# The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....October 24, 1888.


## REPUBLIAN NOM INATIONS.

### 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 Pughe, |
|---|---|
| 1. John H. Taggart, | 15. John H. Great, |
| 2. John Wanamaker, | 16. Wilson C. Kress, |
| 3. Hilbert P. John, | 17. Thomas Beaver, |
| 4. Wm. C. Hamilton, | 18. Geo. G. Hutchinson, |
| 5. John S. McKinlay, | 19. John C. Lower, |
| 6. Joseph E. T. Coates, | 20. Jeremiah K. Miller, |
| 7. Wm. S. Ellis, | 21. George J. Elliott, |
| 8. Edgar Pierce, | 22. Henry S. Dent, |
| 9. Samuel L. Kurtz, | 23. George Shiras, Jr. |
| 10. Elwood Grier, | 24. Porter S. Newhouse, |
| 11. Ezra B. Ripple, | 25. John W. Wallace, |
| 12. William A. Payne, | 26. John C. Sturgeon, |
| 13. Peter S. Duck, | 27. Joseph T. Jones, |
| 14. Henry H. Seebolt, | 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 R. YODER, of Stonycreek Twp.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
ALEX HUNTER, of Somerset Twp.

CONGRESS adjourned Saturday.

MAKE arrangements to have every Republican at the polls.

THE main thing to be done now is to get out the Republican vote.

WHY is it that all the emigration to this country is from free trade countries?

THE laboring masses in the Northern States heretofore considered doubtful are intelligent and can be relied upon to vote for protection.

AND thousands of people continue to call on General Harrison with cheering words. But Grover is sadly neglected in the White House.

MARY sheared her little lamb
And sent the wool to spin it,
Cleveland took the tariff off
And then she had to skin it.

EVERY Republican, every Prohibitionist and every sincere temperance man in the county should vote for Noah S. Miller and James L. Pugh.

FREE TRADE is the Southerner's scheme. The few always ruled the many in the South, and the welfare of the many has and is being sacrificed for the benefit of a few.

SENATOR SHERMAN says: "I consider it only a question of time until Canada is a part of the United States. Whether it be one year or ten, Canada will undoubtedly be annexed."

SOME say there isn't as much enthusiasm among Republicans as four years ago. They ought to remember that it is ballots, not enthusiasm, that figures in the count on election night. The moral is apparent.

No dissensions or personal differences must be allowed to interfere with the approach of the solid column that is now marching to the tune of Harrison and Morton and protection all through the North.

THE Republican party has raised the nation from bankruptcy to opulence, and secured for our public credit the faith of the financial world. This was done under protection, and Gen. Harrison helped to do it.

CHAPLAIN McCABE: Mr. Lincoln used to say: "One war at a time." Some of us Methodists may favor local option, and some oppose it, but there are few of such Church people who favor a third party as a temperance aid at this juncture.

THERE are 30,000 workmen in Indiana, all brought in by the natural gas industry since 1884. Hoosierdom has adopted these workingmen, and a large proportion of them in turn adopted Hoosierdom's favorite son as their political champion.

FREE TRADE is no experiment in America. We've tried it, and it didn't work. Germany tried it, and it didn't work. Why not be guided by experience? Business men are so guided; and isn't public business to be conducted on business principles?

FROM every section of the country comes expressions of approval of General Harrison as a candidate and as a statesman. There isn't the slightest indication of Republican defection—not the slightest. Such condition of things is almost unprecedented.

WE are told that the reduction in the Mills bill from 47 to 42 per cent. is a little thing. Does anybody believe the whole Democratic chances are staked on a little thing? Once in the right direction by popular approval, the party of Mills, Carlisle and Cleveland will take as long a step as they like.

IN 1884 Cleveland carried the solid South, 153 votes; together with New York, 36 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; New Jersey, 9 votes, and Indiana, 15 votes, making a total of 219 votes, to Blaine's total of 182 votes. Had Blaine got New York, or Indiana and Connecticut, or Indiana and New Jersey, he would have been elected.

