The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....August 8, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJ. HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

STATE.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.
Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John B. Grant.
2. John Wanamaker.	16. Wilson C. Kress.
3. Hibbert P. John.	17. David 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 Pinchot.	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 G. Payne.	26. J. C. Shortevant.
13. Peter E. Burk.	27. Joseph T. Jones.
14. Henry H. Bechtel.	28. L. M. Truxal.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES T. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD SCULL, of Somerset Borough.

FOR LEGISLATURE,
NOAH S. MILLER, of Jenner Twp.
JAS. L. PUGH, of Somerset Borough.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL B. YOUER, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX. HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

THE New York Democrats have quit betting that Cleveland will carry Indiana.

THE Cleveland *Leader's* list of "floppers" from the Democratic party amounts to 2,005 in Ohio alone.

MR. ROBERT GARRETT, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is lying dangerously ill at the Brevort House in New York city.

FREE trade in commodities produced in the North and high tariff on those produced in the South—such is the philosophy of Roger Q. Mills. It is the voice of the Democratic solid South.

MR. BLAINE'S first speech in the campaign will be at his home in Augusta, August 15, and he will be accompanied there by General W. H. Gibson and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio. It will be a rousing Republican rally, such as Maine has not known for years.

ALABAMA, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Delaware and Texas voted solid for the Mills bill, and North Carolina had but one vote against it, while Missouri had two, Tennessee one, and Maryland one. Yet the Democrats claim that it was not a sectional measure.

No wonder Democrats don't like General Harrison's speeches. The contrast is too great between the clear, concise, patriotic sentences of Harrison and the "I" and "my" and "myself" of Grover Cleveland. A Democrat, under the circumstances, has a legal and just right to kick and squeal, and rub the spots that hurt.

IN 1868 Judge Thurman said: "It is impossible that so inferior a race as the negro can compete with the white man in the business, much less the politics of the country." The Judge hasn't changed his mind, but he is trying to convince the negroes that they ought to acknowledge this, and hand over to the Democratic party the casting of their ballots.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON claims that women have fulfilled Horace Greeley's requirements for a voter when he said he would give woman the ballot when she could sail a ship around the world and throw a man over a stone wall. Kate Gardner has thrown the man over the wall and Mrs. Patton has sailed a ship from New York to San Francisco.

THE saloon-keepers of New Jersey have begun taking out licenses under the new license and local option law, and the Democrats are counting on allowing the Republicans to carry the State They promised the liquor dealers that the Democratic Court of Errors should declare the new law unconstitutional and failed. New Jersey Republicans are jubilant, and claim they can carry the State.

ON Wednesday last Governor Beaver appointed Judge Alfred Hand, of Lackawana county, to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Trunkey. Judge Hand is in the prime of life and has had ample experience on the Bench of Luzerne and Lackawana counties. His term of service will last only until January, when his successor, who will be elected in November, will take his place.

G. W. SMALLEY, the London corresponden of the New York *Tribune*, summarizes the English view of our Presidential campaign very clearly when he says: "I have not met a single Englishman who does not wish for Mr. Cleveland's election, not one who does not take it for granted, and not one who does not believe that English trade and manufacturers will benefit by his triumph." Twenty-five years ago it would have been equally difficult to meet an Englishman at home who did not believe and hope and pray that the war for the preservation of our Union would be a failure. But the rebellion was put down and Mr. Cleveland will be defeated in spite of British opinion.

THE announcement of the sudden death of General Sheridan, which occurred Sunday evening, was received with great sorrow and surprise all over this country. Although the disease from which he was suffering was of such a nature that death might come at any time, the recent bulletins issued from his bedside were of so encouraging a character that hopes of his ultimate recovery were everywhere entertained, and thus the sorrow at the receipt of the news was intensified. In his death the country loses another of the three great figures of our civil war. He was one of the greatest soldiers of modern times, and his fame will be as enduring as the history of the period in which he lived.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER'S decision not to enter the list as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Indiana seems to be irrevocable. His speech on Saturday night must settle the matter finally. In view of his previous declarations, he believes that he cannot, as an honorable man, yield to the pressure that is being put upon him. There is no lack of men to choose a candidate from, and a ticket can easily be named that will help take Indiana out of the list of doubtful States this year.

