The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....May 9, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	13. John H. Grant.
2. John Wanamaker.	16. Wilson C. Kress.
3. Hilbert P. John.	17. Isaiah W. Clark.
4. Wm. C. Hamilton.	18. Geo. G. Hutchison.
5. John S. McKinley.	19. John C. Lower.
6. Joseph R. T. Coates.	20. Jeremiah K. Miller.
7. Wm. S. Ellis.	21. George J. Elliott.
8. Edgar Fletcher.	22. Harry S. Paul.
9. Samuel L. Kurtz.	23. George Shiras, jr.
10. Elwood Griest.	24. P. S. Newmyer.
11. William Connell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William O. Payne.	26. J. C. Sturgeant.
13. Peter E. Buck.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Trunzal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

IN looking for a candidate, it is a good rule to nominate the man that Democrats don't want.

THE Democracy will not use the latest speech made by Senator Ingalls for a campaign document.

SENATOR QUAY denies that he is pledged to John Sherman or any other candidate for the Presidential nomination.

SENATOR VOORHEES was not able to be out the day after Senator Ingalls' excoriation. It was rather chilly for a man to be abroad without his skin.

IT will be more in keeping for Democrats to have Black for the tail of the ticket than Gray. They will go into "full mourning" in November.

WITH Sherman, Gresham, Harrison, Allison and Alger for candidates it will be difficult for the Republican party to make any great blunder.

THE Fayette county Republicans at their county convention Saturday nominated Col. J. M. Reid as their candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth district, and authorized him to appoint his own conferees.

THE popularity of Chauncey M. Depew in New York, is manifested upon all occasions. His friends claim that his name will be presented to the Chicago Convention backed by the unanimous vote of the delegates from his State.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibitionists have resolved that "high license is a delusion and a snare." The 500 saloon-keepers who were squeezed out of the business in Pittsburg, by high license, are understood to hold similar views.

THE Republican National Convention will be composed of 822 delegates, as follows:

Delegates-at-large	172
District delegates	550
Territorial delegates	18
District of Columbia delegates	2

It will require 412 to nominate.

WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York *Tribune*, denies that he is engaged in any scheme to bring about the nomination of Mr. Blaine, as alleged by the Philadelphia *Times*, and expresses the belief that Mr. Blaine was sincere in his Florence letter.

SENATOR INGALLS turned the tables on Senator Voorhees when he dug up the records of the men who were wont to speak of all soldiers, McClellan and Hancock as well as others, as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings. If Mr. Ingalls didn't make his meaning clear, the English language is at fault.

THE Illinois *State Journal* well says that "every intelligent man who sees the manner in which appointments are controlled, important committees packed, Northern interests assailed, Southern interests protected, and the policy of the administration dictated, must recognize the fact that sectional domination was never more complete than it is to-day."

THE Manchester (Ia.) *Times* speaking of the late election in that State says: By intimidation, money, and unfair count, the negroes are intimidated in every hamlet, town and parish of this State and where the intimidation effectsure unsuccessful, bribery is generally successful, and in any event the count, which is in the hands of the Democrats, is always successful, as the last resort.

LAST year the United States received 450,845 immigrants from other countries. At the present outlook the number this year will be largely over that. Castle Garden is literally swarming, and every vessel arriving is taxed for room. America is regarded by the whole world as "God's country," and it should be the duty of Americans to make it such in fact as in name and reputation.

BOYS in humble homes will take notice of the fact that not less than four of the prominent candidates for the nomination for President were poor boys whose early life was a struggle to obtain the necessaries and comforts of life. Such facts should be an inspiration to every American boy and young man. The road to honor is wide open, and every boy of principle and courage has his chance.

A DEMOCRATIC newspaper in Ohio, whose wish is doubtless father to the thought, remarks: "John Sherman seems to have but few friends left." The real facts are that John Sherman will come into the convention with a larger vote than any other man mentioned for the place. Whether he is the nominee for President or not John Sherman will continue to be regarded by thinking, patriotic people as a man worthy of the highest honors.

THE Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who divided honors with ex-Senator Conkling, as the most popular advocate at the New York bar, gave George William Curtis and his fellow Mugwumps something to think about when at a college banquet Thursday night he commended their interest in politics but condemned that plank in their platform that neither of the two great political parties was capable of reform from within. The Mugwumps had failed in their attempt to reform either party by standing on the outside. No man ever succeeded in any good by posing as an example, of either good or evil.

