The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... March 12, 1890

THE taking of the eleventh census will give employment to 35,000 enumerators during the month of June.

CONGRESSMAN SCULL has introduced a bill into the House asking for an appropriation of $80,000 for a public building at Altoona.

MR. GEORGE PEARSON, Private Secretary to Governor Beaver, will shortly resign his position to assume the management of a banking institution in Seattle, Washington.

THE Dominion of Canada has about the population of New York; and she has a public debt of $250,000,000. It will be some time before Uncle Sam will want to assume the debt.

DEMOCRATIC organs are howling about Congress unseating Democrats who were illegally elected, but they haven't a word to say about that infamous gerrymander which unseats half a dozen Republicans at one fell swoop.

THE Utah Legislature killed the Australian election bill. The Mormons have no more use for honest elections than have the Democrats of New York. It means death to Mormonism and the Democracy.

THERE is one office at Washington that is a practical illustration of civil service. That is the lamp lighter of the White House grounds. William Anderson, an Englishman, has held the position for over twenty years.

THERE is likely to be some State making in the House of Representatives this week. The Committee on Territories will, it is said, present the bill for the admission of Wyoming. The bill for the admission of Idaho may also be brought forward.

THE Democratic papers are trumpeting the fact that France, England, Italy and Switzerland will unite in remonstrance against the McKinley bill. Anything that represents foreign interests as against American national interests warms the cockles of the Democratic heart like five fingers of Kentucky whisky.

THERE are now on file in the Pension Office in Washington 460,516 unadjudicated and pending claims. Pension Commissioner General Raum is doing the very best he can to hurry every case, and the complaints that are often made against the Department for apparent tardiness are unjust, for it requires time to dispose of so large a number.

SPAIN also expects to celebrate the centenary of the discovery of America in 1492, by appropriate exercises. The distinguished authorities of Spain say also "that country is ready, at the same time, to take part in any other celebration and solemnity which may be undertaken on the American continent to celebrate the great event."

GENERAL SHERMAN is disgusted with the futile efforts of New York to raise enough money for the Grant monument. He says: "That won't happen to me; I've bought my own monument and paid a thousand dollars for it. The minute I am buried it will be clapped on over me, and that will end the matter. I won't have any d——n nonsense with my monument."

THE two greatest nations in the world, his own and the one to which he is sent as Minister to represent it, will sympathize with Robert Lincoln in the loss of his son. Both have mourned the death of an Abraham Lincoln before, but then they felt, with an unprecedented sense of loss, that one of the greatest heroes of civilization had fallen. The present feeling is of different significance. It proves the high esteem and regard which the English speaking race has learned to feel for Robert Lincoln, the living.

THE Williamsport *Republican* warns Republicans in Pennsylvania that the unscrupulous politician, William L. Scott, is going to try to capture the Legislature for the Democrats this year in order to have himself elected United States Senator. This is not news, but it would be well for Republicans to remember it. Mr. Scott has millions at his command, and it is notorious that when he enters a canvass money is no object. It would be well to keep an eye on Mr. Scott—two eyes in, fact, for he is sly, awfully sly.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

REPUBLICANS everywhere have great reason to rejoice that William B. Allison is re-elected to the United States Senate. The State of Iowa, which for so long a period, through her foremost statesman, has had a disproportionate power in the Senate, is to be congratulated on the cohesion and tenacity of the Republicans in the Legislature of that State, through a long and close contest. The Senate is to be congratulated on the fact that for six years longer it will have the benefit of the sagacious statesmanship, the long experience, the mastery of fiscal and financial questions that Mr. Allison will continue to contribute to the councils of the Nation.

THE indications now point to a thorough investigation by a Congressional committee of the circumstances attending the political murder of John M. Clayton, in Arkansas. The resolution of the House Committee on Elections calling for the appointment of a committee of Congress fully empowered to search out all the facts connected with Clayton's murder and his contest for the seat that C. Breckinridge now holds in defiance of all the principles of equity and honor, was imperatively demanded by the dictates of common justice. Let Congress sift this affair to the bottom. "Government by assassination" cannot be tolerated in America.

A singular case is reported among pension applicants from Cleveland, Ohio. It is the case of a woman who is now Mrs. J. C. Bailey, but she served through the war as a man under the name of Sumner. Before the war she lived in Richmond, Va. Her two brothers, named St. Clair, enlisted in a Virginia regiment. She went to Washington, donned male attire and enlisted in an Ohio regiment. She was in many skirmishes, and finally became a member of one of Sheridan's scouting parties. She was wounded and taken to a hospital, where her identity was discovered. Upon getting out of the hospital she went back to her company, and was wounded twice afterward. If such a loyal soldier as she was is not entitled to a pension, who is?

