. Childs has not changed his mind in the least degree and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard. As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for president his mind is firm and unalterable. It is awkward to decline what is not authoritively offered, but so far as it is in contemplation by any person, few or many, organized or unorganized, to put Mr. Childs in nomination for the presidency of the United States, he repeats his refusal to be a candidate or to be voted for, and that he would be compelled to decline the office, honorable and exalted as it is, if by any chance in the chapter of unforseen events he should happen to be elected.

Petroleum V. Nasby Dead.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—David R. Locke, better known to the world as "Petroleum V. Nasby," died here this morning, aged 54 years. He had been suffering for months with Bright's disease and his death has been expected for sometime.

Mr. Locke's chief reputation rests on his authorship of the celebrated Nasby letters, dated "Confederit X Roads, State uv Kentucky," although these form but a small portion of his literary work. He was born in New York State, learned the printer's trade and drifted to Ohio, where he founded several weekly papers before and during the war. It was one of these, in March, 1861, that he began the publication of the Nasby letters, which made a great sensation. President Lincoln was greatly attracted by them and every public speaker in the North borrowed expressions from them. They were soon considered a powerful factor for the Union cause. Locke raised a company for the war in Ohio, but blunt old Governor Brough refused to commission him as captian, saying that his pen was more valuable than his sword.

In 1865 he became editor and later proprietor of the Toledo *Blade*, the weekly edition of which attained an enormous circulation. Some years ago he visited Europe and wrote some Nasby letters on the home rule question, but these were not as popular as his political letters. Aside from these he wrote a number of novels, plays poems. Some of his religious hymns are quite celebrated. In 1881 he became a total abstainer, and has since been a strong Prohibitionist. His father a veteran of the War of 1812, is still living, near this city, at the age of ninety-four years.

The Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The fisheries treaty, which was signed last evening, was the subject of much speculation and discussion at the Capitol to-day. While declining to give any specific information as to its provisions, Secretary Bayard to-night said to an Associated press reporter that for many years the great contention among American fishermen had been for a fair and just construction of the treaty of 1818 and that the present treaty had been framed by the American negotiators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of our fishermen, and he believed that if the treaty is ratified that end will have been accomplished.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that to our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the exception of the right to purchase bait in Canada waters, which is expressly withheld.

The Blair Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After the usual routine to-day the Senate resumed consideration of the Blair educational bill, and was dressed at some length by Mr. Hale in opposition.

A paper contributed by a constitutional lawyer, on the constitutional objections to the bill, was read by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Saulsbury said that the views which he had expressed on former occasions against the bill remain unchanged, except that they were strengthened by reflection.

The debate was closed by Mr. Blair in a final argument in advocacy of the bill.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The bill was then passed—yeas, 39; nays, 28. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Berry, Blair, Bowen, Brown, Cull, Cameron, Chandler, Colquitt Callom, Daniel, Dawes, Dolph, Eustis, Evarts, George, Hampton, Hearst, Hoar, Jones, of Arkansas; Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Pasco Payne, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Riddlebergee, Sawyer, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Vance, Walthall, Wilson, of Iowa—39.

NAYS—Messrs, Aldrich, Bate, Beck, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Coke, Davis, Farwell Faulkner, Frye, Gray, Hale Harris, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada; Kenna, Morgan, Plumb, Reagan, Sabin, Saulsbury, Spooner, Turple, Vest, Voorhees, Wilson, of Maryland—29.

On this vote Mr. Vest's pair with Mr. Edmunds was assumed by Mr. Cockrell and the pair of Senators Gorman and Sherman was announced.

The announcement of the result of the vote was greeted with some applause.

Mr. Berry stated that he was opposed to the bill, but voted for it under instructions from the Legislature.

