The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... November, 2, 1892.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President — Benjamin Harrison

For Vice-President — Whitelaw Reid

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJ. HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

STATE.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
B. F. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, J. F. DUNLAP,
WILLIAM H. SAYER.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
WILLIAM LILLY.

JUDICIARY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN of Blair County.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOSIAH D. HICKS, of Blair County.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
EPHRAIM O. MILLER, of Rockwood.
JOHN C. WELLER, of Milford township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. A. BERKEY, of Somerset.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
J. D. WEIGLE, of Somerset township.

Now for victory! This is not a Cleveland year.

Keep an eye open for Democratic roorbacks this week.

Next Tuesday is election day. Now Boys! In the words of the old song,

"First we'll vote, and then relax,
We'll do it mighty easy."

Once more to the polls, Republicans! and maintain the reputation of our good old county. The "Frosty Sons of Thunder" never surrender.

When Cleveland was nominated the first time he openly declared that no man should be nominated for President a second time. This is Cleveland's third whack at it.

Beware of political roorbacks, and last cards, of wolves in sheep's clothing. A lie travels on the wings of the wind, while truth is drawing on its boots, and never gets there until after the election.

Bank bills issued in Portland, Me., are just as good as gold in New Orleans, San Antonio, and San Francisco. The thing to do is to keep them so. Vote down the wild-cat money of the Chicago platform.

Governor Flower, of New York, openly declared: "Grover Cleveland can not carry New York." But he has great hope that his $100,000 check will redeem his prophecy and prevent its fulfillment.

American voters have seldom had a larger opportunity to bless themselves and their country than they have in casting a ballot for Harrison and Reid and protection to American industries and American homes.

There has not been much noise during the campaign but there is a good deal of evidence that there has been a good lot of thinking. That means well for the Republican party. It has a history that will do to think over and tie to.

Our Democratic friends have been making a still—very still—hunt in this county. Don't be deceived by their apparent indifference. They will all be at the polls on Tuesday next. Meet them there. Eternal vigilance is the price of victory.

One week from to-day the poor old Democracy will be crawling from beneath the ruins of its calamity campaign, rubbing the dirt out of its eyes and wondering whether the smash was caused by the combination of cyclones or by a left over earthquake.

The good people of Pittsburgh are complaining bitterly of the smoke nuisance. If they will vote for Cleveland, the policy favored by him will soon free the atmosphere from the soot and smoke of the nasty mills and factories with which they are surrounded.

It irritates the Democrats to hear anybody declaring that the protective tariff has brought prosperity to the country. Well, what did make us so prosperous then? Here is the prosperity: where did it come from? The Democratic party most assuredly did not bring it.

Senator Quay gives it as his belief that the Republicans will carry New York, and that Harrison and Reid will certainly be elected. This opinion is shared by Chairman Carter, J. L. Manley, David Martin, and in fact, every member of the National Republican Committee.

Free trade and a debased currency are twin weapons for robbing American labor. They are Democratic inventions, and with one of them in each hand the Democratic party faces the people insolently asking their votes. It is much as if a man with a kit of burglar's tools in his arms should enter a bank and ask to be made guardian of the premises.

The Republican policy guarantees that a man who does a dollar's worth of work shall receive 100 cents for it, whereas the Democratic demand is that he shall be paid in a rag currency, which may be worth par one day and fifty cents on the dollar the next day. The Democratic party asks the workingmen to degrade labor by voting to debase the money in which it is paid.

The Democrats are deeply grieved that Minister Bob Lincoln is going to make half a dozen speeches for Harrison and Reid in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. They say "he had better not be neglecting his public duties." They forget all about Chairman Harrity, who is drawing a big salary as Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, and is giving his whole time to running the Democratic campaign and distributing the boodle.

Many of our farmer friends and mechanics are in the habit of doing the best part of a day's work, and then going to the election late in the afternoon or evening. They must remember that under the new law, they cannot prepare their tickets in advance, that some time will be required in the voting booths to prepare them, that voting will necessarily be much slower than under the old law, and that if late, they run a great risk of losing their vote.