CHICAGO does not propose to waste any time, now that it has been decided she is to have the ldg show of 1892. What is more, she is going to work with an energy that seems to give promise of success—if that is possible. Right along the most beautiful of her streets lies a grand park, and one of the boundaries of that park is the water of Lake Michigan. It is comparatively shallow at this point, and it has already been decided that at least part of the water surface of the Lake shall be utilized for the Exposition buildings. Either the space of Lake surface required will be filled in and the buildings erected on the made land, or they will be built on piling driven down into the Lake bottom, most probably the former, for that method would largely increase the area of her already beautiful but not over-large Lakeside Park. A finer situation could perhaps nowhere be found in the whole country. So far as the question of site is concerned, she certainly holds a front place.

The Mississippi Plan.

New York Press.

One of the most extraordinary of the election contests is that of General James R. Chalmers against James B. Morgan in the Second Congressional District of Mississippi. This is a case in which the contestant claims that he received a majority of 2,000 of the votes actually cast, although the contestee was counted in by 1,369 majority. Here are the facts: There are two counties of the district which have large white majorities, and here the elections are always fair. In these two counties having 5,000 white majority the majority for Morgan was only 1,666; while in seven western counties which have 2,500 negro majority Morgan is counted in by 6,400 majority. Chalmers shows, first, that the Election Board of the State, comprised of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, to appoint three commissioners of election for each county refused to appoint any one to represent the Republicans except those who were recommended by the Democrats of each county. He then shows that the Commissioner of Election in each county appointed no inspector of elections asked for by the Republicans.

It was decided by the committee of elections in the case of Featherstone and Cate and also of Turset and Clark, at the present session, that the appointment of all the elective officers on the recommendation of one party was a fraud and vitiates the returns. This ruling of the committee is sustained by the decision of Judge Blatchford, a case arising in New York city where the County Democracy and Tammany were contending against each other as to who should name the Democratic supervisor. The returns being vitiated no votes can be counted except those otherwise proved. Taking the votes proved by the testimony of witnesses examined, after allowing Morgan 1,932 majority in the ten Democratic counties, Chalmers has a majority of 2,400. There are ninety-seven voting precincts in the district and the proof shows fraud at sixty-three of these. The debates over examination of witnesses prevented further testimony being taken.

In addition to these systematic frauds at every box the official testimony also shows that negroes were beaten before the election at one precinct in Tallahatchie County and at one precinct in another county. The voters were fired into on the day of election. At one precinct in La Fayette County guns were fired into the room where the votes were being counted. In De Soto County, the home of Morgan, a military company was organized for the campaign, with the postmaster as captain of the company. On the night before the election at Hernando, where Morgan resides, the houses of leading Republicans were fired into. This company was sent to protect the officials in their fraudulent count. At this box only forty-eight white men and two hundred negroes voted, and yet a large majority was counted for Morgan. In La Fayette County another species of fraud was practised. The names of Republican voters were erased from the registration books to prevent their voting. Four hundred were thus scratched off at Oxford alone. The United States supervisor, a white man, was walked over and he was not allowed to vote, although he and the four hundred negroes were all present demanding the right to vote. These facts are sufficient to justify Congress in seating General Chalmers, and *The Press* has no doubt this act of justice will meet the approval of every one opposed to the Mississippi plan.

The Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Blair's Education bill will occupy the Senate's afternoons during the coming week and an effort will be made to bring it to a vote Friday afternoon. If it appears that this cannot be done, the Appropriation Committee will bring in the Urgent Deficiency bill and interrupt the debate on the Blair bill long enough to pass it. The Committee on Privileges and Elections will submit its report on the Montana contest sometime during the week, and Mr. Hoar will ask that it be given consideration at an early day. Mr. Frye will endeavor to have the Pacific Railroad Funding bill taken up. Mr. Platt will put forward the bill for the admission of Wyoming. Mr. Dolph will ask for consideration for his Mexican Award bill, and finally the Undervaluations bill, which will have been reported from the Committee on Finances by that time, will make a strong fight for immediate consideration. During the morning hour through the coming week the calendar will be considered, and the Oklahoma Town Site bill may be further debated.

The Committee on Territories will push to a conclusion this week in the House the bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Monday will be consumed in disposing of matters connected with the District of Columbia. Messrs. Baker, of New York, and Dorsey, of Nebraska, have given notice that they will call up for consideration the bills for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho to statehood, but on account of the Oklahoma bill this part of the program may not be carried out.

