The Somerset Herald

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... August 30, 1893.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election, Tuesday, November 7th.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
D. J. HORNER, of Somerset Borough.
FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD HOOVER, of Berlin Borough.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
F. P. TAYLOR, of Somerset Borough
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JACOB S. MILLER, of Quemahoning Twp.
FOR TREASURER,
E. E. PUGH, of Somerset Twp.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
S. U. SHOBER, of Somerset Twp.
HENRY F. BARNETT, of Somerset Twp.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
JACOB McGREGOR, of Shade Twp.
FOR AUDITORS,
SAMUEL C. FOX, of Somerset Twp.
WILLIAM W. BAKER, of Somerset Twp.

Two years ago and one year ago every man who wanted work could get it and get well paid for it. How is it now? Democrats say it is "the robber tariff" and "the silver bill," but both were then laws as well as now.

SPEAKER CRISP has appointed his committees and a casual glance at the list shows that the gentleman "who wore the grey" are on top. The South is in the saddle and will shape and control the legislation of the country.

THE House having disposed of the silver question, the Senate will dawdle over it for a couple of weeks, probably for a month, before coming to a vote. Meanwhile the Democrats of the House will prepare to give the McKinley tariff its *coup de grace*.

WHILE millions of workmen are out of employment and many of them looking forward to pinching poverty during the coming winter, the leaders of the Democracy are shouting: Smash the tariff! Down with protection! The laboring people are crying for bread, and Democracy offers them a stone.

THE Republican State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday) at noon. It is generally conceded that Judge Fell, of Philadelphia, will be the nominee for Supreme Judge, and Col. S. M. Jackson, of Armstrong county, for State Treasurer. This will make an acceptable and strong ticket and its election by a very large majority is already assured.

IN making up the committees of the House Speaker Crisp assigned Hon. J. D. Hicks to the "Committee on Patents" and on "Levees and improvements of the Mississippi river." Both are nice, easy committees that seldom do anything but organize, and Mr. Hicks will therefore have a good deal of time that he can devote to the exacting demands of his constituents.

IN forming the Committee on "Ways and Means," from which must emanate all tariff legislation, Speaker Crisp has provided against all contingencies by giving as near as he could two-thirds of the Committee to the free traders. The Committee is composed of seventeen members, eleven of whom favor free trade or "tariff reform," and six are Protectionists. The "robber tariff" is bound to be smashed.

ANOTHER week has been wasted by Congress in talk; talk. The bulk of the speeches made during the week were made to vacant desks and seats. They were simply made for home consumption to tickle the ears of admiring constituents. Every industrial interest of the country suffers, while their so-called "representatives" make buncom speeches. Action, action, action is what the country needs and wants, not talk.

IT needs but a glance at the Chairmanship of the committees in the House, as announced by Mr. Speaker Crisp, to satisfy the most obtuse that the South is again in the saddle. The figures cannot be ignored. The South will shape and control legislation; fourteen out of fifteen Southern States have been given thirty-two chairmen, while the five Eastern and Middle States get eleven and the five Western States twelve. It is not our funeral, but the fact is self-evident that the Northern Democracy is in the same state of vassilage to the South that it occupied "befo the wah."

ON Wednesday last Hon. J. D. Hicks made his maiden speech in the House. He is a fluent but somewhat discursive talker. The subject—Repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act—had previously been discussed at length in all its phases, so that our Congressman had but little opportunity to add to the general stock of knowledge on that subject. Of course he announced himself in line with his Republican colleagues from this State, in favor of repeal. We presume the public will hear from Mr. Hicks quite frequently as the session grows older.

WE are frequently asked, what is meant by free silver? It means that if, as now, the government makes a coin containing 412½ grains of standard silver a legal tender dollar, while that weight of silver is worth only sixty-four cents in the market, the government should also coin anybody's 412½ grains of silver into a dollar, free of charge, and give it back to him; thus giving the profit of coinage—63 cents—to the man who owns the silver. Any one can see what a nice speculation this would be to the silver miner, or owner, at the expense of the people who are compelled to take the coin at its face value.