It is amusing to listen to Southern Democratic newspapers defending "the Constitution" against "Republican destroyers of the sacred instrument." The same parties, within the memory of living millions, shouldered their guns and for years did their utmost to destroy the Constitution. If they love it now it is well, but they might well afford to be chary of criticism upon the party that defended it and secured it as a blessing to the Nation.

A good one is told by one of the ministers returning from the National Congregational Council at Minneapolis. The big church where they met had an organ run by electricity. They wanted to use it, and found that the current was not strong enough. The leader stepped to the telephone and called "The Edison office." "Hello, hello, is that the Edison office?" When loud and grum came back the reply: "Hell! No! This is Democratic headquarters."

As a private citizen Mr. Cleveland proved his loyalty to the Union by sending a substitute to the war who afterward died in the poorhouse. As President he showed his patriotism by a wholesale veto of pension bills and by authorizing his Secretary of War to buy for the American army 8,000 blankets in England because they could be got there for a few cents less than they would have cost in this country.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh has received many pretty severe slaps for his apostacy from the political faith he has heretofore professed, but none more severe than the following from Senator David B. Hill, Tammany's late candidate for the Presidency. Said Senator Hill in his late speech in Tammany Hall:

I deprecate the custom, already too prevalent among our public men, of personal abuse and intentional misrepresentation of the position of adversaries. In a country like ours, there must always be two great parties, and our differences should be treated with decent and respectful consideration. Neither have I anything but contempt for the ostentatious zeal of the new convert, who, after having for years enjoyed the honors and emoluments of position conferred upon him by his party, suddenly assumes to see a new light, and turns around and bitterly assails his former political associates with venomous vituperation.

Much has been said and written about the intricacies and incongruities of the flaker ballot law, and it is an abomination to the plain people. But there is no use in complaining, and getting scared, and threatening to abstain from voting. Any man of ordinary intelligence can be sure of voting the straight ticket if he will adopt this rule in marking his ticket thus:

REPUBLICAN.	X

If the voter undertakes to scratch or cut his ticket, then his danger and trouble commences, for in that event he must place the X before each man he intends to vote for. All trouble and risk will be avoided by voting the straight ticket, which is what every true Republican should do.

Of all the silly declarations made by Democratic journals and speakers, in their attempt to secure the support of the farmers for their free-trade candidates, the silliest is that they are taxed to death by the "Robber tariff bill," known as the McKinley bill. Doesn't every farmer know that the tea, coffee and sugar consumed by his family pays no duty, and are on the free list? And doesn't he not know that the same thing is true of hides from which the leather in his boots harness, etc., is made? Does he not know that the clothing he and his wife and his children wear is of American manufacture and is made from American material; that the implements he uses are of American manufacture, that they have no revenue duty, and are now cheaper in the market than they ever were before? Aside from his groceries, which as we said before, pay no duty, what imported dutable articles does the farmer use or consume?

What farmer or farmer's family wears foreign-made clothing, or uses foreign-made implements on which duty (or tax) has to be paid, or what is there about his house or his farm that is imported from abroad? How then, is he directly taxed by the McKinley tariff law? In short, what does any farmer pay, in the shape of taxes, towards the support of the National Government that shields, protects, defends and cares for him and his interests? Not one penny! On the other hand the Tariff law protects his interests, preserves to him exclusively the home market, and prevents foreign competition, and the products of cheap foreign labor from underselling him at home, by imposing a duty on imported grain and other farm products.

What stuff, what nonsense, to preach free trade to the farmers of this county, and what a low estimate of their intelligence does it display to attempt to mislead them by the assertion that they are being taxed to death under our present tariff law. Every one of them knows that money for the support of the National Government can be raised in only two ways—either by the imposition of duties on foreign manufactures and products, or by direct taxation on themselves. Let them choose between the two methods. Stand by the Republican party and its policy for collecting the necessary revenue from foreign importations, or vote for Grover Cleveland and free trade and necessarily the imposition of direct taxes on the product of their labor and the yearly income derived therefrom.

Farmers of Somerset county, make your choice! and then make it count at the ballot box on Tuesday next.