Mr. Vance's Idea.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Vance has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for farm products. The bill provides for the establishment in each county of each State of the Union of a United States agricultural department or warehouse under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury (1) when it shall be shown by oath or affirmation of the Clerk and Sheriff of the county that the gross amount per annum of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco produced in the two years preceeding was $500,000, or (2) when 100 or more citizens of the county shall petition for its establishment, accompanying the petition with the title deed to a sufficient quantity of land donated as a site for the warehouse.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 a year, managers for these warehouses, who are to give such bond as he may require. Any owner of any of the products mentioned may deposit them in any quantity in the warehouse, receiving for them 80 per cent. of their market value in Treasury notes bearing 1 per cent. interest the value of the product to be determined by the manager under regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department. Provisions are made for the grading of the product deposited for its sale, if not redeemed, etc.

Blown to Atoms.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 8.—J. P. Mitchell, aged 35, a nitro-glycerine handler, was blown to pieces at 10 o'clock this morning at an oil well one mile from Franklin, on the Louis Grimms lease. He had hauled glycerine out to the well and was preparing to put in a torpedo when, in some unknown manner, it exploded. A few pieces of bones of the legs were found more than 100 yards away. He leaves a wife and two children.

Last of the Lincolns.

LONDON, March 8.—After the long and painful uncertainty attendant upon the illness of Master Abraham Lincoln, son of the American Minister, the young sufferer died at 10.55 this morning, at the age of 17 years. His blood poisoning had arisen from a malignant carbuncle in the left side below the armpit.

During the morning the lad was in a comatose condition. He was unable to retain nourishment, and the doctors stated definitely that his death was only a matter of a few hours. He suffered no pain. Mr. Lincoln and his family were at the bedside of the dying boy from early in the morning until he died. He passed away quietly.

At the Drawing Room to-day the enforced absence of Minister Lincoln called forth an expression of deepest sympathy from the Queen.

Young Abraham Lincoln was the only son of Robert T. Lincoln, and the only grandson of his illustrious namesake. He is supposed to have laid the foundations for his fatal illness by eating too much French-cooked food while a student in Paris.

The funeral services will be held in Mr. Lincoln's house on Friday next. Only intimate friends of the family and the officials of the United States Legation will be invited. The body will be deposited temporarily in the Catacombs at Kensal Green, whence it will be transferred to the family tomb at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lincoln desires that the funeral shall be conducted with the greatest privacy and simplicity.

She Fights for Life.

CHICAGO, March 7.—It was a fight for life. The combatants were Mrs. Mary Peterson and a madman who gives the name of Albert Jenssen and says he is from Michigan. The affray occurred in Mrs. Peterson's kitchen last evening. Weary with her day's work Mrs. Peterson sat by the kitchen fire to await the coming of her husband. The evening meal was off the table. She had waited perhaps half an hour when the front door opened. Supposing it to be her husband she got up to greet him. Before she reached the hall door it was thrown violently open and a strange man, with a wild, fierce gleam in his eyes, confronted her. For a moment the two stood facing each other, the woman almost paralyzed from fear, and the madman gloating over his intended victim with glittering eyes. Then he drew a revolver, and leveling it at her head fired.

CLUTCHED HIM BY THE THROAT.

With a superhuman effort she sprang to one side, and then with a bound like a tiger, clutched him by the throat. It was a fight for life, and even the madman, with his awful strength, could not loosen her grip. In vain did he strike her with his revolver. He tried to bring the muzzle in line with her head, that he might blow her brains out, but she hugged him so closely that he could not, and the weapon was again discharged into the wall. She clinched her hands the tighter. His eyes began to start from their sockets. His face turned from red to a livid purple, and his tongue rolled out as he gasped for breath. The veins of his forhead swelled almost to bursting, but the woman held on. Her life depended on her grip.

Back and forth across the room they struggled. Chairs were overturned, and the table, set for supper, was upset. The madman had ceased to strike her, and all his efforts were to break her grasp on his throat. He began to weaken. At last the blood spurted from his nostrils, and the sight of this was more than the poor woman could stand. She relaxed her hold and fled from the house to the nearest neighbor and the police were called. As soon as he was freed from Mrs. Petersen's grasp, the madman slunk to the attic of the house.

AT BAY.

In a short time the Hinman street patrol wagon arrived, and Officer Birmingham went up to the top of the house to fetch the maniac down. It was no easy matter. The fiend had partially recovered his strength from the frightful choking and was at bay in a dark corner of the attic. Fortunately in the struggle the fellow had dropped his revolver. As soon as the officer entered the dimly lighted room the maniac made a rush for him. Then came another fight, but the officer was fresh and the madman badly winded from the struggle he had in the kitchen.

