The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....October 17, 1888.

REPUBLI AN 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.

Thomas Dolan,	Lewis Pugh,
1. John H. Taggart,	15. John H. Grant,
2. John Wanamaker,	16. Wilson C. Kruss,
3. Hilbert P. John,	17. Thomas Beaver,
4. Wm. C. Hamilton,	18. Geo. G. Huckenstein,
5. John S. McKinley,	19. John C. Lower,
6. Joseph B. T. Cooper,	20. Jeremiah K. Miller,
7. Wm. S. Ellis,	21. George J. Kilpatrick,
8. Edgar Fischer,	22. Henry S. Pach,
9. Samuel L. Kurtz,	23. George Shiras, Jr.
10. Elwood Griest,	24. Porter S. Neininger,
11. Ezra H. Hinkle,	25. John W. Wallace,
12. William G. Payne,	26. John J. Shortwell,
13. Peter E. Buck,	27. Joseph T. Jones,
14. Henry H. Bonfield,	28. L. M. Troxel.

JUDICIARY.

JUSTICE 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. PORTE, of Somerset Borough.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL B. YOPER, of Shanksville Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

We believe Grover Cleveland is beaten.

Which election precinct will win the banner?

DON M. DICKINSON comes mighty near being a first-class Burchard for Cleveland.

JAMES G. BLAINE says the majority for Harrison and Morton in Indiana will be 15,000.

No man has done more for the success of the Republican cause this year than General Harrison himself.

IT looks very much as though West Virginia would take her place in the Republican column this year.

WHILE all Democrats are not free traders, all free traders, as far as heard from, are very hearty in their support of Cleveland and Thurman.

OUR candidates for the Legislature are both worthy men and are deserving of the support of every loyal Republican. Vote for Miller and Pugh.

IT is only three weeks until the election. Every Republican should put forward his best efforts toward securing the success of the whole Republican ticket.

FREE wool for the Northern farmer. Protected sugar for the Southern planter. But then you know Democracy expects 153 electoral votes in the South.

SENATOR HISCOCK and other leading New York Republicans confidently assert that their State is sure to give a majority for Harrison and Morton.

THE Republicans of New York have nominated Joel T. Erhardt for Mayor, and with the quadrangular fight now being waged, he has a good show for an election.

OF the 75,000 old Union soldiers in Indiana about one-third have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but it is believed that most of this minority will vote against Cleveland this fall.

THE issues to be decided at the election on the 6th of November are of great financial interest to every man, woman and child in the country. Work for the success of the Republican ticket.

EVERY trade is looking up and the crops, with few exceptions, are good. If heaven helps those who help themselves, so does it help a party that helps mankind. Fate and votes will certainly elect Harrison and Morton.

THE Democrats are still claiming that the Newark charter election was a great victory. Well, they claimed the result of the Maine election as a great victory, too. A few more victories of that kind will settle them.

THE affidavit makers have been ordered into action as the heavy artillery of the Democratic line. This order of battle was followed in the Garfield campaign, but it did not win. This time the game will be spiked.

GENERAL HARRISON has struck manly blows for Protection, American wages, and American homes. He has steadily gained in the esteem and confidence of the American people. And we think he will be the next President.

No wonder the Republican outlook is bright. The character and brains of the head of its ticket, backed by the business sense and large heartedness of the other end of the ticket are strong enough to commend the party to the good sense of the American people.

GET to work, Republicans! The only thing that can reduce our majority in the county is over-confidence. As the election draws near let every true party man put his shoulder to the wheel and we will roll up the largest majority ever given in Somerset county.

CONGRESS will probably adjourn this week and the free trade mischief breeders will have their assault on the American workingmen postponed for a few months. They are likely to get such a sickener on November 6th that they may conclude to postpone it indefinitely.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, never spoke slightingly of Gen. Harrison Nobody seriously supposed he did. The Camerons are not built that way. They are loyal party men, particularly when the party has such good men as Harrison and Morton. Senator Cameron says he entertains a very high opinion on the safe conservative tendencies of General Harrison and says the latter does not gush. He is stable and sensible—like the Camerons, father and son.

THERE is no good reason why Somerset county should not give the entire Republican ticket at least 2,500 majority this fall. The ticket is composed of good material from top to bottom and every man on it deserves and should receive the cordial and united support of the party.