Republican advices from West Virginia say that State is almost certain to go Republican, and prominent Democrats openly class it as doubtful. The Republicans have done no bragging about Virginia, but the still hunt that has been conducted in that State has already placed it in the doubtful column.

The Whole Tariff Argument in Brief.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I am a Republican because I am a Protectionist," said a mechanic in this city, in an address Friday evening, "and I am a Protectionist because I support myself, wife and children by the wages I earn at a mechanic's bench, and I support them in comfort because the wages I earn are double those I could earn in Great Britain, and they are double because the products of my labor are protected against the free competition of those of cheaper labor countries by the McKinley tariff." There have been longer, but it is impossible that there have been better speeches during the campaign.

Veto the Vetoer.

From the N. Y. Press.

A New York Mugwump organ that is working shoulder to shoulder with the bosses of "semi-criminal Tammany" for the infliction of Grover Cleveland and Confederate free trade on the people of this country recently contained an "interview" in which the assertion was made that "there has been a considerable change of feeling among the veterans toward Mr. Cleveland." Undoubtedly it is the Union veterans that are meant. There has assuredly not been any change of feeling among Confederate veterans toward the Claimant. They have been his enthusiastic admirers first, last and all the time.

The further statement is made in this "interview" that the Democratic politician who kept out of bullet range during the war and allowed the substitute which the government found him to send to the front to die in the poorhouse, is "the true friend of the soldier." For illustrations of this "friendship" it is not necessary to dwell on the fact that Mr. Cleveland, while President, officially disapproved of 524 pension bills, or about one-third of the whole number that came before him; nor is it necessary to quote the sneering and indecent language of the scores of veto messages in which he grossly insulted the impoverished applicants who were powerless to prevent his cowardly affronts.

The Press desires merely to call the attention of Union veterans to a single specimen veto of this Democratic President. It is that of House bill 5,394, granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas J. Bradley, the widow of an Ohio veteran. The facts of the case as briefly summarized in a speech on the floor of the House by Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, are as follows. General Grosvenor said:

Thomas J. Bradley entered the army in the spring of 1861 as a member of the Twenty-fourth Ohio. He served until the close of 1864, having been meanwhile transferred by a consolidation to the Eighteenth Ohio, which I had the honor to command, and then serving out a total enlistment of nearly four years. He received at the battle of Nashville, as I recollect, a wound which was at the time dangerous, but not permanently so. He went home. He suffered more or less from that wound through the whole of his life, which terminated in the fall of 1882.

He had four sons—gallant young men. They all entered the army in 1861. Two were shot dead upon the battlefield; another came home with an arm shot off, and the fourth with an eye shot out, both of these sons being totally disabled from earning a living. They had no property, and Mrs. Bradley to-day, having passed the age of 76, and being without a dollar, comes to Congress and asks that she may be put on the pension roll to receive the pittance of a widow's pension.

Grover Cleveland, as head of the richest nation under the sun, was deliberately guilty of the infamous meanness of denying to this wife and mother of heroes the pitiful pension of a few dollars a month needed to keep her from the actual pinch of want. It was nothing to this bullying demagogue that this woman had given all that was dearest and most precious to her country: nothing that of her four sons two were killed in battle for the nation and two crippled forever; nothing that her husband had suffered while he lived from the wound which he had received in the face of the enemy; nothing that she was gray haired, poverty stricken, trembling on the verge of the grave. In ancient Rome such a woman would have received the reverent homage of the whole people. Grover Cleveland refused her even a pittance sufficient to purchase bread.

Veterans of the war for the Union: When the advocates of Cleveland declare that the righteous contempt with which you regarded him four years ago has "changed;" when they utter the lying assertion that this insulter of cripples and enemy of soldiers' widows is your "true friend," answer them by pointing to the case of Thomas J. Bradley's wife! You now have it in your power to repay the sneers and kicks of this man with interest. Go to the polls on November 8 and place an everlasting veto on the vetoer. Inflict on him the only rebuke that he is capable of appreciating the rebuke of crushing and ignominious defeat.