The bill appropriates annually for eight years the following sums, to be "expended to secure the benefits of common school education to all the children of the school age living in the United States:" First year, $7,000,000; second year, $1,000,000; third year, $15,000,000; fourth year, $13,000,000; fifth year, $11,000,000; sixth year, $9,000,000; seventh year, $7,000,000; eighth year, $5,000,000. The money is to be decided among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to illiteracy, the computation to be made according to the census of 1880 and (afterwards) 1890. There are to be separate schools for white and colored children. No State or Territory is to receive money under the act until its Governor shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing the common school system in force in the State, the amount of money expended during the preceding school year for the support of common schools, the number of white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21, the number of schools in operation, the average attendance of scholars, etc. No amount is to be paid to any State or Territory in any year greater than the amount expended out of its own revenues in the preceding year for the maintenance of common schools. No part of the fund is to be used for the erection or rent of school buildings, but an additional fund of two million dollars is to be allotted in the first year for school houses, either for construction or renting, in sparsely populated districts, not more than $150 for each building.

Gallant Phil an American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The interesting story about Gen. Phil Sheridan's Irish nativity which this time comes from an alleged cousin in Milwaukee, has appeared in Washington so often in various forms that it is growing monotonous. The General himself has denied it several times. His brother denied it on its appearance last year, and to-night it is authoritively denied again. Its origin is hardly known, but its recurrence has been regular for almost every year since Sheridan came into prominence. Whitelaw Reid, in his book on "Ohio in the War," makes note of the fact that Massachusetts is sometimes claimed as his birthplace, and the paragraph in which he disposes of that story is sent as applicable for the present romance of his birth in Ireland. It reads:—

"Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in the village of Somerset, Perry County Ohio, scarcely more than a dozen miles from the next county seat westward where eleven years earlier William Tecumseh Sherman first saw the light. Sheridan's parents were recent emigrants from county Cavan, in the North of Ireland."

Underneath is an explanatory foot note saying:—

"It has been widely believed that Sheridan was born in Massachusetts, a few moths before the removal of his parents to Ohio. The statement has been made in several biographies of the General, and it is confirmed by the army register. The account in the text, however, is given in the authority of Sheridan himself, who probably has authentic information concerning the event.

Gen. Grosvener, who represents the district in which Somerset is situated, said this evening that he has denied the story frequently before, both from his own personal knowledge of Sheridan's boyhood and the authority of Sheridan's mother. "I saw her last summer," said he, "and had a long talk with her and at that time I referred to the rumors of her son's Irish parentage. She told me that such stories were a mistake and that he had been born in Somerset, O., just as he himself had often stated."

Gen. Sheridan was at the capitol to-day and spent a few moments on the floor of the House. Many of the Republicans shook hands with him, and part of the time he was the centre of the crowd, who gave him a very hearty welcome.

Nearly Two Millions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The news that the great Reading strike was to end to-day was received with much satisfaction here. Opinions were divided, however, as to which side had gained the victory. The friends of the company claim it to be a complete back down on the part of the men. The other side claim that the company has surrendered and point to the fact that Mr. Corbin was willing to arbitrate now, though all along he had declared there was nothing to arbitrate. It is also prophesied that the company will have to pay higher wages than it was willing to pay previous to the strike. What the strike cost furnishes no end of speculation. A close calculation, however, places the loss to the men as follows: Railroad hands, $192,000; miners, $1,050,000; total, $1,872,000. The loss to the company could not be ascertained, but it is estimated that it will aggregate many times the amount lost by the men.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Everybody seemed in good humor at the Reading railroad headquarters to-day when a representative of the United Press called there. Mr. McLeod said that there was nothing new, and the company has not changed its attitude in any respect. In answer to the question as to whether the company could get sufficient help to transport the coal by the return of miners to work, the gentleman said that the company could transport the coal turned out no matter how large the production. "Will the Congressional committee investigation have any effect upon the standing of the company?" "No. You must remember now that you are talking about the new Reading, with no debts, and money enough in bank to pay her fixed charges for another year, should she not earn a cent in the meantime." In speaking of the striking railroad employees Mr. McLeod said the settlement of the miners strike has nothing to do with the railroad strikers. They can have no influence with the miners. The strike is ended and there is a general feeling of peace and quiet that is absolutely refreshing. There seems to be a unanimous rejoicing in the mining districts over the settlement and the outlook for both sides is very encouraging.

Virginia's Confederate Pension Bill Passed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—The Virginia House of Delegates this evening unanimously passed a bill allowing a pension of $50 per annum to Confederate soldiers from this State who were permanently disabled by wounds received during the late war. It also allows the same amount yearly to the widows of Virginia soldiers who lost their lives in the Confederate service.

