The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....January 25, 1893

CLEVELAND is now ex-President and President-elect. He will drop both titles in less than six weeks.

KANSAS Democrats who were wild for fusion two or three months ago, are about the sickest men now in the political hospitals this side of Hamburg.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER died intestate, and his son, Paul, and son-in-law, Albert Ames, have applied for letters of administration on the estate.

PRESIDENT ELECT CLEVELAND did a graceful act, which will be approved by millions, in braving the inclement weather to honor the dead ex-President at Fremont.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, if he gets it, which seems likely, will be the first man south of Mason and Dixon's line to hold the treasury portfolio since the administration of James Buchanan.

CONGRESS with its 140 Democratic majority has been in session now nearly two months. Won't some "reform" Democrat tell the people something it has done for the benefit of the Nation?

"I——s the law! We will do as we please, and then make laws to fit our actions." This is Jerry Simpson's latest formulation of the Populist doctrine. They seem to be exemplifying it out in Kansas.

"THE awful cold winter of 1893" will be referred to in the future, and also the cold, chilly spring when Tammany, with old Boss Tweed's mantle as its banner, marched at the head of the inauguration parade at the National capital.

WHEN Democrats get the old State banks in operation every business man will again have to subscribe for a "counterfeit detector," just as he did thirty-five years ago, when a business could not be run without a "counterfeit detector" on the cashier's desk.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S declaration that he was ready to vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing bill seems to have knocked all the stuffing out of "sound money Democrats." They don't seem to know whether they are standing on their heels or their heads.

THE death of General Hayes, following so speedily the death of General Butler, tells the great army of growlers to be a little patient—the old veterans will soon be out of their way. Before 1900 fully one-third of the pensioners on the list will have answered to the roll call on the other shore, and thereafter their exit will be much more rapid.

THE public schools of this country employ 332, 231 teachers. Of these 227,200 are women, who earn annually $92,697,690, or an average of $34 per month. The men teachers only number 125,000, but they average $42 per month, or a total of $63,000,000. With a grand yearly expenditure of $455,697,600 for public instruction there is no excuse for illiteracy in this country. Hands off the public schools!

YOUNG Allen Thurman, during the late campaign, ordered 2,000 copies of Henry George's book, "Protection and Free Trade," for the use of the State Democratic Committee. The committee failed to pay for them, and Thurman was sued by the publisher. He put in a plea that he was only acting as agent and was not responsible. The court has just decided that he was and must foot the bill, and gave judgment against him for the full amount.

THE Nashville *American* is infamously malignant in speaking of the death of Gen. Butler. It deals in patronizing terms with Grant and Sherman, but of Butler it says: "He was a trickster and a scoundrel, whose heart was as black as the smoke from the coals that are now searching his soul." The *American*, in the same issue, welcomed Mr. Stevenson, the Vice President-elect, to Tennessee, asserting that "our people will feel honored to clasp his hand."

THE New York Legislature is trying to frame a law that demands proof of marriage. This amendment requires a witness to the ceremony and a record of the marriage to make it valid. "Consenting" to marriage with some unlawful ceremony will no longer pass as legal if this law is passed. The laws regulating marriage need overhauling in a goodly number of the States. It would be well if the laws of marriage and divorce were uniform in all the States of the Union. The variance of the laws in the several states leads to great cost and needless litigation, and often to gross injustice to innocent sufferers.

IT appears from the law governing Legislative contests passed in 1874 that there is no appeal from the decision of the county courts to the Supreme Court of the State. The only appeal from the decision of the court is to the Legislature, and each house is the final judge of the decision. Thus in the Higby-Andrews contest there could be no appeal to the Supreme Court, and if it were appealed to it would refuse jurisdiction. The only competent body now competent to judge of the constitutionality of the questions arising in this contest is the House itself, and its vote is final. There is no appeal from its decision. Thus it is important that each member of the House examines this question for himself in order to vote intelligently upon it.

SELDOM has any death called out so general and appropriate expressions of the deference and respect due a great office worthily filled as did that of ex-President Hayes. It occurred Tuesday, and the last obsequies were Friday. Public officials and the press, with a unanimity which reflects great credit upon the country, united in paying this tribute.

