The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....January 18, 1893

QUAY is a Hill-Murphy combination in himself.

BOROUGH and township nominations should be made promptly this year.

MR. BLAINE still lives, but his vitality is slowly and manifestly diminishing, and death is a question of a few days only.

THERE is one industry that Grover Cleveland is determined to snub. He has sat down squarely on the Cabinet-makers.

THERE is a movement on foot to secure a reunion of the Grant delegates to the National Republican Convention, which met at Chicago in 1880, who voted continuously for General Grant to the number of 306. The reunion will take place on Grant's birthday, April 27.

IN the death of Benjamin F. Butler, which occurred suddenly at Washington on the 10th instant, the country loses one of its most unique and interesting citizens, one who will be a picturesque figure in American biography, and occupy a somewhat prominent place in the history of his times.

CLEVELAND goes to protest and Murphy goes to the Senate. But on and after March 4 Hill and Murphy may want a "three days' grace" and not get it. They have thrown their castors into the ring and will have to stand up and fight. It is a family scrap in which Republicans are only spectators.

KANSAS is in the throes of a revolution. A Populist minority of the Legislature has organized the Lower House and been recognized by a Populist governor. The Republicans have a clear majority, but the Governor threatens to remove them by military force. The result is looked for with intense anxiety.

THE most effectual way to stop immigration of all sorts is to repeal the McKinley tariff, and enact in its stead one framed in accord with the Democratic platform. That would soon make this country so blasted poor that nobody would desire to come, and the gates of Castle Garden would swing outward with the crowd going the other way.

THE bill now before Congress proposes to repeal the Sherman act and coin all the silver on hand, amounting to $170,000,000. The New York Sun, commenting upon the bill, says: "There is an old fable of a bear which, to kill a fly that he saw upon his master's forehead, smashed it with a paving stone. The fly was effectually disposed of, but the man's skull was crushed in the operation."

THE Westmoreland county Commissioners were in a dead-lock for a week over the election of a solicitor, both Democrats on the board having a candidate. On Tuesday they solved the difficulty by electing two attorneys. This is a great scheme. Whenever dead-locks occur hereafter this plan for breaking them can be put into operation. The only trouble is about the salary. When the Commissioners come to pay two persons for one man's work the public may object.

THE inaugural address of the Populist Governor of Kansas is about the most demagogical utterance that has lately been promulgated. He lays down the revolutionary principle that the people are greater than the law or the statutes in managing their affairs, and where these are found to conflict with what the people conceive to be their rights, no heed should be paid to them. He glibly denounces those who have acquired competencies and proclaims that the rich have no right to property in excess of that owned by the poor and created by the aid of their labor. The report comes from Kansas that the Populist Governor's extreme views created considerable uneasiness, even among the members of his own party.

GOVERNOR McKINLEY has no apology to make for protection. His speech before the Ohio wool growers on Thursday was inspiring and confident. His ringing declaration, "I do not believe in giving up the fight after one engagement and one defeat," expresses the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party. The steadfast champion of protection bases his advocacy of that policy on the only foundation broad enough to lend it stability and permanency. Governor McKinley favors protection for all American interests, and is unalterably opposed to "having commodities free at one end of the factory and tariffed at the other end." If Republicans firmly maintain this principle throughout the coming free trade experiment the future of protection is secure.

KANSAS is in the enjoyment of a political episode not unlike that which Pennsylvania experienced a little over a half century ago. In Topeka two factions of the same legislative body are holding sessions in the same hall. Each faction of the House has chosen its own Speaker, each deliberates, and each passes its own resolutions without regard to the other. The solution of this difficulty may probably become a question of physical endurance rather than of law. On the side of the Republicans is a majority of the duly returned members of the House, while the Populists claim that they would have had a majority if justice had been done; and with what aid the Senate and the State Government can afford them they propose to do justice in their own way. The "Buckshot War" in Pennsylvania, which was caused by a similar legislative dispute, had, fortunately, a bloodless ending; and it is to be hoped that the Kansas conflict will be as free from tragical conclusion.

A GROWING sentiment is manifest in various parts of the country in favor of an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise. At the last election California adopted the proposition by an immense majority, and the Senate of Minnesota has directed the Committee on Education to examine into the subject, and if it approve the policy of an educational test for voting to report an amendment to the Constitution to that effect. The idea has much to commend it. It is possible under certain conditions, however, for the proposed plan to do more harm than good. It would be gross injustice, for instance, if it should be carried to such an extent, as it might be in some parts of the Union, as virtually to disfranchise vast masses of honest and industrious citizens. It is well to surround the ballot box with all the safeguards practicable, but to make them equitable and effective they should be adapted to existing circumstances and not attempt to accomplish the impossible.