As he closed in on the officer the maniac gave a hoarse yell that sounded more like a roar of a wild beast than a human cry. The officer finally threw the fellow, and he was manacled and taken to the Hinman street police station. Here he became more quiet. Nothing could be learned from him, however, further than that his name was Albert Jenssen, and that he had escaped from a Michigan insane asylum. After closely examining him he was taken to the Detention Hospital.

Another Government Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Taylor, of Illinois, to day introduced in the House a bill to provide for the establishment of a system of Government telegraphs for the use of the Government and people, to be operated as a part of the postal system. The bill provides that a Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General, shall cause to be built, or shall buy, lines of telegraph where, in its opinion, such are needful. It shall be the purpose of the Government, the bill continues, that these Government telegraphs shall yield no earnings beyond the cost of operating the same. The Postmaster shall name such rates at which messages may be sent as shall keep the total earnings and expenses as nearly equal as may be, or shall make the lines self sustaining; and the Postmaster General shall, from time to time, so change the rates that they shall conform to this requirement. It is provided further that, until it shall be known what rates must be charged in order to carry out the above requirement, the rates shall be as follows: All Government telegrams or private telegrams sent over a single circuit, without relay, and requiring only one operator at either end, without regard to distance, 1 cent for each word, counting the address and signature but not the date. But no telegram so sent shall cost less than 15 cents. For each additional circuit, requiring an additional dispatcher and an additional receiver, and additional charge equal to the charge for sending the message over one circuit, without relay, shall be made.

Featherstone is Seated.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Featherstone-Cate election contest was settled in the House to day. Featherstone was given the seat by a vote of 145 yeas to 135 noes.

Mr. Cate appeared in his own defence. He said it was the duty of the members not to elect a representative from the First district of Arkansas, but laying aside all prejudice or party feeling, determine whom the people of that district had chosen to represent them. He asked only justice for 42,000 freemen.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, defended the people of his State from the charges of lawlessness, intimidation and violence.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, made a strong presentation of the claims of the contestant. He charged that the "Arkansas bull dozing community" had entered into a conspiracy to prevent the return of Mr. Featherstone to Congress. He appealed for a fair chance for the colored people of the south, and said: "Let no man hold a seat upon this floor who was returned by the means of Winchester rifle clubs and fraudulent ballot boxes." He was in favor of a National election law, and he thought the Government ought to be strong enough to protect the colored people at the South, the white people at the North and its citizens at home and abroad. This great Government protected its citizens everywhere except at home.

Andrews May Miss the Gallows.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., March 7.—Alfred Andrews, who is to be hanged on April 9, has taken very ill with inflammation of the kidneys and several doctors are now attending him. It is hardly thought he can live.

Death in an Awful Form.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—The wreck of the passenger train on the Lake Shore road 12 miles from here, last night, killed six persons. Many others are injured, several of them seriously, some of whom will certainly die from their injuries. Distressing scenes were witnessed here when the victims of last night's disaster were brought in.

The wrecked express train, drawn by the regular engine, but minus the shattered sleeping car Salina and the wrecked coach, started from the scene of the crash at about 2:40 o'clock this morning and arrived at the Central depot at 3:30 o'clock.

THE PHYSICIANS BUSY.

The sleeper Auburn was filled with injured passengers and contained one corpse, Mrs. J. D. Baucus, of Saratoga. There were four bodies in the baggage car which came in at 4:30 o'clock with the second section of the wrecked train—those of the colored porter, Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and an unknown Italian. In the sleeper Auburn the physicians were busy alleviating the sufferings of the injured, and at times the groans of the women were heartrending. In the coaches the passengers were badly frightened and not a few were nursing slight injuries, while all were recounting their experiences.

DRAGGED FROM HIS DYING WIFE.

On the arrival of the train it was with the utmost difficulty that the surgeons persuaded Mr. Baucus to leave the dead body of his wife. A week ago Mr. Baucus was married to a handsome young lady of Rome, N. Y. The happy couple had spent the honeymoon in the West, and were returning home on the Salina. When the accident occurred the lady was pinioned in the wreck. Her body was horribly bruised and her skull badly crushed. Her husband was injured about the legs and head.