IF General Harrison is elected, business will not only not be disturbed, but it will be encouraged into new life, because it will know there is nothing to fear from tariff reduction. If Cleveland is re-elected, who knows that Mr. Mills will stop with the Mills bill? Better let well enough alone, and save the present tariff by defeating its enemies.

THE principal business before the Democratic National Committee at its recent conference appears to have been to figure out how Cleveland can be elected without the vote of New York. They did this by placing Michigan, Illinois and Indiana in the Democratic column. This shows that the Democracy is reduced to desperate straits just now.

CHAIRMAN QUAY, of the Republican National Committee, offers a reward of $25,000 for information leading to the conviction of persons violating the registration law in New York city. Two thousand dollars will be given for the first conviction, $1,000 for the second, $500 for the third and $250 for each conviction thereafter until the sum is exhausted.

So far as we have been able to learn, the county ticket is acceptable to all the Republicans of the county. No dissatisfaction has developed itself in any locality. But every Republican should interest himself to insure its election from top to bottom, by the largest possible majority. Look to your districts, Committeemen, and see that matters are put in the best possible shape for getting out the full vote.

THERE is but one sure way for Somerset County to roll up one of its old fashioned Republican majorities, and that is to get out the full vote. If the members of the County Committee and other active Republicans will begin to work at once on the careless and indifferent voters, and urge upon them the importance of a full vote for the National, State and County tickets, our majority will be the largest we have ever given.

A METHODIST minister in the western part of the State has given the third party people something to think about in his reply to a question as to why he should vote the Republican ticket. Four years ago he voted for St. John, and the third party people remonstrating with him for going back to the Republicans asked him if he did not intend to vote as he prayed. His answer was: "Yes, I shall vote as I pray, but I don't intend to do any foolish praying this year."

WE publish in another column extracts from a speech delivered by General Harrison, at Danville, in the State of Indiana, in November, 1887. This was some six months before his nomination for the Presidency. It shows the kindly memories and patriotic regard he sustains for his surviving comrades; and nothing we can say will add anything to the force, patriotism or beauty of the speech. Let everybody read it; and especially every member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* says: "The belief that Connecticut will reverse the plurality which she gave for Cleveland in 1884 is strengthened by the result of the town elections which were held in that State recently. It appears that the Republicans have not only not lost their hold in the towns which they had held, but that they have made gains and that the general drift of the elections were in their favor. Indeed, there has not been an election of any kind held this year in any part of the country, outside of the South, in which the Republicans have not either held their own or made some advance.

For some time it has been evident that the Democrats had no chance of carrying General Harrison's State by fair means. Their only hope lay in a big corruption fund. Their plans in this direction are now being carried out. A dispatch from Indianapolis contains the information that the Democratic managers in Indiana have some $300,000 at their disposal, (half of which was forwarded by the National Committee,) and they mean to put it where it will do the most good for the National ticket. The Republicans have anticipated such tactics and are prepared for them. By vigilance and diligence on their part there can be an honest election in Indiana. Of the result of such an election there is no room for doubt.

THE Presidential election will occur one week from next Tuesday. The time for work is short. There is danger in overconfidence. The Democrats are not making much noise, but they are working hard. Never before had they so much money or so perfect an organization. They concede that Pennsylvania will give her electoral vote to Harrison and Morton by not less than 50,000, but it ought to be from 75,000 to 100,000, and will be if Republicans in every district exert themselves to bring out the full vote. The Democrats will leave the electoral and State ticket go and will concentrate all their strength upon the Congressional and Legislative districts. In every Congressional district where there is the least chance for success, they are vigorously at work. They hope by the liberal use of money, contributed by the federal officeholders, to make gains in some of the Congressional and Legislative districts of this State. Republicans must be on their guard, therefore, and pay special attention to their Congressional and Legislative tickets.

### Hon. Edward Scull.

*Hagerstown Commercial.*

A few weeks ago we published a dispatch from Altoona announcing the unanimous renomination of Congressman Scull by the representatives of the several counties in the district. This was a deserved compliment to a capable and faithful representative and is heartily endorsed by us. Mr. Scull is entitled to receive the support of every Republican voter in the Seventeenth District.