How history repeats itself: how the Democratic party, "like the sow, returns to its wallow," and how the South dominates and controls the policy of the Democratic party is well exemplified by the course of that organization in regard to the protection of American industries.

In 1832, the Democrats of South Carolina, under the lead of John C. Calhoun, then the leading spirit of the Democratic party, attempted to nullify the Act of Congress providing for the protection of domestic manufacturers, and nothing but the threat of Andrew Jackson to hang the leading conspirators brought them to their senses. Here is the ordinance of nullification passed by the South Carolina convention:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufacturers, etc., * * * hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, * * *

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, etc., * * * are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law.

When the Southern States seceded in 1861, and the Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted, Article 1, Section 8, of that instrument contained the following:

Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises for revenue only, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, *nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.*

And again, in the last declaration of the Democratic party, on the subject of protection, made in the Chicago platform adopted in June last, is to be found this announcement:

We denounce the Republican policy of Protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that *the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only.*

So here we have the Democratic party of to-day, reaffirming the same hostility to the protection of American industries that was announced by the traitrous nullifiers under the lead of John C. Calhoun, and the rebel secessionists, commanded by Jefferson Davis.

The cornerstone of nullification in 1832, of rebellion and secession in 1861, and of hostility to Republican success in 1892, is the implacable hatred of the Democratic party to the protection of American labor, and American industries.

The Question for Every Voter to Consider.

From the New York Tribune.

The question before every voter is: Do you wish the policies under which America has achieved the prosperity that you see around you reversed, or do you wish them to be continued? The man who desires to have these policies reversed will vote the Democratic ticket. The man who desires to have them continued will vote for Harrison and Reid. But he must distinctly understand that he cannot vote for Cleveland and expect any other result than the enactment of a free trade tariff, the abrogation of the Reciprocity conventions, and the substitution for our present trustworthy money of a system of finance under which bits of paper will be stamped and circulated among the people as legal tender without guarantees as to their value.

How Dignitaries Were Brought.

From the Chicago Herald, October 23d, 1892.

One of the most important and successful features in conection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair grounds, and one which fully illustrates the wonderful progress which our country has made within the last half century, was the movement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the cabinet officers, the supreme court justices, and the diplomatic corps from Washington to this city and back. It required three special trains to perform this function, and Vice-President Frank Thomson, to whom the credit of the achievement is due, made requisition on the Pullman Palace Car Company for the finest equipment which those famous car builders could produce. The result was a triple section train such as has never before glided over the rails in any country. A crew of twenty five persons, including stewards, cooks, waiters, porters, maids, electricians, and machinists, in addition to the usual quota of trainmen, was required to insure proper service. The outfit resembled in a somewhat lessened degree the personal equipment of an ocean greyhound, of which the trains were a duplication on land.

These trains were provided and tendered for the use of the distinguished guests of Chicago by Vice-President Thomson. They were run from Washington to Chicago as sections of the regular "Chicago Limited," of which they were duplicates, and they conformed to the regular schedule of that train. With the thorough organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its splendid system they came through the entire distance, on the special schedule time arranged for them, without accident or delay of any kind, and this in the face of an extraordinarily increased passenger traffic. The great line is in such excellent physical condition, so well protected by the safeguards of modern invention, and so perfectly managed by a corps of men who have been educated and trained under the eyes of its high officials, that a movement of this kind, extraordinary as it may appear to the public was effected without interfering in any manner with the routine of everyday traffic.

It is safe to say that while no other country in the world would be able to move the entire organization of its government a distance of one thousand miles, so there is no other railroad company which could grapple with such a problem and solve it with the ease to the persons interest and the credit to itself that has distinguished this achievement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It reflects the utmost credit on Vice-President Thomson, who planned, and his associates, who executed the brilliant feat of railroad transportation, and holds out a bright promise of equally successful work when the resources of this line will be drawn upon next year to furnish adequate transportation facilities to the hosts who will visit the world's greatest fair.

A Fair Statement of the Case.

From The New York Morning Advertiser.