THE truth of the trite old saying, "The higher the monkey climbs the pole, etc.," is again exemplified by our esteemed but somewhat garrulous neighbor, the *Democrat*, in its last issue when, in speaking of the Andrews-Higby legislative contest, it says:

"The decision of the Court of Crawford County in the contested election case of Andrews, Republican, against Higby, Democrat, calls again into prominence the decision in the contested election case of Greevy vs. Scull. In the former case Judge Henderson decided to throw out the votes of several townships of Crawford county which had voted in the adjacent boroughs, and by this decision Andrews is elected by about 51 majority. Had the Democratic Committee on contested elections in Congress administered the law of Pennsylvania under the State Constitution as Judge Henderson has, Mr. Scull would now be an honorable citizen in private life and Mr. Greevy would be the member of Congress from this district.

We do not say that Judge Henderson has been just in his decision, but if he has decided that such is the law, and the law is to be interpreted as he has interpreted it in Crawford county, we claim that the same interpretation of the State law by the Congressional Committee would have ousted the wily Republican politician and editor, Mr. Scull, and have given the seat in this congress to Mr. Greevy, the Democratic contestant. What is law in Pennsylvania for a member of the Assembly should be law at Washington for a seat in Congress from the same State; or what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Whether the habit of making untruthful and absurd statements has so grown upon the editor of the *Democrat* that he cannot well do otherwise, or whether statements like the above are made from sheer stupidity, we will not attempt to say. In the Greevy-Scull contest Mr. Greevy asked that the votes of eight precincts in the district, six in Bedford and two in Somerset county, be thrown out by reason of townships voting in boroughs. If this is done Mr. Scull will lose exactly 183 votes and his majority of 526 would only be reduced by that number, which would in no way effect his election, as claimed by our neighbor.

The Elections Committee has not yet reported in this case, but when it does, we venture the prediction that the report will increase Mr. Scull's majority over that returned for him, thereby making it the only case on record wherein the majority of the person whose seat was contested was increased by reason of the contest. And this report will be prepared by the Chairman of the Elections Committee, one of the ablest Democratic lawyers in the present Democratic House.

Democratic Testimony.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The political campaign is ended, but certain things said and done during it come to mind occasionally. For example, this passage of the platform of the National Democratic Convention:

Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages to laboring men to one increase.

This was, and is, and ever will be, known by those who penned it to be an untruth, uttered with consciousness by the utterers that it was a lie. Milder phraseology would be out of place.

But the unfortunate affair at Homestead was disturbing the minds of wage-earners, and, moreover, they were inclined to believe that, though as a class more prosperous than ever before, they were not deriving as much benefit from the tariff as they ought. They forgot that the McKinley bill was "an act to reduce the revenue," and that it had reduced duties on most of the articles made at Homestead. Under the "circumstances everything went," or, at any rate, everything that fanned the flame of discontent.

Yet it was but a few days after the adjournment of the convention that adopted the platform that the Democratic labor commissioner for New York published figures that proved that there had been ten cases of increased wages to one case of reduction since the passage of the McKinley bill. This refutation of the platform's falsehood was met by the Democratic press with the idiotic charge that the Democratic commissioner had turned traitor, and had given false figures that he might aid the Republicans. But the figures of the Democratic labor commissioner for New York quickly were re-enforced by like figures from the Democratic chief of the bureau of Statistics for Indiana, by those of the Democratic labor commissioner for Massachusetts, and by those of the Democratic commissioner of savings banks for New York. All the official figures contradicted the Democratic platform.

But these things transpired during the campaign and, unfortunately, did not have the effect of allaying the discontent of those whom Democratic falsehoods had excited against the Republican policy. The campaign, however, now is over, as we have said, and in the lull after the cannonade the voices of truth and reason again are heard. One of them speaks thus through the medium of that stanchly Democratic organ, the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

The condition of labor during the past year (1892) contrasts very favorably with that of 1891. Wages, as a rule, remain unchanged, but where change took place it generally was to the advantage of the workmen.

That is the Democratic history of the last year of Republican administration. Well will it be if in 1894 such a record can be made of the first thoroughly Democratic administration that the country has undergone during more than a quarter of a century.