Not only has Mr. Scull proved himself a most efficient public servant in a general way, but he especially deserves the support of the soldier element, whose consistent friend he has been. The writer was himself a soldier, and bears willing testimony to the fidelity and earnest patriotism of Hon. Ed. Scull, at a time when faithful men were needed. Such a man was our present candidate. And he stands to-day as he stood then, the friend and champion of the soldier's rights.

His Congressional career has been exceptionally honorable. In all respects and in every position he has proved himself worthy of the confidence of an intelligent constituency. Let that constituency give expression to its confidence by a generous endorsement on the sixth day of November next.

### The Parrot Finds a Friend.

From the New York Press.

An English manufacturer dressed in English clothes, with an English eyeglass and an English cane was walking along the Bowery yesterday when the parrot screamed out:

"The tariff is a tax!"

"Of course it is," said the young man. "All my money is invested in a mill in England. We make bookbinders' cloth. We have to get our cotton from America, pay the freight across the water, make it into cloth, box it up and freight it back again, pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. and then sell it for the same price as the American product. The blasted American would like to undersell us, but he can't, you know, because the freight and duty make up the difference between wages in America and wages in England."

"The tariff is a tax," said the parrot, almost dancing a jig on his perch for joy because he had at last found a friend.

"Yes," said the Englishman; "it is a tax on me for the benefit of American workmen. Abolish that tax, and in three months I'll have the market to myself, unless wages drop at least one half on this side of the water."

"The tariff is a tax," reiterated the bird, and fell to combing out his feathers with a sense of contentment noticed by every passer-by.

### Were the Soldiers Democrats?

From the Media American.

A number of the Democratic newspapers of this State, as well as the country, have made the claim that the majority of the soldiers of the Union armies were members of the Democratic party. The claim is an assumption, based upon no records at all and cannot be proven by any facts. The true facts are that the Union armies had six Republican voters to every one Democratic voter in the ranks. The following official table is made from the votes cast by "the boys" in the field, and it is really the only method to determine the question. These votes were cast under special laws enacted by the States below named, and the enumeration, of course, only include those States. The other States (North) had this privilege of voting in camp been given them would also have shown a large majority of Republican voters. The table is as follows:

| State. | Year. | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 1861 | 16,935 | 5,475 |
| Iowa | 1862 | 14,847 | 4,115 |
| Wisconsin | 1862 | 8,372 | 2,090 |
| Colorado | 1862 | 307 | 12 |
| Wisconsin | 1863 | 8,587 | 747 |
| Ohio | 1863 | 40,215 | 2,071 |
| Ohio soldiers in Libby | 1863 | 162 | 1 |
| California | 1863 | 4,147 | 146 |
| Iowa | 1863 | 17,091 | 2,004 |
| Missouri | 1863 | 8,825 | 777 |
| Pennsylvania | 1863 | 1,202 | 65 |
| Ohio | 1863 | 23,751 | 4,506 |
| Pennsylvania | 1864 | 26,712 | 12,980 |
| Iowa | 1864 | 17,570 | 1,321 |
| Wisconsin | 1864 | 13,520 | 1,363 |
| Michigan | 1864 | 9,402 | 2,960 |
| California | 1864 | 2,960 | 237 |
| The total Republican vote was | | 250,477 | |
| " Democratic vote was | | 41,807 | |
| Republican majority | | 181,620 | |

This was in the Union army. Had the Confederate vote been polled there would not have been a single Republican vote cast.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

*Denver Republican:* The old forces are facing each other again and there should be an Appomattox at every polling place north of Mason and Dixon's line on Nov. 6.

*Boston Transcript:* Senator Barnum is not buying mules this campaign. He finds the assessment of the officeholders a much shorter, safer and more lucrative method of raising funds for party purposes.

*New York Press:* A thousand tons of muck bar iron were sold at the metal exchange the other day for November delivery at $23.50 if Cleveland is elected and $31.50 if Harrison is elected. A difference of 3.77 per cent in value will carry with it a difference in wages that will affect the workingman rather worse than anybody else. How does the workingman like it?

*Judge:* We hear less about his grandfather's hat. Evidently the fall style of head-covering adopted by Maine and Vermont is going to be quite popular.