IMMIGRATION from Europe is on the increase, notwithstanding the discouraging pictures of our tariff-ridden country that free traders have been drawing for years past. The arrivals during the year ending June 30th were 539,818; an increase of 56,702 over those of the preceding year. Nearly half of these—243,682—left homes in free trade England, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, to endure the burdens cast on the workingmen of this country by a protective tariff. A large number came with means furnished by relatives in this tariff-taxed country, and many of them, while crushed by tariff robbery here, will send money to pay the rents and maintain the existence of other relatives who are still enjoying the blessings of free trade.

THE Mills bill is purely sectional. The interests attacked by it are Northern interests, and the interests protected are Southern. The interests that are in danger of destruction lie north of Mason and Dixon's line. This is a fact that will not be overlooked in this campaign. There is not alone, therefore, in this fight on the part of the South for free trade a desire to enforce a mistaken principle, but there is also the intention if possible to injure the section of the country through whose efforts the integrity of the country was preserved. It is a fight for vengeance. In proof of this Henry Watterson, a year or more ago, promised the Southern laborers that they would be profited by free trade or lower duties in that the difference of wages would close the Northern furnaces and light instead the furnace fires of the South. And again, sugar, that is a Southern product, is protected, while wool, a Northern industry, is made free. These facts ought not to be lost sight of. They are the key to the situation. They ought also to be finger-boards indicating to the Northern voter what he should do.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The attention of the whole country is just now directed to the investigation of foreign pauper immigration, of the importation of the cheap labor of Europe to compete with American labor, and Democrat and Republican alike condemn it, and declare that it should cease.

The objections of Republicans seem to us to be consistent with their principles. But why should Democrats object? Why should Democrats oppose the competition of the cheap labor of Europe? They are now advocating a policy that means more even than this, if it means anything. They are advocating a reduction of the duties on some things and the making free of duty other things, and thus entering the American laborer and workingman into competition with the foreign workman and laborer. Is this not so? And is the importation of foreign laborers any worse, or even as bad, as the importation of the product of cheap foreign labor? If a thousand emigrants are landed in New York, is that as bad to our workmen as the shipment to this country of the product of a thousand laborers produced in some pauper mill on the other side of the water? We do not think so. And yet this is what the Democratic party, and Mr. Mills, mean when they declare in favor of producing an article at the lowest possible cost.

Americans do not want the foreign emigrants and neither do they want the product of the cheap mills of Europe.

But free trade is worse even than free emigration.

Talks on the Tariff.

There is a good tariff talk in Mr. Charles E. Buell's letter in the New Haven *Palladium*. It shows how the Southern free traders absolutely give their own case away when their own industries are concerned:

"Henry Clay said, fifty years ago: 'Let me fix the value of the foreign merchandise and I do not care what your duty is.'

"During the period from 1840 to 1860 the South managed to keep the duty on foreign rice at 20 per cent. ad valorem, which means a duty of 20 per cent. on a price fixed by the producer.

"This would be satisfying protection to any Northern manufacturer, but the South had still an additional protection by the operation of a law of nature that is immutable. They had slave labor, which is a positive prohibition to foreign imports, and it takes the place of a protective tariff in every free trade country, for only cheap labor can compete with cheap labor on equal terms and with equal chance for profits in the markets of the world without the aid of legislative protection.

"This shows the character of labor that is best adapted to free trade.

"This year's report of the Rice Association Savannah (is this a rice trust?) gives points of interest and shows how carefully the ground was looked over by Southern protectionists before attempting to force reduction of tariff and free trade upon every Northern industry.

"The report says that 'the per diem of slave labor did not much, if at all, exceed twenty cents.' Again it says: 'Since the emancipation of slaves the cost of labor in the rice district ranges from forty to sixty cents for field labor and $1 for skilled labor per day. So that at no time since 1865 could rice have been cultivated as a staple product without the protection afforded by import duties upon the foreign grain.'

"This is orthodox protection and is commendable. Why? The United States Minister at Pekin in his report gives the reason. He says: 'Coming now to the field hand whom the farmer hires, the average wages for able bodied men is $12 per annum, with food—rice,—straw and shoes.' Here is the terror to the Southern rice gardener. He knows that a deadly law will operate against him if legal protection is not given to his pet product. He shows some of the same instincts of self preservation of his Northern brother when put face to face with a rice producer who can get labor at four cents a day, and this too, in presence of a fact which is affirmed by experience that slave labor in the South, when the system was at the zenith of its glory, 'exceeded twenty cents per diem.'

