The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY.....October 9, 1889.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY K. BOYER,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE W. PILE,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
LEWIS C. COLBORN,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
FREDERICK WELLER,
OF SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

WESTWARD the Republican star of empire takes its way.

HENRY K. BOYER ought to have 80,000 majority, and he will, too, if the Republicans of the State do their duty.

THE tobacco tax in this country amounts to over $30,000,000 a year. Why don't the surplus exterminators move on the internal revenue tax?

DOWN in Alabama some shameless fellow put counterfeit money in the contribution box. The good minister in the innocence of his heart, tried to pass the bogus coin, which led to his arrest, but the case was dismissed when it came to trial.

A PORTION of the Democratic press appears to be dreadfully afraid that "the Grand Army of the Republic" will run the government. About twenty-five years ago these same Grand Army boys were the only reliance we had for the preservation of a government to run.

NORTH DAKOTA, South Dakota, and Washington were carried by the Republicans last week, by unexpectedly large majorities. Montana is still in doubt, the Democrats claiming the Governor and a majority of the Legislature, but admitting the election of the Republican Congressman.

ACCORDING to latest advices we have carried Montana, and thus four new Republican States have been added to the Union. The State Republican Committee of Montana claims both Congressman and State ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority, and a majority of about ten in the Legislature. We hope this glorious news will be confirmed by the official returns.

BUT a single month remains for the Republicans of this county to perfect their arrangements for the election. We call upon our committeemen and all others who have the success of the party at heart, to put their shoulders to the wheel. The ticket to be elected at the coming election is numerically a small one, but every man on it is a tried Republican, worthy of support, and entitled to every Republican vote. See to it, friends, that the vote is out.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has just been teaching a southern community a lesson which is needed in more places than this one in the Southern States. At Laverne, Alabama, the citizens took offense at the appointment of a colored postmaster and destroyed the building which he had secured for an office, whereupon the Postmaster-General discontinued the office. The inhabitants of the town, numbering about five hundred, have now to trudge three miles to the nearest office. We hope they appreciate the situation.

AND now the Democratic organs are loudly proclaiming there is no surplus. That is what leading financiers, like Senators Sherman and Allison, told us twelve months ago, but no Democrat would then admit it. The fact is, the "surplus" was largely a Democratic juggle of treasury figures. It was the result of misrepresentation and insufficient appropriations. The increased appropriations this year will be necessary to make good deficits in various departments resulting from four years of Democratic rule. No intelligent voter can be deceived in this matter.

GEN. MAHONE is making it quite interesting for the Virginia Democracy, as is made evident by the howls and ugly faces they are making at him.

The little General is a fighter from "way back," and the junk into which the Bourbons have fallen, is quite amazing. If pluck and nerve count for anything, he will win; although some of his personal enemies, claiming to be Republicans, are mustering with the opposition. The Democratic leaders are evidently alarmed and are straining every nerve to beat him. Their strength lies in the fact that they have all the election officers in the State, and can juggle with the ballots at their pleasure.

ALTHOUGH full returns have not yet been received of the elections held on Tuesday of last week in the four proposed new States, it is admitted that the Republicans have carried all of them for members of Congress, and have thus added five to their majority in that body. This makes the membership of the House amount to 330, with a Republican majority of eight, and four more than a quorum. This is a small margin, and will require both unity and vigilance on part of the administration forces, but it will probably be increased by the time the House disposes of the numerous contested election cases, and seats some of the Southern Republicans who were defrauded by the usual jugglery of their certificates.

AT the elections held last week in the four new prospective States, constitutions were adopted, and now all that is necessary to make them full fledged States is the proclamation of the President announcing the fact. Their constitutions have first to be examined by the proper authority, to ascertain if in all particulars they comply with the national requirements, and this being certified, the President's proclamation will follow, as a matter of course.

Among other results flowing from these elections, is the certain addition of six to the Republican majority in the United States Senate, and possibly two more, depending on the result in Montana. In any event Republican ascendency is secured in both Houses of Congress. Prohibition has been carried in South Dakota by an estimated majority of from 8,000 to 10,000, and it is claimed that in North Dakota a majority has also been secured in its favor. In Washington prohibition was defeated by a large majority, as it doubtless has been in Montana.