ALL over the country the railroad employees are organizing Harrison and Morton clubs. Railroad men are among the most intelligent class of American citizens. They are progressive people and thousands of them know that protected industries directly affect their monthly wages.

FROM now until the polls close every Republican should see that he makes every day count. It is not necessary to go out electioneering in order to help our splendid ticket. Try to think of some one whom you can perhaps influence in the right direction and make it your duty to see him.

GROVER CLEVELAND wants to pose as "the soldiers' friend" because he has signed 608 pension bills and only vetoed 416. President Arthur, however, during his three years and eight months' term, approved 736 pension bills, or all that passed Congress. He did not need to pose as the soldiers' friend.

MISSOURI is organizing immigration societies, and Texas is spending piles of money to induce immigration. But the better classes, when seeking homes, look more to good schools and good society than to big Democratic majorities. Neither State will ever enjoy a boom until the old moss-backs die and a new and improved race succeeds them.

GENERAL HARRISON is certainly proving himself to be one of the most interesting and resourceful public speakers that the country has ever known. His addresses are models of vigor, dignity and good taste, and no man in the party is doing more to bring about that splendid triumph of Republican principles which is now practically assured.

DAKOTA is kept out of the Union of States by the men who fought four years to sever the bond of the Union. And the reason of their opposition is because Dakota is peopled mainly by members of the party that resisted their efforts at dissolution. They are consistent in attempting to disfranchise Republicans in the Territories as well as in the South.

THE people of Bedford county who are in favor of protecting American industries should not forget that all revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. With a Republican majority in the House, the Mills bill or one like it, would not be possible. While present prospects indicate that the next House will be Republican, protectionists should run no risks. Vote for Edward Scull for Congress and you will make no mistake.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

THE present tariff is not a war tariff. It is the tariff of 1883. The tariff has been reduced four times since the war, but always by Republicans, but not with a view of abolishing protection. The Democratic campaign cry of "down with the war tariff" is a false pretense, for the simple reason that there is no war tariff. Their real objective point is "down with protection." The only war tax in existence is the internal revenue tax, which the Democracy insist on retaining as a means of creating a surplus and an ambush from which to fight protection.

GENERAL HARRISON'S definition of the Mills bill as a measure intended to detach the agricultural voters from the protective column describes it exactly. But unfortunately for the success of Mr. Mills's scheme the Northern and Western farmers feel very much at home in the protective ranks and as much interested in the maintenance of the protective cause as anybody. The old ante-bellum Southern idea that the tariff benefits New England at the expense of the agricultural portion of the country, is only heard from the cheapest kind of demagogues nowadays.

THE reading of Mr. Thurman's letter of acceptance will cause many a Democrat to say, "Poor Old Roman!" "Poor old Thurman!" The letter is merely an attack on protection and protection principles. The "Old Roman," always an extreme State's rights man, is now as ultra a free trader as was Jefferson Davis before and during the war. Mr. Thurman was a great admirer of the Confederate Constitution, and he would like the same free trade principles enunciated in that put into law. He said three weeks ago that he would not write any letter. Had he stood by that decision he would stand higher in the estimation of the American people to-day.

DEMOCRACY is not to have full swing at the frauds in New York this year. They have run against a snag in the person of Chairman Quay, who has deposited $25,000 as a fund to reward persons furnishing information leading to conviction of persons guilty of registration frauds. This means that active measures will be taken to bring to book the men who manufacture Democratic majorities to order in the most corrupt city, politically, in the country. It is a notorious fact that but for the manipulation of the disreputable ballot-box stuffers in New York City, Mr. Cleveland would never have been President. That sort of thing must have an end, and the country will be gratified to see a firm hand like Chairman Quay's take hold of the matter. The registry list and the ballot-box stuffer must stand from under.

THE Morey forgery, in some shape or other, is likely to be repeated in the last stages of the campaign. Democracy already sees the handwriting on the wall, written there by indignant American workingmen, and it is growing desperate. It will make every and any attempt to escape the penalty of its political misdeeds as it sought to defeat Garfield eight years ago. Its leaders are preparing to close the campaign with a series of forgeries, lies and frauds, hoping thereby to rescue what it is clear they have already lost. Look out for them, Republicans! Be on your guard. Mule buyer Barnum, who issued the Morey forgery, has again been placed at the head of the National Committee, Brice having been found either to be too weak or too honorable for the kind of work intended. Pass the word to all Republicans to look out for Morey forgeries.

