The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY September 5, 1888

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

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

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

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. THOMAS McCAMANT,
OF BLAIR COUNTY.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

1. John H. Taggart.	15. John H. 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. F. S. Newmyer.
11. William Connell.	25. John W. Wallace.
12. William G. Payne.	26. J. C. Sigfriedant.
13. Peter E. Buck.	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. TODER, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

YOUNG Republicans who voted on ago last fall, must be assessed in order to vote this fall.

OVER ninety days since Mr. Cleveland was nominated and no letter of acceptance yet.

POSTOFFICE employes are paying a great deal for a small amount of civil service reform this year.

GOVERNOR BEAVER figures Pennsylvania's majority at 100,000, and the Governor isn't far wrong, either.

If you are not registered attend to it at once. Thursday, September 6th, is the last day for the registration of voters.

VERMONT will elect State officers to-day, Tuesday, and next Monday, the 10th inst., Maine will hold its State election.

WARNER MILLER for Governor of New York, means that the Republicans will carry the Empire State by a handsome majority.

GOVERNOR FORAKER hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that "Cleveland spent most of his time in fishing and crawfishing."

THE Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg Tuesday and nominated Henry Meyer, of Allegheny county, for Auditor General. Henry will not be elected.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT sees distinctly the handwriting on the wall and wisely declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He knows he would be badly defeated if he should attempt it.

THE long deadlock in the Twenty-first Congressional district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong, was broken Friday by the nomination of Captain Craig, of Brookville, on the 107th ballot.

READ the letter published elsewhere in this issue from Charles H. Litchman, Secretary of the Knights of Labor, to Chairman Quay. It is full of encouragement to Republicans, and shows that the laboring men are with the friends of American labor.

SENATOR WILSON, of Iowa, hit the Democracy squarely between the eyes when he declared that the solid South was a political trust, holding 153 electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and his party. There is no man who reads but knows they are held Democratic by fraud and violence.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, says the railroad men will not cut Harrison, as the latter said nothing during the railroad strike of 1887 which an honest man would not have said. Well spoken, Mr. Arthur. The railroad men are not fools, though the Democrats act as if they thought so.

THE Mills bill faces South and demands full protection, and it right-about faces North and demands free trade. The bill as originally offered whacked rice and sugar and marble and ores. It was changed in exchange for votes in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, to enable the bill to pass. Democratic Congressmen in those States knew better than to kill the goose that lays their golden eggs.

AN exchange comments somewhat caustically on the fact that Cleveland gave only $20 to the Charleston sufferers, and has recently contributed $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. That is all right and proper. The President measures his contributions according to the necessities of the case and the degree of suffering demanding relief. The Charleston earthquake bears no comparison to the threatening magnitude of the Northern political landslide.

THE sense of desperation which evidently prompted the retaliatory message has reached the National Democratic Committee through the channel of its advices from the soldier vote of the country. In obedience to a demand from Brice and his associates, Pension Commissioner Black has detailed four of his more experienced examiners to the task of preparing a document in defense of the President's veto messages. The work of adjudicating the claims of disabled veterans and needy widows has been postponed in the bureau to meet a political emergency. There are poor-houses for those applicants whose wants are the most urgent, and the administration seems to be perfectly content to have the disabled living and the dependent widows of the dead bundled off to them, provided only no political penalty attaches thereto.

THE Democratic ball is rolling languidly, but it appears to be split, and the two halves are rolling in opposite directions. Among the workingmen of New Jersey, Chairman Mills is explaining his tariff bill, and pointing out what "ample protection" is concealed in its percentages. On the other hand, candidate Thurman is explaining the mysteries of the tariff in the west, and declaring that a tariff is a "legalized robbery," that "protection does not protect," and that "a tariff is a tax." If Mills is right, Thurman is blundering even more hopelessly than when he advocated unlimited shinplasters. If Thurman is right, even the protection that Mills is temporarily promising the workingmen is nothing more than "tariff robbery," and should not be tolerated. A joint tariff debate ought to be arranged between these two exponents of Democracy. It would be a highly entertaining affair, but would leave the Democratic voter in doubt as to whether a vote for his candidate would give him "ample protection," or abolish "tariff robbery."