JAMES M. SWANK, of Philadelphia, for many years Secretary of the American Iron and steel Association, says of the struggle now going on in Congress: "It is useless to argue that the fight is between tariff reduction and a high tariff. It is between Protection and Free Trade, and it is useless to disguise it. Every speech made on the Mills bill is either a *free trade* or a *protection* speech. I have been working for protection for thirty years, and have been down at Washington every year for thirteen years, and it is my honest conviction that this is the *last fight*. If the Mills bill is carried, and the campaign next fall hinges on it, the country may prepare to readjust itself for Free Trade. If it is defeated, the issue may be abandoned once for all—the country will be irrevocably committed to Protection."

No one in the country knows how to "skin" a copperhead better than does Senator Ingalls, a full report of whose speech in reply to Senator Voorhees is to be found on the first page of this paper. The following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* expresses the popular thought: "There has never been a breed of politicians in this country who are more detestable than the Copperheads, and there was no copperhead who was a worse specimen of the ignoble race than Daniel W. Voorhees. They were false, treacherous, cowardly enemies of the Union, who can never be wholly included by the north in the spirit of amnesty and good-will with which it has welcomed back to the Union the men who fought openly and gallantly for their cause. Such a man as Voorhees will always carry with him a peculiar mark of infamy, and it is well that the stigma should be branded on him deeply as a warning to such politicians in the future. The south had a good deal of use for such men as Voorhees in the days of the war, but it probably had and possibly still has for him and others like him a certain kind of contempt such as a court feels for state's evidence or an army for a deserter from the enemy's camp. Senator Ingalls has unquestionably made some mistakes from a party standpoint, but he made none when he overhauled this blatant and contemptible partisan so far as public sympathy with him in his performance is concerned."

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says: Hardly any more striking exemplification of the inability of great corporations to recognize their subjection to the law could be afforded than the persistence of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the suits by which they are attempting to enjoin the South Penn people from going ahead and constructing their road.

Just take the plain statement of the case. Here is a corporation which three years ago made a bargain to cut off the construction of a competing railroad, which, by the Constitution of the State, was an illegal bargain. Being enjoined by the courts of the State from fulfilling their illegal contract, they now come into the United States courts and seek to prevent the stockholders of the South Penn from fulfilling their legal contract with each other and with the State, to complete and operate the road according to its charter. On the strength of a prohibited contract, which they will not and cannot perform, they seek to prevent the fulfillment of the legal and just contract between the South Penn corporation and the State that the road is to be built and maintained.

Of course, it is not likely that the Pennsylvania Railroad people have any idea of securing the enunciation of any such monstrous ideas as law; but it is evident that they hope by tying up the South Penn with injunctions from careless or subservient courts to hamper the project so as to force its abandonment. This will be in effect the same thing. Having been forbidden by the courts to choke off the South Penn by open bargain, they now try to accomplish the forbidden end by inducing other courts to prohibit the performance of the charter obligations of that corporation.

The attempt must prove a failure; but there is a volume of instruction in the proceedings for people who believe in the public right to engage in legitimate enterprises and of corporations to perform the duties for which they are chartered by the State.

A Presidential Suggestion.

Media American.

No man is growing more rapidly in the estimation of the people of Pennsylvania than Senator Cameron, and if Blaine will not accept, our united delegation should at least offer his name as one well calculated to insure success. Indeed, nothing which can possibly transpire would give a greater shock to the nerves of the Democracy, for next to Blaine, Senator J. Don Cameron can get more Democratic votes than any other man in the land. He is a chivalrous, generous man, as true as steel to his friends, and free from every damaging prejudice, whether of his own mind or in the minds of others. Next to Blaine he is the typical Tariff man of this country, and is the author of a proposition of which if he were the nominee would soon be discussed in every household. We refer to his resolution favoring a national policy giving bounties to all American bottoms carrying goods exported from this country to other countries, and giving likewise to American vessels tariff rebates on goods imported. This policy once adopted, and the American system of protection would be impregnable, for it would cover both land and sea. Its influence would be felt at every port of the Atlantic, the Pacific or the Gulf, and it would make such a trade with the South American and Central American States, and the nearer Islands, as would make our marine the finest in the world. It would do what our tariff has as yet partially failed to do, in encouraging new agricultural development and in this way, so diversifying the products of the soil as to make them less dependent upon the prices of land and the cost of transportation than they are now. Indeed, Cameron's protective proposition is wider in its scope, safer to our own land and waters, and more comprehensive than any ever before devised by any of our statesmen, *and this proposition would elect him President beyond any accident*. There is nothing sectional in it, for it is as broad as our country, and would river the Gulf States as closely as those fronting on the Bay of New York. The sole hope of the Democracy lies in the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, and the populous and Democratic sections of all three of these front upon the harbor of New York. They are Democratic because here the interests of the importers are concentrated, and their employes outnumber those of all other classes. Cameron's policy would quickly outbalance this power, for it would multiply by a hundred-fold the sailing and steam craft which concentrate their business at these points, and each and all of the men engaged therein would have an interest independent of and different from that of the present importers—an apparent, direct and unmistakable interest in a great public policy which would make the American sailors the rulers rather than the servants of the sea. The same influence would extend to all the New England, Middle, Southern and Gulf coasts, as well to the harbors of California and Oregon. The wisdom and strength of the proposed Cameron policy would everywhere be felt and acknowledged if he were once the Presidential standard-bearer of the Republican party, and it would break down, more quickly than anything else, the prejudices and frauds which now rankle in the low-lands of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Through a direct and easily observed interest, it would break the Solid South, and by the same token break from their Democratic leanings the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

