The Somerset Herald

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....June 7, 1893.

THE bill making Saturday a half holiday all the year round has been signed by the Governor and is now a law.

THE National Census Office computes that there are 1,500,000 more male than female persons in the United States.

BY the suspension of Dr. Briggs the Presbyterian General Assembly has cut out work for itself for the next twenty years.

THE Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, (June 1st). Its record is neither better nor worse than that of many of its predecessors.

BY all means gentlemen come on with your income tax! Every dollar wrung out of the incomes of the workingmen will give a vote for the Republican party.

THE Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the matter of granting liquor licenses, and that the decisions of the judges of the Quarter Sessions are conclusive.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH of Georgia, sah! has started in to interpret the pension laws. That Union veterans have nothing to expect from a gentleman of his political training and party affiliations, goes without saying.

THE mighty energies of the National Administration are now devoted to catching fish. Meanwhile the anxious office expectants are saying "oss words," under their breath, fearing to spoil Grover's luck or their own, in fishing for spoils.

LACK of public confidence is what is disturbing the business interests of the country, and yet the public had fair notice in the Chicago platform of what might be expected if the Democratic party was again given power. "None are so blind as those who will not see."

PENNSYLVANIANS will hereafter not lack for holidays, the Legislature just adjourned having enacted a law providing for legal holidays and adding the Saturday half holiday to the former list.

The law designates New Year's Day, Washington's birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Election Day, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, and every Saturday after twelve o'clock as holidays or half holidays, to be treated and considered as the first day of the week, known as Sunday, for all purposes regarding the presentation for payment or acceptance and for the protest and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, checks, drafts and promissory notes made after the passage of the Act. For all other purposes these days and half days designated as legal holidays are regarded as business days.

THE amended Baker ballot law as it finally passed the Legislature makes the following changes in the present law:

The ballot is decreased to one half its present size. Only one set of ballots and sample ballots is necessary; reduces the percentage for party nominations from three to two; increases time allowed for printing the ballots; provides that the printing of ballots for spring elections shall be under the supervision of the county commissioners; certificates of nominations for members of the house of representatives shall be filed with the county commissioners instead of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; provides that one mark in a circle at the top of a column of candidates shall be a vote for every one in that column. Where the circle is not marked a mark for every candidate voted for is required; a screen or door must be placed on the front of each booth, thereby better securing privacy; provides for greater thickness of paper for ballots and the corner of the ballot folded over shall be printed black so that the number cannot be seen through the paper; in case a voter votes for more persons than he is entitled to the ballot shall not be entirely thrown out, but so much of the ballot as is properly marked shall be counted.

The disability clause of the act of 1893 is unchanged, but a penal clause is provided for any one who falsely represents his disability.

THE people who are running things at the Chicago Fair are very urgent in their demands that the railroads should reduce their rates, about fifty per cent, as an inducement to the people to visit the windy city and help fill the coffers of its thrifty business citizens. Liberality in this respect, like charity, should begin at home. Let these clamorers for reduced rates of travel set an example by reducing hotel, street railway, and boarding house prices as a further inducement. The business people of Chicago anticipate a large increase of trade by reason of the throng of strangers that will be within their gates during the Fair season, and as a matter of course the railroads expect to benefit by the largely increased travel to and from that place, but why should the one party be expected to reduce rates and not the other? The thousands who have their money invested in railroad stock are just as anxious for good profits as are the owners of hotels and business houses and those who sit at the receipt of customs in the City of Chicago. If the railroads would profit by largely increased travel, by means of reduced rates, so would all the other interests involved in the success of the fair by the added thousands of visitors. The cost of travel is not the only, nor by any means the greatest cost of visiting the Fair. Let there be reciprocity in this matter. Let the business men of Chicago induce their own people to grant reduced rates and prices to visiting strangers, and then they will be in a position to call for a reduction of railroad fare. Let them first put their own shoulders to the wheel, before calling upon Hercules to help them out of the mud.