SOMERSET county has many honest, sincere temperance men, who have been voting the Prohibition ticket. Most of these men were Republicans before they joined the Prohibition party, and as Republicans they were loyal Union men, and opposed to rebellion and secession; what, then, will such Prohibitionists think of these words which were recently uttered in a speech by their candidate for Vice President:

"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."

Can they honestly vote for a man who proudly boasts such sentiments? Do they want to vote for one who was a rebel and is proud of it? Will they vote for a man who boastfully proclaims that he was a slaveholder and trafficked in human lives? With what consistency can they support a man for the second highest place in this Republic who, instead of owning his error, openly rejoices that he was a slaveholder and a rebel. Will they do it?

PRESS COMMENTS.

Cleveland *Leader*: To get back to business—the tariff is purely a question of wages.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Reciprocity with Canada—Kick as you are kicked, only a little harder.

Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*: Mr. Cleveland has responded to the howl to "do something." He did it with his little check book.

Albany *Times* (Dem.): Come, General Harrison, the country wants to look at your letter of acceptance. It is tired of waiting for Cleveland's.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): There is more joy among the Gotham Democrats over one check for $10,000 than over ninety righteous acts performed solely to promote the public welfare.

Toronto *World*: Our idea is that the situation will develop more and more into a fight between Republicans and Democrats rather than a fight between the United States and Canada.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It is unfortunate that the Democratic side of the Senate is not rich in debating talent. Old foxes like Edmunds, Hoar, Sherman, and Ingalls are hard to trap.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: The Democratic prophets have carried Wisconsin during several months. Now they have pulled out and will allow the Republicans to carry it in November.

Dayton *Journal* (Rep.): The decline and fall of the "Old Roman" umpire is now the melancholy topic of the press. The old fellow is played out. He can't even be gingered into a gallop.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): Democratic division in South Carolina, as in other Southern States, means Republican supremacy, and we all know what Republican supremacy in the South means.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: The plain truth is that the Democratic party has been kept alive by, and owes its present temporary ascendancy to disgruntled, kicking, and indifferent Republicans.

Buffalo *Express*: "It appears that the Democratic National Committee is neither without money nor without Brice," facetiously remarks the Boston *Herald*. Money and Brice are poor substitutes for brains.

Chicago *Tribune*: Any voter who ever belonged to the Republican party, though he never fired a shot in promotion of Republican principles, will have tough work to preserve his self respect and vote for the ticket bearing Brooks' name.

New York *Tribune*: In selecting Warner Miller as its candidate for Governor and placing him in the field for the great office by acclamation, the convention simply responded to plainly declared party sentiment. No sooner had the question of candidates been reached early in the summer, than from all parts of the State came the suggestion that Mr. Miller should head the ticket.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: The general judgement of the politicians is that Harrison's speeches are the best of the kind that have been made. There is a surprising ease, force and variety about these speeches. They are as plain as as the simplest conversation, and yet they strike all subjects at a high range and with dignity, intelligence, and propriety. Harrison grows upon the people. He in an admirable candidate, and is going to be elected.

The New York *Sun* (Dem.) publishes the following dispatch from Washington: Frank Hurd, of Toledo, the ex-free trade Congressman, passed through here to-day, en route to Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, where he is to make tariff speeches under an arrangement with the National Democratic Committee. In talking with friend a to-day, Mr. Hurd said that the Democrats could not win in New York this year, and, the party must look to the northwest for electoral votes.

The *Irish World*: Protection to American labor means good wages and a higher standard of living for the American workman. The million mun is not attainable in this world, but of all countries the one that offers the best opportunities to the poor man is America, and the most prosperous and progressive times the Nation has known have been under the protective policy. The adoption of British free trade, on the other hand, would mean reduced wages and lower standard of living. Common sense, history, and experience teach these things.

New York *Tribune*: Congressman Mason's implied charge against the Democracy certainly calls for an inquiry. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury $60,000,000 has been loaned by the government to certain National banks, for which no interest is charged and no indequate security has been accepted. Mr. Mason has reason to believe that these banks, which may be presumed to earn in the neighborhood of $8,000 a day from this loan, are making large campaign contributions to the Democratic party, and he wishes to ask those who know the facts in the case a few questions. The country shares Mr. Mason's curiosity.

