The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... January 13, 1892.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY was inaugurated as Governor of Ohio Monday.

IT is estimated that the popular vote for President next November will reach 13,000,000.

THE election of McKinley as Governor and Sherman as Senator, would indicate that Ohio knows a statesman when she sees him.

EX-COLLECTOR WARMCASTLE'S successor has not yet been named. It is said the appointment will be made the latter part of this week.

COLONEL WATTERSON predicts that this "will be a five-cent Congress." If they don't punch a hole in the nickel they will do well.

THE grip epidemic in 1889 did not reach its climax for sixty days. The present attack is quite as serious as the first was in its earliest stages.

THE Legislature of New York was made Democratic by unseating six Republicans and disfranchising 120,807 citizens of the State. That is one-tenth of the total number of voters in the State.

SPEAKER CRISP was too ill to preside at the reassembling of Congress Tuesday. Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker *pro tem*, and Mr. Mills was granted leave of absence to go to his home in Texas.

WITH Sherman re-elected to the Senate, McKinley in the executive office and a Republican Legislature to sustain him, Ohio ought to take her old position as one of the banner Republican States in the Union.

IT is no dishonor to ex-Governor Foraker to be beaten by such a man as Senator Sherman. He can resume the practice of law, and wait. It would have been well, however, if he had waited before starting in.

THE Democratic majority in Congress did not exactly tell Mr. Mills to go to Texas, but it was to a place very much like Texas, with possibly a trifle more heat. Mr. Mills has gone to—Texas. It is equal to saying to Congress that it may go to the other place.

THE demand of the Massachusetts Mugwumps, at the recent meeting of the Reform Club in Boston, that the Democratic party nominate Cleveland or sacrifice the independent vote, is greeted by the Democratic press as a piece of sublime presumption or sublimated ignorance.

THE South Carolina papers are lauding their Legislature, which has adjourned, for "what it did not do." The present Congress will be lucky if it is entitled to the same compliment upon adjourning. The country and the people are prosperous, and it is always wise to "let well enough alone."

GOVERNOR HILL more than hints that if he should get the nomination for President he would resign and kindly allow Grover Cleveland to be appointed Senator. But the chances are that if nominated and elected he would hold to his Senatorial chair until March 3, 1893. He never gives up a good thing that pays until compelled to.

THE Democratic organs of New York are silent regarding the decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut declaring Bulkeley Governor. They do not care to encourage the discussion of such questions while they are enjoying the benefits of the theft of the Legislature by Governor Hill, aided by their own Court of Appeals. They have abruptly quit talking about "State stealing."

THE frightful disaster at McAlister, in the Indian Territory, which has been attended with the loss of a hundred lives, is to be attributed to the fact that in that ill organized region the same precautions are not taken as in Pennsylvania and other States. Coal mine disasters have not been unknown, even in communities where the strictest inspection and care are required, although not always enforced. At the McAlister mine, however, the calamity was evidently caused by crude and gross ignorance, or neglect of the plainest dictates of caution.

SENATOR SHERMAN visited his old personal friend and political opponent, Judge Thurman, the other day. The two great leaders in Ohio politics had a pleasant chat over old times, and the Senator received no more hearty congratulations over his election than those from the man he three times defeated for election to the same place. The "Ohio idea," as illustrated by Sherman and Thurman, and by McKinley and Campbell, is that personalities are out of place in politics. It is an idea that should take root in every part of the country.

TRULY, this is the farmers' year. But the prosperity which results is shared by all in the general stimulation of trade and business. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has made public his estimates of area, products and value of the principal cereals in the United States for 1891. The production of corn is 2,060,154,000 bushels, valued at $856,439,228. This has been only once exceeded. The production of wheat is the largest ever grown in any country of the world, bring 611,780,000 bushels, valued at $513,472,711, and averaging 9.4 bushels to each person in the United States.

JOHN SHERMAN received 35 votes in the Republican legislative caucus at Columbus Wednesday night and will be his own successor in the United States Senate. Governor Foraker, who made so determined a fight for the place, and who claimed up to the last that he would be nominated, received 38 votes, 10 less than he counted on and 15 less than Sherman received.

It is certain that no more aggressive fight was ever made by the minority wing of a party in Ohio than was made under the leadership of Foraker against the nomination of Sherman. It is now clear that a mistake was made in the conduct of this campaign on the part of the Foraker managers. On the other hand those who rejoice in the success of Senator Sherman will remember with satisfaction and pride that the conduct of his campaign was creditable to the candidate and the party.

