The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....March 21, 1888.

THE losses in New York through the recent snow storm are said to aggregate $20,000,000.

FAVORITE Democratic sons generally have managed to keep their noses warm during the blizzard, but they expect to be snowed up in November.

THE Prohibitionists have changed the time for the meeting of their National Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, from June 6th to May 30th.

HENRY BERGH, the philanthropist and friend of dumb animals, died in New York last week. It will be a long time before a man is found to fill his place.

THE Randall tariff bill has been completed. It repeals all internal taxes on whisky and tobacco and reduces the customs revenue about $25,000,000, in all about $95,000,000.

A CONVENTION of lawyers has been called to meet in Washington on May 23rd to form a National Bar Association, and to urge upon the several States the adoption of uniform marriage and divorce laws.

EX-SENATOR JOHN STEWART has reconsidered, and has recalled his letter declining to stand as a candidate for Judge at the coming Republican primary election in Franklin county. He is in the field with two or three competitors.

CONGRESSMAN WELTY MCCULLOGH is a candidate for renomination in Westmoreland county. Senator Huff is contesting the honor with him. The district is composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson, and is strongly Republican.

SENATOR INGALLS is said to receive a great many letters nowadays, some from Democrats condemning his recent argument in support of the Grand Army bill, and many from old soldiers commending it. One of the latter enclosed a flower from the old cemetery at Andersonville.

"WE believe," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "that the Mills tariff bill is a piece of humbuggery, pure and simple, which will lose us New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and cause serious defections in Louisiana. We believe, moreover, that the Mills Internal Revenue bill will hurt the party in Virginia and North Carolina."

JUDGE NEALL, of Armstrong county, heard the petitioners for license last week, reserving the decision of the court until Monday last, when a decision was announced refusing all the petitions. There is now not a licensed house in the county. Last year the Judge refused nearly all petitioners, and was so well satisfied with the result that he now makes the rule absolute.

THE House Committee on Invalid Pensions has discussed the Dependent Pension bill, passed by the Senate, fully enough to justify the belief that it will be favorably reported to the House. The administration is now believed to be opposed to the measure, and when the bill is reported it will be bitterly opposed by the southern Democrats, who wish to save the President the responsibility of another veto in the face of a Presidential contest.

THE New York *Press* asks: "Why not squarely debate the question of free trade and protection? There is not a Democratic organ in this city that has sand enough to stand up and squarely fight for a revenue tariff such as proposed by President Cleveland. Not one! They have not the courage of their convictions. The sight of the ballot box next fall will make them run to Randall and beg of him to save the offices for the party's sake. Is not this so?"

LAST week's snow storm all over the east was the severest ever experienced in the memory of the oldest citizen. Business and every kind of traffic was suspended, travel obstructed, and the people confined to the places in which the storm overtook them for days. On another page of this paper will be found reports from the sections in which the storm raged most violent. The tales of suffering and distress are almost incredible but none the less true.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, is one of the men who says just what he thinks and don't care who knows it. With much positiveness he declared that no foreign flag should float over the City Hall while he was Mayor, when asked to display the green flag of Erin in honor of Ireland's patron saint on St. Patrick's day. The Mayor's decision was not very pleasing to his Irish constituents, but he was unquestionably right as it would have opened the door to a species of favoritism that should not be tolerated in an American city.

SENATOR HALE, of Maine, who on several occasions during the present session of Congress, has exposed President Cleveland's hypocrisy in regard to the civil service, has been appointed Chairman of a special committee to investigate the operations of the civil service rules under his administration. The Senator has already shown to the country that none but Democrats are left on guard among the enormous number of post office officials, and we confidently look for him to expose as notorious violations of the civil service rules in the various other departments of the government.

SOME of the self-constituted overseers of the Republican party who own and edit great daily newspapers, are engaged in slinging mud at almost every prominent man in the party whose name is mentioned in connection with the presidency. Prominent among these is the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, edited by Murat Halstead, who has vilified every leading Republican, living or dead, and who called Grant a drunken fool, and wanted Lincoln's head bumped against a stone wall. Abuse of one candidate is not going to increase another candidate's chances and the men who indulge in it cannot help weakening their influence.

SAMUEL JOHNSON a colored man, convicted of brutally murdering John Sharpless, an aged and prominent Quaker in Chester county about a year ago, and sentenced to death, has a second time been respited by Governor Beaver, this time till May 2nd. The case has gained great prominence from the fact that many people in the eastern part of the State, among them learned lawyers and judges, and able editors, believe that an innocent man is to suffer an awful death. They insist that Johnson has never been proven guilty, and that conviction was brought about under the pressure of excitement and the peculiar atrociousness of the offense. On the other hand it is urged that he had a fair trial and was honestly convicted; that there can be absolutely no doubt of Johnson's guilt, and that in order to vindicate the law he must suffer the death penalty, and the sooner the better. After the first respite was granted, Governor Beaver was assailed by a large portion of the Philadelphia press for over-stepping the authority of his high office and usurping the powers entrusted to the judiciary and insisting on the condemned man's death at the first appointed time.