Not One Man Escaped.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—A special from Palorda, in the public land strip, says that the farmers and herdsmen of that section who lost many horses and cattle recently, suspected a band of campers, who claimed to be catching wild horses, and finding evidence of guilt, 40 well-armed vigilantes surrounded the camp and sent in a committee of six men to demand the surrender of the thieves. The reply of the desperadoes was a volley which wounded one man and two horses. This angered the vigilantes, and firing was at once begun and the outlaws shot down without mercy. They fought desperately, and no quarter was asked or given. In twelve minutes the firing ceased, and seventeen outlaws were found to have been killed. The vigilantes had three men killed and nine wounded. Two horses were also killed and seven wounded. Sixteen stolen horses were recovered. Not one outlaw escaped alive.

PRINCIPLES OF LABOR.

General Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, Speaks.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Senator Quay to-night furnished the following letter from General Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 27, 1888.

Hon. Matthew S. Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, New York City:

DEAR SIR:—My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of the causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toil.

While, as a body, a labor organization may refrain from active participation in politics, so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained through legislation that the individual member of the labor organization must act politically as, in his judgment, will best aid the aims and objects expressed in the principles of the organization he represents, and whose success he desires.

In the gigantic political struggle now begun, side issues count as nothing, except to aid or hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arena. However sincere may be the advocates of the measures to secure which those separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the candidate of either the Republican or of the Democratic party will be the next President of the United States.

Therefore, to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart, the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given his aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote.

While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, I believe that the Republican party, in adopting and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free trade opponent, the Democratic party.

The conflict is between the American system, as represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the productions of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages.

When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding position and influence enjoyed in the United States, the inequality in wages will disappear, not by leveling our wages down, but by leveling their wages up. It is far better to level up than to level down, as the larger the income the larger the power to consume. Until this equalization can be accomplished, and until the wages of labor abroad shall equal those at home, there must be a proper restriction of immigration so that our land may not be the dumping ground of the pauper and degraded labor of the balance of the world. This restriction, supplemented by a continuance of thorough, systematic organization of the labor already here, in conjunction with the American idea of protection to American labor, cannot fail to secure for our people the best results of their toil and by our example lift the labor of the whole world to a higher and better plane of existence.

Whichever party wins, something must be done to regular more strictly this importation of foreign lador under contract and the immigration of paupers and dependents. If nothing should be done, then Democratic success would mean not only free trade in goods made by pauper labor, but the importation of both the labor and the goods. While under free trade goods may be cheaper to the consumer in certain lines, the labor made idle in those lines must turn to other means of employment, and thus by competition compel a lower rate of wages to those employed therein.

The power of a workingman to consume depends on what he receives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to consume, except on charity or theft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves and paupers. What is true of the individual is equally true of the Nation. The primary elements of the National wealth and National prosperity are production, distribution and consumption. Whatever affects the power of labor to consume affects the entire interests of the Nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An "average reduction" of 7 per centum on the cost of goods imported will not compensate American labor for the loss of 100 per centum in wages in the lines affected, and of from 10 to 50 per centum in wages in the line of employment by the substitution of the free trade for the protective system. I hold it to be far wiser statesmanship to build up and retain our home market by a system that protects American labor than to command a market in foreign lands secured by the wholesale degradation and pauperization of our own people.

Every dollar's worth of labor value imported is by such a reduction of home laborer's wages. This axiom is not offset by the declaration that there are more goods in the imported dollar's worth. The position of the protectionist is rather strengthened by such a specious representation of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every intelligent man. How can American labor earn dollars if the industry in which he is experienced is transferred to foreign lands.

The theory of protection, advocated by the Republican party, is the same as the underlying principle upon which all labor organizations are founded. A friend to organized labor that believes in organization as a means to enhance and maintain wages cannot consistently oppose a party that applies to all labor the same principles of protection from unfair competition that the individual trade organization gives to the single trade. Trade organizations do aid in advancing wages in their respective trades, and the protective system demanded by the Republican party will secure for all the toilers in the land a similar fostering care.

That this is clearly understood by most of the thinking leaders of organized labor, is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market by the presiding officers of the organizations representing the iron and the glass industries of the United States. There is no better organization of any one trade than the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than that of the window glass workers, nor one in which higher wages are paid. The warning of the officers representing those trades against free trade are very significant and should be heeded.