SPRINGER, the irrepressible Springer of Illinois, who by grace of Mr. Speaker Crisp is now Chairman of the House Committee on "Banking and Currency," gives it as his opinion that the Committee will not report a bill in favor of the repeal of the tax upon State banks. Personally, he says that he does not believe in "going back to the days of the old State banking system and of being compelled to have forty-four kinds of currency in this country." All of which goes to show that Mr. Springer has some sound views on finance, and spits upon that part of the Chicago platform which demands the repeal of the tax in favor of wild-cat money. True, we have not the most abiding confidence in Mr. Springer's predictions—as witness his assertion on the assembling of the present session of Congress that it would dispose of the silver question and adjourn within a month, but we take comfort from his expressed contempt for one portion of his party's platform, hoping that when one plank of it is knocked out, the whole rickety and threatening affair will tumble to pieces about the ears of its architects.

ON Monday afternoon the much discussed and very important question of the continued purchase of silver by the government, and also of the free coinage of that metal, was settled, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, by very decisive votes. The first proposition for continued coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, for gold, was voted down, yeas 123, nays 225. The 17 to 1 amendment was defeated, yeas 100, nays 240; the amendment 18 to 1 was lost, yeas 102, nays 229; 19 to 1, by yeas 104, nays 238; 20 to 1, yeas 121, nays 222. The proposition to restore the Bland-Allison Act was lost, yeas 136, nays 213. The bill for the repeal of the so-called Sherman Act was then passed by 239 yeas to 110 nays. There is scarcely a doubt that the bill will also pass the Senate, but it will probably be several weeks before that "deliberative" body will take final action. As our Democratic brethren have persistently insisted that the financial difficulties under which the country is now suffering are solely due to the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, it is most devoutly to be hoped that the action of the House and the almost certain concurrence of the Senate in the absolute repeal of the law will end the existing troubles and lead to a complete restoration of public confidence, an easement of the money market, and a restoration of business to its normal condition.

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, is Chairman of the Senate Committee on finance, and has hitherto been known as a blatant opponent of National banks, an advocate of free silver coinage, and full of all the other financial vagaries of which the West is the prolific mother. Lately, very lately, he has seen a great light and become converted, and a few days since paralyzed his former allies and colleagues by introducing a bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and allowing National banks to issue bills to the full par value of the government bonds deposited in the Treasury to secure the same.

While the political world was still lost in wonder over his thorough change of heart, or rather, over his avowed change of policy, the Senator took occasion to enlighten the Senate and the country in a set speech and then appeared the reason for the milk in the cocoanut. Mr. Voorhees is quite willing to grant what the country demands, a stop to the purchase and storing away of silver and to let the National banks issue bills to the par value of government bonds owned by them, provided he can thereby secure the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of the State banks. In other words he is willing to pay almost any price that may be asked, only so the privilege of issuing wild-cat money be restored to the State banks. This latest position of the Senate's chairman on finance shows upon what evil days we have fallen, and why among other reasons the country is undergoing the pains and perils of a financial crisis.

IT is a patent fact that a majority of the Democrats in Congress are in favor of continuing the purchase of silver by the government, and the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," is daily addressed to the Republicans by the followers of Mr. Cleveland in that body. It is also patent to the country, as well as to the Democratic leaders, that the sole hope for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the so-called "Sherman Act" rests on the votes of the Republicans, and yet with the assurance, the insincerity and the mendacity of Lucifer himself, these Democratic leaders and the press of that party, first assuming that the Sherman act is the sole cause of all our present financial troubles and admitting that they are powerless to repeal it without Republican aid, turn around and with partisan bitterness denounce it as a Republican outrage, and with the next breath beseech Republicans to lay aside all partisan feeling and cast their votes for its repeal. If, however, the Republican whose vote is thus solicited dare to reply, I will vote for the repeal of the law, but I believe that our troubles do not originate solely from it, but largely from fear of the threat to wipe out the protective features of our present tariff and thus destroy our industries, he is immediately charged with partisanship and denounced for considering party before country. In other words, the Democrats, for partisan purposes, allege as a fact that which is not true, and then demand that Republicans shall be muzzled and their votes delivered. The Democratic ass having fallen into a pit, its owners will not agree to have it extricated unless those who are called to rescue it first solemnly agree that they are responsible for the mishap.

Teachers Elected.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

The School Directors of Somerset township met at the Somerset House, Saturday afternoon for, the purpose of employing teachers for the schools under their jurisdiction for the ensuing year. Following are the names, locations and salaries of those employed:—Pleasant Hill, W. A. Saylor, $28.75; Friedens Advanced, N. N. Cupp, $30.00; Friedens Primary, Agnes Sufall, $29.00; Listie, Aaron Heiple, $28.75; Husband, Clark Stahl, $27.50; Lavansville Advanced, W. H. Toepon, $30.00; Lavansville Primary, John Weighley, $26.50; Brom's, H. S. Weller, $30.00; Wills, W. S. Shober, $28.00; Walker's Grove, J. C. Lichty, $33.00; Ankeny, Calvin Bowman, $29.75; Baer's, J. G. Ernst, $20.25; Samuel's, C. J. Heminger, $30.00. Salaries are about the same as last year. Schools open Sept. 18th for six months term.