"The report goes on: 'In Kurnel the highest permanent wages are fifty cents a month. On the basis of twentysix working days in a month here is a rate of scarcely two cents a day for rice producing.

"But this is not all. This report recites that, 'in Borat men employed by the year get eighty pounds of rice a month and forty-five cents to $3 per annum.'

"The report concludes: 'The contrast in this element of cost should render unnecessary any further comment than that without the intervention of the existing import tax on Asiatic rice competition would seem impossible.'

"This is true, and no fair minded person in the North would object to the protection which this Southern industry asked for, and because it was Southern, obtained it."

PRESS COMMENTS.

Buffalo *Sunday News*: If we except the London *Times*, the Canadian press is giving Cleveland the warmest support he is getting.

Ohio State Journal: The highest type of American manhood never goes fishing on Decoration Day, neither does it insult the widows and orphans of the patriot dead.

Dayton Journal: The adoption of free trade and low wages in this country would send the temperance cause to the rear a quarter of a century. Nothing so demoralizes a people as low wages and poverty.

New York Sun: Meanwhile the law prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor stands, as from the day of its enactment, very much of a farce. It may be necessary to lock the back door.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: Mr. Cleveland's disposition is something like that of the little girl who, with her hands and mouth full of candy, was crying bitterly. When asked what was the matter, she wailed: "This candy is making me sick and nobody won't make me stop eating it?"

Boston *Transcript*: The people recognize a true gentleman intuitively and they put their estimate upon him. General Harrison is growing steadily in the confidence and admiration of the American people, and this is partly due to his very striking and appropriate speeches in reply to congratulations and visitations.

Springfield (Mass.) *Union*: The Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate for the Vice Presidency, talks in this alluring style: I have been a rebel, a slaveholder, and a fire-eating Democrat, but thank God I have never been a Republican, and I have not that sin to answer for. This is a little rough on General Fisk, the head of Dr. Brooks' ticket, who if guilty of the unpardonable sin of having once been a Republican.

New York *Mail and Express*: The tremendous Republican demonstrations that will greet and honor Mr. Blaine will not be what our Democratic friends wish they might be, a signal that the party is waiting for him to breathe into it the breath of life, but a proof that the party is already so united and harmonious and full of fight and faith, it delights in the anticipation of the proud welcome it will give to its old and honored leader.

New York Tribune: The country is comparatively new, true. It was newer in 1860, when Democratic free trade had its latest test. As a country gets old, according to free trade theories, wages fall. As this country gets old the fact is that wages rise; they are 38 per cent. higher, to say the least, than they were when the Democratic policy ceased to govern. The advance has been in spite of the most marvelous migration of labor ever known in human history. Over 8,900,000 workers have come to this country, and yet wages have risen; something like half of them have come from Great Britain, and yet wages there have risen comparatively not at all.

Buffalo *News*: Democrats can no longer close their eyes to the fact that a tidal wave has set in against the free trade platform and candidates that is growing larger instead of smaller as election draws nearer. Right here in Erie County there will be a sufficient change to overcome Cleveland's State majority of four years ago, and it is not unlikely that in proportion to their size other counties will show a still greater break. As an offset to these hundreds of prominent Democrats who have openly declared for Cleveland what have the Democracy to offer? Well, there is ex-Mayor Seth Low and his brother of Brooklyn and two or three of their chums—and these are all the conversions that have been reported. In truth, the outlook for the party is a very misty one.

Chicago *Inter Ocean*: The English press continues to maul away at General Harrison and the Republican party and applaud Grover Cleveland. The London *News* makes the following point: "The man whom the Republicans have chosen will not win. His name has been received with laughter. Mr. Cleveland's election is practically certain. He has helped to purify the civil service, has dignified the foreign policy, and has, above all, made himself the propagator of free trade principles." People had not observed out West that Democrats are convulsed with "laughter." Then comes the Birmingham *Post* and says "we are to some extent directly concerned in the result of the contest. Mr. Cleveland is the standard bearer of free trade." England is "directly concerned in the result," but it so happens that American laborers and business men are also.