A careful consideration of all these facts convinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of the country, and that I have no right to remain silent. My position as General Secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge of the various phases of the labor question, and from the knowledge thus gained, I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Democratic party, dominated by intolerance in the South and British free trade sentiment in the North, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive. I cannot remain inactive in such a conflict. Therefore, to you and your associates on the National Republican Committee, as the representatives of the Republican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable, or be thought most useful, to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours to command,
CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.

High License in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—The *Pioneer Press* reviews the first year of high license in Minnesota, and finds the system has proved all its friends claimed for it. There are in the State only 1,567 saloons now, as against 2,806 when the law went into effect.

General Harrison Speaks.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 31.—About two thousand people participated this afternoon in the demonstration in honor of General Harrison. John Brown, Jr., a resident of the island, and son of the old Abolitionist, presented ex-Governor Foster as chairman of the meeting at the music pavilion. Hearty cheers greeted General Harrison when he firmly stepped upon a pine bench and faced the crowd. He said that he never enjoyed a banquet so much as when his name was not upon the program to respond to a toast. He did not intend to speak about any of those questions that were engaging their minds as citizens of this prosperous, happy and mighty nation. They were here to-day, as Americans proud of the flag that symbolized the system of this great union of States, and were in the midst of memorable associations. They should be proud of the story written by their fathers. The institutions for which they fought were now in the keeping of the people, and not only the Government institutions, but the fame won by those that had gone before. It might be properly said that a campaign like this deserve the thoughtful consideration of every American citizen. The story of the country's prosperity and its achievements in finance was almost as notable and admirable as that of its achievements in art. They had been able to maintain an army in the field, and ever since not merely to bear up under the great load of debt, but pay it, while that which it was once thought would prove a burden that would crush our industries had come to be like a mere ball as the boy tosses it in play. They were confronted to-day with the question, not how to get money, but how to wisely stop some of the avenues through which this wealth was pouring into the public treasury. It was an easier problem than that which confronted the great War Secretary. It was one, moreover, that would be wisely solved. Notwithstanding the great complaints of an excess of revenue there were people who admitted that they could not arouse indignation against excessive taxation, because they could not disclose to the people how they paid it. It was taken so indirectly, with so much subtlety, that the people—the plain people—did not know it was being taken at all. But he could not cross the boundry of party discussion, and on behalf of himself and Mrs. Harrison, he would simply express their great appreciation of the generous and thoughtful hospitality that had been shown them by the people of the Island.

At 3 o'clock the party, amid final cheers and booming of cannon, took the steamer for the return trip to Middle Bass. General Harrison has decided to cut short his vacation. He had originally intended to remain at Middle Bass until September 10, but it was announced to-day that his departure has been fixed for Monday next. He will stop Monday night at Toledo, and then the only stop en route at present contemplated is Fort Wayne, where he will make an address.

Talks on the Tariff.

Below will be found an interesting and instructive tariff talk from William Broadhead, proprietor of the extensive alpaca works, Jamestown N. Y.:

"Such statements and reports (that I have become a free trader in belief) are absolutely false. * * * While traveling through the most of Europe, as I did one year ago, visiting many manufactories in most of the principal cities, and viewing the agricultural interests in many localities there, I was more firmly convinced of the wisdom of our American system of protection. I visited the village in which I was raised, and there I found men laboring for from ten to twelve English shillings per week, which, in our money, would amount to $2.50 and $3.

"For this same labor, I was then and am now paying $2.25 per day, I found men doing there for from four to five English shillings per day, which is less than one half what we were and are now paying for precisely the same work. Many laboring men in England came to me while there and wanted I should hire them and bring them to this country. All the reply I could make to this was that if they came to America I would endeavor to give or find them employment. The reply was invariably that they were working for from ten to twelve shillings per week, all of which was necessarily consumed in here living expenses, and that it was impossible for them to accumulate enough to pay their transportation to this country.

"I came to this country a wage earner myself. I have watched with interest its material growth and prosperiey under a high protective tariff. Under this system I have seen it grow to be the richest and most powerful nation on the globe. No, I am not in favor of free trade, neither am I in favor of tariff for revenue only. I am a stronger protectionist than ever. I am entirely in sympathy with the platform adopted by the Republican party at the Chicago Convention.