The Directors will meet at the Somerset House on Sept. 9th, when they will receive bids for supplying coal for all the schools for the ensuing term, and when they will enter into a contract for text-books and school supplies.

JENNER TOWNSHIP.

Shank, Alton Donges; Cover, R. W. Lohr; Biesecker, Nora Miller; Jenner X Roads, M. L. Weighley; Pile, M. L. Hoffman; Hares, Fred Stuffer; Thomasdale, Bertie O'Conner; Blough, John Donges; Hoffman, Rebecca Korns; Sipe, J. R. Shaffer; Maurer, John Daniels; Haines, Annie Sipe; Cooper, John Miller; Stuffs, Emma Schmucker; Walter, John Griffith.

SOMERHORNING TOWNSHIP.

Texas, P. E. Weimer; Greenville, Herman Shaurer; Walnut Hill, George S. Lohr; Muller, Virgil Miller; Hooversville, No. 1, S. S. Schlag; Hooversville, No. 2, Miss Annie Koehler; Shaffer, J. C. Rininger; Bowman, Charles Miller; Ober, Harry C. Hoffman; Sprucetown, No. 1, Prof. George S. Kimmel; Sprucetown, No. 2, Miss Lulu Walker; California, Martin Wilt; City, Miss Marion Speicher; Pine Grove, Miss Carrie Johnson.

CONNEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.

Davidsville, U. D. Miller; Rash, S. D. Yoder; Blough, M. H. Meyers; Hochstetler, Norman Blough; Kaufman, Daniel L. Kaufman; Miller, J. J. Stahl; Tire Hill, S. G. Shetler; Saylor, H. A. Walker; Weirs, J. C. Weaver; Keifer, J. H. Rhoads; Livingston, J. C. Neff; Thomas Mill, J. S. Zimmerman.

Modern Housework.

May be done more easily, more conveniently and with less expense on the Cinderella Range than with many others; all the old objections to ranges removed. It will save you time, money and hard work. It is a good baker and is sold with that understanding. Sold by J. B. Holderbaum.

The Shot Was Fatal.

BUTLER, Aug. 25.—The man who was shot yesterday morning by Robt. S. Henry while attempting to burglarize his store died in the jail here last evening. The doctor failed to recover the bullet, which passed through his intestines. Mr. Henry states that while sleeping in the store he was aroused by voices on the outside. Procuring his revolver he went to the window and loosened the bars.

Then finding that he might be overpowered, he cried, "halt, thief," and fired. His aim was good, but unknown to him until after the man was found by the roadside. Before dying he gave his name as Cunningham, but refused to disclose the names of his pals and where his home was.

The only thing found on his persoon was a Bradford paper. Hundreds of curious people have viewed the remains at the morgue to-day, but no one seems to have known him. He measured 5 feet 7 inches in height, of slight build, and weighed about 135 pounds. He had small, soft hands, large head, peculiarly shaped, large ears, dark hair and heavy, black eyebrows, with high cheek bones and smooth face. He wore a double-breasted blue cheviot coat and had the appearance of a sporting man. He was about 30 years old.

Suspended by His Shirt Collar.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 24.—While engaged on the steeple of the new colored people's church which is being built near here, William Blessing, a carpenter, slipped and started on the path of death down the steep incline. It was nearly ninety feet from the roof to the ground and Blessing gave himself up for lost, but as he reached the edge of the steeple a projecting nail caught him just back of the neck and held him by the collar of his shirt. Here he hung half-suffocated and unable to make any noise loud enough to attract the attention of his fellow-workmen, who had withdrawn to a shaded spot near by to eat their dinners. Blessing having lingered behind them to finish a piece of work he was engaged on.

Finally one of the men caught sight of Blessing's suspended body and the first thought was that he had hanged himself, but on running to the church a companion climbed to the roof, and recognizing what had happened called to the others to fetch a rope, as he was not strong enough to draw up the dangling man on so precarious a footing. The rope being brought, it was with some difficulty thrown with a noose around Blessing's body, and the other end thrown over a projection, and the man hauled to a place of safety.

Death in a Gale.