In granting the second respite Governor Beaver has written a public letter in which he says that he is fully satisfied as to Johnson's guilt and that the respite has been granted in the hope that the condemned man may be of some aid in the detection of his confederates.

THE new treaty, said to have been signed at Washington, which permits a Chinaman to return to this country, providing he owns property worth $1000, strikes the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* as ridiculous. Nothing can prove more efficient it seems in making a heathen acceptable to American eyes than the possession of a thousand dollar bill—provided, of course, they are to be spent for American commodities, and not sent to Asia to be buried after the most unapreciative fashion. Single Chinamen, who rarely become public charges, by the proposed treaty must show a thousand dollars in order to return to this country, while Europeans, who frequently becomes public burdens, are encouraged by the laws, the transportation companies, and their own home governments who are willing to pay as high as thirty dollars a head for the pleasure of bidding them farewell.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, in a speech in the Senate last week said that while the people of his State "desired a just revision of the tariff and the abolition of the revenue system, they did not wish to crush American manufactures or reduce the compensation of American labor." He said that he stood by the Democratic platform of 1884, and under it tariff reduction must be carried out so as not to injure home industries. He said further, "let the South adopt the policy that had enriched the North; let the iniquitous internal revenue system be repealed and the tariff revised so as to impose higher rates on luxuries and lower rates on necessities, as demanded by the Democratic platform of 1884, upon which the only Democratic President had been elected in twenty-five years."

"Does not Senator Brown know," says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, "that this is rank political heresy; that the Democratic leaders, Cleveland being among them, have declared against the repeal of the internal tax laws, and that the froth is scarcely yet dry on the lips of his associate Colquitt, who but a day or two ago denounced as associates of the evil one the men who would take the tax off whisky and "keep it on the clothes and food and fuel of the poor man?" Senator Brown must have a care. How does he know that the North has prospered under protection? Northern free traders tell him that such is not the case; that the truth is that the North will not prosper until it has free trade, and, therefore, Mills, of Texas, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in their anxiety to see the North prosper are striving to overturn the system that has prevailed for a quarter of a century, and under which Senator Brown believes the North has grown and thrived as has no other nation on the earth."

SUIT has been commenced by General Adam Badeau against the Grant family for literary services rendered in the preparation of General Grant's Memoirs, and the correspondence between the two Generals has been given to the public. Following is one of General Grant's letters, a perusal of which cannot fail to strengthen the faith of the American people in the old soldier's honesty of purpose and simplicity of character:

"You say that "I am a man of affairs, etc., and can tell a simple story," etc. You imply that a literary man must supply some deficiencies, and that you are the only man who can do it. If this is the case, General, I do not want a book bearing my name to go before the world which I did not write to such an extent as to be fully entitled to the credit of authorship. I do not want a secret between me and some one else which would destroy my honor if it was divulged. I cannot think of holding myself as dependent upon any person to supply a capacity which I am lacking. I may fail, but I will not put myself in any such position. * * * As a soldier, I wrote my own orders, plans of battle, instructions and reports. As President, I wrote every official document, I believe, usual for Presidents to write, bearing my name. All these have been published and widely circulated. The public have been accustomed to my style of writing. They know that it is not even an attempt to imitate either a literary or classical style; that it is just what it is, and nothing else. If I succeed in telling my story so that others can see as I do what I attempt to show, I will be satisfied. The reader must also be satisfied, for he knows from the beginning just what to expect. * * * You ask me for a contract and demand $1000 per month in advance until the work is completed, and ten per cent. of the entire profits arising from the sale of the work after it is put upon the market. This would make you a partner with my family as long as the book found a sale. This is preposterous. Not for one moment has your proposition been entertained by me. This, with the statements enumerated in this letter and others contained in yours, makes it impossible for us to be associated in a work which is to bear my name. It would be a degradation for me to accept honors and profit from the work of another man while declaring to the public that it was the product of my own brain and hand.

Baptized in Freezing Water.

READING, PA., March 15.—An unusual event took place here during the blizzard and blinding snow-storm. A special service was held in the Church of the Menonite Brethren in Christ, at which Rev. Abel Strawn spoke on the subject of "Baptism." The recent converts to the faith were all present and it was impressed upon them that the rules of the church were that all converts would have to be immersed in the water completely. Accordingly in the blinding storm, they were marched to the Schuylkill river in the lower section of the city and, after cutting away the ice and the singing of several hymns, Rev. Strawn made a survey of the place and one one by one the new members were led into the icy water and dipped.