"I admire the ticket our chosen delegates have placed in nomination, and shall do what I can honorably to secure its election in November next."

Cleveland Rejected.

Colonel Victor E. Piollett, one of the most influential Democratic politicians of this state, and a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, in a speech at the Grangers' Exhibition at Williams' Grove publicly announced that he will not support Cleveland in the coming campaign. Among many reasons assigned for his determination was his opposition to the Mills bill, which he regarded as a delineation of the President's views on the tariff. He also said he was opposed to many acts which have characterized the President's official career.

Piollett was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1875, when he ran against Rawle and was beaten about 9,000. He will not vote for Harrison, but will use his influence and also vote against Cleveland. This change on the part of Colonel Piollett will divert a large granger vote from Cleveland.

Thirty-five thousand persons attended the Grangers' Exhibition on Thursday. Among the speakers were Commissioner of Agriculture Colman, Belva Lockwood and Congressmen Hatch and Maisch.

In Spite of Corruption.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Hon Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, was at the Republican headquarters to-day and reported a very encouraging outlook in his State. He said: "Republicans have been engaged in organizing for the campaign and with marked success. We are being confronted, though, by a most reckless and corrupt opposition. Democrats are not stopping at anything and intend to try and carry the State with boodle influence. Their leaders are old stagers, perfect adepts in the art of chicanary, and we will have to fight them at every point.

Ex-Senator Barnum will do all he can to carry the State for the Democrats. In my opinion the Republican tide is too strong to be turned by the corrupt methods of our opponents. The people are enlisted in the cause of protection and will repudiate free trade by a good majority next November. It is a battle for prosperity against the pauper wages of Europe that will be introduced here, and the sensible people of Connecticut intend to vote for the welfare of their country."

Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending September 1, states that the weather during the week has been unusually favorable for ripening, harvesting and threshing of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota. It has been favorable in the greater portion of the corn belt, but too much rain occurred in the extreme portions of the States bordering on the Ohio. Reports from Kansas indicate that the corn crop is secure and past possible injury from frosts.

Light frosts occurred in the upper lake region, probably causing some damage to the cranberry crop in Wisconsin. The weather has been too cold in Michgan to favor a rapid growth of corn, but no injury is reported to the crop in that State, and cutting will commence next week.

Reports from Kentucky show that the heavy corn crop in that State has been somewhat damaged by recent rains, and that the season has been sufficiently favorable to insure an average tobacco crop.

Fever-Stricken Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 2.—Official bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending 6 p. m., September 2: New cases 24; deaths 2; total number of cases to date 258; total number of deaths to date 34.

A moderate cyclone passed over the city this afternoon. After the vortex went by there was a gale from the southwest, accompanied by loud thunder, keen flashes of lightning and a heavy rainfall, continuing several hours, clearing the atmosphere wonderfully and lowering the temperature, washing the surface of the streets perfectly clean, as well as carrying several hundred barrels of lime, which had been scattered abroad, into the river. The effects of the storm, said a leading Cuban physician to-day, will probably be excellent on the well, tending to lessen materially the infection, but will be bad on the sick. Unless watched with great care many patients may have a serious backset in consequence of the change in the weather. It is still raining. Clear, bright, moderately cool weather is hoped for to-morrow.

A SORRY OUTLOOK.

A special from Washington says: Surgeon General Hamilion, of the Marine Hospital service, was asked to-day if he had any fears of the yellow fever epidemic spreading to any of the Northern cities. He said: "I don't want to make any prophecies, because it is one of those things that cannot be accurately predicted in advance. I do not believe that the fever can be stamped out in Jacksonville until frosts come, and that may not happen until November, but I think we can prevent its spread, if a rigid quarantine is maintained. This is the only way we can fight it. If the people of Jacksonville are allowed to go North before it is known whether they are affected then we cannot tell what may be the consequences."

"Is the North in any danger?"

"Not with proper regulations. New York and Philadelphia must be the most vigilant, as the local conditions for the spread of the disease are more favorable there than in other places. In 1878 there was yellow fever in New York. It broke out in the Brooklyn navy yard, and there were 16 cases, but I do not think New York needs to feel alarmed. In 1798 Philadelphia was decimated by yellow fever. They must be careful. Boston is in no danger, as it will be getting cool there before long. Cincinnati had it in 1878; some of the refugees from the South who came by steamer brought it, but the disease does not spread much in hilly places. Chicago has never had the fever, and is also out of danger, because they will soon be having light frosts.