Gen. Simon Cameron Talks Politics as Interestingly as Ever.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—General Simon Cameron left for Florida to-day, and will return to this city in time to celebrate the anniversary of his 80th birthday. Before departing he stated he was surprised at Blaine's refusal to be a candidate for the Presidency, although he had information looking to such a movement. Being asked whether his son had Presidential aspirations, he said: "I haven't talked to my son recently, but I do know that he has no desire to be President—anyhow, not at this time. Later in life he may change his mind, but it is not safe to say he has no intention of being a candidate at present. My son was for Blaine, or, in other words, the State of Pennsylvania was for him and Don is for the State. Mr. Blaine might not have thought Don was for him, but I know he was."

At the mention of Conkling's name, General Cameron showed a kindly feeling for Blaine's bitter enemy. "Conkling is a great man indeed," said he. "He is the brightest man I ever saw, far more able than Blaine, and without a superior in the country. No one dare question his integrity or his honesty. He is the sort of man who would not give up right to be President. I think he acquired a fortune since he forsook politics for law. He didn't make anything while Senator, and he lost his law practice. A man shouldn't be a politician unless he has plenty of money. Politics without money harasses a man and prevents him from doing justice to the people. He enjoys life more on the path he now pursues, but I would like to see him back in the active ranks of Republicanism. We have few men like him. I don't think he will return to public life again."

The General declared himself in favor of one Presidential term, but the trouble was the friends of the President make him believe his re-election is essential to the nation's welfare and he consents to become a candidate again.

General Cameron says Andrew Carnegie informed him of Blaine's intention not to be a candidate for President. He told Carnegie that he did not know Blaine as well as he (Cameron) did, but now that Blaine had got off the track he would be obliged to write the great iron merchant a letter of apology.

Delusions of a Maine Family.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The family of Thomas Stevens, of West Gardiner, Me., are just now affording considerable interest to the community. Mr. Steven's family consists of himself, wife and two daughters, one of fourteen and the other of twelve. In the early part of the winter the father and mother became the victims of the delusion that a lot of monkeys infested the neighborhood. Soon the two young girls professed to see the same images that the parents did. As time passed the delusion grew more fixed. Monkeys were all about them. Each one took turns in watching for them at night armed with double-barreled guns, kettles of hot water, pitchforks, etc. Their fancies led them to believe that there was a small monkey that came down the chimney at night and let in his fellows. They threatened to burn their neighbors' buildings for harboring these animals, and they appealed to the Selectmen and also to Marshal Norton, of Gardiner, to protect them from the pests. Physicians pronounced the father and mother insane, though on other subjects they appeared rational. The children were brought before Judge Larrabee, who ordered them sent to the Industrial School at Hollowell. The father and mother were carried to the Insane Hospital.

A Boy Kills His Father.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—James Taylor, a lad seventeen years old, was put in the Covington, Ky., jail last night with his mother by direction of the coroner, charged with the murder of the boy's father at Independence on Monday last. The story, is developed by the coroner, is that Lansing Taylor, the dead man and his wife were engaged in a fight in the presence of this boy and two elder sons. The woman says she called on her sons for assistance, but only this boy responded. He seized a gun and struck his father with it. The gun was discharged and Lansing Taylor was killed. The boy says he did not know the gun was loaded. The family lived in the most abject wretchedness and appear to be but little above the brute in intelligence. Lansing Taylor was said to be slightly insane.

Great Destitution Among the Miners.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 18.—The destitution among the families of the miners that is being developed here is terrible and such that it cannot longer be hidden. One family named Fogel was found to day to have actually been without food for two days, and the children were so weak from fasting that when relief came it had to be sparingly given to avoid killing them. There were nine in the family. Another family of six, named Burns, was in the same state, and one named Johnson was almost as bad. They are but instances that have many parallels. It has been established that most of the contributions intended for the miners has been absorbed by the railroaders, who have been living in clover while their allies starve.