It is not stating the case strongly to say that the Senatorial contest in Ohio is of National interest and importance. Republicans everywhere will rejoice that Sherman, one of the very ablest and purest men in public life, is to retain his seat in the Senate.

THERE is nothing unexpected in the decision of the highest court of Connecticut that Governor Bulkeley is not only Governor *de jure* but *defacto*. The decision was made in a suit brought by Judge Lemon B. Morris who was the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last State election. The court held that Governor Bulkeley could not relinquish the Governorship until his successor was not only elected, but duly qualified. The Constitution of Connecticut requires as a means of qualification a canvass and declaration of election by the General Assembly. No such declaration was made by the lower branch of the Legislature, and Governor Bulkeley was sustained in refusing to give up his office because the General Assembly had not taken the constitutional steps to declare Judge Morris elected. This is what Republicans have anticipated from the outset. This constitutional provision may not be wholly pleasing to all the citizens of Connecticut, but it is nevertheless their fundamental law.

SENATOR PEFFER of Kansas breaks out in an alliance scheme that stamps him as the champion demagogue of the country. He has offered a bill providing for the loan by the national government of $100,000,000 to the people of Indiana. The bill recites that the people of the state are laboring under the burden of enormous interest charges, and it authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes to the amount of $100,000,000, which are to be loaned to the people at 2 per cent on mortgages upon their land. There are thousands of people in Indiana who need money, but they own no land on which they could borrow money at the cheap rate provided for in the Pefferian scheme. Hence the plan discriminates in favor of the farmers and land-owners and against laborers and others who own no real estate. This would be a sort of huge trust of land-owners under the protection of the government. What the government would do for Indiana it could not refuse to do for every other one of the forty-four states. This would require a fund of say $4,000,000,000, a sum 50 per cent. larger than the national debt at the close of the war, and—but what is the use of discussing this absurd proposition?—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

Why Hill Suits the Democrats.—

From the Minneapolis Tribune, (Rep.)

Hill is the man for the Democrats.

There is no person in the Democratic ranks who represents so well the objects and aims of the party.

He isn't a free trader, but he will be if party success and, above all, personal success depends upon it.

He isn't a fiat moneyist, but he will consent to issue shinplasters based on nothing but wind if that will carry him to the Presidency.

He isn't personally dishonest, but he will steal States or electors if necessary to win.

His position on the silver question is plain and unmistakable.

He believes in free coinage so modified as to give the mine owners all they want, the gold bugs all they desire, the people all they need, and the devils everything.

He can dive deeper, stay under longer, come up nastier, and appear cleaner than any man on the continent.

Democratic Cripplers Baffled.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The democratic Congress, under the whip and spur of the democratic press, has promised to cut down the appropriations at least $100,000,000 at this session. Where will the crippling process begin? That is the question that confronts the democracy. It already realizes that it is a very serious question.

Several newspapers that were loudest a few months ago in denunciation of a so-called "Billion Dollar Congress" now admit that this is a growing country; that the demands upon the public treasury are necessarily increasing; that the protection of domestic interests, the care of the pensioner, the extension of the postal service, the needs of the Agricultural Department, of the new navy, and of the World's Fair all call for larger and not smaller appropriations.

Where shall the cripplinz process begin? It has been proposed to repeal the sugar bounty, but the democratic sugar planters of Louisiana unite with the Republican sugar beet raisers of the North and Northwest in fierce opposition to this proposal. It is proposed to repeal the steamship subsidy, against which the democracy in Congress fought so bitterly last session. But the splendid results of governmental aid to American shipping interests confront and confound the obstructionalists, and Democrats and Republicans unite in their demand, "hands off."

Last of all, the cripplers proposed not to have a River and Harbor bill this session. But the proposition is scarcely heard before the people along the Mississippi River and along all the bayous and creeks in the South and in the West, along all the harbors of the gulf and the South Atlantic coast cry out in protest against the mere thought of such a thing.

The Democratic Congress is advised that this is a great country. Generous appropriations by the Congress have not been made in the interests of the thickly settled and Republican East, but largely for the democratic South and the growing and expanding States of the West and of the Pacific coast. The "Billion Dollar Congress" was a good enough cry for election purposes, but it is not too early to predict that very little of it will be heard during this session of Congress.