Rev. MADISON C. PETERS, of Philadelphia, declares the Prohibition party "the Democratic Aid Society," and says the aim of the Prohibitionists is to destroy the Republican party. Mr. Peters has "sized up" the people to whom he alludes with admirable judgment and speaks his mind like a man with convictions. Yet the conclusions he arrives at are not new. The effect of the political action of the Prohibitionists, and the purpose of such action, has long been apparent to close observers, and this accounts for the great number of desertions from that party which have taken place within the last year or two. Sincere friends of prohibition have been "getting on to" the schemes of the leaders of the political Prohibitionists, and they do not propose to help these worthies to stab the Republican party, the only political organization in the North which has ever done anything for the temperance cause.—*Hawesville Tribune.*

The Congressional Outlook.

Altoona Tribune.

THERE is no more cunning politician in the county than Thomas H. Greevy, Esq., Democratic nominee for Congress in this district. He and his trusted lieutenants in each of the counties of the district, following the cue given in his speech accepting the nomination, are announcing with apparent frankness that he has no hope of election, that it is a hopeless fight and that he permits his name on the ticket simply to keep up the organization and assist the other candidates.

The apparent frankness of Mr. Greevy will not deceive Republicans who know anything of the man and his character. He is not one of those who carry their hearts upon their sleeves. His public utterances seldom interpret his private sentiments. Mr. Greevy knows that under ordinary circumstances this is a Republican district. He understands that an open and vigorous combat on his part would result in his overwhelming defeat. He does not propose to make any such fight.

But while Mr. Greevy understands that the chances are against him, he has not abandoned hope. He knows that Democratic candidates have been elected in this district, and hopes to have the same good fortune even in this Presidential year. While prepared for defeat, he does not mean to leave untried any expedient that will increase his vote. If he can succeed in lulling Republicans into a false and fatal security, or if he can induce several hundred Republicans to give him "a complimentary vote," resulting in his election, it will be a great triumph for the young man.

Mr. Greevy and all his friends in this and other counties, while declaring that his candidacy is quite a hopeless one, are persistently begging Republicans to give him a complimentary vote. The plea is that while he knows he can't be elected he wants *to* run as respectable a vote as possible. By this plan Mr. Greevy hopes to secure enough Republican strength to elect him. This has happened before.

The Republicans of Blair county should vote for Mr. Scull. He represents the principle of protection in which they believe, and is entitled to their support. No compliments for Mr. Greevy this year. It isn't safe.

Backing for Harrison.

The New York *Tribune* has been interviewing the ministers of New York City and reports them as warmly opposed to Governor Hill and warmly in favor of Warner Miller, and this distinctly on moral and religious grounds. "It seems impossible," said the Rev. Dr. McArthur, "in the present issue, that any intelligent patriot and Christian citizen can vote for the Prohibition party, when the issues are so distinctly drawn, and especially when such a candidate as Warner Miller is in the field. Every vote for the third party in this campaign is half a vote at least for Mr. Hill and the saloon. It is not too much to say that those who vote for the third party in this campaign are practically supporting the saloon, are virtually its friends and allies." Among those who apparently share Dr. McArthur's convictions are Mr. Eaton, of the Universalist Church; Drs. McChesney and King, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Drs. Howard Crosby, Charles H. Parkhurst, and John R. Paxton, of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Robert Collyer, of the Unitarian Church; Dr. S. H. Virgin, of the Congregational Church; and Drs. Rainsford, Rylance, and W. R. Huntington, of the Episcopal Church. The *Christian Union* says it concurs with these clergymen, and hopes that they represent the substantially unanimous sentiment of the Christian churches. It also reiterates what it has said before, that, in its judgment, it would have been both sound morals and wise policy for the Prohibitionists to have made no nomination this year for Governor in New York State, and to have left the battle between the friends and the enemies of an unrestricted liquor traffic to be fought out on the lines formed by Mr. Hill on the one side and Mr. Miller on the other.

Harrison's Growing Strength.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Of the many remarkable features of the present campaign there is none more remarkable than General Harrison's growth in the public estimation, since his nomination. The campaign is destined to be a remarkable one in many respects. The remarkable development of American feeling, the unexpected prominence given to the national flag, the revival of the patriotic memories of the war, the enthusiasm of the old men who were voters in 1860 and 1840, the still greater enthusiasm of the young first voters, fully four fifths of whom are Republicans, are some of the salient features of a campaign which is without parallel in recent times. Not even in the memorable campaign of 1860, when the Republican party achieved its first national victory under the leadership of the martyred Lincoln, were the evidences of individual conviction, popular enthusiasm and local activity more apparent than they are at present.