Atlanta *Constitution*: The hysterians went into convulsions when it was proposed to invite Major McKinley to the Chautauqua, and by the time they had begun to arrange their disordered garments and straighten out their dishevelled hangs they heard a rumor to the effect that Brother Blaine had been invited. At this the hysterians, who have taken up the absurd idea that they constitute the Democratic party and are the custodians of its principles, went off into another series of convulsions and tried to shake the atmosphere with their horrified cries. If the directors of the Chautauqua feel that it is desirable to extend an invitation to Mr. Blaine or to any other American citizen, they will not take the trouble to consult with the hysterians about it. At the same time, there is no reason why the hysterians should cut up any unnecessary capers. The weather is hot and convulsions and convulsion fits are wearing the system. It will be time enough for the contortionists to throw themselves out of joint at the ankles and knees when they discover that Mr. Blaine has been invited to the Chautauqua and has accepted.

Joining the Harrison Column.

A New York dispatch says: The tariff issue continues to make heavy inroads on the Democrats in this State. James A. Whitney, one of the leading lawyers of this city and a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, is out for the Harrison and Morton ticket. He has voted with the Democracy since 1860, and four years ago heartily supported Cleveland. He declares now that dozens of Democrats of his acquaintance in this city have also bolted the party ticket. The more the tariff issue is agitated, he says, the greater will be the accessions of old line Democrats to progressive Republicanism.

Mr. H. S. Ramsdell, of the Ramsdell transportation company, running boats between here and Albany, is also bent on leaving the Democracy, and as he is a man of influence in the Hudson river towns his action will bring others with him. A report from Troy states that six former Cleveland voters joined a Republican club there in a body last night. Frank McGovern, a wealthy Democratic contractor in Roundout, has formed a Harrison tariff club, composed only of former Democrats. It has now a membership of twenty-six. He promises 100 before he stops.

Hon. Benjamin Ray, of Hudson, N. Y., well known as the "Old War Horse" of the Democracy in Columbia county is out for Harrison and Morton.

An Altoona dispatch says: Ex-Mayor Samuel C. Breth and ex-School Director C. E. Fettinger, leaders in the Democratic party for years, have declared for Harrison and Morton. The Harrison Veteran Club now reports a list of 354 members, and claims to be the strongest in Central Pennsylvania. It was decided to invite Mr. Blaine to stop over a day and speak in Altoona on his Western trip. The 5,700 employes in the Pennsylvania shops will run up a tremendous protection vote this year.

Myriads of Butterflies.

EASTON, Pa., August 2.—Butterflies by the thousands flew around the electric lights in this city last night, lit on the carbons and then dropped dead in the globes. When the men who renew the carbons visited the lights this morning they found on an average two quarts of dead butterflies on each globe. These butterflies are the kind that lay moth eggs.

READING, Pa., August 2.—This city had a remarkable visitation last night. Myriads of moth infested the air, resembling at a distance a snow-storm. They were first noticed flying around the electric lights about eight o'clock and gradually increased to such numbers as to obscure the brilliancy of the lights. Fires were built under the lights and heaps of the moths were burned. The doors and windows of dwelling houses had also to be kept closed to keep them out. Local scientists pronounced them cotton moths, and they evidently came from the South.

GEN. SHERIDAN IS DEAD.

He Passes Away Suddenly Sunday Night of Heart Disease.

NONQUITT, MASS., Aug. 5.—General Sheridan died to-night at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock of heart failure.

The death was unexpected, as General Sheridan had been constantly improving and strong hopes of his final recovery were entertained. He had been resting easily and expressed himself as feeling much better in the evening. This was nothing to indicate a fatal termination, and no apprehensions were felt. When the final catastrophe came there were but two or three persons in the room. There came a sudden paroxysm of pain, the heart ceased beating, and all was over in a few minutes. Dr. McKee was the only physician in attendance, and it was impossible for him to do anything.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With the death of General Sheridan, the rank of Lieutenant General lapses. The command of the army of the Uited States falls to the ranking Major General. There are now three Major Generals, Schofield, Howard and Crook, Gen. Schofield's being the ranking or senior appointment. If Congress should create the position of Lieutenant General, the appointment thereto would be made by the President from the list of Major Generals.

The illness which ended the life of General Sheridan began in May of this year, and in a few days became alarming. His main ailment was what is technically known so valvular heart disease. As a result of this he was also affected dropsically.

From the beginning of his illness its dangerous character was recognized, and, although the physicians in attendance never admitted that they expected death at an early date, they held out no hopes that he would ever recover sufficiently to again assume command of the Army of the United States. The General also recognized his critical condition, and before the end of May made his will and gave himself up to the last battle in which he was to engage.

During the last days of May and all through the month of June he was subject to frequent attacks of heart failure. During all this time his death was expected almost hourly and bulletins were issued by his physicians at short intervals. On several occasions he was so near it seemed impossible for him to rally, and once, it is stated on good authority he actually ceased to breath for some moments and was only restored to life by the perserverance and skill of his attendants.