Mrs. Baucus was brought into a sleeper and the surgeons set about mending her wounds. Portions of the skull had to be taken out. The bridegroom was stretched out on another seat, two doctors working over him. Every few moments he jumped up to get a look at his wife. The doctors restrained him by keeping him constantly informed of her condition, but the suspense was too much for him. He jumped up and, brushing the doctors aside, folded his arms about the dying woman's form. "She's cold," he cried in despair, and he glanced up for a look of disapproval from the physicians who stood by. "No, she's living yet," answered one of the doctors. The devotion of the broken-hearted husband was touching in the extreme. He refused to be led away, and clung to the side of his unconscious wife, kissing her bleeding lips and urging the doctors on to further efforts. But medical skill proved unavailing. The wife died at 2:30 o'clock as the train was slowly rolling into Buffalo. Mr. Baucus is completely prostrated. His injuries are not serious, although his face is badly cut and bruised and his legs somewhat sprained.

Mysteriously Missing.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Frank Emmons, a wealthy real estate agent of Jersey City, disappeared on December 10. He became insane the latter part of November and imagined he had swindled a good many people and that he had robbed the Bee Hive Savings Bank of $100,000. He went to police headquarters and insisted on being locked up. His friends took charge of him. When he disappeared photographs were sent to the police of all the large cities in the country. Nothing was heard of him, and his friends thought that possibly he might have taken a trip to Europe. Descriptions were cabled to Europe. Emmons took with him a valuable gold watch. Detective Smith found that it had been pawned on January 10, one month after Emmons disappeared.

Another detective found a man answering the pawnbroker's description. This man denied that he had pawned the watch, or that he knew anything about it. The pawnbroker with whom the watch had been left couldn't positively identify him. Here the police are stopped. Emmons did not pawn the watch himself. The Jersey City police are working on three theories; one is that Emmons has committed suicide, another that he was murdered, and a third that he is confined in some private insane asylum.

Fraud in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D. March 7.—In the Legislature yesterday Representative Stevens sent to the clerk's desk and had read a private letter of Attorney General Goodwin, which has created a profound sensation in all quarters. The letter read was written February 2, 1890, to C. E. Johnson, of Lisbon, a newspaper publisher, and after making some explanations and statements about appointments at Washington it gives details of a scheme to incorporate the Louisana State Lottery in North Dakota.

The bill proposed to pay into the State Treasury $75,000 or $100,000 a year. The men who were supporting the bill, the letter said, had been bought by the organizers. Senators were promised $10,000 in stock and the stock was guaranteed to pay 100 per cent. every six months. From $250 to $300 was offered for votes and it was agreed to double that amount when the bill became a law. The press, too, had been muzzled.

George Winship was approached with all sorts of seductive inducements, but without avail; they proposed to give $10,000 of stock and make his paper the State paper and furnish him all the lottery printing.

It is said that the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery expires in 1892 and it is not likely to be extended and they seized upon the financial state of North Dakota to aid them.

Whipped Three Men.

GAINSVILLE, Tex., March 8.—Margaret Lane, 30 years old, weighing 175 pounds, and a giantess in strength, yesterday cleaned out the Mayor's office in true John L. Sullivan style.

Several days ago her husband was arrested by the Mayor. At 10 o'clock yesterday she called at that official's office and gave him a terrible tongue lashing. He ordered policeman Robertson to arrest her, and she knocked the policeman flat with a blow on the nose. At this juncture City Attorney Hall entered and attempted to restrain the virago. She also floored him.

The Mayor then took a hand in the game, and the woman knocked him down. Then she waded in and actually thrashed all three of them and drove them from the court room. In her rage she nearly stripped herself of clothing. The men are badly disfigured about the face. She held the court room for three hours after she drove them out, and only when she got ready did she leave.

Tired of Prohibition.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—A mass convention was held in Representative hall in the interest of a resubmission of the prohibition law of this state. There was a large attendance of men of all parties. Senator O. H. Bently, of Wichita, a prominent Republican delivered the principal address, declaring that prohibition in this state had been a complete failure. He submitted statistics to show that the population of the state had decreased in the last two years and ascribed the fact to prohibition. J. W. Stern, of Kingman, said the people were tired of the prohibition farce, which had depleted the treasuries of the cities and towns and caused business stagnation.

Tales of Distress.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—A minister of the gospel who arrived here from Greenville county, Va., states that the people there are suffering great privations in consequence of the recent severe floods. The crops of the last several years have proved complete failures, and the past season has proved disastrously so. Six hundred farms, it is said are entirely useless and the people are in a condition bordering on starvation.

Rev. Mr. Anson, formerly connected with the destitute regions, states that the farms are mortgaged and no money can be raised by that means. He also says there is not enough grain in the county to plant a crop, much less to supply the necessaries of life.

Murder Will Out.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 6.—After twenty four years the mystery surrounding the assassination of Dr. Joseph H. Levering, of Lower Merion, has at last been solved. The murder was one of the most noted of its day by reason of the sensational features surrounding it.