No amount of word juggling can explain away the fact that the Cleveland party platform declares for the abolition of the National system and the restoration of the old ruinous private banking system. The moment the 10 per cent tax on circulation is taken off, every broken-down speculator and boomer in the country will start a private bank, and wipe out what he owes with his own private bank notes, which he will presently refuse to pay.

CARTER GIVES FIGURES.

He Says That Republicans Have 211 Electoral Votes Sure.

New York, Oct. 31.—Chairman Carter, who appears to set particularly bright prospects on this State, said: "In the opinion of the members of the Executive Committee, the election of Harrison is assured. Our belief is not based on hope, but absolute knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the so-called close States. We feel certain that we have 211 electoral votes outside of Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia. In the West we are not admitting the possible loss of any votes, except four in Michigan, which will be cast for Cleveland, and 3 in Nevada, which will go to Weaver. In Minnesota, despite the fusion we will carry all nine electors, although four will be elected by small majorities. In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana; we feel perfectly safe. I also think we will carry New York, Indiana and West Virginia. In this State we have every reason for confidence."

The Democratic situation has been reduced to this point: Mr. Cleveland will carry the Solid South, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. These States give 211 electoral votes, or within 12 votes of a majority. The question of supreme interest at Democratic headquarters now is, where are those twelve votes to come from? The Democratic managers will now give more attention to Indiana than any State in the Union. Should Indiana be lost the Democrats hope that Wisconsin will give Cleveland the 12 votes necessary.

Senator Quay appeared at National Republican headquarters to-day and held a consultation with Mr. Carter and Mr. Manley.

A number of Republicans on the Produce Exchange to-day put up $5,000 even, on New York in small bets. Betting on the general result continues even.

A very ugly feeling has grown up between the State and National campaign managers. It is now apparent that Cleveland will be cut by not only 10,000 county independent Democrats, but by many straight Democrats, who are disgusted with the management of the campaign.

One of those, who in former years was very close to Governor Hill, said to-day, "Hill may make speeches to help friends out of a difficulty, but I don't believe Hill wants Cleveland elected, and unless Cleveland comes out in a speech, or letter, and says that he believes that Hill did everything possible for him in 1888, I know the Hill men who believe as I do will not vote for Cleveland."

Mr. Cleveland has decided that he had better speak in Connecticut, which is a confession of Democratic weakness in that State.

"We are Sure Winners."

New York, Oct. 30.—The Democrats have been asserting for the last three days that Senator Quay had withdrawn his aid from the Republican national committee, going to his home, claiming sickness as an excuse for apathy. Mr. Quay went to Washington yesterday, but will be back early next week. He said before going:

"I will return to give my party any help in my power, and my experience in the last campaign may be of service. I may have had some time ago my doubts about the election of our ticket, but I can say now that I am certain we are again sure winners. Indeed, I am more confident to-day than I was at this time four years ago. Harrison and Reid in every way, in every qualification for public service, are superior to their Democratic rivals. The people realize this. They prefer the party principles to that of any, all and no principles, and we are certain winners."

Tin Plate in New Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Morewood Tin Plate Manufacturing Company will begin operations to-morrow at Elizabethport, where the plant is located, and Mayor Rankin will dip the first sheet of tin turned out. The works when entirely finished will cover three acres of ground, and will consist of eight rolling mills, an annealing and pickling plant and the buildings at present erected, which cost $75,000. The entire works will cost $150,000, and the production will amount to 5,000 boxes of tin per week. They will employ at the beginning 200 hands, which number will be increased to 700 when the entire plant is in full operation.

It will be several months yet before the rolling mills and other buildings are finished. At present nothing but the process of tin plating will be done. President J. H. Rodgers, of the firm, says the wages of the employes will average $15 per week, but the most skillful can earn double that money. Only American labor, he says, is to be employed.

A Corpse on the Cow-Catcher.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—When the Pan Handle express train from the West pulled into the Fourth avenue station this evening the people gathered there had a terrible fright. Standing upright on the cow-catcher of the engine was the corpse of a man impaled on a piece of pipe. The body was that of Frank Carmaux, of Shraden, four miles from this city. He had been loading potatoes on a truck near his home. He was struck by the engine of a Westbound freight train and thrown onto the cow-catcher of the East-bound train, where a piece of pipe connected with the air brake apparatus ran into his back. His body was cold long before reaching Pittsburg.