THAT business is in a most disheartening condition throughout the country is undeniable. Failures are occurring in the most unexpected quarters; stocks are shrinking; the money market is tightening; gold is going out of the country in large quantities; numerous banks have closed their doors, and manufacturers are curtailing their products. This administration has been in power barely three months, and this untoward state of business affairs is undoubtedly traceable to want of confidence in its policy, or rather in its lack of policy. Uncertainty of the future has virtually brought business to a standstill. With a threatened overthrow of the tariff and consequent disturbance of prices, and the curtailment of production; an anticipated influx of foreign goods, the product of underpaid labor; a prospective era of wild-cat banking, and "cheap money," has shaken public confidence, prevents men of means from investing, and has forced business men throughout the country to adopt a most conservative policy. Notwithstanding this depressing state of affairs, the President goes a fishing, the heads of departments devote themselves exclusively to hunting out "offensive Republican partisans," and Democratic statesmen wrangle over proposed policies to be adopted for the future control of national affairs.

This state of uncertainty and business restlessness is bound to continue until the coming Congress has assembled and taken definite action affecting the business interests of the country. Pending a settled policy by actual legislation, the country will continue in a condition of unrest, values will be unsettled, and business of every kind will suffer. It is now announced that the President will not convene Congress before the first of September; months must elapse before any definite legislation can be perfected, and meanwhile the country must drift along awaiting developments. The prudent man will take in sail, the capitalist will lock up his coffers, the workingman will find restricted employment, and the manufacturers will watch and wait.

The outlook is anything but pleasant or encouraging, but such is our view of it at the present time.

It Means Robbery Either Way.

Certain newspapers that are anxious to pose as the special organs of the Administration are engaged in denying with a great display of vehemence the statement that President Cleveland has decided to recommend an income tax in his message to Congress. It is noticeable that these journals, with all their noise and bluster, do not dare to announce positively that no income tax will be enacted. Their utterances amount to no more than the assertion that, while the President is "considering" the project of a tax on thrift and industry, he has not yet "definitely" committed himself to the scheme.

Wholesale prevarication and boastful talk by Democratic newspapers cannot obscure the facts. The Democratic party has promised to "reform" the tariff by abolishing protection. The expenses of the government must be provided for. The assertion that federal expenditures can be reduced to any considerable extent is demagogic nonsense. Nearly five hundred millions of dollars a year must be raised or the government of the United States will have to suspend its functions. If the Democratic party carries out its pledges it must tax the earnings of the people. This can be done either by a direct tax on incomes or by taxing the workingman's breakfast table. Both these schemes are British like free trade. Both are odious and oppressive. Both are sure to be indignantly resented and resisted by the American people. But one or the other must be adopted in order to raise revenue when protection is struck out of the tariff and European manufactured goods admitted free, or at low rates of duty.

The Democratic programme means robbery and confiscation. Free trade will first diminish the earnings of the people and then snatch part of the remainder to provide for the necessary expenses of the government. Under a "revenue tariff" the taxed income or the taxed breakfast table is inevitable.—*N. Y. Press.*

Will They Swear?

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Jeffersonian Democrats of Alabama have made a proposition to the organized Democracy for a reunion. They are willing to bury the hatchet dug up a year ago when Captain Kolb was defeated by gross frauds at the primaries and again in the August election. They offer terms which appear fair but which can not be accepted by the organized Democracy. They demand elections unclouded by fraud and untainted by corruption. They also demand that every inspector and clerk of election shall subscribe to the following oath, which shall be administered by an officer of the State:

I do solemnly swear that I will conduct this election fairly and honestly; that I will honestly count and a correct return make of the number of votes cast for each candidate respectively as herein provided, so help me God.

This seems a very simple requirement to men who are accustomed to take such oaths before assuming the duties of an election judge or clerk, but it is not a simple matter in Alabama. The Southern Democrat considers it no crime to steal an election, but he does consider it beneath him to perjure himself, and this oath would compel every election judge in the State of Alabama to commit perjury. They know that they cannot have honest elections and Democratic rule at the same time. They are determined to have Democratic rule. The papers representing the organized Democracy, therefore, protest against this pledge of honest elections and this oath that judges will make honest returns. They will not accept it even to bring back the Jeffersonian Democrats and make a white man's party.

There has not been an honest election or a fair count in Alabama since the Democrats recaptured the State in 1871. They do not claim that their elections are honest. They frankly admit that they count the negro vote to suit their own interests. There are many counties where the negroes are in the majority, and in the whole State there are only about 25,000 more white voters than black. With probably 30,000 or 40,000 white Republicans in the State the Democrats must steal the elections and they do it without scruple. But they do not propose to perjure themselves, and it is asking entirely too much for them to take an oath to do what they will not do and cannot do. The Jeffersonian Democrats will have to strike out the oath before they can get the organized Democracy to accept its proposition, bury the hatchet, and have a united Democratic party in Alabama.