HAS TO BE CAREFUL.

"I have been severely attacked because of maintaining a rigid Florida quarantine, but there is no othrr alternative open to me. Yellow fever has its origin in a germ, and that germ can be transported in clothing and merchandise. One of the causes to which the present epidemic in Jacksonville is attributed is to a clothing merchant who moved his stock of goods in the spring from Tampa to the former place, when there was yellow fever at Tampa. The only safeguard appears to depopulate the city as rapidly as possible and establish quarantine camps; then if the people who have been exposed show no symptoms of the disease for ten days, it is safe for them to go wherever they please. It must be remembered that cold weather will not kill the yellow fever germ. It hibernates in clothing or other articles, and comes into life with warm weather.

"Local quarantine regulations are often stupid and annoying. For instance, Brunswick, Ga., the other day quarantined a load of creosoted piles from Fernandina, Fla. Fernandina is a perfectly healthy place, but even if it was not there would be as much sense in quarantining creosote as carbolic acid, one of the most valuable disinfectants we have."

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Commissioner Black's annual pension report, which has just been made public shows the number of pensions paid in each county during the quarter ending June 3, 1888, and the aggregate amount paid in each county for Pennsylvania. The figures are as follows: Adams, 29, $803; Allegheny, 2,687, $76,011; Armstrong, 584, $17,648; Beaver, 624, $15,004; Bedford, 631, $21,707; Berks, 819, $26,880; Blair, 728, $20,353; Bradford, 1,203, $46,702; Bucks, 585, $14,555; Butler, 544, $15,417; Cambria, 484, $14,168; Cameron, 60, $1,620; Carbon, 260, $8,903; Center, 500, $19,757; Chester, 688, $21,373; Clarion, 501, $14,490; Clearfield, 493, $13,326; Clinton, 255, $7,372; Columbia, 276, $7,794; Crawford, 850, $24,327; Cumberland, 469, $13,722; Dauphin, 825, $26,810; Delaware, 417, $13,855; Elk, 86, $2,172; Erie, 997, $30,534; Fayette, 669, $18,772; Forest, 98, $2,621; Franklin, 400, $10,740; Fulton, 130, $3,549; Greene, 367, $10,319; Huntingdon, 622, $18,573; Indiana, 31, $1,556; Jefferson, 468, $13,717; Juniata, 221, $7,050; Lackawanna, 618, $17,975; Lancaster, 1,250, $43,225; Lawrence, 457, $13,129; Lebanon, 490, $13,313; Lehigh, 333, $9,229; Luzerne, 978, $28,810; Lycoming, 622, $16,344; McKean, 362, $8,826; Mercer, 690, $17,975; Mifflin, 300, $9,044; Monroe, 185, $5,171; Montgomery, 688, $21,038; Montour, 178, $5,709; Northampton, 573, $18,724; Northumberland, 480, $15,300; Perry, 335, $9,544; Philadelphia, 8,241, $238,598; Pike, 53, $1,711; Potter, 403, $14,618; Schuylkill, 671, $23,318; Snyder, 246, $6,910; Somerset, 516, $17,569; Sullivan, 85, $2,434; Susquehanna, 694, $20,369; Tioga, 1,059, $31,298; Union, 232, $6,585; Venango, 412, $10,847; Warren, 381, $9,766; Washington, 553, $13,104; Wayne 278, $7,869; Westmoreland, 792, $23,065; Wyoming, 311, $9,027; York, 647, $21,591. Total, 43,097, $1,276,176.

More Pension Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Considerable surprise was expressed in the House by the majority yesterday when some pension vetoes were received. The President only returned to the city the previous night and had not time to prepare the vetoes, and the early appearance upon his return of the vetoes is taken as an indication that he only had time to hastily run over them after they were received from the Pension Office. There is now no doubt whatever in the minds of men of Congress that all or nearly all of the vetoes that have been sent to Congress during the last two years were prepared by clerks in the Pension Office.