The veil has at last been lifted by the death bed confession of John C. Henderson, who died in this place Tuesday evening within a short distance of the scene of the tragedy. On February 13, 1872, Dr. Levering, who had been making a professional call, was in the act of putting away his team for the night, and while coming out of the stable the report of a gun was heard from behind a stone wall within ten feet of the door in which the Doctor stood.

The Doctor's residence was close to Henderson's store, between the villages of Rosemont and Whitehall. The report of a gun within the yard of the dwelling aroused the family, and the lifeless body was found two minutes after the shooting. Alarm and excitement drew a large crowd that evening, and every householder joined in securing the neighborhood for the assassin, Henderson assisting his neighbors.

An inquest was held and after a searching investigation nothing could be ascertained to permit of the smallest suspicion falling upon any one. The excitement occasioned by the shooting was slow to die out. The leading citizens of the locality, including Henderson, issued circulars offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer.

CONFESSED ON HIS DEATH BED.

With the lapse of time the murder sank from public attention, but gossip recounts many interesting incidents in the relationship which had existed between Henderson and Levering. Henderson was the proprietor of the village store and was of good repute. When the war broke out Dr. Levering was drafted and Henderson went to the army as his substitute.

Among the other considerations for this service the doctor was to have charge of Henderson's business and his family. It was said at the time that Henderson became jealous of the doctor's attention to the family, but he afterward showed no evidence of such feeling. The crime was not attributed to him. Henderson resumed his business, and five years subsequently illness compelled him to retire. He moved to Philadelphia, but returned to his former home, and once again became a leading citizen of Lower Merion.

Fearing that this illness was to be his last, he called in his family to his bedside Tuesday afternoon, and in the presence of his family physician confessed to killing Dr. Levering in cold blood. He described the tragedy minutely, and also confessed to sending Dr. Lebering on a decoy call previous to the shooting. Henderson expired a little before midnight. He gave no reason for his bloody deed, and the confession has caused as much of an excitement as did the crime itself.

A Gigantic Engineering Scheme to be Submitted to Congress.

In these days of civil engineering nothing seems to be impossible, and a plan is now on foot to do nothing less than bore a hole through the Sierra Nevada Mountains in order to facilitate traffic and prevent delays occasioned by snow blockades. The project originated with the Central Pacific railroad officials, and it was brought to the attention of the Senate by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, as an amendment to the Pacific Railroad funding bill.

It provides that the work shall be paid for by the companies using the tunnel in the following manner: Instead of paying the government the sums which are due in instalments, the Pacific Rail roads will lump as much of the sum as they possibly can and use it as part payment for the work. In this manner the government will not be called upon to contribute anything. The remainder of the money due for the work will be paid for as soon as it can be raised and after that is done payments will be resumed to the government.

The scheme will cost $10,000,000 and will require years of hard work in its construction. The projectors propose to begin their boring at least 1,000 feet below the deep snow line. This will bring the mouth of the tunnel about 2,000 feet above the Truckee river.

The start will be made at Cold Spring Canyon, just west of the town of Truckee and over the line into California. The tunnel will pass over the present bed of the line and will come out of the mountains on the Pacific side at Yuba River Canyon. After leaving the first tunnel, which will be five miles in length, it is proposed to run down the Yuba Canyon for some distance and then five more miles of tunneling will be done.

The grade will be a gradual descent, so that when the train leaves the mouth of the last tunnel it will be level with Sacramento city, and a rise of 1,000 feet will be saved on each side of the mountain. In addition to this the saving of time will be of great value to those traveling over the road.

The railroad itself will reap the benefit, not only from the increased traffic but in the manner of saving fuel and wear and tear on their engines. The heavy mountain engines will be dispensed with, and the traveler who has an appointment on the Pacific slope will not have occasion to fear delay from snow blockades.

The Murder of Clayton.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Elections the sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Rowell and Messrs. Lacey and Crisp, reported that it had received the evidence in the contested election case of Clayton versus Breckinridge, from Arkansas, with a memorial from the contestant and a statement from the contestee. They recommend that these be printed for the use of the House, and say they have proceeded as far as they can without authority from the House, and that, owing to the alleged assassination of Clayton, whereby the contest has been suspended, it is of the highest importance that the matter be fully investigated.