THE probabilities are that the coming session of Congress will be a very long, and not a very profitable one. Every indication points to a bitter and antagonistic stand by the Democrats against all reforms and all pressing and important questions. On the proposed change of the rules of the House and the law to regulate national elections, every obstacle and dilatory means, it is openly threatened, will be resorted to; and a similar course will doubtless be pursued on the tariff and financial measures. Notice is also given by Democratic journals, presumably speaking by authority, that every attempt to unseat Southern Representatives holding certificates, based upon fraudulent returns, will be resisted to the bitter end. Other measures that will be brought forward by the Republicans will, in all probability, be similarly antagonized, and thus the session will be prolonged until late in the summer, and possibly until fall, while the necessary appropriation bills will constitute the bulk of the business that will be accomplished. The Democratic leaders are in an ugly state of mind over the loss of the House which they have so long controlled, and as they can do but little else, they will play obstructionists to all proposed legislation emanating from the majority, and then attempt to hold it responsible for the failure of all wholesome legislation.

Grant's Last Wish.

A letter has been received from Colonel Frederick D. Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, respecting the current agitation for the removal of the body of General Grant to Washington. Colonel Grant says that his father, in his last illness, had discussed the subject of his burial place and had indicated a kindly feeling for St. Louis, Galena, Illinois, and New York. When Colonel Grant reminded him that the funeral might be made a public demonstration, in which the nation should be interested, and in that event Washington would probably be offered as a burial place, General Grant tore up the letter of directions on the subject which he had prepared, and wrote another, in which he said he had no express preference, but insisted that wherever his own tomb might be located a place should be reserved for his wife at his side.

Among the offers of a burial place which poured in from many places at the time of the General's death, Colonel Grant says New York was selected as the most desirable because it included the guarantee which the dead soldier had stipulated, and which he had reiterated in a parting letter to Mrs. Grant shortly before his death.

In view of the authoritative offer of a site for a tomb for the dead General at the Soldiers' Home at Washington, with the promise that Mrs. Grant and the family might also be buried there, Colonel Grant says the family have been and are now ready to accede to any plan for his tomb which the nation may decide is best, provided, of course, that his expressed wish be carried out.

Estimated Wheat Supply.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—The following estimate of the wheat supply in Minnesota and Dakota has been prepared by Col. Rogers, of the *Market Record*:

There were in country elevators along the lines of the railroads in Minnesota and Dakota October 1, 4,066,000 bushels of wheat in the houses of elevator companies having ten or more houses each. There are several smaller companies whose houses contain in the aggregate 200,000 bushels. There are in addition several hundred small warehouses and independent elevators carrying small quantities each, but in the aggregate put by careful estimate at 300,000 bushels, making in store in country houses 4,556,000 bushels Oct. 1, this year, against 2,750,000 bushels the same date last year. There were in transit between shippers, houses and Minneapolis and Duluth what was estimated as three days' shipments, and one day's business on track in the yards, making 2,842 cars of wheat, or approximately 1,500,000 bushels altogether in transit, which added to the stocks in country elevators Oct. 1, gives a total wheat supply of 6,068,000 bushels in country elevators and in railroad transits Oct. 1, against a total in transit and in country elevators October last year of 3,912,849 bushels.

Simon Cameron's Proposed Map of the United States.

A writer in the Washington *Sunday Capital* contributes the following interesting paragraph:

"I saw a map in the library of the War Department which I have often wished to see again. It was Mr. Cameron's idea of what the map of the United States ought to look like after the suppression of the Rebellion. In it the names of the revolted States were obliterated. None of the Southern State lines were retained. Even the border State lines were rectified. Delaware was absorbed by Pennsylvania and Maryland. Maryland also took in the eastern shore of Virginia; Virginia was divided and the ancient name disappeared; natural lines were adopted to form new States, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi was thrown with Texas to make four New States, but none to come into the Union until 1880. Florida was obliterated, States taking the place of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama getting a coast line at her expense. I hope this map has not been destroyed. It would be of great interest to the future historian, as showing what a politician would have done with the United States if he had the power. From all that I observed in those early days of the war I am convinced that the revolution did not go deep enough for Simon Cameron, and that it went deeper than was anticipated at its beginning by Mr. Lincoln."