It is now almost twelve years since the retirement of General Hayes from the Presidency. A great deal of political history has been made since then and many stirring events have occurred, from all of which the ex-President studiously and steadfastly stood aloof, taking the position that his political career closed with the close of his administration. He has in no sense been a political factor. In that respect he followed the apostolic example, making himself of "no repute." But when the end came the whole American people rose up to honor his memory and testify to the popular appreciation of the dignity of the great office he had filled, and for which he had shown such profound respect that he kept aloof from any and every movement savoring of politics.

The President of the United States, both houses of Congress, the President-elect, State Legislatures, Governors, and other representatives of the people, as if moved by one common impulse, bared their heads at the bier of the man who had filled the highest office within the gift of any people, and filled it in such a way that even his bitterest political foes have not found fault with his administration of the office. Such a general tribute of respect cannot fail to have a wholesome effect upon the people. It tends to loosen the bonds of party prejudice and impress upon the country the fact that official rank and power have in them something higher and more august than the greed of place and the spoils of patronage.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY was re-elected United States Senator on Tuesday of last week, receiving every Republican vote in the Legislature but one—and that one was not from Somerset County. The three votes from this county were cast for Mr. Quay, as every well-informed person knew they would be, notwithstanding the fact that during the past fall a few would-be politicians vociferously proclaimed and caused to be published throughout the State that at least one vote from this county would be cast against him. The parties making the statement well knew at the time that it was false, as the result has proven. Representative Moore, of Chester county, has the honor (?) of being the one Republican to cast his vote against the re-election of the junior Senator.

The vote in the joint caucus stood: Quay, 146; Dalzell, 18; Gobin, 1. The name of Congressman "Jack" Robison was not presented to the caucus.

The feeble but noisy attempt started early in the campaign to defeat Col. Quay petered out at the end of a very small horn. Amid all the misrepresentation of disgruntled politicians and malicious journalists he trusted the people, and at the beginning of his campaign boldly appealed to them for a vote of confidence. This was accorded him in a most decisive manner, as he came out victorious in every contest and by such majorities that the possibility of defeating him was precluded. His triumphant re-election is proof that the Republicans of Pennsylvania know a good thing when they have tried it.

Hayes and Tilden.

From the New York Press.

The extent to which partisan malignity can go has seldom been so strikingly illustrated as in the comments of certain Democratic newspapers upon the death of ex-President Hayes, whose mortal remains were yesterday laid at rest beside those of his beloved wife at Fremont, Ohio. *The Press* is glad, however, to note that the number of Democratic organs that allow their political or personal spite to overcome their sense of decency in the presence of the grave appears to be limited. For the honor of the nation's commercial metropolis, we wish it could be said that not even one such instance has been found in the city of New York. So far as the assaults upon the memory of the nineteenth President of the United States consist in sneers and depreciation of his ability or public services, no answer is needed.

Facts known to every intelligent American, facts that all fair minded men of whatever party long ago recognized, speak for themselves and bespeak for him a high place upon the roll of distinguished statesmen. His career in war and peace was a notable one for more than a third of a century. No genuine American history can ever be written that will not contain pages luminous with the record of his public life. To say that Rutherford B. Hayes will be remembered when his sneering detractors are forgotten is to state the case far too mildly.

In one respect only is there any reason for answering the ex-President's traducers. It is said in a few quarters that he was guilty of personal wrongdoing when he accepted the Presidency, that he took what he knew did not belong to him; that, therefore, his character as an honorable man, a Christian gentleman, is impeached. *The Press* has already pointed out that his title to the Presidency was as well established by law as that of any incumbent of the great office from Washington down; that the Electoral Commission which decided the questions in dispute was agreed upon by both parties and that both parties pledged themselves in advance to abide by the decision of that tribunal.

It was not only General Hayes' lawful right to take the Presidential office, but his moral right. It was not only his legal and moral right, but his imperative duty as a loyal citizen. Having accepted his party's nomination; having been indicated by the votes of the people of the country, in the manner prescribed by law, as their choice, he could not honorably retreat. The matter had gone beyond his control. His word was pledged. No matter how much he might have shrunk from the perils and burdens of the office, under the circumstances it would have been treason to duty had he refused it.