Confederacy's Chief Borne to the Tomb Over Flower-Strewn Roadways.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—All that is mortal of Jefferson Davis now rests in Hollywood. The special train from New Orleans bearing the remains and escort arrived here this morning. At the depot the First Regiment and the veterans from Lee and Pickett Camps were drawn up, while thousands of men, women and children waited for hours. The procession proceeded with the visiting corps of veterans from various Southern States, from the post of honor to the State Capitol building, where the body was placed in state in the rotunda, immediately in front of the Senate Chamber.

Six thousand school children marched past and dropped their floral offerings at the foot of the casket. At 3.30 o'clock the body was removed to the caisson, drawn by six white horses, caparisoned in black, and the line of march taken up for Hollywood. Houses along the line were almost without exception draped in black and displayed the National, State and Confederate flags, the latter predominating. The streets along the route, yards and windows of the dwellings were packed, and the whole city seemed to be in mourning.

Arriving at the grave the military organizations grouped themselves on a bluff overlooking the grave. Never since the war have so many soldiers of the Confederacy gathered at Richmond.

When everything was quiet the services began. A hymn was sung, prayer offered, and, upon the conclusion of the benediction, the coffin was lowered to the grave. A salute was fired and the services were over.

Marie Nevins Blaine, the devoted wife of James G. Blain, Jr., and Dr. W. T. Bull, were married at 11:40 Thursday morning, at the church, corner of Madison avenue and thirty-eighth street, New York, by Rev. Dr. Fred erick Roderick Terry.

The Record of the Legislature.

What It Did During the Sessions Just Closed.

The session of the legislature just closed was somewhat barren of especially important results. While a large number of bills were introduced and many passed finally, neither those which received the legislative sanction nor those which fell were of especially general interest. The amended Baker ballot law works some important changes, but was not changed to the radical extent its supporters desired. It and the bills fixing polling places within the territorial limits of the election districts and forbidding political committees paying for naturalization papers, requiring electors to vote where domiciled and making election days legal half holidays are the principal measures of a political character. The labor legislation was practically included in the amended factory inspection, compulsory arbitration and anti-Pinkerton bills, and the revised bituminous mine ventilation law. The first Saturday in September was made Labor day.

There was a great deal of school legislation and perhaps the most important bill of the session was the Farr free text bill, with its accompaning appropriation of $500,000 annually for the purchase of books. Others worthy of note are those regulating the salaries of county superintendents, prohibiting them from engaging in teaching except gratuitously; prohibiting members of boards of school control from holding salaried positions under the boards, giving graduates of chartered colleges the same right to teachers' permanent certificates enjoyed by normal school graduates, and authorizing cities and boroughs not divided into wards for school purposes to maintain high schools. The salary of the state superintendent was also increased from $2,500 to $4000. The compulsory education proposition was disapproved by the governor and his objections sustained on the closing night of the session.

The re-equipment of the National Guard was provided for and a reorganization bill making some important changes was passed. A naval militia was also established. An industrial home for soldiers' orphans was created, with an appropriation for its erection, and the law governing the soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie was amended by extending the right of admission to soldiers of other states who have lived five years in Pennsylvania. Fraternal societies were defined and regulated and a separate bill was passed in relation to the benefits paid them.

The main bills affecting the agriculture interests were those creating the office of dairy and food commissioner and that prohibiting the use of oliomargarine in institutions receiving state aid. The appropriation for the salary and expense of the dairy and food commissioner was defeated, consequently the law is practically nugatory until the next session. One of the things in which the farmers were really interested was the additional appropriation of another million dollars to the state board of agriculture. This was lost on the last night of the session and lost by the filibustering by representatives of the rural counties, who were apparently willing to defeat measures in which their own constituents were interested in order to kill those which they thought would benefit people to whom they were opposed.