Congress Refuses the President's Request to Send Food to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the transportation of relief contributions to Russia which was urged in a special message sent to Congress Monday by President Harrison, was wrecked in the House after a debate which will be read with resentful feeling at St. Petersburg. The resolution passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 40 yeas to 9 nays, but it found a very different reception in the House. On motion of Mr. Holman, who, as "the watchdog of the treasury," is ever ready to show his teeth, without much regard for the merits of the demand, the appropriating clause was struck out by a vote of 166 yeas to 70 nays. This action was fatal, as the navy is not in condition to furnish public ships for the transportation of the contributions now in sight, and the government could not charter private vessels without a special appropriation for the purpose. Stripped of the money provision, the relief proposal lost its vitality, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, one of the few Democrats who had spoken in its behalf, gave it a friendly burial by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution, a suggestion which was agreed to by a vote of 98 yeas to 87 nays.

The objections to the resolution, as voiced in the debate, took a very wide range. The impoverished condition of our treasury, the wealth of Russia, and especially her cruel persecution of the Jews and the Poles, were all advanced as reasons which should keep Congress from making provision for the transportation of the relief supplies. In our opinion, such arguments ought not to have been used. They were beneath the dignity of Congress and quite out of place in the discussion. The only objection to the resolution that appears entitled to any weight was the doubt expressed in regard to its constitutionality.

It Is Governor McKinley.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—Wm. McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated governor of Ohio today with an eclat and imposing pageantry and numbers unexampled in the State's history. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter weather the city was crowded with people from all parts of Ohio and large delegations from neighboring States. The occasion has been non-partisan, the political friends and foes of the new governor all joining with the utmost harmony and zeal in the inauguration exercises and parade.

At 11:30 a. m. the legislature, supreme court, State officers and members of the press assembled in the senate chamber, and then, preceded by Governor Campbell and Governor-elect McKinley, marched to the rotunda of the capitol, where a stand had been erected for the ceremonies. Usually these have taken place on the east terrace of the capitol, but Major McKinley having just recovered from la grippe, it was deemed prudent not to expose him to the wintry blasts without. At noon after a happy introductory speech by Governor Campbell, Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams of the supreme court administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, who whereupon assumed the functions of the governorship. He then delivered his inaugural address, surrounded on the stand by his wife, ex-Governor Campbell and family, the legislature, supreme court, members of the press, relatives of his family and other distinguished and invited guests.

Graves Sentenced to Hang.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—This morning Judge Rising denied Dr. Grave's motion of an arrest of judgment immediately after court convened. There was no argument, for the lawyers had presented their authorities for and against the motion Saturday night, and his honor spent all day Sunday in examining them.

The court-room was silent when Judge Rising asked Dr. Graves if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. The accused with his gray hair straggling over his forehead made a short speech in which he declared that he was innocent and denied that he had made any confession.

Judge Rising sentenced Dr. Graves to be hanged during the week of January 31. It is left to the discretion of the sheriff upon which day it shall occur. Dr. Graves visibly trembled and turned pale when the sentence was pronounced.

After the passage of the sentence Mr. Furman asked for a stay of ninety days to prepare his appeal to the supreme court. Judge Rising gave him fifteen days and took occasion to remark that the evidence justified the verdict. Dr. Graves will be taken to the penitentiary at Canon City early to-morrow morning, where he will be put in solitary confinement until he is either granted a new trial, his sentence commuted or executed.

A petition is on foot to request the governor to commute the doctor's sentence, not because he is thought to be innocent, but on account of the prejudice existing here against capital punishment. Gov. Pouit to-day expressed himself as favorable to the condemned man and will probably not allow him to be hanged.

More Than Two Hundred Men Killed.

MCALLISTER, I. T., January 8.—Between 180 and 200 men are entombed in the mine at Krebs, and it is believed that all will perish, if not already dead.

The appalling calamity occurred at 5 o'clock last evening, in shaft No. 11 of the Osage Coal and Mining Company.

It was just before the day shift changed off to come out of the mine for supper, when a puff of smoke was seen to escape from the mouth of the single shaft to the mine, and immediately following this there was heard an explosion, followed by a rumbling as of thunder. The men at the top at once sounded the alarm and made preparations to send down a rescuing party, but found the shaft entirely closed by the debris.

When the messenger who brought the above news left nothing had been done toward getting the men out except to organize a relief party which was to begin at once on the debris. The shaft is a single one, with no means for air to get to the entombed men.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

LATER.—As a result of the explosion in the Krebs mine over 200 men now lie dead, about 40 are fatally hurt and as many more badly burned.

