The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY. Jan. 10, 1894.

With the aid of the party lash and with warrants for the arrest of absentees, the Democrats succeeded on Monday afternoon in securing a quorum, although several of their party members still refused to vote. The discussion of the Wilson tariff bill is now under way.

Having promised in the Chicago platform to smash the tariff, Wilson and his crowd in Congress feel obliged to redeem the promise if it beggars the whole country. When some of these Congressmen come before the people next fall for re-election they will learn something they will understand and remember.

That well-known and influential paper, the New York Sun, says in its issue of Thursday last, "Every sincere Democrat, whether he be a free trader or a protectionist in his preconceived preferences, should at once array himself immovably against the Wilson tariff bill. The duty of every intelligent and patriotic Democrat is to do his utmost to smash the Wilson bill."

It is very diverting to note the vigor with which the Democratic journals—"Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, little dogs all," are cracking the party whip about the ears of the recusant members of their party who refuse to support the Wilson tariff bill. According to these journals the Democrat who will not sacrifice the interests of his constituents on the altar of party necessity is N. G., and must be lashed into subservience.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is quoted as saying that some Senators were disposed to object to certain provisions in the Wilson bill because it touched some industry in their States, but that "there would have to be a general sacrifice of such interests in behalf of party harmony." So, so, the interests of the States and of the people must be crushed so that party harmony can be preserved. In other words, the industries of the country and the wages of labor may be kicked to the dogs, so that the Democratic party may hang together.

With staring head lines the Democratic journals are announcing that Speaker Crisp has issued warrants to arrest and bring into the House the recusant Democratic members who will not swallow the Wilson tariff bill and therefore absent themselves. These gentlemen are simply following the example set them by Mr. Crisp and his party friends in the Fifty-first Congress, when "Czar Reed" was Speaker. Has Mr. Crisp forgotten the adage, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." He can compel the presence of the absentees, but he can't make them vote.

It is announced that the Democratic majority of the Committee of Ways and Means has resolved to bring in a bill adding ten cents a gallon to the tax on whisky and extending the bonded period from three years, as it is now, to eight years. This will be clearly in the interest of that huge monopoly, the "whisky trust." It will be really giving the distillers an extension of five years at the rate of 2 cents a gallon. It is well known that whisky improves by age, and also increases in value; so in fact the extension of the bonded period five years is virtually lowering the tax. Even should this increase the revenues of the Government, it is deferring the collection of the tax for five years when the Treasury is in sore need of ready money.

If the latest news from Hawaii be true—and it is generally believed to be—then Boss Cleveland has committed another colossal blunder.

The accredited report is that under his instructions Minister Willis has made a demand that President Dole, to whose government he is an accredited Minister, shall retire from his official position and turn over the government to the late Queen, who was deposed by the people. That the President favors the overthrow of the people's government and the restoration of the monarchy is monstrous, but that he should demand through our Minister that the government to whom he is accredited shall retire and permit the Queen restoration is a most flagrant attempt on his part to dictate to a foreign power. With the same propriety, the British Minister to this country might request Mr. Cleveland's resignation.

The State Convention did its duty wisely and well when it unanimously nominated Galusha A. Grow for Congressman-at-large. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Grow has been a conspicuous figure in National politics. An unswerving Republican and a devoted Pennsylvanian in the best and truest sense of the terms, he has always been in the fore-front in every National and State conflict where the interests of the Nation or State were involved. As Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and the father of the Homestead bill, he is known throughout the Union, and in Pennsylvania his name has been a household word for many years. An aggressive and ready debater, a skilled parliamentarian, live, active and untiring, he will add force and character and trained ability to the Republican delegation in Congress from this State. Mr. Grow deserves to be, and doubtless will be, returned to Congress by a majority that will not only show the estimation in which he is personally held by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, but will emphasize their sentiments regarding the vast and important issues now pending at the National capital.

That the Republicans of Somerset county will delight in lending their aid in swelling his majority goes without saying, but nevertheless we urge them to poll every available vote for the veteran Statesman.

Judge Finletter, of Philadelphia, filed an opinion, a few days since, in a contested election case, upholding the rights of voters in regard to marking their ballots, and outlining the principle upon which disputed ballots should be rejected or counted. His ruling is to the effect that the marks opposite the names of individual candidates must be considered as a vote for these candidates irrespective of any other mark opposite the party name of the opposite group, because the mark opposite the name of the individual candidate expresses a clear intent on the part of the voter for that candidate irrespective of parties or groupings. Says the learned Judge in his opinion:

The Act of 1891 gives the voter two methods by which he may make his selection. The one is marking the individual names; the other by marking groups. In this manner the independent voter is provided for and the partisan voter's task is made easy. It is evident, however, that the Legislature intended especially to protect the independent voter, as the partisan voter neither cared for nor needed protection. We must consider the Act in this light, or we stick in the bark and nullify its spirit. The Act is in some respects directory and in some others imperative. When it declares the mark shall be placed on the right side this is a mere direction to the voter to mark the name and to have uniformity in marking for the convenience of the election officers. It would be too absurd to hold that a mark on the left side, which as plainly indicated the purpose of the voter as a mark on the right side, should defeat the evident intent of the Act, to secure independent voting.