Among the other leading measures passed, and which like those enumerated above have received the governor's approval, were the following: Establishing state boards of medical examiners, repealing the law permitting physicians to be pharmacists without passing prescribed examinations; authorizing the governor to commission women as notaries; defining second degree murder; punishing frauds by the keepers of stallions; providing for the safety of employees in new buildings creating borough boards of health; authorizing the formation of co-operative banking associations; appropriating $500,000 for a state library building, and $125,000 for remodeling the present capitol; punishing dairy adulterations; creating a forestry commission; regulating mileage and expenses of presidential electors; prohibiting minors under fourteen years running elevators; general dog-tax law; compiling the corporation laws of the state; providing for a deficiency in the appropriation of last year for the care of the indigent insane; increasing the salaries of the superintendent of public instruction, auditor general deputy attorney general, and secretary of internal affairs; abolishing the Philadelphia public buildings commission, permitting plaintiff to take judgment for the amount admitted to be due in affidavits of defense; requiring the public records to be kept in the English language; appropriation for the purchase of medals of honor; making the secretary of the state board of agriculture a member ex-officio of board of trustees of Pennsylvania State college; providing for the appointment of trustees, for the Home for the Training of the Speech of Deaf Children,

The local prohibitory laws for the boroughs of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and Verona, Allegheny county, were repealed and the former has been signed by the governor. He has also approved the Saturday half-holiday bill. The governor has also signed 101 of the appropriations to charitable institutions, which had the approval of the state board of charities.

These appropriations have also received executive sanction. For continuance of education of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines; emergency fund of $50,000 for state board of health, to use in case of epidemics; state chronic asylum, for equipping of state institutions and transferring patients thereto; for repair of stone bridge over Youghiogheny river at Summerfield.

Among the bills remaining in the hands of the governor yet unsigned are the amended Baker ballot law; the state quarantine act, authorizing courts to appoint persons to inspect school houses where directors have failed to provide adequate accommodations and providing a penalty for neglect on the part of school boards; authorising the appointment of deputy coroners; permitting mechanics, journeymen and laborers to file liens for wages against buildings on which they have worked, and the Hewitt pure food bill.

Among the bills left high and dry by the filibustering on the last night of the session were the following: Providing for the assessment of agricultural property in third class cities; empowering courts of quarter sessions to grant transfers of license for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors; providing a penalty for injuring or destroying the property of pipe line companies; defining the duties of pawnbrokers; providing for the assessment for special benefits of the lands of any cemetery or cemetery company in cities, for the payment of cost, damages and expenses of municipal improvements; authorizing boards of school directors and boards of controllers to establish and maintain public school libraries and pay for the same out of the school funds of the districts; regulating the manner of electing members of the state board of agriculture; permitting corporations to purchase bonds or stock of other corporations, or to guarantee the payment of interest and principal of such bonds, or either principal or interest, or to lease and operate corporate property.

All of these bills were through the senate and on final passage in the house. All that was needed was to read them and call the roll, which would have taken about five minutes on each. But fate and the filibusterers decreed otherwise.

These measures were dropped by the action of the rules committee in not making any calendar for them: empowering cities and boroughs to appoint inspectors of food, cattle, slaughter houses, market houses, meats and dairies and to provide for licensing slaughter houses; to punish the wilful and malicious cutting or tearing down of any flag or banner; authorizing school boards to establish public libraries; authorizing the establishment of industrial training schools by school boards in cities of the third class; to pension retiring judges; the Agnew local option bill; requiring hospitals for the insane, owned by or receiving state aid to provide women physicians and attendants for female patients, the apportionment bills.

The house bills providing for the examination and registration of miners to prevent the employment of incompetent men; creating a new normal school district; to prevent and punish the making and posting of brutalizing and other crime-inciting circulars, hand bills and show bills; amending the constitution to give women the right of suffrage; taxing brewers sixteen cents a barrel for malt liquors, relating to the taxation of live stock, fell on third reading, no calendar having been, made for their final consideration. The senate bills empowering boroughs and cities to establish a police pension fund, to pay a bounty on all wild cats killed in the state and establishing a state board of undertakers were not reached on second reading.

The most important bills defeated were the Niles double tax bill and the rapid transit measure, both of which met their fate in the house when they were reached on final passage.