At the time of the explosion 350 men were in the shaft, waiting for the cage to take them out, and the foot of the shaft is one mass of dead bodies. Eighty-five men came out by an old entry, and 42 were saved by the shaft, most of whom are more or less burned and bruised and half will probably die. This leaves about 223 men yet in the mine, and in all probability 200 are dead.

At 7:10 o'clock this morning 10 dead men were brought out, and only one could be recognized, the remains were so mutilated. One man escaped from the shaft 500 feet deep, by working from bracket to bracket and was saved. Hundreds of anxious wives and mothers are eagerly watching each cage as it comes to the surface, hoping to see their loved ones, only to turn away disappointed.

The explosion was caused by firing a shot when gas was in the mine. At this time it is impossible to learn the exact number of dead and wounded.

LATER.

The first reports sent out from the scene of the disaster were wild in estimating the number who had lost their lives. All of the bodies have been removed from the ruin and the list now stands 60 dead and 117 wounded, several of whom will surely die.

The Superintendent of the mine says: "The company can in no way be held responsible for the explosion as the mine has been carefully examined by experts, who claim the ventilation was good and there was no gas in any part of the mine. The fault was in the entry man firing his shots contrary to orders, which were not to be fired until 5:30 p. m., when all the men would be out of the mine. The fan never stopped running, and the 196 live men were taken out within seven hours after the explosion, thus showing slendid management. The mines will be clear within 10 days, and it will take 150 car loads of slate and rock to clear the first passage.

Had Their Ear Drums Split.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—During the progress of the trial of the ten guns of the new United States monitor Miantonomoh at Gardner's Bay yesterday three of the officers of the vessel had their ear drums burst by the concussion which followed the discharge of one of the pieces.

Surgeon Kane, of the Miantonomoh, when questioned on the subject, would say nothing for publication further than that the accident could have been easily averted had the men stood upon the tip of their toes and opened their mouths. He said that the officers were apparently well drilled, and should have known this. He declined to give their names.

A Needle Through his Lung.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A needle swallowed about two years ago has traversed the body of Oliver M. Stiger, a wholesale druggist of this city, and has emerged from his back, beneath the right shoulder blade. In it strange journey the needle, to which was attached a few inches of thread, punctured the right lung and caused a great deal of pain.

An Address to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The State presidents of the Farmers' Alliance, who are in session here, have issued a memorial calling the attention of farmers all over the country to the prevailing depression in agriculture, and asking legislative action to improve the financial condition of the country on the lines of the Farmers' Alliance movement.

How The Sailor Died.

VALLEJO, CAL., Jan. 8.—At the investigation to-day into the assault upon the sailors of the cruiser Baltimore at Valparaiso James M. Johnson, armorer of the Baltimore said:

"While sitting in a restaurant I was told they were killing our men outside, and warned not to go out. I went upstairs and looked out of a window and saw that a man was lying face down in the middle of the street. Two or three policemen and a mob of citizens were around him. They were stabbing him in the back as he lay there. The police made no effort to stop them. I left the hotel and went to the place. The man was Boatswain's Mate Riggin. I turned him over and found the pulse still faintly beating. I gave him a glass of liquor, and a moment after he recovered and said;

"For God's sake, Johnson, take me out of this before they kill me."

"I lifted and drew him to one side, when I saw a squad of soldiers approaching followed by a howling mob. When within six feet the soldiers fired two shots. One grazed my left cheek, another struck Riggin in the neck and his head fell from my shoulder as if his neck was broken. I had backed against the wall, but, seeing Riggin was dead, I slipped off to the side, past the soldiers and got back into the boarding house. I saw the smoke came out of the soldiers' rifles, and I am sure it was a soldier that shot. I heard no other shots fired."

Charles Langer, a seaman, who was in the International hotel with Johnson, gave testimony even stronger than Johnson's. According to Langer, when Riggin rose the first time, two policemen came up, drew short swords and knocked him down again. They then stood back and let the crowd stab and beat him. Riggin seemed to be asking protection of the police when they knocked him down. Afterward a squad of soldiers approached, marching by twos, under command of a mounted officer. They marched to within six feet from where Johnson was holding Riggin in his arms. There they halted and the first two soldiers leveled their rifles and fired at the two American sailors.

"I was about 15 feet off to one side," said Langer. "No one was between me and them the crowd being back of the soldiers at that moment. No other shots were fired by anyone. I saw the soldiers distinctly level their rifles at the Baltimore men and fire The crowd had drawn back, then the soldiers came up, leaving a clear passage between Riggin and the soldiers. After the first shot was fired the soldiers pressed forward a little, and I could not see the second rifle fired, but am sure it was one of the leading soldiers that fired."