But none of these features, nor all of them combined, tend more to individualize the campaign and differentiate it from all others than the steady and remarkable manner in which General Harrison has continued to grow in the estimation of the public, from the day of his nomination to the present. Three months ago when the Indiana delegation and his other friends at Chicago were urging his nomination they put it on the ground of his availability, his high character and ability, his true and tried Republicanism, and his spotless record as a soldier, citizen and statesman. To such as had not closely observed General Harrison's career or who were not informed as to his intellectual and moral qualities, his friends gave strong assurance that he was eminently qualified for the presidential office, and would meet the highest expectations that could be formed of him as a candidate and leader. At that time it could hardly be said that General Harrison had a national reputation in the sense of being widely and almost universally known, and at was not surprising that some curiosity should exist as to what manner of man the Hoosiers were so earnestly and enthusiastically pressing for the nomination.

But the Hoosiers knew their man, and were not backward about endorsing him. Knowing that if nominated he would meet every expectation of the party, they had no hesitation in giving the strongest possible assurance on this score. How safe they were in doing so let the record of the last three months decide. How completely Gen. Harrison has justified the representations at Chicago of those who knew him best, let his present standing before the American people determine. No man ever grew more rapidly in public estimation than General Harrison has during the last three months, and no candidate ever more completely vindicated the wisdom of a convention's choice. Few men and few characters can stand the ordeal of being placed on such a pedestal, standing for months in the fierce light that beats on a presidential nominee, a target for calumny as well as criticism, without disclosing some weakness or defect.

Fewer still can pass through the far more trying ordeal of receiving thousands upon thousands of visitors and making scores of speeches to acres upon acres of people touching more or less directly or nearly every phase of public affairs, without making a single mistake that his enemies can seize upon, or saying a single thing that his friends could wish unsaid. In this respect Gen. Harrison's candidacy is unique and unparalleled. He has already made more than sixty speeches since his nomination, and not a doll one in the entire number, nor a single error. The gifted Garfield was not called upon to make so many speeches, and he certainly did not make better ones, and we do not forget the great speeches of Mr. Blaine. General Harrison's speeches show something more than a mere gift of oratory. They reveal the quality of his mind, the sincerity and strength of his convictions, the breadth and catholicity of his views, the warmth and fervor of his feelings, his fine imagination and his lofty patriotism. This is not flattery; it is in the mouths of millions, the common talk of the country. Thus it is that General Harrison, without any self-seeking or ostentatious effort on his part, merely by meeting, to the fullest extent, the requirements of his position and the drafts made upon him by the Republican party, has fulfilled every prediction of his friends and won the unbounded admiration of millions of his countrymen. Where he sits is the head of the table, and he is still growing.

Talks on the Tariff.

A farmer will do to-day's tariff talking, and "mighty interesting reading" it is for other farmers. "Do you know why we have a tariff? I'll tell you. The tariff is put on to manufactured goods, and some people, who don't know better, think it is to specially benefit the owners of mills and factories and the folks that work in them, but the ide of this protection by a tariff is like other protection. We put it on to manufactured goods just as we fortify the harbors and frontier, because they are the points most likely to be attacked by an enemy, and if any are overcome then the mountain and prairie are invaded. So if we do not protect the manufacturers foreign goods pour into the country and our mills and factories have to close, and then the farmers loses his home market, for it is the workmen in the factories who buy what he sells.

"Why, I can remember when we could not sell anything. Nobody had money to buy with and the farmers up our way couldn't get money enough to pay their taxes, and the sheriff sold what was sold.

"The money got scarce, for it all went out of the country.

"Some folks had an idea that if we bought foreign goods it would make a market in foreign countries for our farm products, but it didn't work so; besides, most farmers do not raise the staple crops for export; they can do well only on such things as sell in a near by market.

"I know something else about this. Canada farmers had good farms, a small debt and the market at their own doors, but they had no protection for their mills and they left their farms mostly and came over into the States and bought farms where they could get a home with protection.

"I know something else about this tariff business. When it is given out that a manufactory is going to start in a farming district the price of land and everything else goes up."