Death and disaster rode on the crest of the hurricane which swept along the Atlantic seacoast Wednesday night and Thursday morning. So far as known 46 lives were swallowed up in the storm and three vessels were lost along the treacherous New Jersey coast. The boats that perished in the gale were the fishing schooners Empire State and Ella M. Johnson, of New London, Conn., and their crews of 18 men, and the schooner Mary F. Kelley, of New York, and four men. Part of the crew of the latter vessel were rescued. Two men were also swept off the fishing schooner Chocorua, which succeeded in weathering the storm. Seventeen men found watery graves off Southampton, Long Island, by the foundering of the tugboat Panther, with coal barges in tow.

The terrific hurricane sent the light-ship on Five Fathom Bank, below Cape May, floundering into the maw of the sea and five more lives were blotted out.

Throughout Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and New York state the fruit trees suffered greatly and were denuded of a large part of their crop.

They Pulled Out His Toe Nails.

PULASKI, Tenn., Aug. 25.—The news reached here yesterday of a bold robbery west of here on Wednesday night. J. N. Bolles, a farmer, drew $1,000 from bank here a few days ago and hid it under the edge of a carpet. At midnight two masked men gained an entrance into his house covered Bolles and his wife with pistols, and demanded their money. Bolles refused to tell where it was, whereupon the robbers bound and gagged him and his wife and with a pair of pincers began to pull out his toe nails. After suffering the most horrible agony Bolles disclosed the hiding place of his money. The robbers secured the booty and escaped.

Great Strike Of Oil.

MARXINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 26.—The Ditmar Oil Company to-day drilled in the biggest oil strike ever made in Pennsylvania or West Virginia, and probably the biggest deep-well producer in the world. The well was on the Shafing farm, and since 6 o'clock this morning has been flowing steadily at the tremendous rate of over 200 barrels per hour. In 24 hours it will have put out nearly $5500.

The Wright well of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, which is near it, is believed to be nearly, if not quite, as good.

Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. will run a series of special excursions to the World's Fair for which excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold at rate of one fare for the round trip from Hyndman and all stations west of there as far as Braddock. The dates selected are August 21st, September 2d, 6th and 12th. The special trains will consist of first-class Vestibuled Day Coaches, equipped with lavoratories and other toilet conveniences, and an experienced Tourits Agent and a Train Porter will accompany each train, to look after the comfort of passengers. Stops for meals will be made at meal stations en route. The tickets will be valid for the outward journey on the special trains only, excepting that from way points they will be honored on local trains to the nearest station at which the special trains are scheduled to stop. They will be valid for return journey in day coaches on all trains leaving Chicago within ten days, including date of sale.

Following is schedule of the special trains and rates from principal stations in this vicinity:

Hyndman	8.10	P. M.	$14.60
Meyersdale	8.40	"	13.90
Rockwood	8.50	"	13.55
Johnstown	9.15	"	14.00
Hooversville	3.56	"	14.25
Stoystown	4.10	"	14.20
Coleman	4.21	"	14.10
Somerset	4.40	"	13.80
Confluence	5.56	"	13.05
Ohio Pyle	10.11	"	12.75
Connellsville	10.46	"	12.25

Arrive in Chicago next day at 4.30 p. m.

Remember the dates: August 21st, Sept. 2d, 6th and 12th.

How we Grow Old.

The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed ere the meridian of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew failing strength. Vigor, no less the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have experienced or are cognizant—including many physicians of eminence—of the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, bear testimony to its wondrous efficacy as a creator of strength in feeble constitutions, and debilitated and shattered systems. A steady performance of the bodily functions, renewed appetite, flesh and nightly repose attended the use of this thorough and standard renovant. Use no local tonic represented to be akin to or resemble it in effects in its place. Demand the genuine, which is an acknowledged remedy for indigestion, malaria, nervousness, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Sent His Post Office to Washington.

John Wingler, postmaster at Wakeland, Ind., took a peculiar method of resigning his office. He boxed up what government property he had and shipped it to Washington. He is a Democrat and has been postmaster for ten years or more. Growing tired of his job, he several times sent in his resignation, but it was never acted upon. Wingler says that his last method was the only one that would relieve him from the cares of office.

Tom Reed's Speech on the Silver Bill.