And then Cameron's silence is golden during a campaign, while his powers of quiet organization are unexcelled. These thoughts are submitted for consideration prior to the assembling of the Republican National Convention on the 19th of June. What do our Republican contemporaries think of them?

PRESS COMMENTS.

Pittsburgh *Times*: Senator Blackburn, strange as it was thought at the time, was silent throughout Ingalls' terrific cannonading of the Confederate in the Senate, although it was understood that he had loaded for bear. After Ingalls had been going on for time Blackburn was handed a note from a dear friend on the outside begging him to say not a word at the hazard of his reputation. He said that Ingalls was loaded to the muzzle for him, having secured certified copies of his war record, and that he would ruin him (Blackburn) if he took any part.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: It seems possible that something may happen to Cleveland in a quiet political way that will remind him of the ancient observation that he that thinketh he standeth should take heed lest he fall.

Ohio State Journal: The announcement that Senator Sherman is to have the sixty votes of Pennsylvania at the National Republican Convention adds largely to the importance of his candidacy. Sherman will lead on the first ballot.

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: Illinois never yet presented the name of a man for President who was in any sense a mistake, and she will not in 1888. In offering the name of Jugde Gresham, Illinois Republicans know just what they are doing. They want to fight this battle to win.

New York *World*: "Is there not a Democrat on the bench or at the bar of the United States or of any State who is distinguished as a lawyer and a jurist, and who would have been recognized at once as a worthy successor of Jay, Ellsworth, Marshall and Taney? Was it necessary to take for such an important judicial office in the Republic an untried and comparatively unknown man? It may be said that Judge Waite, although similarly untried, made a very respectable Chief Justice. Probably Judge Fuller will do the same. But was it needed, was it wise, to make the experiment?"

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: The trouble with the politics of McClellan and Hancock was the infatuation of Democratic partisanism. Ingalls met the usual Democratic mournfulness about the fraud of 1876 with great force by stating the two plain truths, that the election of Hayes was fair, and attested by the Electoral Commission, while that of Cleveland was stolen goods. The personal part of the controversy was managed by the Senator from Kansas adroitly, for neither Voorhees nor Blackburn has any business posing as a friend of Union soldiers. It is hard sometimes to find out just what a distinguished citizen has said out in Indiana.

A Harrison Boom.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The Republican State Convention for the selection of delegates and alternates at large to the Chicago Convention, met here this morning. It is composed of about 500 delegates, and besides those was attended by a large number of representative Republicans from every quarter of the State. Chairman Huston called it to order at 12:20 o'clock. Hon. Richard M. Thompson, of Terre Haute, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and made a speech of half an hour with unusual eloquence and power. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

The Republicans of Indiana, assembled in State Convention, present to the favorable consideration of the Republicans of the United States and of the National Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 19th of June, the name of General Benjamin Harrison as their candidate for President of the United States. A Republican without equivocation—always in the fore-front of every contest, devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been identified since its organization, prominent and zealous in all of its campaigns, wise and trusted in all its councils, serving with honorable distinction in the military and civil service of the Government, his great abilities, long and distinguished public life, and the force of his character and unblemished reputation combine to make him one of the best equipped and most available men that could be chosen to lead the party in the coming contest; therefore the delegates at large this day elected are instructed to vote and work earnestly and persistently together with district delegates already chosen, to secure his nomination, exhausting every honorable means to accomplish that result.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, send greetings to Senator J. J. Ingalls for his scathing expose of the treasonable record of Daniel W. Voorhees, a man who at the outbreak of the rebellion was in close accord and correspondence with the Southern conspirators, a man who together with other Democratic time-serving politicians declared the war to be the failure he endeavored to make it, a man who as a member of Congress sought to embarrass the Government in its legislation, a man who discouraged enlistment in the Union army by loading the volunteer Union soldier with opprobrious epithets, a man who bartered in arms to be used in a revolutionary uprising of secret treasonable societies organized for the purpose of wrestling Indiana from the Union, even at the expense of a bloody domestic war; in fine, a man who while acting the part in war of the enemy of the Union soldier, now in peace, relying upon the oblivion of forgetfulness, poses as his friend, and through fulsome flattery seeks his suffrage.