Saloonkeepers Responsible.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—In the suit of Caroline Davies against Felix McKnight and others, the Supreme Court sustains the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county, granting a recovery under a statute little known and seldom invoked, which makes saloonkeepers responsible in damages for injuries resulting from their sale of liquor to intoxicated persons. On a night in October, 1889, Robert Davies, the husband of the plaintiff, became very much intoxicated on liquor furnished by the defendant, and on his way home fell in a gutter and lay there. The gutter was full of water and the unfortunate man contracted an attack of pneumonia, from which he died. A jury gave his widow substantial damages. The saloonkeeper's only grounds of defense were that the liquor was not the proximate cause of death, and that what Davies drank he drank voluntarily.

The Supreme Court holds that the verdic of the jury is conclusive upon the first point and says upon the second:

"The contention that the voluntary taking of of liquor by the deceased while intoxicated, and being at the time of known intemperats habits, was such contributory negligence upon his part as would prevent a recovery by the plaintiff, will not bear examination. Such a ruling would practically destroy the act of Assembly. Every drunkard not only takes liquor voluntarily, but whenever he can get it, and, because of his weakness, the law makes the saloonkeeper responsible for selling to such persons. He has not the will power to resist the temptation, and for this reason the sale to him is forbidden."

Hemlock Lumber Going Up.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan 7.—At a meeting in this city of leading hemlock lumber producers, held to arrange for an improvement of the trade, with John E. DuBois, the young lumber king, in attendance, it was resolved that the prices of the diminishing product should be raised. To this end a general meeting of the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Western New York will be called for an early date, at which the situation will be discussed and a plan for organization adopted. Production will be restricted also so as to aggregate about 75 per cent. of last year's product.

The Books Saved Him.

READING Pa, Jan. 6.—Eugene A. Laub while passing through a lonely district in the western part of the county, made a narrow escape with his life. Laub is a school teacher and hails from Lehigh county and has charge of a school in Ruscumb, Manor township. Late last night while he was returning from a spelling bee, which he had held in the school house, and while passing through a dense woods he was fired upon by some one in ambush.

He carried several books under his coat and in these the balls entered and doubtless saved his life. He ran calling for help when several more shots were fired, but all missed their mark.

Office as a Divorce.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Jan. 9.—Postmaster Walton, the Democrat, whose term will not expire until the latter part of September next and whose Republican wife is making the liveliest possible canvass to be appointed as his successor, says in effect that a continuance of the postmastership in his family will cause a separation, temporarily, of himself and his wife. He says: "If Mrs. Walton is appointed she will take charge of the office herself. I will not remain here in any event, but will go to South Dakota and engage in stock raising.

Shots From Hill to Hill.

HUNTINGDON, Jan 7.—The Chilcoat and Norris feud in Coles Valley, this county, is growing. It is contended by the Chillcoats that John Norris dispossessed them upon a bogus warrant and drove them from their land, and that this act caused the shooting which has resulted in the intervention of two constables' posses. On the other hand Norris claims that he got legal possession and was dispossessed by force.

The rival parties are now encamped on opposite hills, each occasionally firing a shot to indicate that there is no surrender. A crisis is expected soon.

Five More Lynched.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 7.—News was received here late last night from Womack Hill, Ala., the scene of the recent Sims outrage and hanging, that while Neal Sims, the brother of Bob, two other men, and Laura and Beatrice Sims, the two daughters of Bob, were on their way from Womack Hill Tuesday night, going in the direction of Leak, Miss., the rendezvous of the rest of the gang, they were met by a posse searching for Neal Sims, who is wanted for murder.

It is said that Neal resisted arrest and was hanged and afterwards shot; also that the rest of the party attempted to interfere in Neal's behalf and were strung up to an oak tree along the roadside, the women being among the number lynched. Great excitement is said to prevail.

Egypt's Ruler Dead.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—Mahommed Tewfik I, Khedive of Egypt, is dead, a victim of influenza, or la grippe. He had for some days suffered severely of influenza. This developed into congestion of the lungs, and a cardiac affection. The result was that he sank rapidly, and expired this afternoon. Born in 1852, Mohammed Tewfik I looked much older than a young man of 39.

A Desperate Kansas War.