PRESS COMMENTS.

Baltimore American: There are six large manufacturing establishments in Wheeling, West Virginia, employing 2,000 hands, whose proprietors have always been Democrats, but who this year express their intention to vote for Harrison and Morton.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The "campaign of intellect" goes heavily on. At Union Grove Wis., a Republican banner, stretched across the street, from campaign headquarters, was torn down at night by unknown persons and cut to pieces. In an Illinois village the campaign pole which the Republicans purposed raising on the following day was taken away at night and could not be found. Captious and hypercritical Republicans might denounce these proceedings as rather mean and contemptible even for a Bourbon campaign, but they are of a piece with the policy and methods of a party that in a vast section of the country robs a large class of citizens of their suffrage, and in populous centers of the North tries to steal into power by tricks that the courts of Chicago and Indianapolis have condemned by no uncertain voice.

New York Mail and Express: The Democratic National Committee has apparently given up New York, but as Cleveland must have thirty-five electoral votes from somewhere his managers have undertaken to carry Michigan and Illinois for him. It is also expected that Kansas will give him its vote. All this shows how much dependence can be put in the assertions of the same men that Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey are sure for Cleveland. These wild prophecies mean only that Cleveland is beaten.

Pittsburgh Times: The Philadelphia *Times* man on the outlook in New York admits that "the present condition of the fight for Mayor seriously troubles those who are most solicitous for Cleveland's re-election," and that "the stern, inexorable fact remains that the present situation furnishes the opportunity for Mr. Quay" to display the tactics display the tactics that seldom fail of victory. The fact appears to be that the Republican Chairman is doing a great deal towards running both sides of the fight. Otherwise Captain Brice, at the Democratic headquarters, says he would get along well enough, but as it is, there is consternation in the camp.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: Cotton is absolutely free. Furthermore, we enjoy the advantage of having it on hand, while England must transport it a long distance from our Southern plantations to Manchester, in the interior of that country. Why then do we not divide the markets of the world with England in the matter of cotton manufacture? We exported $44,000,000 worth last year, while England exports about $400,000,000 worth every year. The simple reason is that we cannot meet England on equal terms until our wages are brought down to a level with those paid over there.

Minneapolis Journal: General Sherman is apparently getting tired of seeing one of the results of the war—the enfranchisement of the negro—made a farce through the counting out of the black man's vote whenever that vote is cast against the Southern white man. It will be remembered that these are the words of no political agitator seeking to arouse sectional feeling, or fan the flames of partisan strife. General Sherman will not be accused of trying to awaken the animosities of the war. He can say that he has had all the he wants without incurring the danger of a disrespectful answer. But General Sherman is right. The negro is deprived of his vote. The charge is not even denied.

Irish World: Free trade and cheap labor in the guise of negro slavery were the two things the South strove for up to the breaking out of the rebellion. The Southern free traders were, therefore, thoroughly consistent when they inserted in the Confederate constitution these words: "No bounties shall be granted from the Treasury nor any duties nor taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." These words are to be found in the first article of the Confederate constitution. So anxious were the Southern free traders to force the pro-British system on the States in rebellion that they made free trade a part of the organic law of the Confederacy.

Blaine in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 12.—Upon his arrival here to-night, Mr. Blaine was escorted by a number of uniformed clubs and an umbrella brigade of 200, to the residence of Charles Viele. After the meeting to-morrow evening he will proceed to Louisville and remain there until Monday morning.

On the way here, the stations at which stops were made, were surrounded by masses of people eager to catch a glimpse of the Maine statesman.

Republican Candidate Assassinated.

HEMPSTEAD, TEX., Oct. 14.—Lewis McDade (colored), Republican candidate for Cotton Weigher, was shot and killed from ambush in the streets of this city at 10 o'clock last night. No particulars of the assassination have been obtained. Everybody condemns the deed.

KILLED BY SCORES.

Forty-three Dead and Over 20 Injured at Mud Run.