The Future of Wool.

One of our Pennsylvania exchanges says that, fearing the free importation of wool, the growers of the county of Washington, Pa., will likely quit sheep husbandry. Nearly half a million sheep were kept in that county and about 3 000,000 pounds of wool were produced, bringing about $1 600,000 when wool sold at 33 cents. In view of free wool from abroad, the growers anticipate a decline in the price, which will render its production in this country absolutely unprofitable, as the same grade of Australian wool can be bought in the London markets at 16 cents, and laid down in New York at the additional cost of one cent per pound. The wool men think that within two years the price will fall to 17 cents, and even next year, before the passage of the free wool bill can be secured, the price will be materially affected by the contemplated reduction.

On account of this many of the large wool growers of the county are making arrangements to quit the business. Two of them stated they will sell their flocks at once. About 19 farmers out of every 20 within the county are engaged more or less in wool growing, and the probable destruction of the industry cannot fail to be a serious matter to them and to the whole community. The farmers have always counted on the "wool money" to pay taxes and settle bills, as the money from this source came in a lump. A general abandonment of sheep husbandry will inevitably cause a decline in the price of farm lands, and it is feared will affect the other branches of business in the county.

Squeezing the Public.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—With the thermometer at zero, the coal combine will not sell coal for less than $5 a ton. They allege inability to secure supplies, but investigation shows that this is not the fact. The *Tribune* offered to sell coal to those who could afford to pay a small price for it at $2 50 a ton, and to give it to those who were unable to pay and up to noon had disposed of 800 tons.

Blue Laws Revised.

The Supreme Court last week decided that the sale of newspapers on Sunday was a violation of the Sunday law of 1794. The case was a prosecution instituted by the Law and Order Society of Pittsburgh, against Thos. Matthews, a newsdealer of that city, the charge being, "Selling a paper known as the *Pittsburgh Sunday Leader*, exposing the same for sale and keeping his place open for business." The evidence showed that on Sunday, December 28, 1891, Matthews had kept his place of business open, had therein received and sold newspapers bearing that date and had delivered such papers to customers through carriers. The court held that such acts were within the prohibition of the Sunday law and did not fall within its exceptions, saying: "It is our plain duty to enforce the act of 1794 as we find it upon the statute books. While the Sunday newspaper may be a great convenience to a large portion, perhaps a large majority of the people, it does not, in our opinion, come within the exceptions of the act of 1794. No one pretends that it is a charity, and we cannot say as a matter of law that it is a necessity. It is a convenience, nothing more. We are of the opinion that the defendant was properly convicted." The court nevertheless, in a certain sense, appears to affirm the conviction under protest, saying, at the conclusion of the opinion: "The act of 1794 is a wise and beneficial statute, and we would regret to see it interfered with. We must, however, be allowed to express the fear that too literal an interpretation may create an antagonism that may lead to its repeal, or at least serious modification. There may be such a thing as excessive zeal in invoking its penalties in extreme cases. The act is in more danger from its friends than from its enemies."

Another Row Over the Andrews-Higby Contest.

Democratic members of the House, assisted by forty-eight of their Republican colleagues, succeeded on Thursday in convincing the majority that the action of Chief Clerk Vorhees in excluding the name of Wilbur P. Higby, Democratic member elect from Crawford county, from the roll at the organization, and substituting the name of ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee William H. Andrews was irregular and the House showed its disapproval of the Chief Clerk's action by a vote of 106 to 60.

Ex-Speaker Hewitt, of Blair, moved to correct the journal with respect to the seating of ex-State Chairman Andrews. His effort was to have placed upon the record that the original return was in favor of W. P. Higby, Democrat, the journal being incomplete in this particular. John Cessna helped the House out of a snarl by moving that all the Crawford county certificates submitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth be entered upon the journal. This was adopted and gives Higby a standing to contest the seat now held by Mr. Andrews. It also gives him the salary, which is a consideration. Higby's petition was presented and referred to the committee on elections when appointed. The Somerset county members, Messrs. Miller and Weller, voted with the majority.

Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16—At 12:30 o'clock this morning there was no apparent change in Mr. Blaine's condition. Neither of the physicians was in the house, and the lights were all out.