Meanwhile a crowd on the bank stood shivering and singing the usual familiar hymns. After the ceremonies the new converts went to a house near by and changed their frozen clothing.

A Presbyterian Minister Killed.

WATHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Rev. Eugene Peck, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church of this city, was struck by a locomotive while walking on the railroad track on the outskirts of this city to-day and instantly killed.

FROM PALACE TO TOMB.

Funeral of the Late Emperor William at Berlin.

BERLIN, Mrch 16.—The funeral of Emperor William took place to-day. The weather was again extremely cold and the troops who were ranged four deep along the route taken by the funeral cortege, wore heavy cloaks. The low temperature had no apparent effect upon the people and hundreds of thousands of spectators occupied the space behind the soldiers, while every window along the Unter den Linden was crowded. All the houses on the thoroughfare were covered with mourning and exhibited flags with black drapery. At the street crossings massive pillars draped with black and surmounted by Prussian eagles had been erected. The lamp posts were covered with crape and at every 50 paces there were large candelabra bearing flaming cressets.

The route of the funeral procession presented a most imposing aspect, entirely in keeping with the sorrow and reverence of the people. The centre of the road was strewn with Graveland fir branches. In the Parisersplatz large crape festoons, entwined with laurel, were hung. The Brandenburg gate was drapped and there was a large arch in front of it upon which were the words "God Bless You."

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral service took place in the Cathedral in accordance with the program. Emperor Frederick was not present, the weather being too severe to permit of his exposing himself. The services began with a soft prelude on the organ, during which the mourners began to assemble. Dr. Koegal, the court chaplain, read passages from the Ninetieth Psalm, and verses 25 and 26 of the 11th chapter of John. The choir sang "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Passages were then read from Psalm 91, and Timothy, 4th chapter, 7th and 8th verses, the chaplain concluding with the words "Blessed are they who die in the Lord, now and evermore." The choir responded with the words "Yea, the spirit saith they shall rest from their works, which shall live after them." The prayer was then intoned "What God doth is well done.

Dr. Koegal delivered the sermon, standing beside the coffin. The text was, "Lord, Now Lettest Thou Thy Servant Depart in Peace, According to Thy Word, for Mine Eyes Have Seen Thy Salvation." He concluded his sermon with the Lord's Prayer, and the congregation then sang the hymn, "Wenn Ich Einmal Soll Scheiden." A motent from Graun's "Tod Jesu" was then sung by the choir, after which the members of the Sing Akademie rendered "Wie Herrlich Ist die Neue Welt." At 12:45 o'clock Dr. Koegel concluded while at the same time volleys were fired by infantry on the outside. The Cathedral ceremony closed with the singing of "Holy, Holy is the Lord."

THE SOLEMN PROCESSION.

The procession to escort the kaiser's remains to the mausoleum then began to form. Prince Bismark and General Von Moltke were not present at the Cathedral, nor did they take part in the procession to the mausoleum.

The Cathedral presented a most solemn and impressive appearance. When the soft organ prelude began, the court chamberlain and the ministers took positions behind tabourets bearing the empire's insignia. General Von Pape, holding the imperial standard, then stationed himself at the head of the coffin, Count Lehndorff and Prince Radziwill, the late emperor's aides-de-camp, with drawn swords, standing on either side of him, and the adjutant general and other aides-de-camp standing together at the foot of the coffin.

While the organ still played the royalties entered, Prince William arriving at noon. At a signal from the chief master of ceremonies the organ broke into swelling tones, and the service was begun. Prince William stood in the middle of the nave, behind the imperial standard. Alongside of him were the king of Saxony, the king of the Belgians, and the king of Roumania. Close by stood the grand duke of Baden, Princes Albrecht and Henry, and other princes of the royal house of Prussia; the prince imperial of Austria, the prince imperial of Russia, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, of Russia; the prince of Wales, the crown prince of Italy, the crown prince of Denmark, and the crown prince of Greece, all in the uniform of their respective countries. The princes of Bavaria, the grand duke of Hesse, and other notables and foreign representatives, including General Billot, of France and his suite, formed the next rows in the nalve. The diplomatic pew was crowded.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

The scene was truly memorable when, amid the strains of the final chorus and sharp rattle of volleys outside, twelve regimental commanders slowly and reverently raised the coffin from its resting place, moving forward with it on their shoulders to the principal door. Before them walked a high court official. On either side of the coffin were ministers of State bearing on cushions the imperial crown and scepter and other insignia. Above the coffin waved the imperial standard, born by General von Pape. On each side of him walked an officer with drawn sword. The royalties assumed positions is the cortege in due order.