After the middle of June the bulletins issued by the physicians became more encouraging. The attacks of heart failure were less frequent, and the patient seemed to gain in strength and spirits. While resigned to his fate, the General's indomitable will was exercised to the fullest extent, and this, as much as any other circumstance, was responsible for the improvement.

A few weeks ago it was decided to remove General Sheridan from Washington to a cottage he had built at Nonquitt, Mass. The removal was effected without apparent injury to him, and from the date of his arrival at his cottage to last Saturday night the reports of his condition were uniformly encouraging. The latest bulletin was particularly hopeful. Dr. Pepper, who visited the General on Saturday, issued this bulletin:

"There is no doubt as to the decided though gradual improvement of Gen. Sheridan's condition. He has gained flesh, showing improved assimilation of food. His breathing is easier, and the condition of the lungs is eminently satisfactory. The action of the heart is stronger and more regular, and there is a progressive decrease in the frequency and violence of congestive symptoms. His nervous force is, of course, enfeebled, but yet there is in this respect also a grateful improvement. Upon the whole his condition and prospects are as encouraging as could possibly be hoped for under the circumstances and if no untoward complications arise a gradual return to better health may be counted upon."

DEATH'S SUDDEN SUMMONS.

NONQUITT, MASS., August 5.—Gen. Sheridan's death occurred at 10:20 this evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, at about 9:30, there had been no premonition to-day of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather has been warmer than usual and the General was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful to-day. His voice was strong; he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally, as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9:20 Colonel Sheridan said "Good night" to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been through the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition.

At 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which had proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 he breathed his last. Mrs. Sheridan, the Sisters Urban and Justinian, and the faithful body servant, Klein, were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour.

No arrangements has yet been determined upon in regard to the time or place of the General's burial.

The following official bulletin was issued at midnight:

General Sheridan died at 10:20 this evening. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The remote cause was disease of the mitral and aortic valves, the existence of which was known to his physicians, to himself and to his family in November of last year. The complications which have occurred have been nervous exhaustion, pulmonary insarctious, pneumonia, pulmonary oegeria, anasaca and hemorrhages. The last day of his life was somewhat restless, but not more so than he has been several times since his arrival at Nonquitt. At about 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared. The remedies which had hitherto been successful were vigorously applied, but proved ineffectual, and he sank rapidly, dying painlessly at the hour named.

ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon, U. S. A.
WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

LITTLE PHIL'S RECORD.

On February 9, 1865, the thanks of Congress were tendered to a man for the gallantry, military skill and courage displayed in a series of victories achieved by his army in the valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar run. This man was Philip Henry Sheridan, at the time of his death in command of the United States Army.

He was born in Somerset, Perry county, O., in 1831, and was admitted to the military academy in 1848 where he graduated in 1853. Entering the United States artillery he served in Texas and Oregon until 1856, when he sailed for San Francisco, in command of an escort to a surveying expedition sent out by the Federal Government. From that time until 1861 he commanded a body of troops among the Indian tribes, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed Quartermaster of the Western department and Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. At Boonville, in July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers and took command of the Third division of the Army of the Ohio, distinguishing himself by his defense at Louisville. Sheridan won great distiction on the banks of the Stone river December 30, at which time he was promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers. He was appointed in April, 1864, to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Patomac. In September, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier General and in November of the same year Major General of the United States Army. He was in command of the various military divisions of the army from June 3, 1864, until September 2, 1867. On March 4, 1869, he was appointed Lieutenant General of the United States Army, and the same month took the command of the military division of the Missouri.

He was in command of the Western division, with headquarters at Chicago, until 1879, and commanded the forces which were sent to quell the Lousiana difficulties. The cavalry branch of the Federal force under his able direction acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation such as it had never borne before. General Sheridan succeeded General Sherman in command of the army and during his illness was promoted to the full rank of General.

Perhaps no soldier in the country was equally popular with "Little Phil." The General married somewhat late in life. He was a devoted husband and father. His little girls and he companionated together a good deal in the streets of Washington.