*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette:* Every day it becomes more apparent that it is slack the Democratic party has been given it while in power that is hanging it.

*Toledo Blade:* The English "salt trust," just formed, has a capital of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000), and is on the plan of all other trusts with arrangements for closing a part of the works controlled by the "combine," reducing protection and increasing prices. But this is in free trade England. How can the tariff be the cause of trusts?

*Ohio State Journal:* General Grant laid down the proposition that "every American citizen has the lawful right to cast one ballot at every election, and to have that ballot fairly counted." Let it not be forgotten that General Grant's proposition, backed up by General Sherman, is a vital issue in the present Presidential and Congressional canvass.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat:* Sugar is almost as much of a household necessity as bread, and should therefore be made as cheap as possible. The Mills bill provides for a reduction of 18 per cent. of the duty on that article, and the Senate substitute provides for a reduction of 50 per cent. No intelligent voter can fail to see at a glance, therefore which of the two parties are not desirous to lessen the burdens of the people and lower the prices of food. The effect of the Mills bill in this respect would be to legislate $8,000,000 per year into the treasury of the sugar trust, while the Republicans aim to give that amount to the people in the form of a saving on their purchases on sugar.

*Atlanta Constitution:* We have great faith in Indiana, less faith in Connecticut, and still less in Michigan. The Democrats have immense advantages in this. They need only one of the three doubtful States, while the Republicans need them all. The Democrats can concentrate on either of the three and win if they capture that one. The Republicans must fight for all three of the States, and will lose unless they capture all three. We rely confidently on the South, New York and New Jersey, which will give Cleveland 198 votes. We feel reasonably sure he will get enough to carry him over the river from Indiana. The probabilities are that he will carry Connecticut also, and it is not improbable he will carry Michigan.

*Springfield (Mass.) Union:* We have free trade within the limits of the United States. Locality and resources determine the movement of our industries. We have all the competition among ourselves that we care to submit to. If we ever had any coal and iron mining in New England worth mentioning, it was natural that we should abandon it in the face of the cheaper coal and iron of Pennsylvania, just as we have abandoned wheat raising in competition with the West. But our skilled labor still holds its own, and so we can buy $50,000,000 worth of coal, iron and steel per year and make it into more valuable products, in competition with the rest of the country. This skilled labor is well employed and well paid, and demands protection, not against cheap Pennsylvania coal and iron and cheap Western cereals, but against cheap foreign labor. This is the only competition which can overthrow our industries.

### Longest Session on Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The session of Congress which terminates tomorrow at noon will be the longest on record, beating its nearest predecessors by twenty days and the next to it by fifty days. Both houses have been in session 243 actual days, during which time 11,508 House bills, 3,644 Senate bills, 232 House resolutions and 119 Senate resolutions have been introduced, making a total of 15,600 measures brought in for consideration, a number not equaled by any two preceding sessions.

Of this immense mass of business over half has been acted on by committees and reported back. There have been 486 Senate bills and resolutions and 836 House measures passed by both houses, while about 800 more have passed one house and not the other.

The President has vetoed 188 bills this session, while in both sessions of the Forty-ninth Congress he vetoed but 143. Since his inauguration he has vetoed 332 measures, which is more than twice the number vetoed by all his predecessors. Among the measures which have not been finally acted on are the tariff bills, private land claims bill, postal telegraph bill, interstate commerce amendment, dependent pension bill, Blair's educational bill, bills admitting Washington and Dakota into the Union, fortification bill, bill repealing pre-emption and timber culture laws, Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, bill refunding direct tax, Freedman's bank relief bill, creating department of agriculture bill, international copyright bill, retaliation bill.

### Married a Sister.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Anton Betz and Sister St. Mary, both of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, were married to-night. Betz was an ambulance-driver at the Hospital. The Sister Mary's name previous to entering the institution was Julia Holly. They were married by Rev. Father Malone, who was not aware of the bride having belonged to the Order of St. Dominic.

### The Pension Question.

The following extract is from an address delivered by General Harrison, at Danville Ind., in November, 1887, months before he was nominated. It shows the true character of the man:

"Some national questions of interest turn upon the coming election. Soldiers, I believe that the question whether your fame and honor shall be exalted above the fame of those who fought against the flag, whether the rewards of your services shall be just and liberal, and the care of your disabled comrades ungrudging and ample, depends upon the election of a Republican President in 1888. [Great applause.]