Mr. Blaine has at various times in recent years been treated by physicians other than those in immediate attendance upon him at the present time. In the list are Dr. N. S. Lincoln, one of the most popular consulting physicians of Washington; Dr G. S. Maguder, a Washington physician of large practice; Dr. Dennis of New York and Bar Harbor, and others. Not one of these gentlemen is able to state the nature of Mr. Blaine's organic disease. One of them, however, said to-day that he had once prepared an intelligent bulletin as to Mr. Blaine's condition, but was peremptorily requested to withhold it from publication. He added: "The real nature of Mr. Blaine's illness will probably only be made known when the certificate of the health office is made public, and I fear that will occur before long." Shortly after 9 o'clock Dr. Johnson made a brief call. When he left the house he told a reporter that Mr. Blaine was somewhat stronger than he was this morning. His condition was about the same as it was yesterday.

Lumpy Jaw Not Contagious.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Jan. 15.—Secretary Rusk has received from Dr. Salmon chief of the bureau of animal industry, a report on the experiments and investigations being made in Chicago in the treatment of cattle for actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw" The report concludes that the remedy tried—iodide of potassium—is a remarkable success, 63 per cent of the cattle therewith treated having been cured. The greater part of these were very seriously effected when taken for treatment. The report shows the cost of treatment to be trifling by comparison with the results, and it is also proved that the disease is not contagious, twenty-one head of healthy cattle having been confined in close quarters with the diseased for three months without showing any signs of being infected.

The report severely arraigns the live-stock commissioners of the state of Illinois for what it regards as arbitrary and inconsistent rulings by which grave losses have been inflicted upon stockowners, seeking a market for their stock in Chicago. Animals have been condemned without proper appraisement and the owners have not received fair compensation for the carcasses. Dr. Salmon charges, moreover, unjustifiable enterprise on the part of the commissioners with the experiments of the bureau.

Senatorial Candidates.

The house at Harrisburg Thursday nominated candidates for the United States Senate to succeed Quay. Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon, nominated Senator Quay, and Mr. Mansfield seconded the nomination on behalf of Beaver county. Senator Ross' name was presented by Representative Ritter, of Lycoming, and seconded by Representative Fretz, of Bucks. George W. Childs was nominated by Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, Congressman John B. Robinson by Representative Bliss, of Delaware, and Congressman Dalzell by Mr. Lafferty, of Allegheny. The nominations then closed. At the joint session to-day the candidates for United States Senator will be voted for.

General Butler's Death.

The sudden death of General Benjamin F. Butler in Washington, D. C., last Wednesday morning, was due to heart failure, superinduced by an acute attack of pneumonia.

General Butler went to Washington from New York Friday to attend to a case in the Supreme Court. He was feeling ill at the time, but gave the matter no serious thought. Tuesday afternoon, while going to the War Department, he took a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. Nevertheless he sat down to dinner with his accustomed cheerfulness. The subject of sudden death was one upon which he had frequently spoken, and he had predicted that he would go off like a flash some day. He spoke of Mr. Blaine in this connection at dinner, and asked how he was. Being informed that he was holding his own, he replied: "Mark me he will outlive us all yet."

General Butler retired at 11 o'clock, and soon after midnight his colored body servant, West, heard him coughing violently. He went to the General's room and offered his assistance. The General mentioned that his expectoration had been discolored with blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after his valet had assisted him to his bed, he said "That's all, West. You need not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep.

He had lain on his bed but a few moments, however, when his heavy breathing again caused alarm. Lanier Dunn, his nephew by marriage, who resided in the same house, started out in search of medical assistance. Shortly after the doctor arrived the General died. The end was apparently painless.

A Chapter On The Verb.

The English verb in most of its forms is made up with the aid of auxiliaries, of which do, be, have and will are sometimes principal verbs,—must has no past, while might, could, should and would are named as the past of may, can, shall and will respectively. In the use of the verb the more simple forms and auxiliaries in the form of the present tense should be preferred where the sense will allow, and the present tense of the verb is often used instead of the future. Note that shall and should are used with the first person instead of will and would, and even with the second and third by way of emphasis or command. The subjunctive present is generally discarded, but the past is retained, so that we need not say "If I be," but it is still correct to say "If I were."

1. It is very gratifying that our system of irrigation should have received such unqualified commendation. (Use "has received," which is also the most simple form.)

2. It would appear that a gang are settled here and are trying to do their work when most persons are preparing for the holidays. ("It appears that a gang are [or have] settled here.")

3. We should be sure that we were right before we should go ahead killing thousands of American republicans. ("That we are right before we go ahead," or "before going.")