This would be true even in the case of an ordinary Presidential election. The reason is plain enough. After the nomination has been accepted and the election held and victory won it is no longer an individual's will or willingness that is to be considered, but a sacred trust belonging to the successful party and the entire country. In the peculiar instance in question this obligation was increased a hundred fold. Ordinarily, should the unprecedented case occur of a President-elect refusing the office before the electoral votes had been counted, it would only mean confusion, disappointment, just indignation against a recreant leader. A new party convention might be held, if time permitted, or the electors chosen by the victorious party might agree upon another candidate of the same party. But if General Hayes had refused, after the commission awarded the place to him, it would have meant chaos, universal consternation, not improbably civil war. It is an egregious error to imagine that he could, had he wished, have turned the prize over to Samuel J. Tilden. Tilden was not elected, according to the judgment of the only tribunal that had authority to decide the question. Hayes could no more have given the office to Tilden than he could have given it to any other citizen of the United States.

Ex-Presidential.

Mr. Cleveland showed a fitting respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes in deciding to attend his funeral. It has seldom happened that there was only one living ex-President of the United States. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated there were five of them, including the outgoing President, but when Mr. Hayes himself was inaugurated there were none at all, except the outgoing President, General Grant.

Washington was alive when his successor, John Adams, was elected, but died soon after. The next ex-President to die was Madison, whose death occurred during the first term of his immediate successor. Then came the simultaneous deaths of the elder Adams and Jefferson during the term of the younger Adams. Monroe died during Jackson's first term, leaving John Quincy Adams the only ex-President. From that time until the term of Polk there were no deaths in the ranks of ex-Presidents, of whom there were four when Polk was inaugurated, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Jackson and Tyler. The elder Harrison was the first President to die in office. Polk lived to witness the inauguration of his successor, Taylor, but not much longer, and it was during his term that those old rivals, Adams and Jackson, passed away. There were only two ex-Presidents during Fillmore's time, Van Buren and Tyler, but it was not until after the war had begun that any further deaths in that line occurred. The two ex-Presidents just named died during the war, and Buchanan soon after. Mr. Cleveland's old townsman, Fillmore, survived until Grant's second term, himself and Andrew Johnson both dying during that term, leaving General Grant as the only ex-President from 1877 to 1881. The next ex-President to die, Arthur, was also elected to the Vice Presidency.

General Grant lived until after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, when he joined the majority, being the last in the list until the sudden decease of his immediate successor, in the Presidential chair.

Such, in brief, is the death record of ex-Presidents. Considering that the office is for only four years, and at the farthest eight, it is remarkable that the number at any one time should be so small. A good deal has been said about what provision should be made for men who have held the highest office in the gift of the people, and it may be said that it would be impossible to improve upon the past presidential career of the one who has just gone to his final account.

Blaine Very Feeble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Dr. Johnston visited Mr. Blaine at 6 o'clock this evening. On leaving the house he said he considered the patient just a trifle stronger than yesterday, but this was almost imperceptible. Mr. Blaine, he said, rested well during the day and from present indications he did not look for any change to-night and would not return unless summoned. The doctor was asked if he considered Mr. Blaine's condition improved. He replied that he did not, and that he was still very feeble.

Carlisle Resigns.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 20.—Governor Brown received the following letter in today's mail:

"HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, *Governor of Kentucky:* DEAR SIR—I hereby resign the office of senator from the state of Kentucky in the congress of the United States to take effect on the 4th day of February, 1893.

Your Truly, J. G. CARLISLE."

News Items.

Nine hundred and sixty jurors have been examined in the case against the Wyoming stockmen, and up to the present time not a juror has been accepted. The prospects are that a jury cannot be obtained.

R. Young, of Westport, Ont., drank water out of a swamp three years ago, and since then he has had a peculiar feeling in his stomach. Tuesday he drank some hot whiskey and vomited a large black-headed lizard.