Therefore they reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub committee of five members to be appointed by the chairman to make a full and thorough investigation of the contested election case of Clayton versus Breckinridge. The subcommittee is to be authorized to send for persons and papers and if necessary to go to Arkansas to pursue the inquiry. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Help for Dakota.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Association of the Red Cross, has been investigating the statements concerning the suffering and destitution existing among the pioneer settlers of North and South Dakota, with a view of aiding those in need of help. She has ascertained that there is urgent necessity for immediate action, and now appeals to the public for cash subscriptions large enough to meet every emergency. She has information that there are at least five thousand people dependent, and many more who, though they have provisions for themselves, need feed for their stock. H. T. Helgeson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Grand Forks, N. D., will distribute all the funds sent to his address.

Committed Suicide.

SCOTTDOWN, Pa., March 9.—Annie Chorno, who was indicted with John Kenderosh for the murder of her husband, John Chorno, at Pottstown, last November, committed suicide in her cell to-day by hanging herself with a handkerchief which she tied to the bar of the cell door. The keeper's attention was attracted by the cries of her three months old child. Kenderosh's trial was commenced on Thursday and he was acquitted yesterday. After his acquittal the woman became very melancholy, and before being taken from the court room she cried out, "Me hang! Me hang!" Shortly before she committed the deed she had her babe in her arms singing to it.

A Pastor's Trouble.

READING, March 7.—The Rev. M. L. Fitch, who is at the head of four flourishing congregations of the Reformed church in this county, was arrested to day on a charge of larceny. He is about 45 years old, and is fairly well off, and has a wife and family. Mr. Fitch's friends say he is a victim of kleptomania.

He has been in the habit of visiting the large hardware store of Bard, Reber & Co., whenever he came to Reading. After his visit various articles were missed, but owing to his standing as a clergyman the firm long refused to believe that he was responsible.

On Wednesday last Mr. Fitch drove to the store about noon and asked to see James G. Reber, the senior member of the firm. Mr. Reber was not in. Later in the day Mr. Fritch called again. He went up stairs to the second floor, not seeing a clerk who was in a position to note what took place.

The allegation is that the minister walked through the second floor, took a package lying on one of the counters, and then went down stairs and out. Mr. Reber was promptly notified and he followed the minister and brought him back to the private office of the firm, where he was accused of the theft, and indignantly denied his guilt.

"There is no use denying it," said Mr. Reber. "You have a package of ours in your overcoat pocket now. I felt it as I walked by your side on our way back. Take it out of your pocket."

The minister reluctantly produced the package, and it proved to be a box of fine penknives. He was then accused of having taken very many more articles, and was asked to write out a list of everything he remembered having taken, which he did. The list included knives, brushes, and many things which he had no use for, and which he might easily have purchased, as his means are ample.

Mr. Fitch's sworn confession was taken in the presence of several witnesses, and after a severe reprimand he was told to go and sin no more. The firm determined to say nothing about the matter, but the facts got to the ears of the police, and two warrants were sworn out before Aldermen Shrader and Sheets by Detectives Rambo and Lyon, and he was placed under arrest.

Capt. Abrams Acquitted.

UNIONTOWN, March 7.—The jury in the Bowell murder case came into court at 11:15 o'clock this morning, and rendered a verdict declaring Capt. Abrams not guilty.

A second degree verdict had been expected by many, and Captain Abram's friends were enthusiastic over his acquittal.

The disgust here over the verdict of acquittal has not been equaled since the Dukes trial in 1883. The expression on the face of the Judge when the verdict was announced indicated that he felt the court had been outraged and the fact that another murder jury was sitting in the court room at the same time perhaps saved the Abrams jury from receiving a rebuke. Some of the leading spirits on the jury were banqueted at one of the hotels by friends of Capt. Abrams after they were discharged.

It was learned the jury on the first ballot stood six for conviction and six for acquittal and that two of the six stood out all night and until noon to-day, before they yielded. Some ugly rumors are afloat affecting one or two of the jurors.

Won't Have it that Way.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was given out here to-day by a gentleman qualified to speak on the subject that W. L. Scott recently sent a letter to Chauncey F. Black, asking him to retire from the fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and to turn in for ex-Governor Pattison. Black's answer is not known, but his friends say he will not think of stepping aside in that way, at least until it is made plain to him that Mr. Wallace cannot get the coveted prize. Black is more bent on beating Wallace than succeeding himself. Pattison has not said that he was a candidate. It is quietly understood that he is willing to make the fight, but his friends here are opposed to his re-entering politics.

Cody Captures Rome.

ROME, March 5.—Buffalo Bill, his cowboys and his Indians have captured Rome, and royalty is again at the feet of the wild Western scout. Wild horses from Duke Sermoneta's famous herd, on the Pontine marshes, were conquered by the cowboys.