SHOCKING SCENES AT THE WRECK.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—About 10 o'clock last night a rumor of the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad reached here and further report said the wrecked train was a section of the excursion train returning from Hazleton. Nearly 6,000 Luzerne and Lackawanna people had gone there, and no one knew just who had returned. The railroad officers were mute. They knew nothing. Gradually the stories took terrible form. It leaked out that Superintendent Mitchell and others had gone down the road on a special engine. Then a private dispatch arriving saying that the accident had occurred at Mud Run, where one section of the excursion train ran into another. Forty persons were reported killed. The crowd at the depot swelled to hundreds. Still the officers were mute. No dispatches could be gotten over the wires. Many well-known citizens were seen at the depot wringing their hands, their faces fearful and pale with dread. Women thronged the depot with terror-stricken countenances, sobbing, crying, or silent and trembling. Still the railway officers declared that they knew nothing.

NEWS AT LAST.

A New Jersey Central train finally brought news to the effect that eighty were killed and the excitement grew intense. All the White Haven physicians had gone to the scene. There were seventy-eight cars from Wilkesbarre to Hazleton, the number of passengers being 5,500. The sections were all crowded to suffocation. Throughout the night the depot was thronged by hundreds of persons. The throng was loud in its denunciation of the company for refusing all information.

Many persons, after waiting from 10 to 3 in the morning, took the south-bound train, which passed here at 3:10, and went to the scene of the disaster. It was there learned that the third section of the excursion train had stood on the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run, waiting for sections ahead to get out of the way. A flagman, some say, had been sent back with a lantern to guard the train from the rear. Suddenly the passengers on the rear platform saw a train approach at a high rate of speed. Several of those passengers who saw the danger jumped and escaped.

AN AWFUL CRASH.

In an instant the flash of a headlight illuminated the interior of the rear car; there was a crash, and the engine plunged her full length into the crowded mass of humanity. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds of its length, and the second car was forced into the third. Not a single person escaped from the rear car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies, and the third car had but few passengers who escaped.

The uninjured passengers of both trains made their way out of the cars, and on going to the telescoped engine and cars the full horror of the terrible disaster dawned upon them. The shattered engine was pouring forth streams of scalding steam and water, which hid from their eyes the fullest measure of the horrible scene, while its hissing sound deadened the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned in the wreck. Ghastly white faces peered into the windows to be greeted by faces far more ghastly. Some of the dead sat pinioned in their seats, erect as in life, staring open-eyed, as if aware of the horrible surroundings. As the steam and smoke cleared from the rear car its awful sights were revealed. The timbers were crushed and wrenched, while on all sides hung mangled bodies and limbs. The few bodies which were not mangled were burned and scalded by the steam, and little remained in the car which bore human semblance.

RESCUING THE INJURED.

When the shock of the first crash had in a measure subsided, the uninjured began to do what could be done for their companions. The few light tools on the train were called into requisition, but proved feeble instruments. The St. Francis Pioneer Corps plied with zeal the broad axes which were meant for holiday occasions. They were, however, but little adapted to the work, and were soon rendered useless. In the meantime the windows of the cars were smashed in, and brave men entered and released those least hurt or least entangled. In one case they found John Lynch, of Wilkesbarre, hanging from the roof by one leg. His cries brought friends, who, to relieve his suffering, stood upon the wreckage and held his weight upon their backs until he was released. A young woman was found caught by her legs. One leg was quickly released, but the other could not be freed, and a misdirected blow of an axe severed it from the body. She heroically bore her torture, and taking out her gold watch handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on board one of the trains and given all possible care, but she died in the arms of friends on board the car.

To free the bodies in the rear car the trainmen attached a locomotive to the wrecked engine and started to pull it from the wreck. The first movement of the shattered wreck brought from the wounded such cries of distress that the surrounding friends ordered the engineer to desist on pain of his life. The few houses about the spot were thrown open to the suffering, and bodies were lighted to aid the work of relief.

WHAT PASSENGERS SAY.

Passengers on the rear train state that they saw a train ahead when far down the road. They sprang from their seats and stared in surprise when the train did not slacken its speed. Suddenly their engineer and firemen were seen to jump; then came the shock. The engineer, Harry Cook and the fireman, Hugh Gallagher, sustained slight injuries. The fireman subsequently stated that he saw the red light, informed the engineer and then jumped. The passengers gave many different accounts of the probable cause of the accident, some attributing it to the negligence of the flagman in not going back with the red light. Others say the fourth section, which ran into the third, had no air brakes.