4. If charitably inclined people would step forward and offer assistance they will perform a duty that will call down the blessing of Heaven. (Use *should* followed by *would*, or omit *would* and say "step forward to.")

5. The committee on rules has not (as) yet had a meeting, but it is expected that they would get together either Friday or Saturday. ("That they will," or "it was expected that they would.")

In like manner correct the following:

1. Prof. Huxley rarely cares to produce more than four pages of matter a week, unless there be any special reason to the contrary.

2. Should he win a big lawsuit now in progress in New York he would then be worth a round million.

3. It was (equivalent to) an insult to the American flag that these sailors should have been insulted.

4. We would do the same thing if we would have been victorious.

5. If the appointment made by the Board be accepted all obligations will be amply provided for.

The auxiliary verbs all belong to the Saxon element of the language, which contributes so much to its clearness and force. Careful practice ought to enable any good thinker to produce a word-picture corresponding with that he holds in his mind; yet many find it easier to say nothing in a great many words than to speak briefly and to the point. Study the following examples of the improper use and the want of auxiliaries:

1. As for turkey-gobblers, have you ever dreamed that they could be the most undignified and ill-natured creatures in the world when red was about? (Change the verb except the first to the present tense.)

2. In a world where "even Christ pleased not himself" we shall never think it our mission to live (that we may) please ourselves. ("Should—to please.")

3. It is the wish of your correspondent that the subject of this sketch shall live to see many such occurrences. ("May live.")

4. If some play was produced where the villain was not either slaughtered or hauled off the stage with hand-cuffs on his wrists. ("Were produced"—"is not either slaughtered.")

5. It is the opinion of the Institute that the rudiments of music be taught in all the public schools of the county. (Read "should be taught.")

Use your best lights on these sentences:

1. Swope says it is a fearful road to paradise, and that if he was where (he was when) he first started he would stay there.

2. If Jerry would have a little spare time I know he would have a new bottom put in his water-trough.

3. I know who he bet with, and could give the gentleman's name if it was necessary.

4. It begins to look as if capitalists think Baltimore is a good city in which to invest.

5. It does seem as if there is too much legislation for the common good of the people. (Perhaps it would be better if there were less of the other kind.)

We recently took occasion to say that while the teacher teaches *reading* the pupil learns *to read*. Here we have the participle and the infinitive both used as names for the same action. In like manner *being* and *to be* both represent the same state or condition. Their use being much the same, example may be worth more than precept when we come to choose between them. Nor do they always mean the same thing, for there may be a difference even between being sure to go and sure of going.

Examples for illustration:

1. Burgess Wellley should call a meeting of citizens (that they may) determine if a celebration of the day shall be agreed upon. (Where *in order* may be supplied the infinitive should be used. Read [in order] "to determine whether.")

2. Go about it right and you will get it, and be sure and patronize the display columns of the newspapers. ("But be sure to patronize.")

3. I have been urged into acting as their mouth-piece to-night and give you a talking-to. ("To act," or "giving.")

4. Gov. Brown signed a bill giving authority to the commissioners of taxing certain property owners. ("Giving the commissioners authority to tax.")

5. Morrison thinks Senator Palmer is too old for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. ("Too old to be.")

Additional examples for correction:

1. It was generally conceded (as) one of the prettiest and most attractive openings of the season.

2. The movement should not cease in being pushed with vigor until it is a success.

3. One of the first things it will do is elect a successor to Senator Wilson.

4. We still have a few old fogies who never knew anything but kick.

5. Now children, remember be here sharp at 3 o'clock, for we are all to march for the church above at half past three next Sunday.

The past participle improperly used instead of the infinitive passive:

1. The report was ordered received and filed, (instead of "to be received.")

2. Instruct me as to what you desire done with the bacon, (instead of "to have done.")

Correct and supply necessary words:

1. Let them step outside where they have more room and not so annoying to the congregation.

2. There were six cases of contagious diseases, a good showing for a place as large as Johnstown.

3. The game closed on account of being unable to see the ball in the field.

4. The rivers were never known to be low as at present this season of the year.

5. It is not remaining silent of these things we can remove the end.

UNCLE JOE.

Life of Oil Land Leases.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—In the State Supreme Court to-day Justice Williams handed down a decision in the case of Venture Oil Company, et. al., appellant, vs. A. E. Fretts, et. al., an appeal from the judgment of the Common Pleas Court of Washington county. The decision affects the right and tenure of oil leases and affirms the judgment of the lower court, which is that a lease conditional upon the finding of oil lapses when the operator, failing in his search, abandons drilling and removes his tools from the land. After that the owner can enter into a new lease with other parties and the first lessee cannot bring action to dispossess the second.