Saturday was a day of the giants in the House and all Washington flocked to the Capitol to witness their majestic play. There were in the arena such men as Reed, of Maine, Cochran, of New York, Bland, the apostle of free coinage, and Wilson, of West Va. Mr. Reed was never in better form, and to him was paid a most striking tribute at the close of his argument. The man who two years ago was denounced as "Czar" and to whom the cowed and conquered Democratic minority sullenly refused the customary vote of thanks for his services as speaker, was applauded by the Democratic majority as well as by his party colleagues. Following is a sumary of Mr. Reed's remarks:

In the beginning of his speech Mr. Reed confessed doubts of the wisdom of the House to deal satisfactorily with the question before it, but expressed his comfort at being able to fall back upon the well established belief in the wisdom of the decisions of Congress. "Crises is like the present," he said, "were the insparable accompaniment of all human progress, which is a series of upward starts, and of falls of almost proportionable length. The former may be characterized in a word—'confidence;' the latter in another word—'distrust.'

"These fluctuations occur almost simultaneously—always sympathetically—so closely is business allied by the telegraph and railroad.

"Because of the fact that the drain of gold from the United States since the passage of the Sherman law, in 1890, carried out of the country an amount equal to the value of the purchases of the silver under the law, the people saw in it the cause of the loss of gold, and distrust was engendered, and a solution of the hoarding and depression set in to-day; and the country is suffering all the calamities of a restricted circulation in the midst of an abundant supply of money.

"This, then," continued Mr. Reed, "at the present moment is the situation in which we find ourselves. I have, in thus narrating the outward circumstances which have attended our present position, failed to state fully what is, after all, according to my judgment, the underlying cause of the present condition of affairs.

"At the last election the Democratic party was brought into power by a curious combination of circumstances—as the result of a hundred causes—not with careful and candid deliberation, but as the result, in a large measure, of the apathy of the American people. The vote shows what I declare, and the recollection of every individual to whom I am speaking can be safely appealed to.

"While this thing has not been specially manifested during this discussion; while there has been little talk with regard to it, nevertheless the consciousness of this fact underlies our entire situation.

"I don't intend, in alluding to this fact, to in any way refer to partisan politics. I do not undertake to raise any question as to whether the system of Protection is a wise one or not. I do not undertake to dispute the proposition on the part of the Democracy that Protection is a tax, wicked and iniquitous, for the purpose of discussion and for that purpose only. I am quite free to admit that Protection is a fraud and that virtue resides only in a Revenue Tariff; but there remains, even if it be admitted that the propositions of the Democratic platform are righteous—every one—the fact that the manufactures of the country are subject to a change. What the Democratic party purposes to do with the power which is in their hands nobody can say. They do not even know themselves, and hence they are not able to impart the knowledge to others. For my part I do not expect the Democratic party to be utterly bad. I do not believe they will be permitted to be so if they should so desire. Such is the restraining influence of the people, even after election, that I believe they will not carry out their contemplated changes. You may be sure the manufacturers of this country will never dare manufacture more than the absolute necessities of the people require.

"I will not undertake to dwell, at this present time, for I do not want to confuse the issue. I can characterize, in a single phrase, the cause of the present condition of affairs. It is the undiscoverable uncertainty of the future of both the currency question and the questions of Protection and Revenue Tariff. The capitalist has seen his stock and bonds, as he will later on see his real estate, fall in value far below anything he feared. And soon the wages of the laboring classes will be reduced, unless he shows that he understands these questions so well as to refuse to have them be misunderstood by his member of Congress."

Continuing, Mr. Reed said: "For the first time in thirty years the Democratic party has been lifted from the low level of criticism of those in power to the high responsibility of power and action. Elections can put them in power, but only lapse of time can give them the proper sense of responsibility. The time will come when the Democratic members of Congress, instead of disputing with each other what the Democratic platform means, will be disputing with each other as to what the necessities of the country demand. Until that period responsibility shall fairly rest on their shoulders and also afterward. They can rely on the assistance of the Republican party in the minority, as they have relied upon them in the majority, in the direction of sound government, of responsibility, and of honest administration of affairs.

"I am sorry we have not been permitted to exhibit our wisdom in the way of amendments; that we have not been allowed to take the vote of the House as to the various propositions to meet this affair, which would seem satisfactory to us. I am sorry that this question cannot be settled, and settled righteously, within the bounds of the Democratic party. But as I know, and every man in this country knows, the majority of the Democratic party would decide against the good sense of the nation.

Passing then to the consideration of the question of repeal, Mr. Reed said that while he was in favor of it, he did not think it would be an immediate cause of a revival of the prosperity of the country. Nevertheless he would vote for repeal, for two reasons; first, because whether justly or not, the Sherman law is believed to be the cause of the hoarding of currency throughout the country. In this connection Mr. Reed paid a compliment to the managers of the banks, generally, saying that in his judgement they were doing an honorable and patriotic work and were the mainstay of the country against failure and future disaster. The second reason was that only by repeal could the nation hope to extract foreign capital, without which it were vain to hope for an upward turn in the country's business.