During the session there have been introduced in the house 1,129 house and senate bills. Of the house bills 214 were negatived 160 were read for the first time only, 154 were read the second time and were postponed or defeated on second reading, thirty-five were read the third time and were then postponed or defeated, eight were not read and 371 were passed and sent to the senate. Of the 187 senate bills sent to the house fifty-four were reported negatively, three were read the first time and not agree to, 117 reacher no further than second reading, while thirteen reached third reading, but were then defeated. The house passed 109 senate bills and 333 house bills, which were sent to the governor.

The summary of the executive action of legislation up to date, compared with the year 1891, is as follows: Total bills received, 414 in 1891, 452 in 1893; approved, 122 in 1891, 138 in 1893; vetoed, 17 in 1891, 25 in 1893; recalled, 12 in 1891, 10 in 1893; in hands of the governor at close of session 263 in 1891, 279 in 1893.

He Wears 125 Rattlesnakes.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Rattlesnake Pete's suit of clothes, which has been the subject of more newspaper comment than any suit of men's wearing apparel since Oscar Wilde and his knickerbockers were flashed upon the public, were finished by A. C. Fleischman last night, and formed a part of Pete's wardrobe that left with him on the early morning train for Rochester, N. Y., where he will locate permanently. The suit, as completed, consists of a double-breasted sack coat and trousers made of rattlesnake skins, so arranged that the yellow and black stripes form a peculiarly pleasing effect. It took the owner of the suit four years to gather the skins of the right texture, and over 400 feet of snake skins were required. One hundred and twenty-five snakes, not one of them less than four feet long, gave up their lives to form this suit.

In selecting the skins, Pete took some of the most healthy and brilliant specimens, killing them by severing the backbone close to the head, and skinning the reptile in the same manner in which an eel is skinned. The skins were tanned with saltwater and alum and were finished with linseed oil, making them as pliable as kid, retaining the natural brilliancy of the skin and making the garment perfectly waterproof. The buttons of the coat number eight. They are rattlesnake heads with a filling of plaster of paris, fitted with artificial eyes and mounted with gold. The tailor has been working on the suit since last November, the length of time required was on account of the delay of securing skins of the proper color for the sleeves to match the remainder of the coat.

Shot Into the Crowd.

UNIONTOWN, May 31.—A Greene county desperado named Ben Downey was put off the new excursion packet by Isaac Mason at Greensboro yesterday for disorderly conduct. Some of his companions interfered and were alike ejected from the boat. As soon as they landed they began shooting into the crowd on the boat, wounding five passengers, two of whom are expected to die. The names of the wounded are Dr. J. F. Williams, Harry Roberts and Edward Ewing, of Greensboro; Thomas Axton, of Brownsville, and Harry Thomas. Axton and Thomas were shot through the thigh into the abdomen and are mortally wounded. The desperadoes were soon overpowered, but there being no officer present all escaped but Downey, the leader, who was lodged in jail at Waynesburg.

World's Fair Power of Light.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The splended Electricity Building, the palace of the marvelous, was informally opened at the World's Fair to-night for the first time. The entire building was lighted by the 456 arc and 15,000 incandescent ligats, and the exhibits were lighted up and in working order as far as practicable.

Two bands were in attenance, and the unique feature of the entertainment was the attempt to force light to dance to music in the big tower of light. This is a great column 82 feet high and contains 8,000 red, white and blue incandescent globes, which run spirally from plinth to cap. Surmounting all is a mammoth Edison lamp, which has a shade made of 3,000 colored glasses, whose faces reflect and refract the rays.

Over 5,000 People Homeless.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 4.—Great distress and suffering exist among the people of Hope, Ark., and vicinity. The terrible cyclone of May 30 has left over 5000 people homeless and in destitute circumstances. Mayor Black, of Hope, arrived here yesterday on a relief mission. He issued an address to the business men of St. Louis, Chicago, Little Rock and Memphis asking for aid. It is signed by all the merchants of Hope. A mass meeting was held here today to raise funds.

The storm extended over a territory of 75 to 90 miles in length and 15 to 20 miles in breadth.

The Plague Spreads.

LANCASTER, June 4.—Dr. S. E. Weber, who has been investigating the flea or louse plague in the northern part of the county, was summoned to Washington yesterday for a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Prof. Riley, of the Entomological Bureau.

There is no doubt that the plague is spreading in the country and is growing in seriousness. At St. Petersburg the insects have been discovered in a tobacco warehouse, and a number of people have been deprived of work in consequence. Dr. Weber was yesterday advised of their presence in two more houses in East Earl.