ABEALON, KAS., Jan. 7.—In a running fight with the outlaws this evening it is known that four men were killed. A courier has arrived with the news of the engagement and says the desperadoes numbered fifteen men, who had taken part in the cannon battle, and they were discovered by the posse encamped in a gulch south of Springfield. They had pickets out and soon discovered the posse. A couple of wagons, to which horses were hitched, were standing in readiness near their camp. Into these vehicles the hunted men sprang and started off at a killing pace, with the posse, which was mounted on horseback, in swift pursuit, and for ten miles the desperadoes managed to keep beyond the range of the Winchesters of their pursuers, but thereafter the speed maintained began to tell on their horses and the posse succeeded in getting within rifle shot. A running fight on the level plains was then kept up for over four miles, during which three of the outlaws were seen to tumble from their seats in the wagon, evidently having been shot.

At the end of the four-mile run the horses of the pursuers became jaded, and they made a detour of about half a mile to a ranch, where they procured fresh horses and again started in pursuit. The courier started back with the news from the ranch. He says the pursuing party, numbering fourteen men, will follow the desperadoes into No Man's Land, if necessary, and bring them back, dead or alive.

The immediate trouble grows out of an attempt on Judge Botkin's life, and its inception grew out of the Wood-Brennan murder some months ago.

Two of the ringleaders of the mob who murdered Sheriff Dunn and attempted to assassinate Judge Botkin, arrived here this afternoon under military escort. They are C. Anderson, Chairman of the Seward Commissioners, and J. G. Leach, a farmer residing two miles north of Springfield. All of the prisoners so far are members of either the Farmers' or Citizens' Alliance. Judge Botkin did not open court to-day. He will do so Monday, and much bloodshed is looked for.

ARKALON, KAS., Jan. 10.—The permanent presence of troops has removed all further apprehensions of trouble in this section. The uneasy feeling of last week has disappeared and men are resuming their usual avocations.

Of the six prisoners now held under suspicion of being connected with the murder of Dunn, but two will be held for trial. Anderson and Leach, they having been recognized by Sheriff Guvan and others who were attacked by the mob.

Blinded by Sorrow.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 9.—Stricken blind on a railway train en route to seek her recreant lover, pretty Lillian Custer has aroused the sympathies of everybody here who has heard of her case. It is an unusually pathetic romance, unique in its effect upon the disappointed sweetheart.

When the Lehigh Valley train drew into Shamokin this morning its conductor was deeply affected by what appeared to him to be a strange request. From a pair of large hazel eyes that were singularly lacking in expression, except for the really sad smile that beamed on the face from which they seemed to look the prettiest passenger on the train appealed to the conductor, for his services as an escort.

STRICKEN BLIND EN ROUTE.

"I—I'm blind!" exclaimed the young lady, who had ridden over from Mauch Chunk with the conductor, and had not heretofore attracted his special attention. "I—I could see quite well when we left Mauch Chunk; but I seem to have lost my sight entirely on the way over."

"I'm very sorry," replied the conductor "Perhaps you've got a bad, sharp piece of cinder in your eye, though, and your sight will be all right when that works out. I'm sure I'll be glad to assist you in any way that I can."

"Thank you, sir; you're very kind. I only need an escort from the car to the waiting-room, and from there to the other train, when it comes; for really I cannot see at all. It's exceedingly strange. There's no special pain in my eyes, though, and I feel sure there's nothing in them, such as a cinder or other substance."

By this time the conductor had assisted his fair passenger from the train and was guiding her uncertain steps to the ladies' waiting-room in the depot. As he sat down beside her at the station to inquire whence she had come and whether she would like to be started on the next train, the young lady told him the following peculiarly pathetic story:

A ROMANCE WITH A STING.

Miss Custer is a seamstress from Olean, N. Y. Four years ago she became engaged to marry John Hampton, a young farmer from the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., as soon as he could save $1000. Finally, when Hampton had laid aside $300, the wedding was set for last Christmas evening at Miss Custer's father's house in Olean.

All arrangements had been made for the wedding, and Miss Custer's home was filled with guests. At 10 o'clock, the hour for the marriage ceremony, Hampton had not appeared. The bride-elect and her guests were shocked.

Later it was learned that Hampton, while on a spree, had lost $300 gambling and was ashamed to marry Miss Custer; so he deserted her at the last.

The brave girl, recovering from an illness that followed the shock, set out from home on Thursday evening with her railway ticket and $24 to join her recreant lover at Norfolk. This side of Mauch Chunk her pocket was picked, and she was penniless.

Funds were raised here for her to go on with this afternoon, as she had partly recovered from her blindness, brought on by nervous prostration. So she took the evening train for the South.