A number of gentlemen who have kept a very close watch over the matter of pension vetoes say without any reserve whatever that as soon as President Cleveland established his style of dealing with pension bills which he did not approve he turned the whole business of preparing vetoes over to the Commissioner of Pensions, and they have been regularly prepared under that officer's direction.

A Bitter Race War.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—There is a bitter race war going on in East Carondelet, Ill., just opposite South St. Louis, which threatens to terminate seriously to-morrow, when an election for school directors will be held. The whites control the schools and have appointed James Stewart, a negro, to teach the school set apart for colored children. The negroes object to Stewart, and if they fail to elect a majority of the board to-morrow, threaten to eject him from the school by force. There have been several encounters growing out of the trouble, and one negro was shot and seriously wounded. Last night an attempt was made by the negroes to assassinate Judge Sherman, who had ruled against them on several cases.

Frightful Runaway in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—The horses attached to a barouche containing the family of J. J. Vandergift, the millionaire oil dealer, took fright on Forbes street this morning and ran away. On the corner of Craft avenue the barouche collied with a lamp-post. Both horses were killed and the vehicle completely demolished. The occupants—Mrs. J. J. Vandergift, Mrs. Harry Vandergift, and Miss Victoria Vandegift, of Jamestown, N. Y.—were thrown out and seriously but not fatally injured. The driver was also badly cut and bruised and sustained a fracture of the right shoulder, but will recover. The team and barouche were valued at $2,500.

Seven Firemen Killed During a Baltimore Conflagration.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The most disastrous fire, both to life and property, that has occured in this city for many years, broke out at half-past 4 o'clock this morning at No. 109 South Sharp street, and spreading with great rapidity on either side, soon destroyed several fine four-story iron and brick front buildings on Sharp street and the back buildings of nearly the whole row of houses on Pratt street, between Sharp and Hanover.

The north wall of building No. 109 Sharp street, collapsed about 5:30 a. m., and buried nine of the firemen. Two of them—A. L. Eck and John Kelly—were taken out alive, but very badly injured. Seven were killed. The names are George Bowers, Thomas Wagner, Perry Pyan and John Acomb, of No. 2 Truck Company, and Harry Walker, James McFee and George Kerins, of No. 7 Engine Company. The losses will aggregate about $1,000,000, upon which there is an estimated insurance of $800,000. The heaviest losses fall upon John King, President of the Erie Railway Company; Edward A. Prior & Co., J. H. Winkelman & Co., M. S. Levy & Son, Dobbler, Mudge & Co. Tabb Bros., Dimmock, Prior & Co., and Henry S. King & Sons.

The fire continued until about 11 o'clock, when it was gotten under control. The engines are still throwing streams on the smouldering heaps of ruins.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

The buildings on Sharp street from Nos. 105 to 117 were swept clean, nothing being left standing except the fronts. The rear building of the Materuite, on Lombard street was torn down to prevent the fire spreading further. The inmates of the institution were all removed quietly. The firms of Tabb Bros. and Dimmock, Prior & Co., had large supplies of gun and revolver cartridges in stock. About 5:30 A. M. they began to explode, and for a quarter of an hour kept up a fusilade, the bullets going through the windows on all sides, but fortunately nobody was shot, with the exception of one man who was slightly wounded near the left eye.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the members of No. 7 Engine Company and No. 2 truck entered Tabb Bros.' building, intending to cut holes through to 109. Those in the street saw that the side wall of 109 was beginning to sway, and called to the men to come out. All of them were hastening out when the treacherous wall fell over, and, crashing through the floors of No. 107, buried the unfortunate firemen under its great weight—Then all efforts were concentrated upon the pile of ruins under which nine human beings were writhing in torture. The groans of the men could be heard from within this living, volcanic tomb, for it had now taken fire and was belching forth jets of flame. Half a dozen strong streams were turned on the pile and the flames within were in a short time subdued. In a few minutes John Kelly was rescued. His left eye was burned out of its socket and his head badly mashed, but the surgeons say he will recover. Then A. L. Elk was dragged from the ruins. His right arm was broken and his side badly injured. The others, however, were beyond hope, and their dead bodies were taken out one by one, all, mangled, torn and burned; the last one being recovered late to-night. All of the seven dead firemen leave families to mourn their untimely end, except Harry Walker, who was a single man.