Lutherans Adjourned.

CANTON, O., June 2.—The general synod of the Lutheran church has adjourned. The appropriations allowed make an assessment of 83 cents on each communicant, and such an assessment was ordered. On the question of marriage and divorce a series of resolutions were adopted emphasizing the doctrine of the church for the marriage ceremony, and declaring that only infidelity can justify a divorce. A resolution was also adopted asking congress to deal with the Chinese question in a Christian manner.

Another Rainmaker.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—C. B. Jewell, the Rock Island rainmaker, began operations at Meade Center at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He claims to have discovered the secret of Melbourne's plan and to have added various improvements. His apparatus sent gases into a cloudless sky for six hours when clouds began to appear, and about 10:30 o'clock last night they began to discharge rain. The rain continued falling until daylight this morning. The fact that rain followed Jewell's operations is encouraging to the railway company, and he will continue his operations.

Ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln, has returned to his law practice in Chicago, and says he is entirely out of politics.

Congress Will Meet in September.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President said this evening, in reply to a direct question by a representative of the United Press, that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the first nor later than the 15th of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. The President further said:

"While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard in to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy, which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold, thus subtracted from the Government's stock, is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthing their credit at our expense.

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits us upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in our land.

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened they are conservative, and if instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster, they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interest. The things justly needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles, and study and reflection among our people."

Carnegie, Frick, Et Al.

PITTSBURGH, June 3.—Quite a sensation was occasioned to day by the quashing of proceedings in the Carnegie cases. The Grand Jury had found true bills against Chairman H. C. Frick, Vice-Chairman J. G. Allesham, Secretary Lovejoy, Oscar Childs, Superintendent Potter, Robert and William Pinkerton, and all the Pinkerton employes engaged in the Homestead riots, the charges being murder, riot, and conspiracy.

From Senate to Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Ex-State Senator John J. McFarlane, the defaulting president of the ruined American Life Insurance company, wrecker of the bank of America, with which he was also connected, surrendered himself to the authorities this morning, and in the court of quarter sessions plead guilty to the indictments against him and was sentenced by Judge Hare to four years' imprisonmentin the Eastern penitentiary.

News Items.

Mary E. Mallaired was granted $1,200 damages in the court at Meadville last week, in a breach of promise suit against Gustave Leon Dueray.

A west bound train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held up on Wednesday evening at Pacific, Missouri, by six armed men, who blew open the express car and forced the messenger to open the safe. The robbers secured about $1000 and several valuable packages. The passengers, among whom was Governor Stone, were not disturbed.

In the United States there are 32,000,000 men and 31,000,000 women. Men are in the majority in all the states and territories except in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Virginia and New Jersey, in which there are more women than men. The District of Columbia has the largest proportionate excess of female population and Montana contains the largest percentage of men. In New Jersey the two sexes are most nearly equally represented.

Mary Reily, the queen of the Leisenring speakeasy district, was arrested Thursday by Frank Campbell, assisted by several detectives. She was taken to Connellsville and put in the lockup, but during the night someone burst the lock on the outside door, and when morning came she was gone. Her mother came to the lockup Friday morning with some cakes and pies in order that her imprisoned daughter might not starve. It is thought that she knew Mary had made her escape when she brought this supply of food to her, and that she only did it to make the people think she knew nothing of the escape. It is pretty well known who the parties are that let her out. The escape is charged to neglect of officers.

Dr. Briggs Found Guilty.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-night sustained the appeal of the Prosecuting Committee from the verdict of the New York Presbytery, which acquitted Dr. Briggs of the charge of heresy. This is equivalent to a verdict of heresy against Prof. Briggs. Of the total of 499 votes cast, 298 were to sustain the appeal, 85 to sustain it in part, making a total of 383 to sustain, and 116 not to sustain.

A committee will now be appointed to prepare a minute for submission to the General Assembly prescribing the punishment to be meted out. There are five things the General Assembly can do: Admonish, rebuke, suspend, depose from the ministry or expel Prof. Briggs from the church. One of the last three courses is likely to be followed.

Pure Whiskey.