It is contended, however, that the Act declares that when a voter marks the head of a group, he shall be considered as voting for the whole group, and that the ballot should be counted. This perhaps might be considered conclusive if it was intended to apply to the voter, but the voter has nothing to do with the counting. That duty is imposed upon the election officers, and the mandate to count is intended for them, and is imperative upon them. Its purpose was to allow them no opportunity to say the voter had not voted for anyone because he had marked no one.

* * * *

It is in keeping with the intention of the act and the intention of the voter, and in aid of the exercise of the franchise of voting, to hold that where the voter marks individuals, and also marks the head of a group, that the marking of the individual shall prevail and that the marking of the groups, so far as the same offices are concerned, shall be inoperative and void.

It should not be forgotten that the new law provided for a complicated method of voting, which was hard to comprehend, even by the most intelligent, and imposed upon the election officers the duty of deciding upon the legality of the vote. It was generally believed that many mistakes would be made by the voters and officers. These facts would seem to warrant a liberal construction of the Act in furtherance of this spirit and in aid of the intention of the voters.

Congress re-convened, after the holiday recess, on Wednesday of last week, 3d inst., and for the four ensuing days the House, like the King of France with his forty thousand men, "Marched up the hill and then marched down again." In other words the Democratic majority, full of brag, full of conceit in its power, and full of wind, came determined to override the Republican minority and force the speedy passage of the Wilson free trade bill. But, during the recess, members had mingled with their constituents, had heard the thundrous voice of discontent that is abroad throughout the land, had seen the sufferings of thousands of their constituents without work and without bread, and returned to their duties, if not better, at least wiser, men. There is no law among politicians so much regarded as the law of self-preservation, and it began to dawn upon a number of Democratic members that there was danger ahead, and that to "go slow" on the question of "smashing the tariff" was the dictate of self-preservation. Thus it happens that the nicely laid schemes of the Administration leaders came to naught. The Republicans sensibly concluded that it was no part of their duty to assist the free traders in forcing their bill upon the country and that as it was a purely Democratic measure that party must furnish the quorum necessary to bring it before the House, and they therefore abstained from voting. A number of Democratic members upon whom the home light had dawned during the recess, also declined to vote, while others absented themselves, and so it came to pass that with a majority of ninety in the House the party in power has so far been unable to force consideration of this bill. New rules made to meet the emergency, the party lash, threats, cajolery, and the outrageous and unjust rulings of the Speaker have availed nothing, and the spectacle is presented to the country of the House in a dead lock for four days, notwithstanding the immense majority of the party in power.

Presumably, the deadlock will be broken by sheer force of brute power, but what an exhibition of government of the people, by the people, for the people is set before the world; a measure which a majority of the people's representatives repudiate, forced upon them by the lash of an unscrupulous partisan Administration.

But even then, the end is not. The bill, if it passes the House in its present shape, must run the gauntlet of the Senate, and there is strong grounds for belief that if it passes that body it will be so amended that the majority in the House will not be able to recognize its own bantling when it is returned to them.

Grow Could Not Be Bulldozed.

During Mr. Grow's 12 years' service in Congress he often participated in exciting scenes, one of which occurred on the floor of the House about 2 o'clock on the morning of February 6, 1858. It was an all-night session on the question of a reference of the Kansas message of President Buchanan, with the Leompton constitution, to a select committee, and the time was being taken up by filibustering roll calls on motions to excuse absent members and on motions to adjourn. Pending one of these, Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, proposed to have a few speeches, to which Grow, of Pennsylvania, who happened to be passing down the aisle on the Democratic side, objected.

Quitman, also of Mississippi, commenced talking, and Grow objected again, whereupon Davis, accompanied by Keitt, of South Carolina, came up to Grow, and Keitt said:

"If you are going to object, go over to your own side of the House."

Grow replied: "This is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Keitt said: "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?"

"I mean just what I say," replied Grow; "this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Whereupon Keitt, seizing Grow by the throat, said: "I will let you know, that you are a d—d black Republican puppy." Grow knocked up his hand and said: "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Keitt again attacked Grow, and Grow knocked him down.

Davis and others from that side went at Grow, and the Republicans rushed over to his assistance, and the proceedings of the House were interesting for about two minutes. After the belligerents had returned to their seats, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, undertook to make some pacificatory remarks, but was abruptly called to order by Barksdale, and so the affair ended.