As the coffin reached the door, the drummers of the military bands outside beat a deafening tattoo. This was the signal for the troops to prepare to march. While the procession was forming the bands played Chopin's "Marche Funebre," the sounds of the tolling of the church bells mingling with the strains.

The formation of the cortege occupied some time, but was effected in an orderly manner in rigid accordance with the official program. The conspicuous absence of the Emperor and Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck was deeply regretted. This was the only prominent change in arrangements. The procession was in every way worthy of the occasion. The military display was magnificent, though somber. The entire escort, comprising the elite of the army, wore dark overcoats and mantles, owing to the extreme cold. All the surroundings of the funeral car were invested with solemnity.

In the morning the French General Billot placed on the coffin a superb garland of roses, violets and camellias. Wreathes were also contributed by delegates for Moscow, Kieff, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and other foreign cities.

THE KAISER'S LAST JOURNEY.

The sight of the chief mourner, the heir to the throne, accompanied by three kings of German blood, followed by the most illustrious representatives of every European country, whose presence gave evidence of the universal veneration in which the deceased was held, and by a long line of statesmen, all combined to give the scene impressiveness that was reflected in the demeanor of the dense throng watching the cortege. Wending its way over the Castle bridge and through Unter den Linden, the procession reached the Battenburg gate a few minutes after 2 o'clock.

Unter den Linden presented an extraordinary spectacle, like the gloom of night at midday. Everything was black—houses, pillars, flags. In the midst of this intense somberness of color glimmered the pale light of lamps veiled with crape. The strangest effect came from the flaring of light of pitch torches, throwing over the scene a glare that was tempered by the smoke of the torches blown by the wind.

The demeanor of the countless spectators was excellent. Every one remained uncovered until the coffin had passed. In the Sieges Allee, as had been aaranged, the procession halted. Crown Prince William, who had thus far walked immediately behind the funeral car, now entered a carriage, accompanied by the kings of Saxony, Belgium and Romania. The other royalties at the same time took seats in carriages following that of the crown prince. The order of the procession was now changed, the garde du corps assuming the place of escort and officers of lower rank relieving the pallbearers. The cortege then moved onward until it reached Charlottenburg.

CONSIGNMENT TO THE TOMB.

At 3:15 o'clock the remains were received at the mausoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg, and Chaplain Koegel then read the prayer, "Blessed is the Man Who Resisteth Temptation," and the Lord's prayer. The chaplain then closed the solemn service with the benediction. Members of the imperial family and the other mourners then withdrew, the generals taking farewell of their dead master by placing their hands, as if in salute, upon his coffin. A salvo of artillery announced that the ceremony was over.

From a window of the salon overlooking the park the emperor watched the procession. He wore the uniform of a general, the sash of the order of the Black Eagle. He remained in the same spot until the close of the ceremony was announced by the guns.

Empress Victoria and the princesses attended the service at the mausoleum. They returned to the palace at 4 P. M.

The members of the imperial family and all the royal visitors dined this evening in the picture gallery of the Schloss. Their suites dined at the Chamberlain's table in the new gallery.

The municipal authorities of San Remo requested Dr. Mackenzie to represent that town at the obsequies of Emperor William.

A Strike at an End.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—The Santa Fe strike is over. The following official notice was issued at 6 o'clock this evening:

KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1888.

To the Engineers and Firemen of Santa Fe System:

I am advised by our Grand Chief to request of you that you return to your respective positions at once, and further, that I repair to Chicago and adjust all misunderstanding.

[Signed] I. CONNOR.

Chairman Conroe returned from Topeka this morning where he had been in conference yesterday with Governor Martin and the Sante Fe officials. He at once called a meeting of the committee here and it is understood that the preparatory steps toward issuing a notice was taken at this meeting. Chairman Conroe quietly boarded the Rock Island express for Chicago at 4:30 this afternoon and was 50 miles out of the city by the time his notice was promulgated. The prevailing opinion here is that the conference at Topeka had considerable influence toward bringing about a settlement. The ex-strikers here assert that the company has agreed not to haul Burlington freight.

This afternoon, at 4:28, Chairman Conroe wired General Manager Goddard from Kansas City as follows:

To J. Goddard—The engineers and firemen will resume work I. CONNOR.

Traffic Manager White says all the lines from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean will be in usual condition for business without delay. There is no blockade anywhere and all trains are in shape to move at once. Trains were moved to-day with some regularity.

By Wreck and Flame.