Help in Marking A Ballot.

Norristown, Pa., Oct, 29.—Judge Yerkes to-day gave his opinion upon the right of the voter to take a friend in the booth with him to mark the ballot. The Judge says that if a man happens to forget his spectacles he cannot be deprived of his vote because he cannot see, but may call in a friend to help him. One who is unable to read may also have a friend in the booth to tell him how to mark his ballot. Or a voter may, says the Judge, have a ballot marked beforehand, take that in the booth and mark the one given to him by the election officer by comparison.

A Battle With Brigands.

San Juan, Mex., Oct, 30.—Twelve brigands armed to the teeth rode into the town under the leadership of the notorious Antonio Gallardo and coolly raided the store of Ricardo Vendoza. They secured several hundred dollars in cash, driving the proprietor, clerks and about 20 customers into the street at the muzzles of their pistols.

The police met the brigands, and as the latter emerged from the store a fusillade was opened. Gallardo and two others of the desperate band were killed at the first volley. The nine other brigands returned the fire and a pitched battle then ensued, the brigands fighting their way through the ranks of the police. Six of them escaped and three were captured alive. Four of the police were seriously wounded. The escaped brigands retained possession of the stolen money.

No Pay Because She Wedded.

Phœnixville, Pa., Oct, 30.—It is probable that the County Court will soon be called upon to decide the question whether a female school teacher may get married. Miss Annie Moore, of this town, was regularly elected teacher of the Valley Forge school, at a salary of $45 a month. After wielding the ruler for two months Miss Moore decided that there would be more fun in a husband than in the school room and quit teaching and wedded Mr. Righter. The School Board refused to pay her the $90 due for salary, and Mrs. Righter will likely bring suit to recover the money.

Bound And Robbed of $1100.

Saltsburg, Pa., Oct, 30.—As Oliver Wachab, a driver of this place, was going to Eldersridge yesterday morning, he was attacked by three highwaymen, beaten, bound with straps and robbed of $1100. The robbers left him in the road and drove off with his horse, which they soon abandoned.

A Runaway Car Strikes a Crowd at the Station.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 28.—A terrible accident occurred last night at 7:15, at Mapleton, this county. A car loaded with sand broke loose at the sand-quarry of the Phillips Sand Company, and ran down the steep grade at a high rate of speed to the Mapleton Depot, one and one-fourth miles distant, where over one hundred people were waiting on the regular passenger train. It dashed into the crowd and instantly killed William Temple and John Barclay, and injured Archia Dell so badly that he died in a few hours afterward.

The car ran to the end of the siding where it was wrecked by coming in collision with other cars.

The remains of the unfortunate men were removed to their homes.

Three Men Killed, and the Explosion Heard 20 Miles Away.

Lima, O., Oct. 28.—By a terrific explosion at a nitro-glycerine factory near this place, the report being heard for 20 miles, three men were dashed to pieces. Two men are missing, and there are three badly injured.

A Mexican Thermopyle.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27.—News reached here last night of the total destruction of a whole town and its people in Chihuahua, Mexico. The dispatches have told the story of the religious fanaticism that has prevailed in the town of Temochic, situated in the mountains about 300 miles west of the city of Chihuahua. Mexican troops have been sent out there twice to compel submission to the authorities, but each time have been worsted. The third time a full regiment was sent under what was considered a competent officer and accompanied by a battery of 2 Gatling guns. The result of the battle, which was fought last Saturday, was the total annihilation of the rebels and the killing of nearly 400 soldiers.

Ex-Governor Hoyt's Condition.

Wilkesbarre, October 27.—Ex-Governor Hoyt now lies in a critical condition at his home in this city. About three months ago he was stricken with paralysis, which confined him to his room. This morning he suffered another stroke, which left him in a very enfeebled condition. He is able to take but very little nourishment and his physicians fear the worst.