Every man, woman and child in Rome expected that two or three men would be killed in the experiment, and over 2,000 carriages were driven to the scene of the trial, and an audience of 200,000 people braved the dripping rain. Lord Dufferin and many other diplomats were present. The horses were captured, saddled, bridled and ridden in five minutes. Buffalo Bill now dares any Roman to ride his bucking bronchos.

She was Heartbroken.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 6.—Miss Ella Regan, a beautiful young girl of Plymouth committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. Last January she entered St. Mary's Convent, this city. Her health broke down and she was advised to return home. She did so against her will. When she returned to Plymouth her friends would not recognize her. They said she was not true to her religion and church. Friends taunted her on the street. Last night she stole from her home, bought a big dose of laudanum and in despair swallowed it. She left a note saying: "I am broken-hearted and must die. My ill health has caused all this."

They'll Start a Bank out West.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—George Pearson, private secretary to Governor Beaver, will, it is said, shortly resign his position and go to Seattle, W. T., where he will manage a bank to be established there by himself, Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone, Governor Beaver and some Philadelphia capitalists. Secretary Stone said to-day the arrangements for the establishment of the proposed bank were being made, but he didn't know whether Mr. Pearson would resign or wait until the expiration of the present administration.

A Deed for $22,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—Ex Judge Thomas A. Mellon, of this city, aged and feeble, has filed a deed with the Recorder transferring all of his vast real estate—$22,000,000—to his son, Andrew W. Mellon.

Judge Mellon owned property in almost every ward in Pittsburg and Allegheny. He is said to have had more than 2000 dwellinghouses, besides a large amount of unimproved property. The transfer also includes considerable real estate in the far West. The personal property of Judge Mellon is divided among his other children.

Sued For Divorce at Ninety.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 5.—A sensation has been caused here by a suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Rector, the young wife of Rev. John Rector. Rev. Rector is 90 years old, and has been in the Baptist ministry fifty-seven years. He has grown-up children and grandchildren. Mrs. Rector is his third wife. The bill alleges desertion, non-support and extreme cruelty.

Deadly Dynamite Thaws.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—David Hayes was instantly killed to-day, and William Shoddy maimed so that he will die, by an explosion of several frozen sticks of dynamite which they were attempting to thaw in a blacksmith shop where they were employed. The neighborhood was badly shaken up, as the explosion occured in a fashionable suburb, where some deep trench blasting was being done.

Six Years More.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The Houses of the Legislature in joint session to-day ratified their action of yesterday in balloting for United States Senator, and Senator Allison was declared elected to be his own successor for the term of six years from March 4, 1891.

Probability of Minister Lincoln Resigning.

Intimate friends of Minister Robert Lincoln express the opinion that in view of the death of his son he will soon resign and return to his home in Chicago. Mr. C. Beale, Mr. Lincoln's former business associate, was seen by a reporter. Said he: "It is true Mr. Lincoln accepted the position of Minister to England with some reluctance. His family, however, he knew would derive great benefits from a stay in England, and it was to please them that he departed for London. The death of his son places the matter in an entirely new light, and will, no doubt, cause him to resign as soon as the diplomatic affairs of his office will permit."

Funeral of a Giantess.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Miss Lizzie Kramer, the largest girl in Pittsburg, weighing 428 pounds, died Friday and was buried to-day from the residence of her brother, a policeman of this city. Her coffin was 5 feet 9 inches in length and 25 inches in width, inside measurement, and was said to be the largest ever made in this city. Miss Kramer was 28 years old and led a very retired life, owing to her susceptibility to ridicule. Six stalwart pall-bearers had all they wanted to do to place the body in the hearse.

Border Raid Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day agreed, by a vote of six to five, to report a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for losses incurred by raids on the border during the war.

These are known as the Border Raid Claims, and the amount as adjusted by the State is $3,447,985, of which amount the State has already paid to claimants the sum of $800,000.

While the vote in committee was close, and a hard fight is anticipated in the house, the Border Claims Commission has won a decided victory in getting a favorable report.

Buried in a Potato Hole.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 7.—James McKeever, a single man aged 55, went about two miles from home two days ago to get some potatoes out of a pit. While working the bank fell in on him, burying him alive and leaving only his feet protruding. Relatives could not account for his absence. Investigations were made and the man was found frozen stiff under a pile of dirt. Hogs had rooted in, almost tearing the man's clothes from his body.

To Seat the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to day decided to favor the seating of the Republican contestants from Montana—Messrs. Powers and Saunders. The Democratic members of the committee will submit a minority statement in favor of the Democratic contestants—Messrs. McGinnis and Clarke. The vote was taken on strict party lines.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

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Hood's

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