"For the first time in the history of the American Nation we have had a President who, in dealing with veto power, has used it not only to deny relief, but to impeach the reputations of the men who made it possible for him to be a President of the United States. [Applause.] The veto messages of Mr. Cleveland sent in during the last Congress were, many of them, tipped with poisoned arrows. He vetoed what is called the Dependent Pension Bill. What is the principle of it?

"I believe that the first bill introduced in Congress embodying the principle of that bill was introduced by me. [Great applause and loud cheering.] It was prepared in view of the fact that Congress was being overwhelmed with private pension bills for men now disabled and unable to maintain themselves, who could not, by proof, connect their disability with their army service. I said: Let us make the limitations of the pension law wider, and, instead of taking in these men one at a time, let us take the whole class in at once, and hence this bill. Some men sneered at it; said I was simply trying a bancombe game with the soldiers. But, gentleman, the general principles of that bill have come to stay. It has with modifications, received now the vote, almost unanimous, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"What is the principle of it? Why, it is something like the old rule we had in the army; as long as a man was able, he marched and carried his own gun and knapsack; but when he got hurt or sick, and fell out, we had an ambulance to put him in. And that is the principle embodied in this bill; that we, the survivors of the late war, as long as God gives us strength and health, will march in this column of civil life, making our own living, and carrying our own burden. But here is a comrade falling by the way, sickness, casualty—not his own fault—and he has to fall out; we want the great national ambulance to take him up. [Great applause.]

"That was the idea of this bill. It is not just? Why, my countrymen, somebody must care for these veterans who stood up amid shot and shell and sabre stroke, but cannot now trace their infirmities to their army service by any satisfactory proof. They have fought manfully since. They are dependent on their work for a living, and they cannot work. Somebody must take care of them; the expense cannot be avoided unless you kick the old veterans out and let them die on the roadside.

"Somebody must care for them and the simple question is, Shall they be cared for as paupers in the county poor-houses, or shall the great Nation they served and saved care for them as soldiers? [Enthusiastic applause.] I prefer the latter, I want to maintain that man's memory of the fact that he was a soldier; I want the generations coming on to know that it is safe to abandon civil pursuits, throw wealth behind you and yourself into the bloody conflict of the Nation's life [applause]; that republics are grateful, and that its soldiers shall be taken care of.

"Oh, they say we are so greedy. Why, gentleman, this was not a greedy army that went out to maintain the supremacy of the law and the Constitution and the glory of the flag. They were not mercenary—not a bit of it. The men who were mercenary stayed at home. There was the place to make money.

"I shall never forget that transcendent day when Sherman's army, that had entered the Confederacy at the gate of Louisville, and marked its bloody pathway by Vicksburg, and Cattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta, and Bentonville, and Raleigh, to the national capital, marched in parade up that magnificent avenue. It was lined on either hand with a great mass of men and women that had come to look upon these boys who had suffered and achieved so much.

"Ah! it was a proud day. There was not a soldier that marched that street that glad, bright morning who was not paid over and over again for all his toil and suffering by the glad acclaim that welcomed him. The left of the column was in the shadow of those magnificent columns that support the portico of the national Treasury; and yet in all that moving mass there was not one hungry eye turned toward the coffers of the Republic; not one. If we had been hungry for gold, I do not know any power in the universe that could have prevented us that day from emptying those vaults into our own pockets.

"No sir. Those men were not thinking of money. Their hearts ran forward faster than the quick time of their march to the homes here in Hendricks County, and throughout these Northern States, where loved ones waited to welcome them. For, thank God! it was the glory and strength of our American army that there was not a soldier in it who did not have some humble place that he called home, who did not have chair by some fireside waiting for him, and some arms of love to embrace him when he came. That is what saved the country. That is what made it possible to disband such a great army without any disturbance in any part of the land."