After the news was received at the hospital confirming the worst fears, the scene at the depot were heartrending indeed. Several hundred persons assembled as the report spread that the train was approaching, and then a rush was made for the platform. A line of policemen and railroad employes was drawn up to keep back the crowd. It was then reported that the wounded were on board, and were to be taken on to Mill Creek near the hospital, there to be transferred. One desperate man, hearing this, sprang forward, and with an awful imprecation declared that his family were on the train, and that any attempt to keep him from them would cost a life. It was learned a little later that no wounded were on board. As the train drew up it was found to contain many from Pleasant Valley and Minooke, who had left dead friends behind. As they alighted and met acquaintances their shrieks and wails were pitiful to hear.

SIXTY-ONE DEAD.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—All of those killed at Mud Run have been removed to their homes. Two of the victims lying at Little hotel, in Mud Run, one of whom is Miss Connor, of Hyde Park, are so badly injured that they cannot be removed. Peter Kline, of Providence, died in the hospital this morning, which makes the total number of deaths resulting from the accident 61. Thirty-seven patients are in the hospital at Wilkesbarre and 24 in Bethlehem hospital. The local press is severe in its censure of the railroad officials for their carelessness. It is expected that the company will have to pay heavy damages.

Fifty-Five Days Starving.

MERIDEN, CONN., October 10.—Mary Griffin, fifty-five years old, died at the almshouse here to-day, after fifty-five days of voluntary starving. She took nothing but water during that time, and could not be forced to do otherwise. She was insane on this subject.

Harrison's Majority in Indiana.

The managers of the Republican campaign in Indiana, in accordance with a determination expressed early in the canvass, have persistently refused to make exact estimates of the result of the election for publication, but Mr. Blaine, who is confident that there can be no mistake about the indications, is unhesitatingly giving expression to the figures that are based on the advices of those who are on the inside.

"Fifteen thousand majority for Harrison," supplemented now and then with "Hurrah for Harrison," is as much as he had to say to any of the crowds of people that have greeted him at railway stations, between his appointments, since he entered Indiana last Wednesday. It is his sincere belief, expressed in conversations not intended for publication, that the Republican majority will, according to the indications that have come under his observations, be at least 15,000, and the figures may be accepted as about what Indiana Republicans, who are best informed and most concerned, are now expecting the election to verify.

Morton's Regard for Grant.

At the time Gen. Grant was embarrassed the present candidate for Vice-President wrote to the New York Committee as follows:

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1880.

DEAR SIR—The proposals of the New York *Times* to raise a "President's Pension Fund" of not less than $250,000, the income of which shall be paid to the oldest ex-President of the United States, meets with my hearty approval, and I beg you will enter my name as a subscriber for $1,000, which amount I shall be pleased to increase if necessary. Very truly yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

GEORGE JONES, Esq.

Garland's Plain Confession.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Attorney General Garland said this morning in talking to some Democratic members of the House: "Well, gentlemen the fight is transferred to New York. Harrison will get Indiana and West Virginia, and we must hold New York or we are lost." This is said to be the view taken by President Cleveland also. All efforts are turned to New York and the securing of harmony in the Democratic party of New York city, while only a feint will be made of fighting West Virginia and Indiana. A fight will be made for Michigan, which with New York, may replace Cleveland.

They Tricked the Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Republicans played a perfectly legitimate and neat trick to-day on the Democracy. The latter have been hiring bands, etc., for a grand street parade for the Saturday night before election. The Republicans quietly went to headquarters to-day and secured a permit for a big parade on the same day and hour as the Democrats desired. As but one permit for so large a parade will in all probability be allowed the same day, the Republicans have got their opponents where the hair is short.

Collapsed With a Mass of Humanity.

QUINCY, Ill., October 10.—Five hundred people were injured, half of them seriously, to-night by the collapse of the temporary theatre erected to assist in the biennial celebration of Quincy. A seating capacity of five thousand had been provided for those wishing to witness the pyrotechnic display.

At eight o'clock, when the first rocket was fired, the supports at the west end gave way, and the entire structure, six hundred feet long, wavered and fell to the ground, carrying with it its mass of living freight. The night was very dark, and through it all arose

THE GROANS AND SHRIEKS

of the imprisoned multitude. Those who had presence of mind at once set about extricating those who were secured by the debris, and stretchers were procured as quickly as possible and the wounded conveyed from the scene to the adjacent houses, which were changed into impromptu hospitals. As far as could be learned there were not less than five hundred injured, and half of that number sustained serious wounds. The only fatal injury reported to-night was that of Albert W. Wells, an attorney of this city, and a candidate for the Legislature. No hope is entertained for his recovery.