The Michigan Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—The vote of the Eleventh Congressional District is all reported except Manitou County, which consists entirely of islands in Lake Michigan. It will be several weeks before it is reported but the county is solidly Democratic, and its majority will be about one hundred. The changes made by the completion of the returns are all in favor of Seymour, the Republican candidate. Seymour's plurality in seventeen counties is 520, and these figures will scarcely vary from the official count. The Manitou County vote will leave him a plurality of about 425.

Epidemic in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 17.—The people of Brooklyn are in no small degree alarmed over the that every day proves more convulsively fact that the city of churches may be on the verge of a smallpox epidemic. For some weeks cases have been daily reported, and since July 1, the number has reached 130. They are not confined to any one loc ality. In nearly every part of the city cases have been of the milder form, but the wide area over which they have spread leaves no portion of the town free from impending danger. The cheap lodging houses are being inspected and fumigated.

Jay Gould's Case Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, made on behalf of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, charging them with appropriating to their own use $3,000,000 of the company's bonds, were laid before the grand jury this morning by Assistant District Attorney Semple. The jury was given all documents bearing on the case, and on Monday next witnesses will be summoned. A decision will probably not be reached before the latter part of next week.

The Lash in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 15.—Seven negroes and six whites, of petty larcenies, were whipped with from 5 to 10 lashes each at New Castle, this morning. About 200 spectators were present. Some of the victims took their punishment without flinching, but two of them squirmed constantly.

One of the negroes, on receiving his tenth lash, asked the Sheriff for a chew of tobacco. Samuel Long (white), convicted of check forgery, stood one hour in the pillory.

Eloped With a Horse Jockey.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 17.—An elopement in high life, with an unusually pleasant denouement, came to light here last evening, the parties being Miss Mary Morris, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John C. Morris, one of the most prominent Methodist ministers in the west, and George Holmes, for some years a jockey well known under an assumed name in this country and Europe, and son of George Holmes, a millionaire and an old resident of this city.

WIND SCATTERS DEATH.

An Illinois Town Wiped Out by a Tornado and Fire.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 19.—A special from Mt. Vernon, Ill., states that a cyclone struck that city about 4:25 P. M. to-day. The storm came from the northwest and sweeping around its half circle, razed the town, leveling half of it and setting fire to the remainder. High above the fierce wind could be heard the crackling of flames and the groans of the dying. The Western Union office was destroyed and all the wires broken except one leading to this city. Assistance was telegraphed for to Evansville and a special train with fire engines and reels, also a number of physicians, was immediately sent to the rescue. The entire town of Mt. Vernon is practically destroyed.

The latest reports from the scene of the trouble state that so far 48 bodies have been taken from the ruins. It is estimated that 250 people are injured. Owing to the absence of telegraphic facilities it is impossible at this hour to obtain the names of any of the killed and wounded. Relief trains will be sent from this city and St. Louis as soon as possible. The same storm is reported as devastating portions of the State of Kentucky, near Nortonville, but no particulars are at hand.

Before the tornado began it had been thundering and raining for some time, when suddenly a low rumbling noise was heard. A black, dense cloud that seemed to touch the earth swept over the city and it became very dark.

Hundreds of houses were wrecked and people were crushed in the ruins. The south and east parts of the square are completely destroyed. The large building known as the Crow's block was demolished. The Methodist Episcopal Church is almost a mass of ruins. The Baptist Church is also a wreck. The public school building is razed to the ground.

COURSE OF THE TORNADO.

The town is about two miles long, east and west, and the course of the tornado took in about two-thirds of the east end, the western portion of the town escaping. The business part of the town is completely ruined. The place looks as an earthquake had visited it. The county court house is one of the most complete wrecks.

As I write the fire is dying out after a stubborn conflict to extinguish it.

All of the largest and best buildings seem to have suffered most. The Comaercial hotel is completely ruined, but none of the guests were injured.

AN IDEA OF THE DAMAGE.

The damage to property is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. It is not known what damage has been sustained in the country.

East Main street, for a quarter of a mile, has hardly a house left standing, and as near as can be ascertained, this is the case all over the city from near the centre to the East End.