Is extremely difficult to obtain. In this age of adulteration and imitation the only way to be guided in the purchase of any article where absolute purity is necessary is to buy from a house whose reputation for handling the best goods at the least money has been firmly established. Such a house is that of Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa. His Silver Age and Duquesne Rye Whiskies, at $1.50 and $1.25 respectively, are recognized as the leading Ryes on the market. For a $5.00 bill he will send you six quarts of any of the following six-year-old Penn'a Ryes: Guckenheimer, Gibson, Finch, Overholt and Bear Creek. Send for his catalogue and price list. Mailed free. Address

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

EXAMIATNIONS FOR PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Entrance and Preliminary for Freshman also entrance for Sophomore Classes, Academic and Scientific Schools, and in School of Electric Engineering, under the auspices of the Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania, will be held at the Rooms of the Central Board of Education, McClintock building, 516 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

JUNE 15th and 16th, 1893,
commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 15th,
conducted by a member of the Princeton Faculty.

The Alumni Association offers a prize of $25.00 in cash to the man passing the best entrance examination for either the Academic or Scientific School, and actually entering thereafter. For information address

GEO. R. WALLACE, S
170 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Birds of Passage

Between this and the other side of the broad Atlantic, in the shape of tourists, commercial travelers and mariners, agents "on the road," steamboat captains, ship's surgeons and "all sorts and conditions" of travelers, emigrant and new settlers appreciate and testify to the preventive and remedial properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in sea sickness, nausea, malarial and rheumatic trouble, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Against the prejudicial influences of climate, crudely cooked or unaccustomed diet and impure water, it is a sovereign safeguard, and has been so regarded by the traveling public for over a third of a century. No form of malarial fever, from the calentura of the Pacific and the broken bone fever of the Mississippi, to its milder types, can resist the curative action of this benignant preserver and restorer of health, a veritable boon to persons in feeble health or liable to incur disease.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at Glencoe, Northampton township, Somerset county, Pa., on

Saturday, July 1st, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of S. P. Poorbaugh, of, in and to all the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. A certain farm or tract of land situate in Northampton township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Ehri, Henry T. Weld, Alfred Wilmoth, Chauncey Stoner and others, containing one hundred and thirty (130) acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared, balance timber, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. Four lots of ground situate in the village of Glencoe, township, county and state aforesaid, and known on the plan of said village as lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, bounded on the North by Critchfield street, on the East by Hughart avenue, on the South by 9th alley and on the West by Long alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a one-story frame store building 22x100 feet and a frames table, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain lot of ground situate as aforesaid and known on the plan of said village as lot No. 183, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. Two certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid and known as lots Nos. 12 and 13, on the plan of said village, having thereon erected a log barn, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A certain lot of ground situate as aforesaid and known as lot No. 15, on the plan of said village, bounded on the North by Critchfield street, on the East by lot No. ——, on the South by Elmer street and on the West by S. P. Poorbaugh's farm, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and a stable, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. Lot No. 27 on plan of said village, situate as aforesaid, bounded on the North by 9th ——, on the East by Long alley, on the South by Elmer street and on the West by lot No. 28, having thereon erected a stable, with the appurtenances.

No. 7. Lot No. 31, on plan of said village, situate as aforesaid, bounded on the North by Elmer street, on the East by lot No. 32, on the South by 8th ——, and on the West by an alley, with the appurtenances.

No. 8. Four certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid and known on the plan of the village of Glencoe as lots Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39, bounded on the North by lot No. 35, East by P. & C. R. R., or Hughart avenue, South by lot No. 40, and West by Long alley, with the appurtenances.

No. 9. Two certain lots known on the plan of said village as Nos. 40 and 41, bounded on the North by lot No. 39, on the East by P. & C. R. R., or Hughart avenue, on the South by Latrobe street, on the West by Long alley, with the appurtenances.

No. 10. All those certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid and known on the plan of said village as lots Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121, lying East of the P. & C. R. R., and also Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109, lying West of the P. & C. R. R., and also lots Nos. 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182, lying East of the P. & C. R. R., with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. P. Poorbaugh, at the suit of Alzanna Heffley.

TERMS.

NOTICE—All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that 10 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when property is knocked down. Otherwise it will again be exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The residue of the purchase money must be paid on or before the day of confirmation, viz: Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, June 7th, 1893. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

WANTED: Farmers, Clerks, Mechanics to engage with us at once. If you are a hustler can make at least $100 per month. Now is the time to start in on fall sales. Elegant outfit free. Address

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, Y. N.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

My Spring Stock is complete in every line, qualities of Goods are the best, styles newest and prettiest and prices lowest.