Fair Polygamous Recruits.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The steamship Wyoming of the Union Line brought to this port yesterday 140 Mormon converts, mostly Germans, from Thuringia. Over half of them were young girls between the ages of 15 and 18 years. The entire lot was grouped in families, and efforts to discover any of them who were without a legal or natural guardian, so they could be detained, were of no avail. Superintendent Simpson, of Castle Garden, said, however, that he was confident that many of the elder people who claimed to be the parents of the girls were not related to them in any way.

When they came to Castle Garden they were in charge of an elder, an Englishman, whose name could not be learned, as he came as a saloon passenger. When he entered Castle Garden he became rather officious, and was ejected from the garden by Superintendent Simpson's orders.

The entire lot, after being registered, were taken by Agent Gibson, of the Guion Company, to the pier of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, whence they sailed for Newport News. From there they will take the cars to Salt Lake City, where they will have a chance to see what Mormonism really is.

She Gave Up Her Husband.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Back of the papers of a divorce suit filed here yesterday by Maria Miller against her husband is a romantic story. Louis Miller was married twenty-five years ago in St. Petersburg, Russia, to a lady of nobility and great beauty. Miller came to this country in the midst of the Nihilist outbreaks, leaving his wife behind, and settled in this city. Neither received any letters after a time because the government intercepted all mails, and thus years passed. The wife came on with her son, grown to manhood. The son came to St. Louis and engaged in business. The story of his lost father got about and he soon found him, but his father had been married about two years and was living in splendid style. The Russian wife came to St. Louis and there was a distressing meeting. The second wife has, however, nobly relinquished her position and filed the bill in divorce.

THE NEW STATES.

Montana is Still Considered Doubtful.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 5.—For Governor of North Dakota, John Miller, the Republican candidate, received 5,000 more votes than W. N. Roach, the Democratic nominee. All returns yet received indicate that the vote for Congressman drew out at least 2,000 more votes, making the majority for H. C. Hansbrough for Congress 7,000 or more.

There has not been any doubt to-day as to the complexion of the Legislature, the only point to be settled being the proportion of the parties. Returns sufficient to indicate the result have been received from twenty-six of the thirty-one Legislative districts in the State. There are twenty Republicans, five Democratic and one Independent Republican Senators, and forty-two Republican and ten Democratic Representatives.

The election of officers and Congressmen in South Dakota cut rather a small figure, the vote being acknowledged to be one-sided, and the contest for the location of the capital overshadowed all else. It is claimed that even votes on prohibition were traded for votes on the capital location, and that the most thorough campaign was as chaff before the wind when the capital question was mentioned. Late this afternoon the first vote of any size came from the Black Hills region, which was thought to hold the balance of power and it was so overwhelmingly in favor of Pierre that it seems but right that the residents of that thriving little city should continue the jollification which was started with a will early this morning.

HELENA, October 4.—The situation this morning shows that Toole, Democrat, is probably elected Governor. The rest of the State officers are all Republican; Senate also but the House still questionable. Republicans claim the Legislature on joint ballot by three or four majority, while the Democrats claim it by seven. All county officials are elected by the Republicans. The situation in general is still unreliable.

CHICAGO, October 5.—In reply to a telegraphic request Mr. H. W. Scott, editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, now in Olympia, Washington, telegraphs as follows:

The Washington Constitution has been adopted by 18,000 to 20,000 majority. The whole Republican State ticket has been elected by 8,000 to 10,000. Of 110 members of the Legislature in both houses, the Democrats have not elected more than fifteen. The Prohibition and Woman Suffrage clauses of the Constitution have been defeated. For the State Capitol Olympia is largely ahead of all competitors and may have a majority over all though the better judgment is that another ballot will be necessary to decide it. All of the principal towns, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, Olympia, Port Townsend and Van Couver voted heavily for the Constitution and gave large Republican majorities.

A Tribute to Valor.