BINGHAMTON, March 16.—An accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Trasey's bridge this morning to the passenger train which left Buffalo at 8:30 last night. The rails are said to have spread and all the cars following the smoker left the track and rolled one on top of the other to the bottom of a thirty-foot embankment. There they caught fire from the stove and soon were a mass of red-hot embers. The passengers crawled out of the windows as best they could.

David Gray, of Buffalo, an invalid, on his way to Cuba, received severe internal injuries and was made unconscious from the shock. His brother, who accompanied him, was not as badly injured. Pullman Car Porter J. P. Tucker, of New York, was badly cut and burned and is said to be dying. C Coleman, a Pullman car porter, of Buffalo, was badly crushed.

Miss R. Webster, of Oil City, received severe injuries to her back. W. Boelmke, of Cleveland, was severely cut about the head. J J Zimmerman, of Buffalo, was hurt on the knees; Miss Plant, of Hamilton, Ont., bruised and badly cut, and Morris Link, of Sandusky, received a dangerous fracture of the clavicle and ribs.

Passengers say the accident was not caused by spreading of rails, as claimed by the company's officials, but was due solely to the flimsy nature of the day coach, which had been old enough for retirement.

Another Railroad Strike.

CHICAGO, March 16.—At seven o'clock this morning the switch engines on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad backed on to the coal track to receive coal and water. The ten firemen stepped off their engines and notified Mr. Scott, the foreman of the round house, that unless he restored a discharged fireman to his former position, they would go out. "The trouble came about in this way," said Mr. Scott, "there is a rule that no fireman shall use sand on his engine. One of the firemen disobeyed this order and was discharged for neglect of duty. He thereupon informed some of the Brotherhood (of which he is a member) of his position. A consultation was held and the men went out of their own accord.

It is generally the case for firemen belonging to the Brotherhood to recite their case before the grievance committee of their lodge and they will straighten matters with the superintendent. As the Eastern Illinois men did not follow this order, they have certainly struck a "snag." The fireman was not reinstated, and the firemen say they are handling Burlington freight and have as yet experienced no trouble except this incident this morning, which may be amicably settled.

Death Defeated the Lynchers.

DIXON, ILL., March 15.—Samuel Whitemyer killed George Albright, shot Barbara Albright and blew his brains out before a lynching party could get to him yesterday morning near Polo, in Ogle county. Whitemyer was a laborer on Albright's farm, fell in love with Albright's sister Barbara and in consequence was ordered off the place some time ago. Yesterday morning he returned to the farm for his clothes. He went into the room where the widow Albright, George and Barbara were busy with their morning's work, and without a word drew his pistol and fired three times at George, killing him at once. The two women ran shrieking away from the house and he fired once after them. The bullet struck Barbara in the cheek and ranged backward to the base of the brain, and the girl fell. Then Whitemyer turned, went into the barn and shot himself in the brain.

A party of neighbors gathered, meaning to hang the murderer, but when found he was dying in a pool of blood in the barn. Barbara Albright may recover.

Four Victims of a Milwaukee Fire.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—A fierce fire, preceded by a dull explosion, broke out at two o'clock this morning in the four story building at 124 West Water street. The explosion broke out all the windows of the building and the flames burst out on every story. The fire department was slow in responding and the fire spread to No. 128, occupied by the Johnson Electric Manufacturing Company. Gamble's dry goods store, Thomas & Wentworth's brass goods house, and Atkins, Ogden & Co.'s shoe manufactory. The latter are the heaviest losers. The total loss is now estimated at $300,000. The building was owned by John Plankington. Two firemen, Herman Lechner and John Hummel, were buried under falling walls and are dead. Two other firemen named Coughlan and Dahl were also fatally injured, and six others seriously injured.

Blaine's Home-Coming and Health.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Mr. Blaine writes to an intimate friend in this city that he will not arrive in this country until after the Republican convention. He will come direct to New York. He says he is in excellent health and has not felt in better physical condition for years. The gentleman receiving the letter says the abandonment of the Jaragua and California route of return is the strongest possible proof that Mr. Blaine is wholly out of the Presidential race."

An Awful Accident on a Railroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18.—A fearful accident occurred near Blackshear, Georgia, yesterday morning, on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad. The first section of the south-bound train went through the trestle over the Hurricane river, seventy-five miles south of Savannah, and the entire train was wrecked. Nineteen persons were reported killed and thirty-six wounded.

Of the killed, nine were white and eight negroes. Of the wounded ten are ladies and twenty white males, and six white children. The train consisted of baggage car, smoking car, two Pullmans and a private palace car of the Lehigh Valley railroad, in which George Gould, son of Jay Gould, and party, were traveling. George was on his way to meet his father, who is expected at St. Augustine shortly. The entire train was wrecked. George Gould escaped injuries, but his wife was painfully hurt.