NONQUITT, MASS., Aug. 6.—It was this morning substantially arranged that General Sheridan's remains will be transported to Washington in a special car, to leave New Bedford Wednesday, and that the funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's as soon as possible thereafter, Thursday or Friday. General Sheridan has repeatedly expressed a strong dislike of display at funerals, and in accordance with his wishes and those of Mrs. Sheridan, the ceremonies in Washington are to be as simple as possible. The funeral, however will of course be a military one.

The interment will be made at the grounds of the Soldier's home in Washington, if the assurance can be obtained that his wife and children may be given a resting place beside him.

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan are arriving at Nonquitt from all parts of the country. They are forwarded by telephone from New Bedford, the nearest telegraph station.

When the doctors declared General Sheridan dead, his faithful wife could not believe it. She took him by the shoulder and implored him to recognize her, but in vain, and as the cruel truth forced itself upon her, the devoted wife was overwhelmed with grief. Upstairs the children slept ignorant of their father's death. They had bade him good night for the last time. When they awoke this morning Mrs. Sheriden told them of their father's death, and the scene became pitiful. The father always petted the children, and little Phil can hardly comprehend what has happened.

Mrs. Sheridan has borne herself nobly through all the sickness, and now she bears herself as a brave man's wife should.

THE PALLBEARERS.

The following pallbearers have been selected by General Sheridan's family: General W. T. Sherman, Marshall Field, of Chicago; General Hawley, of the United States Senate; Speaker Carlisle, Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., the senior officer of the G. A. R. in the District of Columbia; Secretary Whitney, General McFeely, Feneral Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis; Secretary Endicott and George W. Childs.

It was this afternoon decided that General Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington National Cemetery, and Saturday has been finally settled on as the day of the funeral. There will be no funeral services at this place. Colonels Kellogg and Blunt will arrive here to-morrow, and General Schofield is also expected to-morrow.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO OFFICIATE.

General McFeely, of the War Department, and two friends will visit Arlington Cemetery to-morrow and select a suitable spot for General Sheridan's remains. The arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of Dr. O'Reilly, who will arrive in the city to-morrow. The funeral services at St. Matthew's church will be of the simplest possible character. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate and will be assisted by Rev. Father's Mackin and Kervick. All the Roman Catholic clergy in the city will be present.

Previous to the interment of the body, the Cardinal will consecrate that part of the cemetery which is to be set apart for the General and his family, and then the body will be consigned to the grave, with full military honors.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—President Cleveland was notified at 8:30 this morning by telephone of General Sheridan's death. He was at Oak View, and intended to stay there all day, but immediately repaired to the White House and sent for the Secretary of War. His first act was to send the following message to Mrs. Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1888.

To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass., via New Bedford:

While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

At 1 o'clock the President sent a message to both branches of Congress announcing the death of General Sheridan. After the reading of the message both houses adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the dead General.

MAJOR GEN. SCHOFIELD WILL TAKE CHARGE OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President has directed that Major General John M. Schofield, commanding the division of the Atlantic, with head quarters at New York, be ordered to Washington at once to assume command, and a telegram to that effect was sent to him by Acting Adjutant General Kelton this noon.

Afraid of Free Trade.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 3.—In view of the report that a jute trust was formed at St. Louis recently, a reporter interviewed W. J. Trapp, the head of the only jute bagging manufactory here. His answer was not of the kind to please the free trade people. Mr. Tapp has shared the sympathy of all Southern people for the democratic party and has usually voted that ticket. In answer to a question he said:

"There is no jute trust anywhere in America. Five or six men, representing many millions of dollars, have simply bought up all the bagging in the country, as they had a right to do since they paid for it."

"Did they buy your goods among the rest?"

"Yes, they bought all I had and have paid for it all, except one payment, which they will make next month. I closed on July 3 because I was tired of operating to let these cotton men make 100 per cent. off what I was losing money on. I don't care to be reduced to the condition of a steel puddler, and if the Mills bill becomes a law I might as well sell my factory for old iron."

When will you open your mills again?" asked the reporter.

"When they get through fooling with the tariff."

The Blaine Reception.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Workmen were busy in the basement of 50 Bond street all day packing handkerchiefs of Chinese silk paper to distribute at the Iaman pier next Wednesday. James G. Blaine is expected to arrive on that day, on the new steamship City of New York, and the handkerchiefs are intended to be waved in his honor. There were 200,000 of the handkerchiefs packed in the basement yesterday. The surplus is intended to supply voters who will attend the parade and receptions later on. The handkerchiefs have a blood red border, and a portrait of Blaine in the center with this inscription underneath: "Welcome home, August 1888." The handkerchiefs have an adhesive border, so that they can be stuck on to sticks and waved as flags at a moments notice.