Another Blaine Romance.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 4.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow the following special from New York, which it will indorse as coming directly from the most authentic source:

"I have entirely reliable information that the friends of Blaine have, within the last three days, received direct from him his assent to an aggressive movement for his renomination for President, and the assurance that if nominated in the face of his Florence letter of declination, he would not feel at liberty to decline.

"A general and systematic effort has been made by Blaine's closest friends, such as Chairman Jones, William Walter Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Emory Smith and others for two months past to get Blaine into the attitude of a passive candidate. The Washington conference was only a part of the varied method by which influence had been brought to bear upon Blaine, and the publication of his portrait, freshly taken from life in Italy and issued by *Judge* this week, was decided on more than a month ago as the starting point for the avowed effort to make Blaine the candidate.

"Every possible pressure has been put upon Blaine to get from him the direct assurance that he will not decline if nominated, and that assurance has been received in this city from Blaine within the last three days. In a very few days more it will cease to be a secret that Blaine is in the hands of his friends, as the Blaine leaders will at once come to the front and make an aggressive campaign for his renomination.

"This movement has been pretty clearly foreshadowed for some weeks in such Blaine organs as the *Tribune*, of this city, and the Philadelphia *Press*, and all affectation about Blaine's candidacy will now soon be thrown off and the battle made an aggressive one. Part of the original program was the election of Charles Emory Smith as a delegate-at-large from your State; and the failure was a great disappointment to the Blaine junto in this city; but Mr. Smith gives the assurance that Blaine commands a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation under any circumstances, and that if Blaine's nomination shall seem to be assured the delegation will be solid for him.

"The unexpected expression in Massachusetts and Vermont for Blaine were not accidental, nor are they unexpected to Blaine's friends. When all of the anti-Blaine men were reposing on their arms because they regarded Blaine out of the fight, the friends of Blaine were most energetic in their work in the two anti-Blaine New England States, and they got possession of Vermont and Massachusetts while the others were sleeping in fancied security. It was the expression of three hitherto anti-Blaine New England States that made Blaine cast aside his doubts and assent to the importunities of his friends for his renomination.

"It is now a positive fact that Blaine is in the field; that his friends have his assent to a movement in his favor, and that he will be nominated at Chicago if hard work and plenty of enthusiasm can accomplish it."

Convention of Pennsylania Prohibitionists.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 2.—The delegates and a hundred or more lookerson were in attendance at the State Prohibition Convention when it was called to order in the Opera House this morning by Chairman A. A. Barker, of Cambria. Previous to the regular business of the Convention there were devotional exercises, lasting half an hour, in which everybody joined. In his preliminary speech the Chairman remarked that the Prohibitionists were organized to fight no political party, but to suppress the traffic in liquor.

John B. Scott, of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary Chairman and accepted the honor in a speech, in which he said that high license could not divert the Prohibitionists from their purpose.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed 58 counties represented by 401 delegates.

There was little done at the afternoon session of the convention but talking, and nearly every motion provoked long and rambling discussion.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when ex-Chairman Stevens presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted as originally submitted by the committee. The platform is substantially as follows:

First. Demands the removal of all practices which, under cover of law, are hostile to the public welfare.

Second. Pledges the party to the policy of total prohibition by Constitutional amendment.

Third. Declares the party to be the only one which proposes to abolish the liquor traffic by legislation.

Fourth. Opposes all forms of licenses and denounces the High License law as a delusion and a snare.

Fifth. Demands the repeal of the internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco.

Sixth. Declares for the free use of the Bible in the public schools.

Seventh. Insists upon the recognition of the Christian Sabbath.

Eighth. Demands the right of every citizen to vote as he chooses and denounces the corruption of voters.

Ninth. Civil service appointments should not be based upon party service, but upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications.

Tenth. Favors the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Eleventh. Questions of national differences should be settled by national arbitration, differences between capital and labor should be settled by Courts provided for such purpose.

Twelfth. Demands such correction of the tariff laws as would give full portection to the manufacturer and the producing laborer against the competition of the world.

Thirteenth. Demands equal taxation.

Fourteenth. Demands that the anti discrimination clause of the Constitution shall be enforced.