Dr. Ware, of Hyde Park, Luzerne county, took his valuable bull-tarrier to a dentist. Ether was administered, the cavity of a tooth drilled, and gold filling put in, and the dog was at once relieved of pain.

A freight engine dashed into a sled load of happy men and women at Providence, R. I., Wednesday night, stilling instantly the shouts of merriment and singing, killing seven people on the spot and seriously injuring eight more.

At 5 o'clock Saturday morning fire broke out in a tin shop, on Juniata street, Tyrone. Before the flames could be subdued three four story frame buildings were totally destroyed. The lower floors were used as store rooms, the other three stories as dwellings.

The great trial of Hugh F. Dempsey for causing poison to be administered to non-union men at Homestead ended Saturday and the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor was declared a guilty man. His conviction carries with it a penalty of $500 fine and seven years' imprisonment, provided the Judge inflicts the full sentence.

A strange death overtook Barney Black, near Saltsburg, Indiana County. He was engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coins, confining his operations principally to the manufacture of nickels. It was while he was engaged in making an amalgamation of brass and copper, using nitric acid in the work, that he was overcome by the fumes arising from the crude crucible employed, and before medical treatment could be secured he died.

A number of state officials interested in the common school fund claim that the great fluctuations in the amount of taxables returned in the several counties varying as they do so much from year to year and depending so largely upon the assessors, who are often shiftless and reckless in making their returns, should be an inducement for the legislature to provide some other basis by which to make a distribution of the appropriation to the common schools than the one now in vogue based upon the number of taxables.

The enterprising burglar who tries to get into the Bank of England needs to be assured of a long lease of life if he is to be successful in his designs. There are fifteen movable arms of different lengths which make up the face of the large key itself. The order of these fifteen pieces can be changed at will. When in place they form, no matter what their order, a large key that will lock the safe. Just here comes the peculiar part. Any combination of the pieces will lock the safe, but only that particular combination that locked it can again open it. As some billion and a half different combinations can be made, it would take an enterprising robber some thirty thousand years to try them all. What a nice confusion would arise if the bank officials should sometime forget the combination of which they made use the previous day.

John B. Mosely was lodged in the Indiana jail Monday, charged with burglary. Saturday night the safe in the office of the McCreary Coke Company, at Graceton, eight miles south of Indiana, was blown open and between $600 and $700 in cash, about $100 worth of postage stamps, and two gold watches stolen. The office, which is also the postoffice and the Adams Express office, is located in the store of the company. A quantity of merchandise that makes the total loss nearly $1,000 was also taken. Mosely, who said his home was in Cambria county, was arrested on suspicion. He had little money on his person.

Alive in a Morgue.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—George Washington is a very black colored man, evidently of a humorous disposition. His wife, Mattie, is a rather pretty mulatto. George is awfully jealous of Mattie, and in consequence their home near Nineteenth and Papin streets is the scene of frequent brawls.

They had a "difference" Friday evening and George resorted to heroic methods. He drew a revolver and pranced about the house. Mattie said she would leave and George declared that if she did he would blow out his brains. Mattie thought he no brains and left. A moment later a shot was fired and Mrs. Washington hunted up an officer.

The officer went to the house. George was stretched on the floor, his mouth wide open and the pistol in his right hand. The officer could not arouse him. He was taken to the morgue, where a swift kick from the porter, at the suggestion of the keeper, put new life into him. He then went home.

The Oldest Woman Dead.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

As quietly as she had lived, surrounded by four generations of her family, Mrs. Catharine Sharp, the oldest woman in the United States, being in her 115th year, died yesterday at her home at Stiles street at Fleetwood avenue. She retained her faculties to a most remarkable degree, and had never known a day's sickness in her life.

She was born on Cherry street, above Eighth, on February 6th, 1778, her birth being well authenticated by the family Bible, which also contains the entries of the birth of her grandparents. Her maiden name was McDonald and she was also the oldest pensioner in the country, her husband, John Sharp, having served through the war of 1812.

Tenses and Auxiliaries.