The engine went over the trestle safely, and ran on to Blackshear, where physicians were speedly sent to the scene. Among the killed were A. C. Fulton, master of transportation, of the Burnswick Railroad, and Merritt A. Wilbur, son of the president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. President Wilbur, and his other two sons, W. A. and R. H., were among the injured.

Some of the dead have been sent to their former homes and others will be embalmed and sent. The severely wounded are still at Waycross. Mr. Gould and his wife and the Wilbur family are at Blackshear, near the scene of the accident, and a special car has been placed at their disposal by the Savannah Florida and Western Railway.

The trestle of Hurricane river is about 800 feet in length, and the break includes 400 feet at the west end, the tender and the engine lodging against the abutments. The baggage car left the track on the trestle, which accounts for the accident. The ties show where the truck cut deep into them. It was this car that careened the rear cars and by its strain dragged the tender down, the engine having safely crossed over.

Had it not been for the presence of mind of Engineer Richard Welch, a much more horrible fate would have been in store for the wounded. Hurriedly dispatching the engine with a fireman to Blackshear, he ran down to the wreck and with the assistance of the porter of the Pullman car, Minerva extinguished the fire which had broken out in the baggage car. The part of the trestle which was destroyed is being rebuilt and direct connection will be reopened with Florida Tuesday morning. The accident is the first of the kind that has ever occurred on the road since it was built 35 years ago.

Powder Works Annihilation.

DAYTON, O., March 16.—The powder mill at Goss station, on the Panhandle Railroad near here, blew up at noon, annihilating the building and leaving only a hole in the ground to mark the place, and so horribly burning Fred Sherman, the only person in the mill, that he died in the greatest agony in a short time. He leaves a wife and two grown up children. An express train passing near the scene was violently shaken and the passengers were greatly alarmed. Large timbers from the wrecked building and other debris thrown on the train held it till assistance came. One man standing a hundred yards from the mill was lifted up bodily and thrown some distance, but not hurt.

100,000 People Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Advices received by the steamer City of Sydney, which arrived here last night from Hong Kong, and Yokohama, says:

"The Imperial Commissioner who was especially appointed to investigate the loss of life in the Yellow river inundations, sends an official report to the Emperor of China that the total number of persons drowned is over 100,000, and the number destitute is 1,800,000. A part of those flooded out have been driven into other districts."

Fined for Baptizing a Man.

MORRIS CITY, ILL., March 15.—Rev. John Short a few weeks ago was called on to administer an ordinance of baptism to a new convert named Paul Dempsey. Dempsey at the time objected to the administration, and afterward sued the clergyman before the Justice of the Peace. The trial was postponed twice, but finally has been heard and the Court fined the reverend gentleman $3 and costs for his objectionable services.

10,000 Men Idle.

TOPEKA, KAS., March 17.—General Manager Goddard, of the Santa Fe road, this afternoon issued an order to every officer along the entire system to proceed at once to reduce the pay roll of the company to a minimum, by temporarily suspending all of the employees except such as are necessary to protect the company's property. The order throws 7,000 employees out of work in addition to the 1,400 engineers and firemen and 2,200 switchmen, trainmen and other employees already idle because of the strike.

A Costly Smoke.

NEW YORK, March 15.—John Galbraith, one of the best known members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this State, was fearfully burned this afternoon and will probably die. He is eighty-six years old, bed-ridden and lame, and owing to these afflictions was unable to escape from the fire which he accidentally kindled in his bed while attempting to light his pipe. In putting out the fire and removing the aged unfortunate, Mrs. Jane Ruff and Miss Sarah Williams, who resided in the house with him, were painfully burned.

Suicide a Sequel to Murder.

DIXON, ILL., March 16.—Yesterday Samuel Whitmeyer shot and killed George Albright and the latter's sister, Mary Albright, and then killed himself. Whitmeyer was discharged from Albright's employ for drunkenness and ordered not to pay attention to Albright's sister. He got drunk and committed the murder.

The South Penn Coming Up.

The new South Penn Railroad may soon be expected to be under way. The negotiations which have been pending so long and which resulted in the proposition recently made by Andrew Carnegie as a solution to the difficulty, are completed and over 75 per cent. of the stock holders have signed the agreement framed. All of the Pittsburghers interested as well as the Vanderbilts have signed and the papers are now in the hands of Francis J. Stetson, the Vanderbilts' attorney, who will undoubtedly have all the other names within another week. When they are obtained no time will be lost getting to work to complete the road.

Ingall's Makes no Defense.