### Congress Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Ten Senators adjourned the United States Senate to-day. They met at 11 o'clock and listened to prayer and the reading of the journal, then took a recess for an hour and sat about in their seats and told funny stories and laughed like school boys. Occasionally they would be called to order to listen to an insignificant resolution or report, and then the story telling would begin again, and so on till 4 o'clock, when President pro tem. Ingalls made a pretty little speech and pronounced the Senate adjourned.

In the House 15 members listened to a long prayer, in which Divine Providence was requested to bless everybody in general, and the press, the President and the House and Senate in particular. The Pennsylvania members showed up in splendid style and made theirs easily the banner State. No less than eight were in sight, and about the best looking ones of the delegation, too. They were Bound, Bunnell, Hiestand, O'Neill, McCullogh, Scull, Hall and Sowden.

The House fooled along till 1 o'clock, just like the Senate. Members sat in their seats and joked and smoked and waited for the hands of the clock to point the hour. When it came there were probably fifty members in their places. Where they all came from no one could tell, for there were about twice as many as at any time for several weeks. The galleries were about half filled with the regular loungers and a few strangers. The correspondents filled the press gallery, and when Mr. Carlisle's little gravel fell at the stroke of 1, to the astonishment of the members and the galleries, the gentlemen of the press lifted up their voices and sang in loud, clear, semi-religious tones the long-meter doxology, beginning "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

### Ladies Will March for Harrison.

CANONSBURG, Pa., Oct. 17.—A Ladies Harrison and Morton club of 60 members has been organized here, with the following officers: President Mrs. D. H. Fee; Vice President, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Donaldson; Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Jones; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Rankin. The club will march to-morrow evening to the Republican meeting at the Opera House, which will also be attended by clubs from Washington, Mansfield, Bridgeville, McDonald, etc., and will be addressed by Hon. A. C. Robertson, of Pittsburgh.

This is the second ladies' club in the State Beaver Falls having the first.

### Harrison: He Wears Well.

From not one section of this broad land does there come the slightest dissatisfaction with the national Republican ticket, or with the principles upon which it stands. Just think of this condition a moment. Perhaps, though, if you aren't busy, you better think of it more than a moment, for it is rare that such a condition obtains to be thought about. It is an omen of success not to be lightly considered. Not since Lincoln ran the second time has there been such unanimity among Republicans. You remember the result then?

One of the strongest reasons why things are now as they are is the peculiar availability of General Harrison at the head of the ticket. The New York delegation at Chicago discovered this fact when it came unanimously to his support. Indiana knew it all the time. The Pacific coast learned it within a day after the Chicago Convention adjourned. The entire country has been fully convinced of it ever since it got acquainted with the Republican candidate. No man ever came suddenly into overwhelming prominence and wore so well.

What did the country discover in General Harrison? It discovered:

1. A man whose training had wonderfully well fitted him for Executive work.

2. A man who is himself the best possible representative of the progressive American.

3. A man whose public and private life consistently bear out his firm, but always modest Christian professions.

4. A man who believes in constitutional protection, not simply for the sake of protection, but for the sake of American workingmen.

5. A man who is not a demagogue in his heartfelt interest in the laboring classes, for he has always been a poor man, is a poor man to-day, and has always worked hard for a modest living.

6. A man who has the backbone to be his own boss.

7. A man who will be a real Civil Service reformer, not a sham one, because he says he will—and Benjamin Harrison's word is where the Republican party has put United States bonds—above suspicion.

It is no wonder the Republicans are united on such a man. Nor is it any wonder that they have drawn to their side thousands who have not hitherto acted with them. Harrison: he wears well.

### Workingman, How do You Like the Picture?

President Cleveland said in his annual message to Congress, referring to his Free Trade doctrine, that the reduced price of goods would compensate for any reduction of wages which might be brought about by his tariff policy.

The wage-worker and laboring man will not be satisfied with cheap goods and cheap products of the farm. This is not the sense of his contentment and his happiness. The man living upon an income may accept this. By far the larger portion of the people belong to the wage-working class, however, and these demand Protection wages. Something more than a mere living. The workman wants something to lay by for old age; something for his family's comforts and enjoyment. He wants books for his children to educate them that they may be able to fight the world. Go to the coal hills of Pennsylvania or its iron works and the miner and wage-worker will promptly tell you he wants steady work at good wages, and he will take care of the cheap food and clothing business for himself.