The excitement was so great all night that the streets remained crowded. Newspaper offices were besieged by anxious people, who sought the names of friends or relatives who might have been injured. There is no doubt that a number of those injured will die.

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Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 Wall Street, New York.

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$2.50, $3.00, and $4.00 Shoes, free from tacks and nails. Every pair Warranted.
MENS' WORKING SHOES,
90 Cents to $2.50.
Ladies' Fine Shoes!

Flexible, Latest Styles for Spring and Summer. Low and High Heels, B., C., D., and E. Widths.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Somerset Borough, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1888,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Ernest and E. H. Delp's All of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain tract of unseated land situate in Milford Twp. Somerset Co., Pa., warranted in the name of Chas. Ernest and E. H. Delp, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Chapman Rivers, Adam Baker, and others, containing 400 acres more or less.

No. 2. A certain tract of unseated land situate in Milford Township, Somerset County, Pa., warranted in the name of Thos. Wilson, adjoining lands of George Butcher, Wm. Jenner, S. Ramsperger and others, containing 400 acres more or less.

No. 3. A certain tract of unseated land situate in Somerset Twp., Somerset County, Pa., warranted in the name of John Sisler, on the Casselman river, adjoining lands in the name of Charles Lancaster, lands of Wm. Hoover, a tract known as the Walker tract, now in possession of S. J. McKinzie; and others, containing 60 acres, more or less.

No. 4. A certain tract of land situate in Somerset Twp., Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Sechler, Leonard Meyers, Abraham Sechler and others, containing 400 acres more or less, of which about 250 acres are cleared, upon which is an orchard, 70 to 80 acres meadow; real and personal property, consisting of one two-story two-dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, including from the tract all the necessary rights of water of Garrett, will meet now in possession of J. Sechler.

Taken in execution at the property of Charles Ernest and Mary E. Delp, husband and wife, of E. H. Delp, the said Charles Ernest and E. H. Delp having been partners as Ernest & Delp, at the suit of the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Meyers, dec'd.

—NOTICE—

All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that ten per cent of the purchase money will be required as soon as the property is knocked down, otherwise it will again be exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The balance of the purchase money must be paid cash before the second Tuesday of Nov. next and no deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
OCT. 2, 1888. }

R. S. McMILLEN,
Sheriff.

B. & B.

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PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to me directed, I will offer at public sale on

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1888,

at 1 o'clock of said day, on the premises, the following real estate, A certain tract of land situate in Middlecreek Township, Somerset County, Pa., late the property of Jacob Meyers, dec'd., all of which lands warranted in the name of Francis Pollock, Daniel Bailey, in part of Sam'l Hughes, Jacob Meyers, Sr., Christian Lehman, Boekham and others, containing 60 acres and 120 perches and allowance. There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and a never-failing spring on the premises, and a house and other buildings. Also, the following

Personal Property

Will be sold on said day: Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Carpet, Chest, Bureau, Chairs, Sinks, and other articles.

Terms:

For the Real Estate, one third in hand and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest to be secured on the premises; 10 per cent. of hand money to be paid down on the Personal Property, terms to be made known on day of sale.

JOHN C. WELLER,
Admr. of John Weller, dec'd., who was Executor of Jacob Meyers, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

Known as the Philip Coleman farm, situated in Jenner Township, Somerset County, Pa., will be offered for sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, '88,

at 2 o'clock P. M. Said farm, containing 120 acres of which about 80 acres is good timber land; the soil is in a fair state of cultivation and fertility, the land being well suited for both farming and stock-raising; has thereon a good apple and peach orchard, also a fine

Sugar Grove,

from which 200 to 300 pounds of sugar is boiled every season. This farm is centrally located, in a good settling community, being on the Somerset and Jennerstown turnpike, five miles north of Somerset, and fifteen miles south of Johnstown, joining the farm on the road of one of the best resort grain and produce markets in Pennsylvania, Jennerstown. Jenner X Roads and Stoystown being a distance from the farm of one, one and a half and three miles respectively.

There is a large two-story brick

Dwelling House,

with tenement and outbuildings, and a large frame bank barn on the premises, it is well fenced and convenient to churches and schools; in short, it is one of the choice farms in Jenner Township.

TERMS

25 per cent. of the hand money on day of sale, $2,000 on the 25 per cent. on the