At Pittsburg Tuesday, ten of the Duquesne rioters were found guilty of riot, and two of unlawful assembly.

News Items.

Grand High Priest, Harry J. Whitzel, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, died at his home in Philadelphia, one day last week.

A bill to form the new county of Hazelton out of Schuylkill and Luzern will be offered again at Harrisburg.

A Williamsport, Pa., suspender factory sent a gold mounted pair of suspenders to Grover Cleveland and a pair to Adlai E. Stevenson.

Jesse Strickler, of Bucks county, Pa., died on Wednesday, aged 95 years. He had voted at nineteen Presidential elections, and had smoked on an average a dozen cigars a day for seventy-five years.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes is seriously ill at his son's residence in Cleveland, Ohio, with neuralgia of the heart. He has been ill since Saturday, but the fact was suppressed, only becoming known today.

Donald Leach, a barber of Valparaiso, Ind, has been made the defendant in an action at Moline, Ill., for $5,000 damages. Rudolph Obermeyer alleges that his moustache was ruined by carelessness on the part of the defendant in trimming.

Four of the eight negroes convicted of the murder of Dr. Hill, were hung at Chestertown, Md., Friday. Governor Brown commuted the sentence of the four boys to life imprisonment. The four men hung all protested their innocence on the gallows.

A dispatch from Greensburg to the Sunday papers says that a Westmoreland county woman, who on Friday last walked a distance of two miles, carrying her babe in her arms, found that the child had been frozen to death, when she removed the wrappings.

The Economite Society near Pittsburgh, will abandon farming as unprofitable, and will dismiss about 300 laborers inside of a month. The mills and brick yards will be operated with improved appliances. All the blooded stock will shortly be disposed of. This is in accordance with Trustee Russ' plans.

Three years ago a Wilkesbarre man was arrested while dressing for his wedding, sent to prison, where he stayed until a day or two ago, when he was liberated on the confession the real culprit, and met by his faithful affianced, driven to a clergyman's house and married. Who says the material for romance has disappeared from our prosy land.

The coal situation in nearly every city and town on the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo has become really a desperate one, and several of the cities on the Mississippi are also beginning to send out alarming cries. At many places it is not so much an actual insufficiency of the supply as the inability to get at the stock on account of the fleets of coal being frozen solidly in the ice.

Daniel Heiser and wife, both mutes, living in a lonely spot by the mountain near Milton, Pa., were awakened at midnight Friday by smoke and flames in their room. Hastily wrapping themselves in blankets they rushed through the flames and escaped to the road, carrying a newly born babe. Not having time to save any of their clothing the unfortunates were obliged to walk one mile through snow and ice to the nearest farm-house in their bare feet and night clothes.

Rev. David D. Bonsack, at one time the leading Dunkard preacher in Maryland, committed suicide Friday night. Last summer he eloped with a married woman leaving a wife and family. The couple remained away only two weeks when they returned, expressed remorse and were taken back by their respective families. The Dunkard church, however, refused to forgive. After a long trial Bonsack was convicted, deposed from the ministry, and recently expelled from the church.

Remeo, the big dog who made almost a reputation during the flood at Johnstown, is dead at the age of 13 years. The animal was noticed extensively by the newspapers for his work as a rescuer, particularly for saving the life of Mrs. Kress. She was washed off a roof on which members of the family were afloat and would certainly have drowned had not the dog swam to her aid and seizing her skirt in his teeth regained the raft after a desperate struggle. Although he has been blind and deaf for some time he has been cared for as tenderly as if he were human.

An explosion Wednesday in the Union Pacific coal mine, at King, on the Denver and South Park division of the Union Pacific Railroad, resulted in the death of all but one of 25 men at work in the fatal chamber. The accident was caused by what the miners call a "windy shot," that is, the charge of powder had been insufficiently tamped. The result was the instant explosion of the gas in the chamber of the mine where the men were working. The concussion set free and circulated the black damp and almost instantly death of the 24 men followed. Of the victims of the disaster, 21 were Italians, one a Scotchman and two of them were Americans. About eight of them were married.