Bought a Bride for $300.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 29.—A pretty girl of 19 years told a sensational story at police headquarters to-day. She came here from Detroit, where she deserted her husband, Simon Shopinsky, while on their wedding tour. Her father, she said, had agreed to sell her to Shopinsky for $300. She says she overheard a conversation between the men, and that her husband agreed to pay her father $50 when she consented to be his wife and the other $250 after the marriage ceremony. She then fled.

Blaine Will Speak.

New York, Oct. 21.—It is now announced that when Mr. Blaine called at the Republican headquarters yesterday he formally placed himself at the disposal of the Republican National Committee. It is said that he will probably make three speeches, but that the times and places have not yet been designated.

RILEY'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. HARRISON.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

Now utter calm and rest,
Hands folded o'er the breast,
In peace the placidest;
All trials past,
All fever soothed, all pain
Annuled, in heart and brain,
Never to vex again,
She sleeps at last.
She sleeps, but O, most dear
And best beloved of her,
Ye sleep not, nor stir,
Save but to bow
The closer each to each,
With sobs and broken speech
That all in vain beseech
Her answer now.
And, lo! we weep with you—
One grief the wide world through—
Yet, with the faith she knew
We see her still,
Even as here she stood,
All that was pure and good
And sweet in womanhood—
God's will her will.

—*James Whitcomb Riley in Indianapolis News.*

Black Tongued Diphtheria.

Uniontown, Pa., Oct, 31—A large number of cases of black-tongued diphtheria are reported here. This is the most virulent form of the disease and results in death almost invariably. Two deaths in one house are reported to day.

The people are greatly alarmed, fearing that there will be an epidemic of the disease.

MRS HARRISON'S FUNERAL

Services at the White House.

A Solomn Scene at the Capitol of the Nation.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harrison were conducted at the White House at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in the East room in the presence of the family, immediate friends and many notable persons. Rev. Drs. Hamlin and Bartlett officiated, and the service lasted about three quarters of an hour. The remains were taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station and conveyed to Indianapolis on the special train leaving at 11:30 o'clock.

The funeral services were characterized by simplicity. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor, repeated a passage from the Scriptures beginning, "In my father's house are many mansions," and others from the Psalms, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined. Rev. Dr. Barlett, formerly Mrs. Harrison's pastor of Indianapolis, then read extracts from the old and new testaments. The choir then chanted the hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," to an accompaniment of the organ.

HOME TO THE HEARSE.

Just then the clouds rolled away and the sun shone brightly. After prayer by Dr. Hamlin the choir sang the song "Lead Kindly Light" and the services ended. The body bearers entered and, preceded by the officiating clergymen and honorary pall bearers, bore the casket out through the entrance across the broad portico to the hearse while the crowds on Pennsylvania avenue bared their heads.

Two thousand people were at the station, but all were orderly. The remains were immediately transferred to the car El Roy, where a red cedar case received the casket. The floral offerings were laid above, completely hiding the case and strewing the floor and sides of the car.

Indianapolis, Oct. 28.—President Harrison and members of his personal and official family arrived here this morning for the purpose of placing the remains of Mrs. Harrison to rest in the place she called her home. Soon after the train arrived and, in accordance with the request of the president, the casket was opened for a few minutes in order that he as well as his most immediate kindred could look for the last time on the features of the dead. It was a sad moment for the president and he was nearly overcome. Some of the others were so prostrated with grief that it was some minutes before they were able to undergo the trying ordeal of facing the publicas they were compelled to do in going to their carriages.

Dr. Haines closed the services with the benediction, and the cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery. The cemetery, five miles distant, was not reached until half-past one o'clock. It was minutes later when the casket had been enclosed in the outer box and the whole had been lowered. The proceedings were watched by the president with streaming eyes, and his sturdy frame was convulsed with the poignancy of his grief.

The special train bearing the presidential party left here at 5:30 o'clock on its return to Washington.