A Bit of Good News.

The publishers of the Columbian Album, the wonderful Christmas gift the *The Pittsburg Times* gave its readers, have decided to extend the scope of the work so as to make it a volume of 224 views instead of 160 as originally intended. This will necessitate an increase in the number of parts from 10 to 14. The additional numbers will be furnished to readers of *The Times* at the same terms as the first parts, namely six coupons and ten cents for each part. With the last part will be furnished a complete index and title page. Twenty-five thousand copies of the Columbian Album are being sent out by *The Times* each week. With the enlargement of the scope of the work this number should be doubled.

Although State Treasurer-elect Jackson's term of office will not begin until May 1, many checks are sent to Harrisburg addressed to him, instead of Treasurer Morrison. The latter's term will not expire until May 1.

A Popular Candidate.

Galusha A. Grow Nominated for Congressman-at-Large by Acclamation.

Prior to the assembling of the Convention, at Harrisburg, last Wednesday, a meeting of the State Committee was held, at which it was decided to hold the next State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers at Harrisburg on Wednesday, May 23d.

The Republican State Convention was called together at 12:30 o'clock by ex-Senator Parker, of Tioga, Permanent Chairman. The roll call showed a full attendance of delegates. All the officers and committees appointed at the last Convention were retained.

In stating the object of the call of the Convention, Chairman Parker eulogized the memory of the late Gen. William Lilly. Mr Parker said the Convention ought to congratulate State-Chairman Gilkeson for the able manner in which he conducted the last campaign, which resulted in 134,000 majority for the Republican ticket. The speaker blamed the present depraved condition of the country on the National Democratic Administration: criticised its Hawaiin policy, and declared that the Wilson Tariff bill was un-American.

Chris. Magee, of Pittsburgh, reported the following from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted by a standing vote:

Resolved, We deplore the death of Gen. Wm. Lilly; cut down in the day of his usefulness in the House of Representatives, his memory will remain in the hearts of the Republicans of Pennsylvania as that of a man representing the best and noblest type of American citizenship; of lofty character, and unimpeachable integrity. He was one whose services to his country, to his State, his party, and his friends were rendered with unfailing patriotism and fidelity.

The report of the Comittee on Resolutions as read by Mr. Magee was also adopted.

[The platform will be found in full on the 1st page of the Herald.]

The nomination of candidates for Congressman at Large being next in order, ex-Attorney General Harry W Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, mounted the platform and proceeded to place the name of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, before the Convention. Mr. Palmer referred to the many years of public service of Mr. Grow, which, he said, admirably fitted him for the office to which he aspires.

The nomination was seconded by Representative Henry F. Walton, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the delegation from that city. Jeremiah J. Snyder, of Allentown, named ex-Congressman James S. Biery, of Lehigh. Wm. K. Stevens, of Reading, seconded the nomination. Mr. Biery then stepped to the front of the platform and withdrew his name in favor of Mr. Grow.

Mr. Snyder moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. Chris. Magee seconded the motion, and made a statement denying the reports which have gone out from Pittsburgh the past week that idle mills and manufacturing establishments in that locality were resuming operations.

The nomination of Mr. Grow was then made by acclamation, and a committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Grow appeared before the Convention and was greeted with much enthusiasm. He ascended the platform and made a brief speech of acceptance. He said:

THE SIGHT OF ALL SIGHTS.

"For the first time since 1858 the Democratic party is in full control of the government, and they seem to have begun now just where they ended in 1861. This generation has no knowledge of what a Democratic administration is. The Democratic party in power is a standing menace to the business interests of the country. Even the threat of what they have the power to do, has paralyzed business, and instead of the prosperity of a year ago, we have that saddest of all sights in this earthly pilgrimage—an honest workingman begging a chance to earn his bread and having it denied him. The Democracy tell us these hard times are the legacy left the country by the Republican party. That party has left the country many legacies, but this is not one of them. It has left them a restored and indissoluble union; a circulating medium of gold and silver and paper, each interchangeable with and redeemable in the other; a banking system under which no bill holder has ever lost a dollar; a revenue protection system that has increased our wealth from $16,000,000,000 in 1860 to $65,000,000,000 in 1890, and raised revenues ample to run the government, pay two-thirds of a war debt of $3,000,000,000, and furnish a surplus for the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union. For this revenue system the Democracy now proposes to substitute a measure which its supporters admit will cause a deficit of $60,000,000 a year. It neither protects industry nor raises revenue, but is one of those hybrids which in nature has not the power of perpetuating itself.

A RIP VAN WINKLE DISCOVERY.

"After 100 years of protection the Democratic party has found out that protection is unconstitutional. It always takes them about that long to find out a new thing. But it was in the constitution of the Southern Confederacy, the product of those statesmen whose trinity to belief was slavery, secession and free trade. The first two sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and the other will be laid by their side as soon as the people get its sepulchre ready."