When you ask a favor of a friend the only satisfactory answer is by shall or will, without if or but. On the other hand if the answer is by may or can there remains an element of doubt, and still more when might, could, would or should is used. From this it would appear that when we wish to speak with assurance shall or will should be used, may or can to denote probability, and might, could, would or should to express uncertainty. Shall is also used in the sense of must, and should in that of ought. The verb in the leading clause being the key-note, the rest must be in harmony, or at least not inconsistent with it. Remember too that general and well-known truths are expressed in the present tense.

1. Do you suppose I could get it before it went to roost. (Here could is too timid to catch a chicken and should be changed to can, while went not being in harmony with can should be changed to goes.)

2. It is claimed that petroleum can (not could) be rendered inexplosive.

3. It is to be hoped that it is a precedent for all future time in this county. (We hope for what *may be*, not what is.)

4. No observer can fail to have seen that the Homestead trouble had an unfavorable effect on business. (Nobody can fail to have seen, the opportunity being past, though he may or can have failed to see.)

5. If the force-bill were (not was) the issue on which his election depends (not depended) he would promptly hasten to swallow it.

Similar examples for correction:

1. Which he asks the farmer to sign, that there will be no mistake in the place.

2. Gov. Brown had intended that the appointment should have been the first act of his administration.

3. Who would have thought that the staid old Government Post Office would have caught the infection?

4. At last I said to myself that if I fall again there was no help, for I had not strength to regain my perch.

5. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on.

Speaking of the tenses of the indicative, three of them (represented by 1, 3, 5), correspond with the three divisions of time. The auxiliaries of the present and the past, used only for emphasis or in asking questions, are do and did, and of the future shall and will. The auxiliaries of the prior present and the prior past (2 and 4) are have and had. Besides these be is used as an auxiliary in the progressive and passive forms throughout. The examples under this head have been arranged to correspond with the number of the tenses, as will be seen after the corrections are made.

1. If Columbus looked anything like some of the pictures of him the newspapers are printing it was not strange that he should have been imprisoned. (It is not strange that he was. Should have been is a German idiom.)

2. A good deal of money is and is being invested in fine horse flesh, especially by young men in this vicinity. (Has been and—in this vicinity, especially by.)

3. I have been told last week when I did this very thing on the death of Cardinal Manning that this was the duty of the press. (I was told—is the duty.)

4. Another balloon, same size, was sent up on Monday evening, but nothing has been heard of it when this is written. (Of the same size—had been heard—was written.)

5. God only asks us to do what we can, and when we have done that it is not long till we find we can do more. (But when—it will not be long before we shall find that.)

Additional examples for correction:

1. Government officials should see to it that the slayers of Hostetler should be properly dealt with.

2. Mrs. John Stuff is in Philadelphia for the past two months for the treatment of a cancer, from which she has been a great sufferer.

3. The most cases where death has resulted from the grip it has been found that the kidneys have been seriously diseased.

4. Had it not have been for both the community would yet be lavishing its shekels for something it did not need.

5. Perhaps a day will come when a patriotic holiday is (not) looked upon as an occasion for bestial indulgence.

The past tense is often improperly used instead of the prior past, where different events are spoken of, one of which was prior in the order of time. The poet says "It rained all night the day I left. The weather it was dry." Changed to "The weather had been dry" it will not only be grammatical but probable as well. Change a verb in each sentence to the prior past:

1. How the fire originated is not known, as there was no fire in the building.

2. He was employed in one of the iron-mills and over-exerted himself.

3. When their guns were empty Gorman was wounded in the cheek and neck.

4. I walked out into the hall and saw one of the most pitiful creatures I ever saw.

5. She left the house where employed as servant with her lover Monday night.

The prior past participle, whose sign is having or having been, has a similar complaint to make. "After he had written the letter" and "Having written the letter," the first expressed by the verb and the other by the participle, have practically the same meaning, and in such cases this participle should be used instead of the present.