All the preparations for the reception are going on vigorously and every hour there is new evidence that the demonstration will be of the greatest of modern times.

Regulation of Immigration.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 31.—At a meeting here to-night General Master Workman Powderly, in a lengthy address, made a strong argument against unrestricted immigration, and proposed as his plan that any European desiring to come to America to reside, must file with a consul, two years in advance, his declaration of such intentions; that within five years after his arrival here he must be able to read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States or be sent back.

The Result of High License.

The Brooks High-License law went into effect June 30th, 1887, and its results throughout this State have been most remarkale. From the time of the adoption of the law the temperance people in the various counties commenced a determined fight against the promiscuous granting of licenses, and this fact, together with the high tax upon the business, deterred many hitherto prosperous saloon keep rs from applying for a renewal.

The effect of new conditions were especially notable in a large decrease in the number of applications for renewal of licenses in Philadelphia and Pittsburg and other cities where a class of drinking places known as doggeries flourished. In Philadelphia over one-half the liquor sellers declined to apply for licenses under the Brooks law, and in Pittsburg and Allegheny county one-third dropped out. Notwithstanding this, however, 11,500 applications for license to sell liquor were made throughout the State. The applicants everywhere employed able attorneys and brought every other influence at their command to bear upon the courts. The result of the contest, now given to the public, is astonishing.

Of the 11,500 applicants for license only 7,724 were granted, as against 24,553 granted under the old law in 1887. In nine populous counties of the State—Armstrong, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Potter, Somerset, Warren and Washington—no retail licenses were granted, and three others—Fulton, Juniata and Mercer—are almost dry. Pittsburg and Philadelphia each have only one-fourth of the number of licensed drinking places they had a year ago. Nearly every county shows a heavy falling off, and only one—Dauphin—an increase in the number of places where liquor is sold legally. Yet the 7,724 licenses granted in 1888 yield a revenue of $1,835,203, while the 14,553 licenses granted in 1887, under the old law yielded a revenue of only $978,179.

The interpretation of the Brooks law by the judges throughout the State were in many cases widely at variance. In some counties all retail licenses were refused and those who applied for wholesale licenses were referred to the county treasurer. This was the case in Washington county.

Just what the decrease in saloons and the increase in revenues to the State under the new law is can be imagined when it is stated that in one year the number of drinking places have dropped off 50 per cent, while the revenue has increased 100 per cent. In Allegheny county in 1887 there were 1,185 licenses granted, at a revenue of $350,849; in 1888, 528 applications were granted, the revenue for which is $217,350. In Beaver county this year there were but twenty-eight applications, nineteen of which were granted, the revenue being $2,000 as against $920 in 1887, when fifteen saloons were in operation. Butler county had seventeen saloons in 1887 and has the same number this year, but the revenue has increased from $1,110 to $2,675. Washington county has fourteen wholesalers this year, for which she gets $1,500 against $285 last year, when the county had nineteen liquor stores in all. The total revenue from the granting of licenses in Pennsylvania this year was $1,635,763, as against $976,170 in 1887.

Of the revenue derived from licenses issued under the Brooks law the State receives one-fifth. The balance is divided between the county and the city, borough or township in which the license is granted.

In Pittsburgh and in other parts of the State many violations of the law are reported, but the courts show a disposition to deal so sternly with offenders that it is confidently predicted infractions will soon be few and far between.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

An Insult to the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The latest piece of Democratic campaign strategy appeared today in the shape of a brass imitation of parody of the Grand Army badge. In shape and size it is an exact copy of the genuine badge, which is so familiar to the eyes of everybody and lies near to the heart of every old soldier.

There is the eagle on the pin, and the star pendent on a little string of red, white and blue ribbon. In the center of the star, instead of raised figures representing "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty," the emblems which typify the principles of the Order, there appears the pictured face of the last man on this continent, save perhaps the old man of Beauvoir, whose face any Union veteran would take pride in wearing upon his breast. It is a broad fat face, with heavy jowls, over which the eyes are barely visible the face of the Democratic candidate for President and Chief of the Democratic Detective Bureau for the arrest of extravagant pension legislation—not even the face of the substitute who answered to the the name of Grover Cleveland on the muster roll of a New York company, but the face of Grover Cleveland himself. Whatever penalty there may be for counterfeiting a Grand Army badge is cleverly evaded by making these badges out of brass, which, when it becomes tarnished and dirty, will have much the same appearance as the bronze of the genuine article. They can be readily distinguished, however, either by the difference in the decoration of the center of the star, or by the difference in the sort of the men who wear them.