A writer on political economy says: "I am opposed to cheap goods and cheap agricultural products. Cheap goods and cheap products mean cheap labor, starvation wages for toiling slaves, without hope and without ambition for the future. Hats and bonels and nakedness and pauperism and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor."

### It is the Sons of Veterans Who Are Coming of Age in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 18.—Information collected through a careful canvass of the State shows that there are 65,000 young men in Indiana who will be eligible to vote for Presidential candidates this year for the first time, and to which party will be given the majority of these 65,000 votes is regarded as the determining question of the campaign, for it far overshadows the Prohibition, Independent and other political elements to which some importance has been attached. The politicians here in Indiana refer to these young men as "the Logan voters," because it was the Illinois statesman who long ago figured out that the sons of Union soldiers who would become voters about this time would give the Republican party a new lease of life. According to the statistics that have been gathered, his prophetic views were about correct. W. L. Taylor, President of the Indiana Lincoln League, said to-day, that it was known beyond a doubt that fully 40,000 of the young men are Republicans. In some counties, particularly in the northern and central parts of the State, ninety per c.nt. of the first voters are Republicans. There are over 300 clubs composed of them exclusively in the State. If there should be gains from no other sources, it is estimated that the first voters alone would give the Republicans a plurality of about 9,000.

### An Ugly Accident.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Road collided on a curve near here this morning, and one man was killed and a great number injured.

The accident resulted from disobedience of running orders on the part of Conductor Linn of the west bound train, which had on board about three hundred passengers for the Hagerstown fair. Both engines were demolished and the express and baggage cars were wrecked. Charles Bitner, of Chambersburg, baggage-master, was killed.

The number wounded cannot be ascertained at present. Among those injured are Alexander Linn, conductor; George Bowman, conductor of the east-bound train; William Hyssong and Jacob Fuller, engineers of the respective trains, and Harman Brinkam, mail agent. Several members of the Quintette Club, of New York, names not learned, were more or less injured. The wounded are being cared for at Shippensburg.

### Murder and Robbery.

WILKES-BARRE, Oct. 19.—A most daring murder and robbery occurred this morning a few miles from here, on Wilkes-Barre mountain. Two paymasters, John B. McClure and J. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, were shot dead, and a sum of money amounting to $12,000 in their possession was taken by the murderers. The murdered men were on their way to pay the workmen on McFalden's new branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad between Mill Creek and Laurel Run. They were riding along in a buggy through a strip of woods to a place where payments were to be made, when the highwaymen stepped out of the woods, and, crying "Halt," they shot the horse dead and also both paymasters. The money was in a box, and was composed of gold and silver, which the robbers took and fled at once for parts unknown. The daring act has caused a great deal of excitement here and all efforts are being made by the police, detectives and citizens to capture the villians.

### One Killed and a Number Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—The Cannon Ball Express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which left Cincinnati last night, ran into an open switch near the Washington, Pa., depot, about 6:30 o'clock this morning and was precipitated over a trestle a distance of ten feet. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and was almost completely wrecked. The engineer, James Noonan was instantly killed. About twenty were injured, a number seriously.

The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The train jumped the track and ran into a "Y" near the depot. The curve was so short that the train could not keep the track and jumped over the trestle.

### Cave-in of a Tunnel.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 17.—When the West Shore train which left Weehawken at 8.15 last evening had reached a point in the West Point tunnel where the roof is being repaired a large mass of rock came down on the baggage and express cars, crushing them and suddenly stopping the train. Nobody was injured. The damage to the tunnel is great, and it will be fully a week before it can be used. The West Shore will use the Erie tracks in the meantime. The ends of the first two cars, which were filled with baggage and express matter, were crushed and flattened out like egg shells, and the tunnel was filled with debris. The men in the baggage and express cars had narrow escapes. The express messenger had just got up from his chair and walked toward the forward end of the car when the crash came, and the rear end of the car was cut off behind him as cleanly as with a knife. The passengers groped their way out of the tunnel and were carried to Cornwall by boat at midnight. The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States Military Academy, which is 175 feet above. The cave-in is beneath Gallows Hollow, and there the surface of the ground, for the diameter of fifty feet in extent, sank thirty feet.