Examples for the prior past participle:

1. He charged the president with being a leech on the treasury for sixteen years.

2. He confessed to murdering his partner in Ontario ten years ago.

3. Wensler was one of the pioneers of the Black Hills, going there in 1875.

4. Another company is proposed, the articles of incorporation being filed on Wednesday.

5. He did not know that Lemon had done so, nor did he know of anybody else doing such a thing.

When the infinitive is not used merely as the name of an action, being dependent on some other word in the sentence it has no reference to time and should be of the simple form of the present tense, except when preceded by ought, as "This ought ye to have done." All these sentences will look much better for the correction:

1. It would not have been safe for a stranger to have passed through that country.

2. There could have been but one motive to have prompted the killing of Mrs. Barnaby.

3. It was not my good luck to have been selected on that Committee, having been rejected on the score of my youth.

4. President Harrison had intended to have appointed John A. Kasson of Iowa.

5. Might it not have been candid to have stated the fact?

6. The two young men were heard to have said that she should never marry anybody else.

7. An event occurred which has never been known to have occurred at any college before.

Supply words to complete the sense:

1. The first duty is self-protection, and the means so simple and ample it seems like a high crime not to employ them.

2. With new mains and increased power our water supply will be second to no city.

3. His house was on fire last week, but was extinguished before much danger was done.

4. Asking if they signed the scale, would they receive the benefit of any further reduction.

5. It recommended his removal, as well as a large number of his subordinates.

6. As to the condition at present, the fairness of such a judgment can certainly be questioned.

7. These reports contain statistical details to all departments of labor in this state.

UNCLE JOE.

Go to J. B. Holderbaum's hardware store and see the good pair of Bob-sleds, selling at $18 00 per set.

Starving and Freezing

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 22.—It has just been found that the family of Sylvester Murphy, consisting of himself, wife and six children, living in a hovel near Bridgeport, Harrisburg county, have passed through the recent extreme cold weather in a half starved and in some cases wholly frozen condition. No member of the family had been seen about the wretched hovel for some days; there was no smoke from the stovepipe, and the snow was piled in unbroken drifts against the door.

A committee of citizens dug the family out yesterday, finding every one of them barefooted, none of them half clothed all of them starving, and some of them frostbitten so that the sight was sickening. There was no fire, not a vestige of furniture in the hut, and the only articles found were an iron pot and a piece of bed quilt. When found the family was huddled together as birds or animals "bunch" for mutual warmth in severe cold. The feet of all the children, two girls and four boys, were frozen so that gangrene had appeared, and in the case of the two boys the bones were visible where the flesh had sloughed away. Murphy was the only one able to make a statement, and he fainted from hunger while he was trying to answer the questions of the visitors.

He said it was the usual hard luck story. No work, sickness, and then destitution and despair. He related that the boys were frozen worst because they had made sallies in there bare feet to dig wood out of the frozen snow. When their feet got so bad they couldn't stand on them the whole tribe went cold. They had simply settled down to die.

County Commissioner Lodge, J. R. McLain and other prominent citizens made a pool and purchased supplies to make them barely comfortable. Physicians were called and the frosted limbs of the children were fixed as far as possible. The two boys were taken to the town and cared for by one of their benefactors. Last night, hobbling around on their diseased feet, which they could use only with excruciating pain, they made a partially successful attempt to rob the man who had befriended them. Then they were sent to the jail hospital. The girls had to be sent to the hospital, and the physicians say that in at least two of the four cases amputation of the frozen limbs will be necessary to save their lives.

A Will in a Love Letter

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Wm. Collins, a respected young citizen of Lewis county, died a day or two since, leaving property worth several thousand dollars. While living Collins had been paying attentions to Miss Minnie Collins (not a relative), and that young lady now claims his property and produces a letter written by the deceased which she considers a valid will, and by which she will probably get it. In the letter the following sentence occurs:

"I now state what I told you before: If I leave this world before we are married, and we are still corresponding, I will leave you my all after my expenses are paid."

The letter was undoubtedly written by the deceased, and only a few days before his death, and is considered valid by many.

Saw Three Coffins in a Dream.

DENTON, MD., Jan. 18.—Triple death has invaded the family of Samuel Langell, living near Two Johns, and thus the premonition of Mrs. Langell, herself a victim, was borne out. Mrs. Langell and several children took the measles, and the infant child died. Soon after the next youngest died, and then the wife. Before her death, Mrs. Langell declared she saw three coffins brought into the house, one large one and two small ones. When the undertaker came to care for the first child who died, she said:

"That's the man who brought the three coffins I saw in my dream."