These badges are on sale at one of the stands in the House corridor, and have occasioned considerable comment among the old soldiers who occupy seats on the west side of the House of Representatives. An indignant group was discussing them to-day, and the denunciation of what they consider a sacrilegious act was pretty sharp. "The idea of that brutal face being spread over a Grand Army badge," said Mr. Allen, of Michigan.

"The man who conceived an idea so infamous ought to be court-martialed by the loyal men whom he expects to befog in this way," said Colonel Fraquar, of New York.

"It is an insult to the Grand Army, which they will resent if they still possess the same spirit that won the victory for us when once before the red, white and blue emblem was desecrated," said Boutelle, of Maine, at the boiling point.

"It is a cursed outrage," said General Kennedy, of Ohio, emphasizing the opinion by the aid of words not permissible in parliamentary debate.

Many others spoke in a similar vein.

Governor Porter's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 4.—In his speech to the Terre Haute Railroad Club to-night, ex-Governor Porter reiterated his absolute withdrawal from the gubernatorial contest. Touching the sincerity of his withdrawal which has been questioned by some, the Governor said:

"I think I value my integrity more than I value anything else, and I have talked on this question with those who are nearest and dearest to me in life—my own children. There are five of them, all grown. They and I cannot perceive, after what I have said, how I could engage in competition with any one of these gentlemen in a race for the nomination for Governor. I feel that I must stand fast by my integrity—I can not afford for any public honor that could be put upon me to have it said justly by any living man that for the sake of popularity or office I would not stand by my word. My simple integrity requires that I shall not be in the way of any of the gentlemen whom I have mentioned. [Cries of "We want Porter." "You'll be put there anyway," and great cheering.]

Governor Porter concluded: "I therefore feel, gentlemen, that I must declare to you that I do not see how, as an honorable man, I can accept the nomination for Governor. But let me say to you this, in order that all defamers may be hushed—there is no feud between Benjamin Harrison and myself. [Applause.] I will support him zealously and heartily in this canvass. [Applause.] There have been some things said about General Harrison pulling me through, and about my pulling General Harrison through I have known General Harrison a great many years, but have never known the time when anybody had to pull him through." [Cries of "Good, good," and cheering.]

"Blinky" Morgan's Crime.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 2.—"Blinky" Morgan was hanged after midnight to-night in the penitentiary. He refused to tell who his accomplices were in the Ravenna crime when promised a reprieve for the information, and possibly commutation of his death sentence to imprisonment for life if they were convicted.

Yesterday Morgan made out an order turning his body over to Dr. Clemmer, the physician of the prison, with the request that it be used for the benefit of science and afterward cremated, though he did not want it used in a way which would cause notoriety. After giving this order, however, he received a letter from Nellie Lowrey, of Cleveland, who is reputed to have been his mistress, asking that his body be sent to her. She had been refused the privilege of seeing him alive, and said it was no more than right she should see his face after death. Morgan changed his mind and asked the physician to relinquish his claim, which was done.

Morgan and his gang robbed a Cleveland fur store in Sanuary, 1887, of $8,000 worth of goods and got away to Pittsburgh with the booty. Detectives in that city succeeded in arresting Harry McMunn, a noted criminal, as one of the guilty parties.

Police Captain Hoehne and Detective W. C. Hulligan, of Cleveland, went to Pitsburg to take McMunn to Cleveland. In returning at night the prisoner was handcuffed to Hulligan, and all three took seats in the smoking car. There were eight or ten people in the car, and at Alliance, Ohio, three other men came on board, taking seats in the smoker. When the train stopped at Ravenna the three passengers who had got on at Alliance stood up and demanded the surrender of the prisoner. The detectives attempted to draw their pistols, but the rescuers were too quick, and Hoehne fell with bullets in his shoulder and thigh. One of the gang kicked him until he was insensible, while the others shot at Hulligan until he had seven bullets in his body and his head split open. The men then escaped with McMunn. Hulligan died, but Hoehne recovered. The latter traced the gang to Alpena, Michigan, where Morgan and two alleged confederates were captured. No case could be made against the other men, but Morgan was convicted of Hulligan's murder.

A Holocaust in New York.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Twenty or more people were burned to death in