"We must put ourselves, "he said," in a position when the time for that upward turn comes, to be able to command the capital of the world, which shall assist us on the path to the next period of prosperity and progress."

In conclusion, Mr. Reed said: "What then is the pathway of duty? The unconditional repeal. That will either give relief or not. If not, then we must try something else, and the sooner the better. It is a matter of regret to all sensible men that we have delayed so long. Men are to-day praying for relief; the banks are strained almost to the point of breaking. It is a pity we had to waste so much time in this weary welter of talk. We stand in a peculiar position—we Republicans to-day. The representative of the Democratic party just chosen President of the United States, finds himself powerless in his first great recommendation to his own party. Were he left to their tender mercies the country would witness the spectacle of the President of its choice overthrown by the party charged with this country's government. What wonder, then, that he appeals to the patriotism of another party, whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain—never, I say, in vain?"

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News Items.

In Great Britain the actual number of persons engaged in agriculture is 2,501,000; in manufacture, 5,180,000; in commerce, 7,985,000.

Because Bruce Purdon, of Casey County, Ky., refused to send his children to school, Phil Devers, who has killed three men before, murdered Purdon

Anthony Schotte, residing in Highlands, a suburb of Denver, Col., became insane on learning that his pension had been cut off. His pension was $8 a month.

The Everett, Bedford County, Furnace was blown out Wednesday morning, throwing several hundred men out of employment. The shut-down is indefinite.

Cigarettes killed Thomas G. O'Brien, a youth of 19 years of Bethlehem, Pa. He has been smoking about two packages of cigarettes daily for 10 years. Several days ago he became ill and has since suffered the most horrible agonies. His body seemed to be actually saturated with nicotine poison.

William Goss, of Roaring Springs, Blair County, got drunk at the Lutheran reunion held at Martinsburg Tuesday, and was placed in the borough lock up. Wednesday night he set fire to the cell in which he was confined and was fatally burned before being rescued. The lockup was entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Morgantown, West Va., says: Reports received here yesterday and confirmed to-day give accounts of a frightful condition of things at the almshouse in Cassville. Typhoid fever is prevalent among the inmates, and the superintendent and family, with the few attendants, are all ill with it. There is no restraint on the paupers, and the imbecile and insane go about the isolated place at will. Several are said to have wandered away entirely, and others have died in the open country.

The cutting off of pensioners under the new Administration has thus far affected about seventy of the three thousand pensioners in the Berks County, Pa., District. By a strange coincidence the suspensions have hit a number of Democrats. One of the latter a few days ago, upon receiving notice of his suspension, went home, and taking down a crayon portrait of Cleveland which hung in his parlor, chopped it and the frame to pieces with an ax. Jacob J. Small, who received notice of suspension lately, is over seventy years of age and has not been able to work for years, and his income is only $1 a month from a secret society.

Chicago Scourged By Fire.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—A fire which covered a vast extent of territory and resulted in the loss of two lives and 250 houses, began in South Chicago about 5 o'clock this afternoon. From a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, flames which rapidly grew in volume under a gale from the west spread over block after block of small frame residences untill they reached the lake. Within two hours the fire had consumed at least 200 buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago.

The 50,000 residents of that section were panic-stricken. As the pine structures in which lived the workingmen employed in the large mills of the Illinois Steel Company, and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes, were leveled by the roaring flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their household goods to the other portions of the city.

Gone With $600 000.

E. M. Donaldson, of Marion, Kansas, is missing. He was president of the Union Trust Company, of Sioux City, Ia., which failed on June 28, and of the First National Bank, of Marion, which was closed by a special examiner last week.

Developments show that Donaldson has fled the country and is probably in Mexico, a defaulter to the amount of at least $600,000. He is believed to have most of this money with him.

The shortage at the Marion Bank is only $23,000. Most of Donaldson's victims are Eastern Capitalists and the people of western Iowa. Donaldson was a school teacher at Marion, and during the real estate boom from 1885 to 1888 made considerable money.

Pennsylvania Exhibits at the World's Fair.

Are ahead of them all, chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquesne or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure Ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North, East, South and West they lead all others, because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices within the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquesne, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; Insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied, send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely. MAX KLEIN, Allegheny, Pa.

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