The prudent buyer will find it greatly to his or her advantage to examine my stock before purchasing.

DRESS GOODS—

A complete line of Dress Goods of all the newest qualities, styles, shades and kinds, at very low prices.

SILKS—

A large assortment plain, black, colored, plaid, figured and changable silks. Price ranging from 50c to $1.50

WORSTED GOODS—

A complete line of Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Whipcords. Diagonals in many styles and colors. Prices from 12 1-2 to $1.25.

WASH GOODS—

A complete assortment of Dress Ginghams, 8c. to 30c. Linon D Inde, 12 1-2 to 15c. Many new styles of Dress Goods from 10 to 25c. Outing Flannels from 7 to 12 1-2.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—

An immense line of Dress Trimmings, including Velvets, Silks, Laces, Gimps, in all shades, also beautiful iridescent styles.

HAMBURGS—

The largest and finest assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings ever seen in Somerset. Prices low.

LACES—

A great stock of laces of the kinds that are now most fashionable, in Silk, Linen and Cotton, in Black, Cream and White.

CURTAINS—

Curtains in Nottingham, Irish Point and Tamboured, 50cts to $12.00 per pair, poles 20c.

CURTAIN SCRIMS—

Curtain Scrims, 5 to 15 cts.

SASH CURTAINS—

A large assortment of styles.

STOCKINGS—

The largest stock ever shown in Somerset, in fast black and colors. Prices and colors guaranteed.

GLOVES—

A full assortment of kid, silk, and cotton gloves and mitts.

WRAPS, CAPES, REEFERS, etc.—

My stock of Ladies' and Misses' capes, reefers and blazers is very large, containing all the newest and most stylish makes. Prices range from $1.50 to $15.00.

MILLINERY GOODS—

My Millinery Goods have been selected with great care and is the largest and finest assortment at the lowest prices.

ONE IN A HUNDRED—

Not one of a hundred pretty and useful articles that I have in stock can be mentioned for want of space in this paper. Come and see that the half has not been told about the handsome goods and low prices.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

Parker & Parker.

Cloak and Waiste Department.

The Spring lines of Ladies' and Children's

JACKETS AND CAPES

are now in and are of the very latest productions and in the front rank for STYLE, FIT and FINISH.

Ladies Silk Waists and Tailor Made Suits

a new FEATURE with us this Spring.

We have added a handsome line of Ladies' Silk Waists and Sailor made Suits and will show for the Coming Season.

A SUPERB COLLECTION of

Garments

comprising all the best Ideas and Styles at PRICES to insure popularity.

—IN—

Carpets, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, Carpet Chains, etc.

We expect the preference of your patronage on four points:

Largest Collection to Choose From, Choicest Styles, Superior Qualities and Low Prices.

All above consider before purchasing elsewhere.

Parker & Parker.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF Vauable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., I will expose to public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893,

at two o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate of Archibald Livengood, of Milford township, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Milford township, in the county of Somerset, adjoining lands of John M. Critchfield, Silas Walker, Samuel J. Bowser, and containing

146 Acres,

more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared, balance in timber.

There is a good orchard and sugar camp on the farm; limestone and coal opened; the farm has been well limed. There is a

FRAME HOUSE,

large new bank barn and other outbuildings on the premises. The farm lies one mile north of Rockwood and is close to market and churches, and has a school house at the end of the farm.

—Terms:—

10 per cent of purchase money to be paid as soon as farm is knocked down; One third, less the ten per cent., on confirmation of sale, one third in six months and one-third in one year, with interest on deferred payments.

S. J. BOWSER,
Assignee.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

John O. Hay and Martha E. his wife, of Jenner township, in the county of Somerset, having made a voluntary assignment of all the property, real and personal, of said John O. Hay, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to J. O. Hay, to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against him to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the Assignee, at the office of Valentine Hay, Somerset Pa., on Saturday, June 17th, 1893, when and where said Assignee will attend for said purpose.

VALENTINE HAY,
W. J. R. HAY,
Assignees.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

Samuel S. Forney and Eliza, his wife to John R. Scott. } No. 252, May Term, 1893, Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa. (Voluntary Assignment.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel S. Forney and