NEWBURG, N. Y., October 3.—West Point to-day was the scene of some imposing ceremonies which are destined to become memorable in its annals and to mark the occasion as a red letter day in its history. The visit of the International American Congress and the unveiling of the portraits of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman were the principal features. Mr. George W. Childs and his guests, numbering thirty-five, came in a special train from Philadelphia.

The special train containing the delegates to the International American Congress did not arrive until about 5 o'clock, an hour later than the time scheduled.

There was an immense crowd of spectators congregated under the trees on the edge of the plain. The battalion of cadets marched in review before the visitors and then passed on to Grant Hall, the crowd quickly following, and in a twinkling the hall was jammed with people.

A platform had been erected at the north end of the room, where the portraits of the three great Generals—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—hung on the wall, each veiled in United States flags. The magnificient paintings were the gift of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to the Military Academy.

A MOST NOTABLE GATHERING.

The gathering was probably the most notable that has assembled in many years at the historic academy. Among the noteworthy citizens of the United States present were General Horace Porter, General Fitz John Porter; Collector Erhard, of New York; General Hastings, the Secretary of War, General Sherman and his old classmate, General Van Vliet; Judge Horace Russell, Senator Pierce and Wayne MacVeagh. These were supplemented by the distinguished foreign representatives.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the Post, Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite. The Superintendent then said that the next step was the unveiling of the portraits presented to the Academy by Mr. Childs. He raised his hand, a tap of the drum followed, the flags fell from the portraits and they stood revealed in all their beauty. The battalion presented arms and the band played "Hail Columbia," and the auditors sprang to their feet and cheered.

GENERAL PORTER'S PRESENTATION SPEECH.

General Horace Porter was then introduced and made the presentation address. After referring to Mr. Childs' princely generosity in bestowing upon the Academy the portraits of her three distinguished graduates—"one dwelling in our midst, two dwelling in our memories"—General Porter spoke of the career of these three Generals as being "more like a fabled tale of ancient days than the story of American soldiers of the nineteenth century." The speaker then eloquently sketched their remarkable performances; told how when a visitor to the Academy three years ago the idea of securing portraits suggested itself to Mr. Childs—"whose heart is as large as his purse, and whose generosity dwells in a land which knows no frontiers"—and concluded thus:

THE POST OF HONOR IS THE PRIVATE STATION.

"It now becomes my agreeable duty, in the name of Mr. Childs, to present to you, as Superintendent of the Military Academy, the portraits of three of her sons who have borne the highest military titles, as an offering from an untitled citizen, who, in his living, has verified the adage that the post of honor is the private station. His good works have made him honored in other lands as well as this, where his name is held in grateful recollection by the many who have been the recipients of his practical philanthrophy.

The address was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" played by the band, the audience standing. Superintendent Wilson, in a short address, accepted the portraits. The Secretary of War then make a few remarks.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TERSE SPEECH.

General Sherman, who during all these ceremonies had sat on the platform with folded hands and tear-dimmed and downcast eyes, in response to many calls, was next introduced. As the General arose the assemblage broke forth into wild cheering. He said it was by one of those strange appointed accidents of life that he was permitted to be the ole survivor of what General Porter had termed the great trio of Generals of the late war. "I was older than Grant or Sheridan," he said. "No three men ever lived on this earth so different from each other as the three men whose portraits you are looking at. They were different in all respects save one, and that was in their devotion to their country of whatever talents they possessed. They were joined together in the true-heart service of their country.

His remarks were mainly addressed to the cadets, advising them to love and serve their country, obey the laws and those in authority over them. By the country, he said, he meant the whole country—no political party.

Prepare For Winter.

White Canton Flannels, all prices; Brown Canton Flannels, 7 cents up. Home-made Blankets, all prices. Fine Worsted Knitting Yarns, Zephyrs and Germantowns, and Home-made Stocking Yarns, at

MRS. A. E UHL'S.

THE CONGRESS OPENS.