Just before his departure the president gave the press a note to the public, of which the following is a copy:

My Dear Old Friends and Neighbors: I cannot leave you without saying that the tender and gracious sympathy which you have to-day shown for me and for my children, and much more, the touching evidence you have given of your love for a dear wife and mother, have deeply moved our hearts. We yearn to tarry with you and to rest near the hallowed spots where your loving hands have laid our dead, but the little grandchildren watch in wondering silence for our return and need our care and some public business will no longer wait upon my sorrow.

May a gracious God keep and bless you all.

Most gratefully yours,

Benjamin Harrison.

A line of fine New Style Crepon Dress Goods in all Shades, worth $1.00 a yard for 75 cents. Fifteen hundred yards Edinboro Cords worth 12 1-2 cents at 8 cents. Beautiful Plaid Dress Goods cheap at 10 cents, just received.

Special Bargains.

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It is Money in Your Pocket!

It costs money to advertise, and every word means business. We cannot afford to spend money for advertising unless it brings us increased sales.

We will do exactly as we say, we advertise no goods but what we can show you over our counters and at just the right prices.

Call and see us and examine our elegant new line of

Dress Goods.

Dress Trimmings,

Velvets and

Black and Colored Silks.

Our Domestic Department overloaded with trade winning bargains in Blankets, Comforts, Shawls, and Skirts.

Our Ladies' and Children's Coat Department is full up of all the new and latest Styles at prices way down.

Don't fail to see our new Carpet Department, a room full of New Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Rugs of every description, all new goods.

New line of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Stockings, Furs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, and Ribbons just received.

Every Department full of New Goods, and any quantities to select from at prices that can't be compared. No old goods to worry over.

Parker & Parker

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST
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PIC-NIC GOODS.

Pic-nic Plates, per dozen, 7c.
Pic-nic Mugs, Planished Tin, 5c.
Pic-nic Knives and Forks, 8c.
Pic-nic Spoons, per dozen, 10c.
Pic-nic Folding Cups, 9c.
Pic-nic Lemon Squeezers, 9c.
Pic-nic Baskets, 25c

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GOOD LIQUORS

and Cheap Liquors!

By calling at the Old Reliable Liquor Store,

No. 309 Main St., and 106 Clinton St.,

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all kinds of the Choicest Liquors in market can be had. To my old customers this is a well known fact, and to all others convincing proof will be given. Don't forget that I keep on hand the greatest variety of Liquors, the choicest brands and at the lowest prices.

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HARDWARE!

I am now prepared to accommodate the public with any and everything in the Hardware line by the addition recently made to my former large stock. I keep all kinds of articles in my line and my prices challenge competition. If you want a gun, a revolver, a knife, a saw, a gimlet, an auger, a bicycle, a pair of skates, hinges, screws, nails, horse shoes, horse blankets, or anything else in hardware at lowest prices call on me.

Herman Bantley,
Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

ST. CHARLES
HOTEL.

CHAS. S. GILL, Proprietor.

Rates: $2.00 to $3.00 per day.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.

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ALL STEEL FRAME

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Teeth quickly adjusted by only loosening one nut. The best

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Ever Invented. The tooth is held in position by a Ratchet, with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off the point of the tooth, which is four or five times as much wear or service as can be obtained from any Spring-tooth harrow in existence. Call and examine this Harrow,

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DON'T LET PEDDLERS HUMBUG THE FARMERS.

Peddlers with fancy teams are going from house to house trying to sell the farmers a "Five hole Wrought Steel Range" with small oven for $68 or $63, according to terms.

We can sell you a larger 6 hole range, with oven 20 x 22 inches, for less money.

Don't pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

Don't let any visiting peddler manage so as to break the stove you already have.

Don't be deceived by any breakage rot, or story them with ordinary fire one for thing days before signing any note. Where will your be placed by a peddler after you have signed? Where will the peddler be when you need your range repaired? Is not our guarantee better than one made by a peddler that you may not be able to find when wanted? We sell the Majestic Ranges, and you can always find us.

Also a complete line of Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Heating Stoves, Double Heaters, Coke Stoves, Furnaces, etc., Tinware and Kitchen Furnishings. A first class tinshop connected. Roofing and Spouting promptly done. Call and see our stock.

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Having filled the large building formerly occupied by Wood Morrell & Co., with a large stock of

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