A strange romance was ended by the death of Mary Reis, who for 50 years led a lonely life because her parents forbad an early marriage. Her body was found Friday in a little house near Stonersville Bucks county. She was 78 years old. When a girl she fell in love with a young man whom her parents did not admire, and they forbade a marriage. This broke Mary's heart, and her home had no more charms for her. She preferred to live by herself, and she refused to accept the hospitality of friends or neighbors, saying that all the world was against her. Twenty years ago she moved into the little stone house, and after that she rarely saw anybody. On Monday a friend called and offered to help her in any way, but the aged lady refused aid. Her body was discovered on her kitchen floor and $20 was was found in the little house of the recluse.

Senator Kenna Dead.

Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died at Washington, D. C., at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, of heart disease, from which he had been for some years an acute sufferer, so much so that for long intervals he had been compelled to abandon his duties as senator and to forego all mental exertion.

Mr. Kenna was born in 1848, and consequently was only 45 years of age—the youngest man in the senate. His birth place was Valcoulon, Va., since incorporated into West Virginia.

Tours to California, Florida, &c., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For people contemplating either extended or limited pleasure jaunts during the winter and spring of the new year, an inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally-conducted tours will prove of great assistance. As far as territory covered is concerned, the first in importance is the series to the Golden Gate and Pacific Coast points, starting from New York and Philadelphia February 8th, March 2nd and 29th. The same liberal provisions accorded last year, as to conditions and use of tickets, will be in effect for these tours.

A series of five will be run to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 27th March 14th and 28th. The rates of $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, and proportionate rates from other points, cover all necessary expense *en route* in both directions. Tickets for the first four tours will admit of a stay of two weeks in the flowery State, and for the fifth until May 30th.

There will be a series of six to Washington, D. C, each tour covering a period of three days—January 16th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th, May 4th and 25th. The rates of $13 from New York, and 11 from Philadelphia and Wilmington, and proportionate rate from other places, include railroad fare and hotel accommodations during the stay in the capital. For information and itineraries application should be made to Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York, and 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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Our 10th
Annual
R. L. Sale

COMMENCES

Monday, Dec. 26, '92.

All goods at Cost and Regardless of the advanced Price in Cotton Goods. We will offer for the next 30 days, our entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, etc., at cost.

46 inch Black Silk Warp Cachimeres at	$1.10
46-inch Black and colored Henriettas, at	75, 80, 90
46 inch Black and colored Serges, at	.72
40-inch Black and colored Cachimeres Serges, Bedford Cords Armeries, Plaids and Stripes, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods of every description at prices that will astonish you all.	
Good dark stripe Dress Ginghams,	.4
Good Apron Ginghams,	.5
Bordered Apron Ginghams,	.10
Lancaster Apron Ginghams,	.7
Best Dress Ginghams,	.8
Four hundred pieces Merrimack and Cocheco Calicoes, at	.4½
Indigo Blue Calicoes, at	.4½
Plain Black Calicoes, at	.5
Black and white Feginsa Calicoes,	.5
Leyhi Shirting Calicoes, at	.4½
Bedford Cords, at	.7
Best dark Outing Flannels, at	.8
Grey and Brown mixed Domet Flannel, at	.10
Colored Canton Flannels, at	7, 8, 10
Good Unbleached Canton Flannels,	.5
Columbia Shirtings, at	.7
Edmburg Shirtings, at	.8
Amoskear Knaped Shirtings, at	.10
Indigo Blue Otis Shirtings, at	.8
Drillings, Jeans, Pant Goods at cost.	
Good Unbleached Muslins, at	.4½
Yard wide Enterprize Muslins, at	.5
Yard wide Piedmont Muslins, at	.6
Yard wide Appleton (a) Muslins, at	.7
Yard wide Great Falls (e) Muslins,	.7
10 4 quarter wide Unbleached Sheetings, at	.15
5-4 quarter wide Bleached Pillow-Case Muslins, at	.12
9-4 quarter wide Bleached Sheetings, at	.20
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins of all kinds.	
Twilled Towlings, at	4½
All Linen Towlings, at	.5 & .6
Cretones double faced Plushes, at cost.	
Barred Shirtings, Flannels, Red Flannels, at	18, 20, 22
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels at cost.	
Flannel Shirts, at	75 a 90
Good Curtain Scrims, at	.5

Our stock of Ladies' and Children's Coats, Shawls, Blankets, Comforts, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, Ruchings, Hamburgs, Laces, Velvets, Gentlemans' Underwear, will all be sold regardless of cost.