Senator Ingalls Saturday night furnished to the United Press for publication the following reply to the "open letter" addressed to him by Colonel Finley Anderson, of New York, on Thursday last:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1888.

Col. Finley Anderson, New York:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 14th inst.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. INGALLS.

The Last Excursion of the Season to Washington.

The last of the series of popular excursions run from this section to Washington is arranged for Thursday, March 29th, and will be over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The date has been fixed so as to suit the convenience of as many people as possible by giving them the opportunity for a pleasant little trip before the actual spring work begins. Washington is very attractive at this season of the year. The face of nature is just beginning to smile with the freshness of the new spring, the parks and gardens are in bud and bloom, and the handsome city is handsomer than ever in the radiance of an eastern sun.

The excursion will go by special train as heretofore. The tickets will be good for ten days, and will admit a stop-over at Baltimore on the return trip.

Additional Local.

TEN DAYS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursion.

In order that every one may have an opportunity of visiting Washington, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a third and the last special excursion to Washington on Thursday, March 29, 1888. The round-trip tickets will be operative for ten days, a period of time ample for a thorough visit to the capital with its hundreds of interesting scenes and places. The public buildings are a source of greatest interest, while Congress, the courts, the Government institutions, and the prominent places in the vicinity, serve to fill the measure of pleasure.

In addition to these, Richmond and Mt. Vern'n may be visited on low rate tickets which will be sold to the excursionists. The special train of Pullman Parlor Cars and day coaches will leave at the time specified below, and round-trip tickets, allowing a stop-over in Baltimore on return trip, good for ten days, to be used only on special train and returning on any regular train except the New York and Chicago Limited, will be sold from the stations mentioned at the rates quoted:—

	Rate.	Trains Leave.
Pittsburgh	$7 50	8:00 A. M.
East Liberty	7 50	8:10 "
Irwin	7 50	8:40 "
Uniontown	7 00	6:58 "
Connellsville	7 00	7:32 "
Scottdale	7 00	7:54 "
Greensburg	7 00	8:58 "
Indiana	7 00	6:10 "
Latrobe	7 00	9:15 "
Derry	7 00	9:23 "
Blairsville	7 00	7:00 "
Johnstown	6 50	10:13 "
Cresson	6 50	11:02 "
Altoona	6 50	11:50 "
Bellwood	6 50	12:03 P. M.
Bellefonte	6 50	10:25 A. M.
Clearfield	6 50	9:40 "
Philipsburg	6 50	10:32 "
Osceola	6 50	10:45 "
Tyrone	6 50	12:15 P. M.
Huntingdon	6 50	12:50 "
Bedford	6 50	9:55 A. M.
Mt. Union	6 35	1:08 P. M.
McVeytown	5 95	1:28 "
Lewistown Junction	5 60	1:47 "
Mifflin	5 25	2:05 "
Port Royal	5 15	2:09 "
Newport	4 60	2:36 "
Washington.....Arrive		7:55 "

Washington Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 19, 1888.

Since the present session of Congress opened we have had a perfect avalanche of tariff literature. First came Cleveland's Free Trade message to Congress. Then we had Blaine's vigorous analysis and expose of the President's pro-British views. Then followed the Mills dark-lantern tariff reduction bill. Then appeared the supplemental bill or amendment of the ways and means committee reducing the Internal Revenue taxes. And then came Randall's bill revising both the customs duties and the Internal Revenue.

What will the outcome of all this be? No man knoweth to a certainty, but no one need be surprised if the result is that no changes are made in existing revenue laws at the present session of Congress. The defeat of the Morrison Horizontal bill in the 49th Congress was mainly owing to the measure presented to that Congress by the ex-Speaker; and the outlook now is that the Randall bill will again "knock out" the bill submitted by the Ways and Means Committee, although a good deal of parliamentary sparring will intervene before this result is reached.

It is rather odd, but none the less a fact, that all the political talk one meets with here in Democratic circles, is in the nature of speculation as to the probable nominee of the party for Vice President; while in Republican circles the Vice Presidency is almost lost sight of, the probable presidential nominee being practically the sole subject for conjecture.

Among the Democratic possibilities for the second place on the ticket with Cleveland are Pension Commissioner John C. Black and Interstate Commissioner William R. Morrison, both of Illinois, Governor Gray, of Indiana, and Secretary of the Interior, Vilas, of Wisconsin, while a southern man may be taken, it is not probable. The chances are that a western man—Cleveland being from the east—will be selected, and the likelihood is that one from a doubtful State will be agreed upon. In this event Governor Gray will be the man. However a good many leading Democrats think General Black's nomination would prevent a stampede of the soldier vote.