She had never seen him before. Mother and children were all buried in one grave to-day.

Whipped By the Judge.

WICHITA, KAS., Jan. 18.—During the trial of the somewhat noted Sanders case in the district court to-day Judge Reed quelled a small-sized riot by whipping the defendant, Oscar Sanders. Mrs. Sanders had been granted a divorce from her husband, the manager of the Sanders transfer company, after a long trial, and the court was hearing the argument of counsel on the disposition of the child, a boy 3 years old.

Wearied with long attendance upon court and the excitement of the day Mrs. Sanders fainted. While she was being carried out of the crowded court room the husband seized the child and started for the door. He was intercepted by a brother of Mrs. Sanders and the bailiff not being present Judge Reed ran down and grappled with the maddened father, who fought like a demon; but he was no match for the doughty judge, who choked him down into a chair and delivered the child to its grandmother and resumed court.

A ripple of applause ran over the court room, but the judge rapped for order and postponed further consideration of the case until to morrow morning.

A Terrific Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A wreck which in its consequences is one of the most appalling and disastrous that has occurred in years occurred at Wann Junction, or Alton Junction, Ill., yesterday morning. A passenger train, consisting of an engine and four coaches on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, which left here for the East, ran into a switch half mile north of Wann Junction and crashed into a train consisting of seven tank cars standing thereon. The result was a fire and afterwards an explosion which has already, up to 6 o'clock this evening, cost fifteen persons their lives, fourteen more cannot recover and perhaps fifty, the names or some of whom cannot be ascertained, were more or less seriously injured. Nine of the dead were instantly killed and six died after their removal to the hospital.

John F. Miller Returns.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—John F. Miller, the clerk in the First National Bank of this place, who absconded just one year ago with about $5,000 of the bank's funds, arrived here this morning, accompanied by Cashier Detweiler, of the bank, who met him by arrangement in Philadelphia yesterday. When Miller absconded he went to New York, thence to San Francisco, from where he sailed to Sydney, Australia, thence to Auckland, New Zealand, China and Bombay, India, where he wrote to Cashier Detweiler that he would come home, having tired of such a life. The pursuit became so hot at Sydney that he had to depart in such haste as to leave his trunks and effects behind him, escaping to China. From Bombay he went to Liverpool via. Paris and London, then sailed to New York, arriving there yesterday. Miller was one of the most prominent persons in Columbia, and his flight and embezzlement created a big sensation. He is now held in custody at his home. He traveled all the time under the name of James F. Merlons.

Justice Larmar Dead.

MACON, GA., Jan. 23.—Justice Larmar died at 8:30 o'clock this evening. The death was sudden in the extreme, for, although he has been ailing for some time, Justice Larmar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of this city.

Justice Lamar spent the afternoon with a friend, Dr. Llewellyn. He was in good spirts and at dinner this evening seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Justice was seized with violent pains in the heart, death soon following.

Bishop Philip Brooks, the famous divine, died at 6:30 o'clock Monday morning of pneumonia. He was ranked as the leading low churchman in the Protestant Episcopal church in America, and was elevated to the episcopate only about a year ago.

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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 Feginas 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
Edinburg Shirtings, at	.8
Amoskeag 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 & 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 best makes.	.15
Six quarter Table Oil Cloths, at best makes.	.20
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.

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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 60c 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 Orphans' 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 Knupp, Conver Jacobs, George Barclay, J. G. Barclay, and Urich 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, easily 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.

The People's Store

NOT A FINE STORE, BUT THE FINEST STORE.

January Inventory Sale.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED BEFORE

January 31st

To reduce the stock we reduce the prices:

33 per cent off WRAPS, JACKETS and MILLINERY.
30 per cent off DRESS GOODS and SILKS.
25 per cent off CARPETS and CURTAINS.
20 per cent off BLANKETS and COMFORTS.
20 per cent off HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Etc.

These reductions on all Winter Goods