Funeral of Petroleum V. Nasby.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 17.—The funeral of the late D. R. Locke took place this afternoon at his late residence. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Robert McCune, Congregational minister, of Ironton, a devoted friend of Mr. Locke of thirty-five years' standing and at one time an editorial writer on the *Blade*. Following this was an address by ex-Gov. James M. Ashley, of New York, once Congressman from the district, and a close friend of the deceased. The Masonic order then took charge of the ceremonies, which were conducted according to the beautiful ritual of the order. The body was placed in the vault of Woodlawn cemetery. An enormous throng of citizens was in attendance, including a large number of noted persons from other places, among whom was ex-President Hayes.

Three Death Warrants Signed.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—Governor Beaver to-day issued three death warrants. They call for the execution of Adam Volkovoitch of Luzerne county, on April 3; Luther Shaffer of Clinton county, on April 4, and David Vincent of Philadelphia, on April 5.

The Board of Pardons will probably be asked to hear applications for executive clemency in the cases at the March meeting. Shaffer's defense will be that John W. Johnson, who was recently convicted for participation in the murder of Isaiah Colby and wife, planned the crime and fired the shots which killed the couple, and that he, Shaffer was an innocent spectator, drawn to the scene by the deception of Johnson.

Ohio Gets a Shaking Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—An Akron (O.) special says: A remarkable phenomenon manifested itself near here early yesterday morning. People in the vicinity of the trouble were thrown out of bed and windows and ceilings crambled, while the earth rocked, the convulsions being preceded by terrific reports as of an explosion. A great fissure in the earth is the only sign of the strange occurrence. People flew from their houses and the greatest excitement prevailed, while many in this city got up and inquired the cause of the houses swaying.

Aggressive Kentucky Republicans.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 18.—The Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature, twenty-nine in number, met in caucus to-night and passed a resolution in favor of W. Q. Bradley for Vice-President. Resolutions were also adopted setting forth that now is an auspicious time to break the Solid South, by pressing the protection idea and the nomination of a Southerner on the National ticket. No preference for President was expressed. Bradley ran against Buckner, greatly reducing his majority.

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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 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH KOCHER,
Jan 18. Administrator.

CENTRAL State Normal School.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Unsurpassed in its advantages. Location healthful and inspiring. Instructors experienced teachers and honored graduates of colleges. State appropriations this year $25,000. Extensive IMPROVEMENTS, Conveniences and Comforts. Superior Model and Training School. State aid to professional students.

JAMES ELDON, A. M., Principal,
Jan27-'87-1Yr. Lock Haven, Pa.

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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
" Bulls	2
" Two Year old Cattle	2
" Yearlings	3
" Spring Calves	10
" Sheep	15
" Pigs	21

Implements on Farm.

Same as before reported, with following additions:

One U. T. K. Harrow,
" Champion Mower,
" Set of Buggy Harness.

Products of Farm.

Number of Tons of Hay	100
" bushels of Wheat	267
" " Buckwheat	34
" " Rye	30
" " Corn	425
" " Oats	800
" " Beans	9
" " Potatoes	450
" " Onions	10
" " " sets	1
" " Apples	55
" " Turnips	10
" " Beets	5
" barrels dried Apples	2
" " " Corn	1
" " Saur-kraut	10
" " Cucumber Pickles	3
" " Soap	12
" Gallons Cider	540
" Heads Cabbage	1200
" Bushels Kohl-Rabi	30
" Pounds Butter	800
" " Lard	220
" " Tallow	110
" " Wool	34
" " Beef killed	3710
" " Pork "	1975
" " Veal	237
" " Mutton	220
" Gallons Apple Butter	120
" Bushels Timothy Seed	6
" Qts. dried Blackberries	34
" " Elder "	34
" Canned Tomatoes	80

Articles Manufactured in House.

Number of Sheets	51
" Pillow cases	64
" Bed ticks	9
" Bolsters	7
" Towels	19
" Shrouds	4
" Women's dresses	30
" " Aprons	45
" " Sacques	19
" " Chemise	10
" " Skirts	29
" " Waists	5
" " Drawers	15
" " Caps	9
" " Bonnets	8
" " Stockings	16
" " " footed	14
" Men's Shirts	58
" " Coats	3
" " P