Sherman Beats Foraker.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—United States Senator John Sherman was nominated for re-election at Columbus to day by the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature. But one ballot was required, the vote being:

Sherman, 53; Foraker, 38; McKinley, 1; Foster, 1.

The Foraker forces made a struggle for a secret ballot, but were defeated by a vote of 47 to 44, three members not voting. The caucus made the nomination of Sherman unanimous, and then both Sherman and Foraker appeared and made brief addresses.

SHERMAN'S GREAT CAREER.

With thee expiration of the senatorial term, to which John Sherman is elected, he will have completed 44 years of continuous public service, 28 in the Senate. But six years short of half a century, it will be a record without parallel in the history of American strtesmanship; every year of this long public service will have been spent at Washington, in the service of the government. He is 68 years old.

An Ex-Turkey in Trouble.

UNIONTOWN, Pa. 7.—Marshall Dean, ex-turnkey of the county jail, was arrested today, charged with liberating eight prisoners from the jail, four on the night of January 5, and four on January 6, 1890.

One of the escaped prisoners was arrested a few days ago and confessed to Sheriff McCormick that Dean accepted bribes to let them out. One of the liberated prisoners was a Hungarian awaiting trial for murder, and another was Rev. George Cumberland, arrested for indecent assault, and for whose arrest a large reward was offered and is still standing.

Dean was given a hearing this evening and remanded to jail in default of $2,000 bail. The hearing developed evidence that the sum of $140 in gold was paid to Dean, and several witnesses testified to hearing the bargain made.

Your Own Fault

If you do not get a perfect baker when you buy the new Range. The Cinderella is sold and guaranteed a good baker. It lasts longer and looks better than any other on the market. Sold by

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

Bobbed the Corpse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Anna M. Dunigan, seventy years of age, fell dead this evening on the street within a few doors of her house in this city. Before her body was removed to her apartments her fingers were stripped of three valuable diamond rings and a bracelet of gold and enamel was torn from her wrist. Mrs. Dunigan occupied rooms at the Judson House with her son, C. W. Dunigan, an actor.

When the woman fell several men rushed toward her, apparently to aid her, but as the results showed, to rob her. Her gloves were torn from her hands on the pretense of chafing them, and the rings were deftly slipped from her fingers and the bracelet from her wrist. Mrs. Dunigan was born in Philadelphia. Her father was a Quaker named Isaac Williams.

Footpads' Modest Demands.

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 7.—A bold highway robbery was attempted while C. E. Deckard of Liverpool, Perry county, was returning home from Juniata county. He was driving along in the dark, when suddenly two men stopped his horses and demanded five dollars. Deckard quickly drew his revolver and fired at one of the men, who immediately ran. The other fellow returned the fire. The horses became frightened at the shooting and plunged forward, throwing Mr. Deckard back into the wagon, which probably saved his life, as three shots were fired at him, none of which took effect.

To Avoid Publicity.

Here are a few suggestions from the Detroit *Tribune*, to be followed by men who wish to keep their names out of the newspapers:

Don't have any enemies.
Dan't have any friends.
Don't inherit money.
Don't lose it.
Don't sign any petitions.
Don't subscribe to any lecture courses or stock companies.
Don't recommend anything.
Don't get victimized.
Don't exhibit any public spirit.
Don't tell stories.
Don't register at a hotel.
Don't visit a friend in an adjoining township or elsewhere.
Don't allow other people to visit you.
Don't show any interest in music, art, literature, science or education.
Don't meet long-lost friends or relatives.
Don't go insane.
Don't get sick.
Don't accept presents.
Don't do anything that might bring you a vote of thanks or condemnation.
Don't sue anybody.
Don't get sued.
Don't go to law at all.
Don't live to be an octogenarian.
Don't die.

Local Institutes.

The following is the program for an institutet o be held at Sprucetown, Pa., Saturday January 16, 1892.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Can the average teacher afford to attend a State Normal at his present salary?—R. M. Risinger.

What shall we do at the close of our term?—Geo. S. Lohr.

Since teachers are paid according to the grade of certificate. Is the present system of raising the standard each year just?—F. G. Fryburg.

Should a board of directors fix the salary of teachers?—S. S. Schlag.

Should a teacher be paid according to the grade of his certificate or his teaching ability?—Miss Josie Shaffer.

School Libraries.—Miss Annie Koehler.

Should drawing be taught in our schools?—C. E. Berkey.

Select Reading—by John Penrod, James Livengood and J. M. L. Wilt.