Secretary Blaine Chosen President—What He Expects the Congress to Accomplish—The Lunch at the White House—Had Their Picture Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2.—Shortly before noon the delegates to the International American Congress left their headquarters at the Wallach mansion and repaired in a body to the State Department. All of the delegates to the Congress were present, with the exception of Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, who will join the party later on. At the diplomatic reception-room they were met by Secretary Blaine, who, without the ceremony of formal introduction, welcomed personally each and all of the delegates.

Secretary Blaine then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government. In the course of his remarks he said: "We believe that we should be drawn together more closely by the high ways of the sea, and that at no distant day the railway system of the North and South will meet upon the Isthmus and connect by land routes the political and commercial capitals of all America. We believe that hearty co-operations, based on hearty confidence, will save all American States from the burden and evils which have long and cruelly afflicted the older Nations of the world. We believe that a spirit of justice, of common and equal interest between the American States, will leave no room for an artificial balance of power like unto that which has led to wars abroad and drenched Europe in blood.

A VISION OF PEACE.

"We believe that friendship, avowed with candor and maintained with good faith, will remove from American States the necessity of guarding boundary lines between themselves with fortification and military force. We believe that standing armies, beyond those which are needful for public order and the safety of internal administration should be unknown on both American continents. We believe that friendship and not force, the spirit of just law and not the violence of the mob, should be the recognized rule of administration between American Nations and in American Nations.

"To these subjects, and those which are cognate thereto, the attention of this conference is earnestly and cordially invited by the Government of the United States. It will be a great gain when we shall acquire that common confidence on which all international friendship must rest. It will be a greater gain when we shall be able to draw the people of all American Nations into closer acquaintance with each other—an end to be facilitated by more frequent and more rapid intercommunication. It will be the greatest gain when the personal and commercial relations of the American States, South and North, shall be so developed and so regulated that each shall acquire the highest possible advantage from the enlightened and enlarged intercourse of all."

BLAINE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Blaine then, in the name of the President, invited the guests of the Government during the proposed trip to various sections of the country. At the close of his speech he withdrew. The Congress then adopted resolutions naming James G. Blaine as President. John B. Henderson acted as President pro tempore. A number of committees were the appointed. On motion of one of the South American delegates the following resolutions was adopted: Resolved, That the members of the International American Congress accept with pleasure the invitation of the President of the United States of America to be the guest of his Government in an excursion through the territory of the United States, and that we express our thanks for said invitation.

At this stage Secretary Blaine entered the room and was escorted to the President's chair. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken and at its expiration, on motion of Mr. Henderson, the congress adjourned until Monday, November 18, when it will meet at noon at the Wallach mansion. After the adjournment the delegates were escorted to the White House by Secretary Blaine, pausing for a few moments at the eastern entrance of the State Department to have their pictures taken in a group.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception at the White House took place in the blue parlor. The President and Mrs. Harrison and all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Blaine proceeded to that room shortly before the hour set for the reception and awaited the arrival of the delegates. They arrived promptly on time, under the escort of Secretary Blaine and Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister. Upon being ushered into the blue parlor they were individually presented to the President and then to Mrs. Harrison, and subsequently to the members of the Cabinet.

After a short time spent in social converse, Mrs. Harrison retired, and the entire party upon invitation of the President repaired to the State dining room and partook of lunch, which was served while the delegates stood about the room. The center piece of the table was a large floral representation of the Western Hemisphere and it was flanked with other floral devices bedizing the occasion.

South American dishes and South American cigarets were served, any everything was done to show honor to the different countries represented. A few of the delegates were in full court costume, but the majority were plain civilian dress. The reception lasted about three hours, and was altogether informal in character.

THE BANQUET.

The first of a series of elegant banquets, which are to be given in many of the principal cities of the Eastern and Central portions of the United States in honor of the Nation's guests from Central and South America, was given at the Normandie Hotel this evening by Secretary of State Blaine. The decorations were unique, tasteful and appropriate. The table was arranged in the form of a hollow square and in the center tropical plants and ferns were arranged in the form of a huge oblong.

Around this display of tropical vegetation were scattered choice flowers and mountains of fruit from warm climes. Covers were laid for fifty-four guests. The dinner lasted from half past 7 until after 10 o'clock. There were no speeches, save a few remarks from Mr. Blaine at the conclusion of the banquet. He proposed a toast which was drunk standing. He said: "Before we part for the excursion, which, to a large number of this company will begin to-morrow morning and I hope will terminate happily, I will offer a single toast—The perfect friendship and prosperity of all American States."