Hot Springs Storm Swept.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., August 31.—To-day is an epoch in the history of Hot Springs. The city is gutted. Ruin and wreck meet the vision everywhere, and nothing like it has ever been known to compare with the results of last night's storm. It was a water spout and the valley was swept with a mighty tidal wave. The loss to property is fearful, while the sacrifices to human life is, under the circumstances, appalling. Swift and terrible was the visitation. Without warning the people were awakened from slumber to find themselves threatened with destruction by the mad waves. Strange to relate few people were conscious of the horrible disaster till they awoke to look upon the desolate scene this morning and drag the drowned from the drifts.

The storm struck the town about 11 o'clock last night from a northwestwardly direction. It was accompanied by a stiff, cool wind though not strong enough to produce damage. Rain fell in torrents from eleven to one o'clock without intermission or cessation. Indeed, those who were up and witnessed the awful scene describe it as one never before seen by them. The vivid flashes of lightning displayed as it were great sheets of falling water. At the close of the storm a great and ominous sound, mingled with shouts and cries of distress, went up from the valley and such citizens as were in the vicinity of the creek went forth to render assistance.

The flood on Central avenue, the principal thoroughfare, assumed an angry river, whose rushing tides swept everything movable on its bosom. For over half an hour the avenue was transformed into a torrent five yards wide. Barrels, boxes and parts of houses came down on the tide, and were left strewn on the sidewalks. Several large hotels were flooded to the depth of four feet with murky waters. Many buildings were totally wrecked.

Up to this hour six persons are known to be missing, five of whom have been found dead in wrecked buildings. The damage to property is estimated at $100,000.

LITTLE ROCK, September 1.—Geo. Brown, of Lancaster, Pa., and C. H. Coolidge, of Cincinnati, visitors, have just arrived here from Hot Springs, and say that the desolation is beyond description. They report thirteen people drowned. Nine bodies have been recovered, and inquests have been held on four. The lost are mostly colored people. Owing to despair and confusion they could not learn the names of the drowned or the amount of damage done. Houses all along the central streets are badly undermined, and those damaged will have to be rebuilt.

Epidemic in an Ohio Town.

CALDWELL, Aug. 30.—A month ago a mysterious disease appeared. It had some characteristics of typhoid fever and some of malaria, and whole families were attacked. The malady was lingering, and victims rarely died under six or seven days. In the course of a fortnight nearly every family in town was affected and the death rate became alarming. Many families left town. Business is almost paralyzed and funeral processions are almost constantly in the streets. The physicians are nearly all worn out and medicine seems to do no good. The disease does not appear to be infectious except to residents here, for outsiders are not affected. This leads to the belief that the disease germs are in the water.

The town is very old and has no system of drainage. The number of deaths is now 25, embracing all sexes and all ages. The population of the place is 1,800. Country people are afraid to come to town to trade, and it is feared that a number of merchants will be compelled to assign.

An Awful Tragedy.

AGENDA, KAN., Sept. 2.—A horrible affair is reported from the neighborhood of Guide Rock, a small town just over the Nebraska line. John Baker, while feeding a threshing machine on the farm of a man named Weeks was accidentallly cut on the hand with the hand cutter by a boy. In a rage he grasped the boy and deliberately fed him into the machine, feet first. The boy's screams attracted the attention of the other hands, but before they could interfere, the boy's body had half disappeared in the machine. The enraged men seized Baker and hung him to the straw stack.

Drowned Herself and Two Children.

CINCINNATI, Sep. 2—A most distressing tragedy was discovered last night at Delhi. It was discovered by Mr. Steirle of Delhi, that his wife and two children who had been missing since Tuesday last, had been drowned, and the shock was more intense because it is believed that the mother in a fit of insanity had dragged the children into the river with her. The children were a girl and a boy 9 and 10 years old. Mrs. Steirle had been dejected but no one feared suicide.

Fighting at a Church Meeting.

MACON, GA., August 30.—Five miles from Montitello to-day, during a Baptist association meeting a desperate fight occurred between the Tyler and Malone families and their friends. James Malone and Sam. Tyler were instantly killed. Ed. Tyler was mortally wounded, and Walker Malone severely. One ball struck Frank Middlebrook's watch, thus saving his life. Others are wounded but are out of the reach of the sheriff. Two arrests have been made. An old family feud was the cause.

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