Recitations—by Misses Della Shaffer and Lottie Crissinger.

Papers—by Geo. Kimmel, Miss Edith Zorn and Miss Lizzie Hammer.

The above program will be arranged and interspersed with music queries, and work by the school at the discretion of the chairman.

All friends of education are invited to attend and participate in the work.

COMMITTEE.

The following program for local institute for Stonycreek district, to be held at the Glade's Lutheran church, beginning on Friday evening, January 22, and continuing during three sessions:

Educational Waste—H. H. Kimmel.
Impromptu Class—J. B. Lambert.
Quries for regular debate.
Resolved, That patriotic songs have a greater influence on the minds of the American people than the flag.
Affirmative, G. W. Smucker, A. P. Kimmel.
Negative, I. G. Carver, S. M. Fox.
The Word Method—Ida B. Speicher.
Obstacles in the teacher's way and how to meet them—J. M. Lambert.
The use of attention—C. E. Ringler.
Recitation—Syvan Spangler.
Essay—Miss Annie Brant.
Should we have more branches of study? R. J. Brant.
Friday afternoon exercises—J. B. Lambert.
To what extent should drawing be taught? I. G. Carver.
The Model School—Alber Lambert.
Class drill in Physiology—G. W. Smucker.
Program to be interspersed with querics, dialogues and music. COM.

Trent Items.

Farmers are taking advantage of the good sledding.

Mr. Lingo is busily engaged hauling hay. He is wintering a large number of cattle.

Our Trent merchant is doing a fine business.

A. W. Bruner and S. P. Lyons intend going west in the spring.

Mr. C. B. Putman, has purchased a cornet and intends joining the Indian Town Brass Band.

Mr. A. W. Forspring is sorely afflicted with several large boils which keep him from work.

A number of our farmers attended the farmers' Institute at Somerset, and we hope that it was a benefit to them.

S. A. Putman, has his saw mill running full time. M. J. Harkcom and James Mognet are his chief ingineers in the woods, while F. B. Uphouse and son drive the teams.

The saw mill belonging to Lucas & Wolfe is not running at present, but will be next week. When it does start it will undoubtedly be a success as they have some very prominent men employed. Among them is an editor.

BOUNCE.

He Got a wife.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Jan. 10.—John Sweitzer, a wealthy German of this city, has just had an unsatisfactory experience with a wife furnished him by a New York matrimonial agency. Mr. Sweitzer wrote the agency, asking for a strong German girl who was capable of doing housework. A girl was secured at Castle Garden, and sent to the city. Her name was Catharine Gottlieb, and she was a powerful woman. Switzer, who is a little man, at first objected to her mammoth proportions, but finally consented to marry her. The woman then demanded some of the old fellow's property before allowing the knot to be tied. This was granted, and the coy damsel and Sweitzer were married.

On the second day after the marriage, the husband alleges, his wife began to abuse him. She rolled up her sleeves and proceeded to demonstrate her advertised housecleaning abilities by driving his children from the premises. Sweitzer objected, and then she promptly knocked him down, jumped on him, and then threw him into the cellar. The woman then packed up her goods and went to New York. Neighbors rescued the man from the cellar and coaxed the children back from the woods. Sweitzer says he will never recover from the injuries received at the hands of his wife.

Cough-Cures

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.

"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life."—F. J. Olden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Greena, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Emma E. Brubaker, intermarried with Norman E. Berkley, of Waterloo, Iowa:

You are hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Somerset Co., Pa., on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of David Brubaker, deceased, at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1892. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

CAUTION.

My wife Annie, having left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby notify the public not to give her any credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. She left June 13th, 1891.

JOSEPH PRITTS.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a petition of citizens of Somerset Borough has been filed in my office for an amendment of their Charter of Incorporation so as to fix the number of Councilmen to be elected at six, instead of three, upon which the Court granted a rule, returnable January 26, 1892.

W. H. SANNER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Somerset Borough, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title interest and claim of Gabriel Spangler, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Shade Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of James W. Fraser, Charles Sorber, Widow Brum, and the John Wells tract, warranted in the name of Tobmas Campbell, containing four hundred (400) acres more or less, all of which is well timbered, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Gabriel Spangler, at the suit of D. Wagner, et al.

NOTICE.—All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that 10 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when property is knocked down. Otherwise it will again be exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The residue of the purchase money must be paid on or before the day of confirmation, viz: Thursday, Feb'y. 25, 1892. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 30, 1891. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.