The United States In 1999.

Gen. Meigs has been exercising his mathematics on the problem of what the population of the United States will be in one hundred years hence. He places at the end of this century a population of nearly 100,000,000 (89,953,333), by the middle of the next century, 383,765,837, and before its close, that is, in 1999, 1,226,552,218, or a population nearly, or quite, equal to the total population of the globe at the present time. This will give 300 persons to the square mile, England having now 380, China 420, and Belgium 434. "Such a nation," says Gen. Meigs "will have a power and a commerce and industry not heretofore known to the world. Our ships and those of our allies will bring the spare products of every land to our shores. Systems of interior land and water transport, perhaps mostly operated by electric power, will rapidly and cheaply distribute them." For New York city a population of 30,000,000 is prophesied for 1900, and a total urban population at that date of 210,000,000.

A Dream Fulfilled.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 6.—Last night Mrs. I. Gilleson, the wife of a prominent business man of this city, suddenly awoke from her sleep and aroused her husband and related to him a strange dream. She had just dreamed about the sudden death of her father.

While at breakfast this morning Mrs. Gilleson received a telegram from Knoxville Tenn., announcing the sudden death of her father, Mr. Dave Epstein, which occurred this morning in that city.

STRYCHNINE IN THE CANDY.

Attempt to Poison Three Clergymen And Their Families.

ST. JOHN, N. B., October 4.—The city was thrown into a state of excitement to-day over the wholesale attempt to poison the families of three Protestant clergymen. Wednesday the wife of Rev. Donald Macrae died suddenly after having been seized with spasms, and the announcement late last night that an inquest would be held on the remains was read with surprise. It has become known that she was the victim of poison sent through the mails in a box of confectionery.

On Wednesday morning a box was delivered by the postman at Rev. Dr. Macrae's residence. The servant received it and handed it to Mrs. Macrae. It is believed that she ate of the confectionery and died in consequence, the attending physician, Dr. Christie, being of the opinion that her symptoms were those of poisoning by strychnine.

CONTAINED STRYCHNINE.

The box was handed to W. F. Best, public analyst, and his analysis resulted in finding enough strychnine in each piece to kill any person partaking of it. Further inquiries led to the disclosure that three Protestant clergymen, Rev. Dr. Macrae, Rev. J. Desoyes and Rev. T. J. Deirstadt had each similar packages sent to their address, the unmistakable object being the wholesale poisoning of them and their families.

The handwriting seen upon the fatal package is almost like copper plate in its regularity, and there are some who think they see in it evidence that a woman's hand held the pen.

HIS SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

When Mr. Desoyes received his packet he hesitated about opening it, but later partook of some of the mixture it contained. He detected a bitter taste, quite foreign to any sweetmeat, and at once removed it from his mouth, being careful not to swallow any of the substance. The candy was taken to Mr. W. F. Best for analysis, and Mr. Desoyes was informed that the apparently innocent box of candy he had received by mail contained strychnine in deadly quantities.

In the case of Mr. Dierstadt the package was delivered by the postman to a little girl, who handed it to the clergyman's wife. She thought it was wedding cake, but on opening found it contained candy, and only of intuitive feeling kept her from giving some of the mixture to the child.

THOUGHT IT WAS A TRICK.

Mr. Deirstadt thought it might possibly contain a mild dose of some sickening mixture intended for him; if and that some of his sermons might have caused someone to attempt to play a trick on him. He took the box to Mr. Best's office, when he learned the facts concerning Mrs. Macrae's death and then the receipt of the box addressed to himself suddenly assumed a terrible significance.

The Solicitor General has been active since the facts became known and it is not unlikely that a large reward will be given for the apprehension of the fiend. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Christie held an autopsy on the body of the deceased, and found sufficient strychnine in the stomach to cause death.