Fifteenth. Asks such change in the immigration laws as will prevent the introduction of convicts, paupers and those physically disabled, and the enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of contract laborers.

Sixteenth. Declares for woman suffrage.

Seventeenth. Invites the co-operation of all citizens to vote to free the Commonwealth from the curse of the drink traffic.

After the appointment of Committees on Electors and on Finance the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, when the business will be completed.

Almost $5,000 was subscribed at the meeting for campaign purposes.

BLACK FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 3.—It was nearly 9 o'clock when the delegates to the State Prohibition Convention reassembled at the Opera House this morning. Many of the delegates had departed for their homes during the night, so that the convention was small when Chairman McConnell called it to order. Charles S. Wolfe, who had been expected to take part in to-day's proceedings, went home early this morning. He left word there was sickness in his family.

After devotional exercises the committee appointed to prepare a list of the electors and delegates to the National Convention reported.

District Delegates to the National Convention were also named, with A. A. Barker, A. A. Stevens, James Black and Charles S. Wolfe as delegates at large. There were also eighteen provisional delegates selected, being one for every 1000 votes cast in the State. With the exception of that part referring to the provisional delegates the report was adopted. The convention thought the provisional delegates were not fairly apportioned and referred the matter back to the committee.

The State Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies on the State ticket.

Finally the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Supreme Judge. E. D. Nicholls, of Luzerne, presented the name of Lewis D. Vail, of Philadelphia, and Hon. S. B. Chase, of Northampton, named James Black, of Lancaster. The latter insisted upon withdrawing his name, but the convention took a rising vote, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for Black.

A resolution indorsing Clinton B. Fisk for President was adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

Blaine Going to Scotland.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The sensational stories which several of the Democratic papers in this city published concerning Blaine's alleged intention of being on the Atlantic at the time of the holding of the National Convention so that he might be where he could not decline if nominated, turns out to be like many other "exclusive" stories, without any foundation in fact.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who with her husband, takes an annual outing on the fells of Scotland, sent some weeks ago from her home in this city an invitation to Mrs. Blaine asking that she and Mr. Blaine might join the party in England and proceed then to the highlands. The trip is made entirely by coaching. To this invitation Mrs. Carnegie received yesterday from Mrs. Blaine a kind note of thanks and of acceptance. She and Mr. Blaine will join Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, probably in Landay, and then they will travel by coach along and over the border and through the Scottish highlands.

Those who have ever experienced the amount of physical strength requisite to thoroughly enjoy a long coaching tour, will not need to be assured that Blaine's health has improved. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie will sail for England on June 5.

Mr. Blaine may not be home till late in the summer or probably not before the early fall. "This statement," said a close friend of Mr. Blaine to a *Press* reporter last evening, "should put a quietus on those hapharzard guesses that some Democratic papers are making concerning Blaine's movements and intentions.

Kentucky Republicans for Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 3.—The Republican Convention to-night adopted resolutions indorsing the National platform of 1888; denouncing the suppression of Republican votes; pledging protection to American labor and industries; condemning a resort to violence, but calling for laws for the protection of labor as well as capitalists; indorsing the settlement of moral questions by popular vote; indorsing Federal aid to schools; denouncing the dependent pension bill; indorsing the action of the Kentucky representatives who voted for the direct tax bill. By a vote of 822 to 23 the delegates were instructed for Sherman. The convention adjourned *sine die* at 9:30.

California Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Republican State Convention last night adopted resolutions which express regret at the refusal of James G. Blaine to allow his name to be used as a candidate at the coming National Convention and reiterate confidence in his integrity and eminent ability. The delegates at large are uninstructed.

An Appaling Accident.

MT. CARMEL, PA., May 6.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a terrible accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between this place and Locust Gap. A freight train consisting of 75 cars, bound for Williamsport, became disconnected by the breaking of a coupling, and the engine and three cars ran half a mile before the crew discovered that the train was divided. The first section awaited the arrival of the second at the foot of a heavy grade and the two brakemen, losing control of the second section it dashed into the first seceson, causing an explosion in the third car, which was loaded with Dupont powder.

At the scene of the accident the railroad runs along a steep hill, at the bottom of which stood two rows of houses occupied by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's employes. On the hillside stood a little cottage occupied by John Quinn and family of four children, two boys and two girls. The force of the explosion wrecked the buildings, 17 in all, and the stoves set fire to the ruins.

Quinn and his two little girls were burned to death. The two boys escaped with burns. Simon Kerwick's family consisted Mary and Willie Canvanaugh, adopted children, aged respectively eight and fourteen years; Daniel Kerwick, aged eight; Alice Kerwick, aged five, and his wife and a new-born babe. Mr. Kerwick carried his wife from the burning building, but the children were burned to death.