For the past year men have been at work strengthening the weak spots along the tunnel, and have been putting steel ribs in the roof. Near where the roof fell in, the engineers of the road had begun to put in steel ribs for fear of a fall, and the workmen had nearly reached the spot. From the nature of the ground it was supposed that there was a watercourse in the immediate neighborhood, and heavy rains had so weakened the arch that it fell. Ever since the repairs began only one track in the tunnel has been used, and trains were run over it very slowly.

### A Wealthy Englishman Marries an Indian Chief's Daughter.

STANDING ROCK, Ark., October 13.—The people of the agency have been greatly surprised by a sensational courtship, culminating in a marriage here yesterday. Last week a small party of Eastern gentlemen, who were scouring this section on a hunting and pleasure expedition, left their buggies and wandered to the agency, where the Indians gave them the necessary information in regard to their route. In the company was Henry Hibburton, a wealthy young man of Leeds, England. While preparing dinner in their tent the first day after their arrival a daughter of one of the leading chiefs entered, approached the astonished young Briton, threw her arms around his neck, repeatedly kissing him. The young woman was very good looking and the young man, though greatly astonished, did not attempt to check her. Their acquaintance ripened into love, and the wedding took place yesterday. The maiden is a half-breed, about 19 years of age. Her face is white and delicate and, attired in civilized and fashionable garments, no one would ever suspect that she was of Indian parentage.

### 76 Indian Chiefs at the White House.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The Sioux Indians left here this evening for the west. This afternoon Secretary Vilas commanded the fourteen Indians who had voted on the side of the government. At four o'clock all the Sioux, some seventy six of them, accompanied by Secretary Vilas and Commissioners Pratt Wright and Cleveland, called at the White house. They were received in the east room by the President. The interpreters of the several agencies introduced each Indian by name to the President, and he shook each by the hand. As they took his hand each said "how." The Indians seemed much pleased with their reception.

### Loyal Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 17.—The Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its fourth annual meeting in this city to-day. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Commander-in-Chief, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, will fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Sheridan.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.


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I ARISE TO SAY THAT THE OLD Reliable Firm —OF— A. H. FERNER & BRO. STILL EXISTS,

And for the good of the people of Somerset and community, long may they exist.

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$2.50, $3.00, and $4.00 Shoes, free from tacks and nails. Every pair Warranted.

MENS' WORKING SHOES,

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Ladies' Fine Shoes!

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


## GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the general election within this Commonwealth," passed the 21 day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections: I, R. S. McMILLEN, High Sheriff of the county of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that a General Election will be held in said county on

*TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1888,*

*Between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.*

At which time and places the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

THIRTY PERSONS for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Supreme Judge for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for Congress for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of Somerset County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of Somerset County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the above all election in the several Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Somerset, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the borough of Confluence to meet at the Council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Shultz, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Emanuel Firestone, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Indian to meet at the house of J. H. Miller, opposite Davis & Snyder's store, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the school house in Petersburg.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Josiah C. Strutzer, in New Lexington.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the house of John W. Beachy, in Elklick Township.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Rockwood to meet at the school house in said Borough.

The electors of the borough of Meyersdale to meet at the council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the council chamber in Meyersdale borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the school house, in Pentlarville, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the school house in Wilmsburg, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at the house of Adam S. Fisher, in Brothersvalley Township.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the office of Charles Smith, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ogle to meet at the school house on the road from Addison to Bollman, near the house of A. Swinsbury.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of John H. Hite in Quemahoning Township.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of Alcers Hillegas, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of John P. Spicer, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Reiman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house formerly occupied by Thos. Gallagher, at Jenner Knoals, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerstown to meet at the school house in said borough.

I make known and give notice as directed, that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of appointment or profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or of the United States, or any city or of any incorporated district; and also that every Member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector or clerk of any election shall be eligible to any office to be voted for.

I also give official notice of the following provision of an act approved March 22, 1866. That the qualified voters of the several districts of the commonwealth at general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be