A River Horror.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The steamer Corona, of the Ouachita Consolidated Line, which left here at 7:30 last evening for the Ouachita River with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers, exploded her boiler at False River, nearly opposite Port Hudson, at 11:45 this morning, causing the loss of the steamer and about forty lives. The surviving passengers and crew were taken on board by Captain O'Neil and very kindly cared for.

The Carona was on her first trip of the season and had but recently come out of the dry dock, where she received repairs amounting to nearly $12,000. She was built at Wheeling, West Virginia, seven years ago and had a carrying capacity of about 2,700 bales of cotton. At the time of the accident she was valued at $20,000.

Dispatches from Baton Rouge say that the Corona stopped there this morning and took on some passengers, among them Hon. L. F. Mason and Mrs. L. E. W. Robertson. The explosion occurred when the steamer was about sixteen miles below Bayou Sara, opposite False River, and she sank in a few seconds thereafter.

Mrs. Robertson says she was wedged in the ladies' cabin with some of the debris lying across her lower limbs, but was suddenly released, and found herself floating in the river. She sank twice, but luckily she was picked up, and escaped with only a few painful bruises on her limbs. She returned home on the City of St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Mann, of Trinity, Louisiana, who also escaped from the wreck.

L. C. Rawlins, pilot of the Corona, was asleep in the texas at the time of the explosion. He does not know how the explosion occurred, and was awakened by the noise it made. He was painfully burned on both hands.

An Undergrouud Explosion.

HOUGHTON, Mich., October 3.—Two men were instantly killed to-day, another was fatally injured, and about twenty were more or less hurt at the bottom of the Calumet and Hecla perpendicular shaft. The usual blasts of dynamite were fired last evening, but one failed to explode. At noon one of the miners at work there accidentally struck the charge with his pick. A deafening crash followed, the dynamite exploded, sending masses of shattered rock in deadly showers all around the spot. Otto Flink and Alfred Erickson were killed instantly, their bodies being frightfully torn and scarred by the flying pieces of rock. Nelson Boone, who stood a short distance off, was hurled against a rock and sustained a fracture of the spine, beside other injuries. He cannot live. Captain John Cameron had his right arm broken in two places by pieces of stone, both his legs also being cut in several places.

These were the only men who stood close to the place where the charge exploded, but twenty-six miners who were at work in the vicinity were more or less injured. The accident took place one thousand feet under ground.

Will Imitate Uncle Sam.

OTTAWA, October 6.—It is understood that the Dominion Government has determined to take the circulation of paper money into its own hands and adopt a national currency similar to the banking system of the United States, on the expiration of the charters of the Canadian banks, which terminate in 1891.

Legislation will be necessary before the charters expire, and it is possible the matter will be taken up during the coming session of Parliament.

Eloped With his Sixth Wife.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Oct. 3.—John Dean, a railway engineer on the West Virginia Central Road, was recently arrested at St. George, Tucker county, on a charge of bigamy. Three wives swore out warrants and two others were reported from Pointsin, West Virginia. Dean was indicted and released on bonds, a farmer named Goff becoming his security. Yesterday Dean eloped to Ohio with his bondsman's daughter.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry S. Picking, dec'd., late of Jenner Township, Somerset Co., Pa.

Letters of administration on above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1889, at the late residence of deceased.

WORTH J. PICKING,
oct9. Administrator.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla

Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

B. & B.

Your Name, Please.

We want to send to every reader of this, as well as hundreds of other papers, a copy of our

New Fall and Winter Catalogue —AND— FASHION JOURNAL.

You get it free of charge and postage prepaid. Don't fail to send us your name and address, (plainly written on a postal card, will be sufficient), and mention the paper in which our advertisement was seen.

If you received a copy of our Spring Catalogue, we already have your name registered, and you will also receive the Fall issue. We sincerely hope you will read its pages carefully, and, if possible, compare our prices with those of some, or any other large house in America.

OUR CATALOGUE

Contains 100 pages of useful information—is a complete review of the latest Fashions and Fabrics, and a detailed price list of everything in the DRY GOODS line.

VISITORS to the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, (September 4th to October 19th), are cordially invited to make our stores their headquarters. Big enough to accommodate you by the thousands. Everybody knows where it is. Make appointments to meet your friends at "B. & B's."