Thirty persons were injured, the most seriously hurt being Mrs. Miles Dougherty, leg broken, bruised and cut; her mother, Mrs. Matthews, cut, bruised and internally injured; Mary, daughter of Mrs. Miles, neck cut and bruised; Andrew McElwee, right eye destroyed and neck cut; John Donlan, left hand amputated and cut about the limbs; Mrs. Patrick McManus, injured by missiles; Mrs. Simon Kerwick, suffering from the shock, and her condition is serious. Several of the injured were sent to the Miner's Hospital.

In all, 12 cars were destroyed, and seventeen houses with their furniture. All of the windows in the Locust Gap churches and schools were broken and the doors blown off. In Mt. Carmel large store windows were broken. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. Wrecking crews have the road open again for travel.

General Johnston May Have to Go.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are still talking about the admission as a contributing member of the rebel general, Joseph E. Johnston, to the Colonel E. Baker Post, No. 8. The action is denounced by ninety-nine out of every hundred members and many of those who belong to Baker Post who voted yea regret having done so. The matter has been discussed at every meeting since, and there is a possibility that General Johnston's name will yet be dropped. It must be understood, however, that a contributing member is not required to take obligations and is only admitted to the Post rooms at camp fires.

It is noised about that other rebel officers will make application for membership in Baker Post, and other Posts in this city. But it is safe to say that no more such gentlemen will be admitted in the first named post and it is certain beyond a doubt that no other post in the city will countenance such a thing. The fact is the Grand army men here are overwhelmed with indignation. Said a post commander to-day: "You can rest assured that no more rebel brigadiers or major-generals either will reach the Grand Army of this city."

Counterfeiters Arrested Near Altoona.

ALTOONA, May 5.—A wholesale arrest of counterfeiters took place at Lloydsville, near this place to-day. For some time past the people of this vicinity suspected that a gang of counterfeiters were at work in the neighborhood, and yesterday the suspicion culminated in the arrest of five persons, four of whom are charged with counterfeiting, and one with tampering with the United States mails. Detective Simpson, of Lloydsville, and an assistant United States Marshal effected the arrests. Isaac Edmondson was the first one arrested and a lot of counterfeit money was found in his possession. It is presumed he gave information which led to the arrest of others, one of them being Daniel German, in whose possession was found a box containing dollars and half dollars, and a complete outfit for counterfeiting. Two other persons belonging to the gang were arrested at Coalport. John Myers, charged with tampering with the mails, it is believed in the interest of the counterfeiters, was also arrested at Lloydsville. The whole party was taken in chains to Huntingdon for a preliminary examination.

A Genuine Holocaust.

ARLINGTON, NEB., May 5.—At 6 o'clock this morning a fire was seen on the farm of the Widow Freeze, one mile out, which was supposed to be the barn of her son-in-law and family, who lived with her. A posse of citizens went out at 8 o'clock to see if all was well and were horrified at finding the charred remains of seven human beings, only identified by their statures as follows:

Old lady Freeze, Fred Gratelinschen, his wife and three children, and Freds brother Louis. They were scattered in different parts of the barn, among the horses and cows, some fifteen of which were also burned. one theory is foul play, another is that each one of the family aimed to save an animal and all failed and were suffocated. A daughter, who is away visiting, is the only survivor of the family, but it is reported that the hired man is missing.

It was a horrible and pitiful sight, the laying out of the charred remains of the family which fell among twice their number of dumb brutes. The wife was found under a horse. The coroner has been called. No feud has existed in connection with this family and no enemies are known.

Ground by a Huge Wheel.

COLUMBUS, O., May 3.—Frederick Siedel met with a horrible and instant death at the penitentiary this afternoon. He was the engineer in the foundry and in some way became entangled in the great flywheel. No one was in the engine room at the time, and the cause of the accident can only be surmised. The foreman of the shop noticed a jolting or unevenness in the movement that was unusual, and hastening to the engine room found the unfortunate man half lying in the pit wedged between the bank of earth and the great wheel, ground into a shapeless mass.

The machinery was at once stopped and the crushed remains removed. A portion of Siedel's entrails were lying in the pit and portions on the outside. Every bone in his body was broken, and his skull crushed. The remains presented a horrible picture. The Coroner's jury found that the man met his death by accident caused by gross carelessness.

A Cloud Tumbles.

WICHITA, Kan., May 7.—A cloud burst near Maize, 15 miles west of this city, early this morning. Rain had been falling all night, and when the cloud fell there was a frightful roar, which frightened the people out of their houses. The streets of Maize were turned into rushing torrents, the water finding outlets into the Arkansas river.