Odds in Corsets to be sold at	.25
Original price was	$1.50, $1.75

In our Carpet Department we will offer a handsome line of Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Portiers and Cheniel Table Covers.

150 pair Lace Curtains, at 75, 90,	$1.00
$1 25, $1.50, and $2.00.	
Five quarter Table Oil Cloths, at	.15
Six quarter Table Oil Cloths, at	.20
best makes.	
Five ply Linen and Cotton Carpet Chain, at cost.	
All colors Wool Carpet Chains, at cost.	

All goods marked in Red Letters, at cost prices, and we want to give you all the benefit of the most successful Red Letter Sale of our past years experience.

Parker & Parker.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

My tenth annual clearance or reduced price sale is now going on and will last until Saturday, February 17th.

During the time this sale lasts I will sell all kinds of Dry Goods fully as cheap as they are sold anywhere, either in Somerset or elsewhere. All Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats will be sold at cost and some will be sold for less.

Dress Silks will be sold very low. 46-inch Black and Colored Henriettas and Serges will be sold from 68, 75, 85, 90, $1.00 to $1.40.	
40-inch Black and Colored Henriettas,	50 to 70c
40-inch all wool Dress Goods,	37 1-2 to 45
Nice double width Cashmeres from	20 to 25c
Cloths per yard,	15 to 85c
Flannels of all kinds very low.	
Flannel Skirts, 85c & up.	

A great bargain in Table Linens Towels Napkins and bed spreads.

Yard-wide unbleached Muslins,	5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7c
Yard-wide bleached Muslins,	6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c
5-4 bleached and unbleached Pillow Casing	from 11 to 15c

A full line 9-4 and 10-4 bleached and unbleached Sheeting in great variety at lowest prices.

Indigo blue Shirtings,	7 and 8c
Domet Flannels,	7, 8 and 10c
Tickings from	9 to 22c
Calicoes at cost	
Apron Ginghams from	5 to 7c
Dress Ginghams in great variety at lowest prices.	
A big drive in 30-inch Dress Goods at 8c a yard. Worth 10 1-2 at factory.	
Many kinds cheap Dress Goods from	5 to 15c
Curtain Scrim,	5 to 8c
Great bargains in Lace and Tambour Curtains,	

I have a great many odds and ends in all kinds of goods to be closed out, regardless of cost.

A full assortment of Wool, Linen and Cotton Carpet Chain at lowest cut prices.

During my sale I will offer none but reliable goods.

The buyer will run no risk of getting imperfect or low grades of goods.

My Motto:—"Good goods and low prices."

MRS. A. E. UHL.

B. & B.

Shelf-Clearing
PRICES.

The kind that have been put upon stock in every department.

Medium and fine
Dress Goods and Silks,
Jackets, Wraps, Furs
and Fur Garments.
All at unprecedented prices.

Specimen values are

Imported Suitings,
All desirable colors, double width—28-inches—75c and $1.00 they were, all to go at
50c a Yard.

IMPORTED FLANNELS.
Stripes and plaids—over 50 styles— regular 69c ones at
25c a Yard.

Come or write Our Mail Order Department for samples of all Dress Goods and Silks before buying elsewhere. If we don't save you money, we'll not expect your patronage.

Boggs & Buhl,
115, 117, 119 *and* 121 *Federal Street,*
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.
—OF—
Vauable Real Estate.

By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued out of the Orphan's Court, in and for Somerset County, Pennsylvania, we, the undersigned, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 28th, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, late the property of Christian L. Miller, of Jefferson Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, deceased, adjoining lands of Conrad Miller, A. M. Miller, Widow Knapp, Casper Jacobs, George Barclay, J. G. Barclay, and Uriah Schrock, containing

240 Acres, 240

more or less; about thirty-six acres of good Oak Timber, the balance under cultivation and pasturage. A good

BRICK HOUSE,

Bank Barn and Outbuildings on the premises, two good springs near the buildings, an orchard of good fruit, and coal and lime stone on the premises; a desirable farm, well worked in a good community; church and school-house convenient.

Terms:

One-third of purchase money in hand, upon delivery of deed; one-third in one year, and one third in two years, without interest, to be secured on the premises by judgment bond. Ten per cent. of hand money to be paid when the property is knocked down. Possession given on 1st of April, 1893.

CONRAD MILLER,
A. M. MILLER,
Adm's of Christian L. Miller, dec'd.

Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburg.

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