There will be plenty to interest you here while you wait.

Boggs & Buhl,

115, to 121,

FEDERAL STREET

ALLEGHENY, Pa.

NEW

Spring Importations

NOW COMING IN DAILY.

We import and buy direct from the manufacturers, and thus save you the middlemens profit.

Printed India Silks, latest colorings and styles, at 45c to $3.50 per yard, exclusive patterns a special bargain lot at 65c., 27 inches wide.

We also are showing new styles in fancy Surahs at 50c. to $1 a yard.

New colorings in in Faille Francaise, Surah Silks, Gros Grain Silks, Royals, Satin Rhadamer.

We also offer good values in Black Silks of the best makes, as we carry one of the largest stocks to be year round, in this country.

New Wool Suitings, in medium and light shades, 50 inches wide, at 40c: also new plain and stripe suitings at 50c to $2.75 a yard, including the very latest and finest imported Dress Fabrics.

Over 60,000 yards New Scotch Ginghams, 25c to 50c a yard. An unequaled collection.

American Dress Ginghams at 25c, 20c, 15c, 12½c and 10c a yard. All new styles.

French Satines at 25c, 30c, 35c and 37½c, for the very finest goods.

American Satines, best styles and makes, at 12½c and 20c.

New Challies at 7c, and fine imported styles at 50c a yard.

New Embroideries, new White Goods, new Laces.

Muslin Underwear cheaper than you can make it.

Our popular $1.00 French Corset, $1.50 quality, all sizes.

Our new 1889 Lace Curtain Catalogue is ready.

We send goods by mail and insure them against loss, without extra charge.

Send in your orders for samples now. The largest stock between Philadelphia and Chicago.

Send all letters to

JOS. HORNE & CO'S

PENN AVENUE STORES,

Pittsburgh. - Pa.

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GENERAL ELECTION Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d 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, Sheriff of the County of Somerset, in said Commonwealth, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Somerset, that on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, being the

5th Day of Nov. 1889,

Between the Hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

A General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers herein after named, viz:

ONE PERSON for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge for the County of Somerset.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for the County of Somerset.

ONE Person for the office of Poor House Director for the County of Somerset.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Somerset are as follows, to wit:

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 Pook School-house in said Township.

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 Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of J. L. Kessel, 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 Wittenburg 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 Tobias S. Fisher, in Brothersvalley Township.

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

The electors of the township of Ogle to meet at the school house on the road from Ashtola to Bedford county, near the residence of A. Whitaker.

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 Albert 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 Heiman, 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 X Roads, 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 Jennertown to meet at the school house in said borough.

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

The electors of the borough and election district No. 1 of Somerset township to meet at the Court House, in said borough.

The electors of election district No. 2 of Somerset township to meet at the house and shop of Perry Umberger in Sipesville.

The electors of the township of Black to meet at the tailorshop of Joseph W. Herrington, in said Township.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the old hotel formerly occupied by Richard Caldwell, in Gebhartsburg, in said township.

The electors of New Centreville to meet at the school house 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 Ursina to meet at the house of J. B. Miller, opposite Davis & Yoder'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 Jesse C. Sweitzer, in New Lexington.

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

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 departments of the State or of the United States, of 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 of appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or other officer at any election shall be eligible to any office to be voted for.

I also give official notice of the following proviso of an act approved March 25, 1866. That the qualified voters of the several Counties of the Commonwealth at the 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 labeled on the outside Judiciary; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled State; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled County; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

I also give official notice of an Act of Assembly entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in the Commonwealth, approved June 13th, A. D. 1883, which provides among other things, as follows:

Any person who shall furnish or supply to any elector in this Commonwealth at any of the polls or certain voting places, any ticket falsely representing it to contain names not thereon shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, one or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court.

This Act was also approved on the 19th of June, 1885. It makes it unlawful for

Any committee or member thereof, directly or indirectly, to demand of any officer, subordinate or employee holding any public office or position of honor, trust or profit in the service of the State or from any officer, subordinate or employee in any city or county of the State, any assessment or percentage of any money or property, or their equivalent