Many buildings were demolished by the flood. A house in which the Rockby family lived was swept off its foundation and born into the Arkansas, where it sank, drowning Rockby, his wife and their two children. Many horses and cows were also drowned in the flood.

Hail That Killed.

LONDON, May 6.—Dispatches from India announce that Delhi and Moradab have been visited by disastrous hail storms, about 150 persons having been killed. The hailstones were flat and oval in shape, and some of them weighed as much as two pounds.

At Raceba, in Bengal, twenty persons were killed, 200 severely injured, and 7,000 houses were destroyed by hailstones.

Negro Revolt In Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 4.—A bad condition of affairs is reported in Lowndes county growing out of the recent lynching of a negro murderer by a white mob. The negroes have been threatening vengeance, it seems and to-day the Sheriff with a posse went to Sandy Ridge and arrested fifteen negroes. On the way back to Haineville, the county seat, the posse encountered a mob armed negroes. A conflict ensued and two white men were wounded and several negroes killed. After several volleys the negroes dispersed. They are reported to be assembling again in large numbers and the Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor for troops. Four companies from Montgomery are now leaving for the scene, including an artillery and calvary company.

The Greys, Blues and Mounted Rifles, the latter with their horses, left for Letohatchie, Lowndes county, at 11:30 to-night. It was decided not to take the artillery. In the conflict this afternoon Deputy Sheriff Rice, Merriweather and D. Cook, white, were wounded and two negroes were probably killed. It is reported that the negroes are arming and collecting in large numbers. Ever since the lynching of Colloway, in March, the negroes have been threatening vengeance. In attempting to arrest one of them a few days ago he resisted and the Sheriff wounded him. This infuriated the negroes and precipitated the conflict to-day.

Candidates for State Prison.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The special committee of the state senate, which has charge of the new aqueduct investigation, will not resume its work until the state conventions have chosen delegates to the national conventions of the two great parties. This delay is rendered necessary by the inquiry being carried on by the lawyers having charge of the investigation for the state senate. It is the belief of all those in charge of the inquiry that, on information now obtained or obtainable sufficient proof will be adduced to send several persons to state prison. The aqueduct commissioners will not be held responsible in law unless they are shown to have been officially cognizant of the tremendous steal that has been going on. The senate committee have witnesses who are expected to prove that the aqueduct commissioners knew that the work on the various sections was not being done according to the specifications of the contracts; that the engineers or some of them also knew these facts, and that inspectors were aware of the defective character of the masonry and of the cement work. Witnesses will also be called to prove that every man who objected to the loose way in which the work was being done was discharged, unless he ceased his objections and approved the work.

The Keely Motor Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Before Judges Finletter and Reed this afternoon Richard C. McMurtrie made a motion in behalf of the Keely Motor Company to be made a party defendant in the bill filed by Bennett C. Wilson against John W. Keely, and that the court order that the Keely Motor Company may be represented at the exhibition of the machinery by a counsel and expert, the same as the other parties to the former bill. Mr. McMurtrie, in presenting his petition, said that the Keely Motor Company had paid $300,000 for their franchises and they have a right to represented. In fact, they have more right than Keely, who does not own the machinery.

"What I fear," said Mr. McMurtrie, "is that the law thinks that the whole business is a fraud. I don't mean to say that they think so judicially, but that off the bench or extra-judicially they do so consider it."

Judgment was withheld.

Mr. Murphy, counsel for Keely, asked for an extension of time for the inspection, which expires on Monday, and his request was granted. It is likely that the commission will meet at Keely's workshop on Monday at 2 o'clock.

General Beem's Death.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A statement will be printed in the Chicago *Times* to-morrow to the effect that the Union Veteran League of Chicago, of which the late General Martin Beem was a member, will probably hold a meeting to discuss measures for investigating the mystery of his supposed suicide in Nebraska, Mrs. Beem arrived here to-day from Alton, where she attended the burial of the dead soldier. She was in mourning dress.

A new feature of the case is her statement that the General attempted to murder her before he shot himself. This does not correspond with the previous versions of the tragedy received in Chicago and supposed to have been derived originally from Mrs. Beem. They were in effect that the two shots fired were both directed by the General against himself. Mrs. Beem's statement here is that she was awakened by feeling the pistol in the hands of the General being pressed against her, and that the discharge was deflected by her arm, the ball cutting a hole in her night dress.