When debate in the Senate happens to be very dull—and this is the case pretty much every day—I amuse myself by studying the personal characteristics of the various Senators. The tallest Senators are Edmunds, Stewart, Saulsbury and Voorhees. The shortest are Wilson, of Maryland, Vest and Hale. Reagan is probably the stoutest, Evarts is the thinest. Vest practically has no neck, his head being set squarely upon his shoulders. Turpie has a nervous affection which keeps his mouth constantly in motion, as though he were munching an apple. The youngest Senators are the two from West Virginia—Kenna and Faulkner. The most patriarchial looking Senator is Brown, of Georgia, who might well serve as the principal character in the oratorio, "Moses in Egypt." The most loquacious Senators are Stewart and Reagan, who are continually bobbing up, upon all sorts of pretenses. It is difficult to say who is the most taciturn of the Senators, but Cameron probably comes as near to it as any one else.

The most pugnacious Senators in debate are Beck and Plum. Neither one knows when he is beaten. Ingalls is the most sarcastic speaker in the Senate. Blackburn is probably the most rhetorical, although Spooner is also a good deal given to oratorical pyrotechnics. Evarts is eminently logical in his propositions, and I rarely errs in his conclusions. Nevertheless he does not wield a commanding influence in shaping legislation. As a committeeman probably no man is more indefatigable than Senator Sawyer, although it would be difficult for him to make a ten minutes' speech on the floor of the Senate.

Governor Hill's presidential boom seems to have suffered an eclipse. From the present outlook Cleveland's nomination will be practically unopposed, although if it should transpire that Hill captures a big slice of the New York delegation, then look out for an anti-Cleveland movement of considerable proportions.

The junior Pennsylvania Senator has a bill pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to re-examine the claims of the State of Pennsylvania for advances made and money borrowed for the defense of the Government under the President's proclamation of June 18, 1863. A similar bill in the House has been favorably reported.

Eighteen district delegates have thus far been elected to the Chicago Convention in Pennsylvania, to wit: First, General H. H. Bingham and Edwin S. Stuart; Second, Hamilton Disston and David H. Lane; Third, Henry Clay and John Hunter; Fourth, James McManes and Charles A. Porter; Fifth, David Martin and Thomas W. South; Eleventh, John A. Scranton and E. P. Kingsbury; Twelfth, General E. S. Osborn and Captain L. C. Darte; Thirteenth, D. D. Phillippi and W. J. Whitehouse, and Twenty-Sixth, Dr. W. B. Roberts and S. A. Davenport.

Chairman Cooper stopped over for a few hours, on his way home from Florida. He speaks enthusiastically of his visit to the Land of Flowers.

We have been almost entirely shut in from the North for a week—or rather the North has been shut out from us—by the Dakota Blizzard which has visited the Atlantic coast. For four days we were without New York or Philadelphia papers.

Chris. Magee has just stopped over for a day or two, on his way home from Florida. Chris. will go to the Chicago Convention from the Twenty-Third Congressional District.

It is said that Mrs. Cleveland's favorite flower is the pansy. She has one dress very beautifully embroidered with it.

Senator Quay is not expected in Washington much before April 5th. He has a big accumulation of mail matter awaiting him.

Some days ago it was reported that the Philadelphia delegation to the State Convention would not be solid for Judge Mitchell. Now that the delegates have been elected, I find, upon inquiry, that every one of the thirty-nine will vote for him.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. J. Mishler and J. A. Risinger, of Jenner X Roads, Pa., has this day by mutual consent been dissolved, Mr. Mishler retiring. The accounts are in the hands of J. A. Reisinger, who will continue the business. All those knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle accounts before April 1st, 1888.

Respectfully,

MISHLER & RISINGER.

Jenner X Roads, Feb. 29, 1888.

Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past, and soliciting your valued favors for the new firm, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

MISHLER & RISINGER.

PENSION AGENCY.

SOL. UHL,

Duly authorized by the Government. Office in Baer's Block, up stairs, Somerset, Pa. mar21tf.

When Spring Comes

This is the way a horse and a poor blanket look at the end of winter.

Why is it that of two horse blankets which look and feel equally well one won't wear at all, and the other wears well?

This 5A Trade Mark shows why.

Horse Blankets which are strong and have a reputation are always imitated in poor qualities which look like them, but having fewer warp threads are not as strong.

Some dealers buy these poor imitations for a few cents less and by saying they are "just as good," sell them at the same price as the strong blankets to parties who do not know the difference.

You cannot tell whether horse blankets are strong by the look or feel, as the warp threads do not show on the face. How then are you to know?

In order that you can tell a strong blanket from a weak one, the manufacturer of 5A Horse Blankets sews the above 5A Trade Mark inside of each blanket. This is a guarantee that it is the