Ingall's Statement True.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Capt. Robert E. Smith, a well-known lawyer of this city, says he was in command of the soldiers who attacked Mr. Voorhees on the train between Terre Haute and Green Castle, the incident to which Mr. Ingalls referred in his speech. Capt. Smith says the soldiers did not threaten to hang Voorhees with the bell rope, but throw him out of the car window. The conductor told Capt. Smith of the trouble, and the latter at once arrested the men and quiet was restored. Of the soldiers who were the assailants, Capt. Smith says Messrs. B. Welch, now living at Cloverdale, in Putnam county, and Lieut. Lee W. St. Clair, a Representative in the last Legislature, now living at Salem, Ind., were two. The third is dead and the fourth forgotten. "I have no recollection of any attempt to hang Senator Voorhees with the bell rope," said the Captain, "but he had a close call notwithstanding."

Almost Ready.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The sub-committee of the National Republican Committee, composed of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, Jas. Clarkson, of Iowa, and A. L. Conger, of Michigan met the local committee of arrangements to-day. The amount guaranteed by the latter body has been nearly subscribed. A report was also made to the sub-committee concerning the elaborate decorations which will appear in the convention hall.

The great auditorium building is now going up at the rate of a story in ten days, and there exists no doubt that the structure will be in a proper condition for convention purposes by the time the Republicans gather next month. The sub-committee paid a visit to the building to-day and left satisfied with the prospects.

She Talks Anyway.

BOSTON, May 6.—Fifteen years ago a woman about sixty years of age in Maine touched her tongue with lye and burned a small spot out on the upper side of it. This afterwards became an ulcer, and a year ago Boston surgeons were forced to remove the entire tongue. Much wonder is expressed as to how the woman can talk without her tongue but she does, and no one would suspect the absence of that organ. The vocal cords were, of course unaffected and the larynx not injured in the operation. These organs, which are the real organs of speech, not being affected, it is not wonderful that she can talk. Except in the articulation of some letters she speaks perfectly. Her general health is excellent.

To Select Sites for State Hospitals.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 4.—Gov. Beaver today appointed the following Commissioners to select sites and take steps for the erection of State hospitals thereon for injured people, to be located in the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania: Fourth district, David Cameron, Willsboro; Sixth district, H. D. Tate, Bedford; Third district, John J. Spearman, Sharon; Eighth district, James P. Calvin, Armstrong; Second and Fifth districts, J. M. Reid, Dunbar; First and Seventh districts, Henry Warner, Hoboken.

Sunday-school Convention.

The following are the minutes of the Quarterly Sunday-school Convention, held at Lambertsville, April 28, 1888:

House called to order by the president, Wm. Meyers. Music.

The devotional exercises were conducted by J. H. Houseman.

Address of welcome, by J. C. Lambert; response, by Amaniah Lohr. Music.

The subject for general discussion, "How does Satan hinder the work of the Sunday-school," was opened by Amaniah Lohr and was further discussed by members of the Convention.

The following persons compose the Committee on Resolutions: L. C. Lambert, Rev. Houseman and D. W. Sorber. Music. Adjournment.

The Convention was opened at 2 P. M. with music.

Subject for general discussion, "The Influence of Children," was opened by Jonathan Lambert; and further discussed by the Convention.

Queries. Music. Adjournment.

The evening session was called to order by the chairman at 7½ P. M. Music.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Jonathan Lambert.

An essay was read by J. B. Lambert—subject, "Punctuality and Regularity in the Sunday-school." Queries.

The subject for general discussion, "How can the world best see the work of the Sunday-school," opened by Albert Lambert and further discussed by the Convention, followed by Queries.

The following resolutions were presented to the Convention for adoption:

Resolved, That the Sunday-school Convention, of the Hooversville charge, hold only two Conventions in a year.

Resolved, That the superintendent of each Sunday-school, in the charge, be required to come to the Convention prepared with two or three questions for discussion at the next Convention.

Resolved, That, we as a Convention, with a rising vote return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the kind people of Lambertsville and vicinity for their hospitality shown to the Convention.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a short synopsis of the minutes to one of our county papers. Music. Adjournment.

This closed a very interesting and edifying Convention. The discussions were lively and animated, and some of the queries made lenghty debates. Very much life and interest were manifested during the sessions, and good will was one of the leading characteristics.

Let this Convention still stimulate us to higher thoughts and nobler actions, and let us be zealous and ardent workers in the Sunday-school, ever praying to Him who guides us and guards the destiny of nations and of men to let His choicest benediction rest upon this noble work and workers.

J. B. L.,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Kit Carson's Son Kills Kit's Friend.

GARLAND, COL., May 3.—Billy Carson, a son of Kit Carson, the famous scout, shot and killed Thomas J. Tobins in a fight here yesterday.