Touching on the Hawaiian question, Mr. Grow set the convention to laughing and cheering at his picture of Mr. Cleveland, "inspired by a sense of morality inherent in his nature," sallying out like another Don Quixote, with his Sancho Panza Gresham, to the rescue of his Dulcinea Del Tobosi, the dusky queen, Liliuokalani. But there was a stern ring in his tones when he denounced Paramount Commissioner Blount for hauling down "that flag baptized in the blood of half a million men who fill early graves—a flag that the exalted patriotism of the Nation has declared should never be lowered except in honor of the dead—and laid it at the feet of a dethroned queen."

Mr. Grow's speech made a most excellent impression, and the convention adjourned as it had begun, a regular old-fashioned Republican gathering.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Galusha Aaron Grow was born in Ashford (now Pastford), Connecticut, August 31, 1824. When ten years old he removed to Susquehanna County, Pa. He graduated from Amherst College in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Susquehanna County in April, 1847. He settled in Towanda, Bradford County, and became a partner of David Wilmot, the author of the Wilmot Proviso, whom he succeeded in Congress in 1851 as a Freesoil Democrat. For twelve years he represented the Wilmot District in Congress, being elected Speaker by the Republicans in 1861, he having left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Compromise. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1864, 1868, and 1892. His first speech in Congress was in favor of the Homestead bill, of which he was the chief supporter. In 1868 he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In 1876 he declined the mission to Russia. In 1881 he was a candidate for United States Senator, receiving the second highest number of votes in the famous contest of that year. He now resides at Glenwood, Susquehanna county.

When War is Declared

Again t a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon re gns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives ri e to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine

A Big World's Fair Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Before the gaze of a vast throng this evening the beautiful Peristyle of the World's Columbian Exposition met a glorious end, and the magnificent columns sank to ashes in a funeral pyre. With it were the Casino and Music Hall, flanking the Peristyle at each end, and before the destruction of the grand water entrance to the Fair had been complete, the great Manufacturers building, containing $2,000,000 worth of exhibits packed and ready for shipment, was on fire in a dozen places, while brave firemen with heroic energy were risking life and limb to stay the destruction.

Fifty thousand people watched the desperate fight and cheered the efforts of the men who, on the roof 250 feet or more from the ground, were struggling to beat back the flames. It was a grand contest, and was waged for hours without an apparent gain on either side. The brands played in the woodwork of the roof, gradually eating through and dropping burning brands amidst the costly exhibits on the floor below. There other detachments of firemen were stationed to extinguish the brands as they fell, and inside the building fire engines were playing streams to soak the floors and make them less combustible.

At 12:30 a. m., the fire chief believed that none of the exhibits would be destroyed and that much of the roof might be saved. The danger to the millions of dollars' worth of property is heightened by the inaccessibility of the place and the extreme risk to human life.

Loss, $1,500,000.

Lochren Restores Pensions.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Judge Lochren, the Commissioner of Pensions, following an opinion given by Attorney General Olney, construing what is known as the Martin clause in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, approved December 21, 1893, making a pension a vested right, to day settled the famous case of Judge Long, of Michigan, in his favor, so that he will hereafter draw his $75 a month, and will also receive the money which would have been paid to him since his pension was suspended.

It is evident that this action of the Commissioner is all-important to all the other pensioners whose pensions were suspended, as Judge Long's was without notice in advance to them. It establishes a precedent under which they must all be restored. It is expected that this will be done, and that most of the pensioners suspended last summer, before Secretary Smith changed the old practice and gave sixty days' notice of suspensions, will be reinstated in full possession of their pensions. Cases where fraud or other criminality has been established will, of course, be excepted.

LOCHREN GIVES LONG NOTICE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Commissioner Lochren took a new step to-day in the case of Judge Long, of Michigan, whose pension he restored yesterday, giving him the 50 days' notice required by the act of December 21, 1893, of a reduction of his pension from $72 to $50 a month, unless he proves meanwhile that it should not be done.

A similar course will probably be taken by the Commissioner on similar cases, where pensions are restored under the precedent established yesterday, but where the Commissioner feels, as in this case, that the pension ought to be reduced if not abolished.

Low Rates to Washington.

Thursday, January 11th, the B. & O. R. R. will inaugurate a series of mid-winter excursions to Washington from points on its lines between Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Lexington and Hagerstown. The unexcelled train service of the B. & O. will be at the disposal of the tourists. The tickets will be sold at a nominal figure but will entitle the holder to first-class accommodations in both directions.

Every patriotic American should visit Washington not only once but often, and if you want to see the National Capitol at its best you should not fail to avail yourself of this opportunity afforded by the B. & O. Washington is more attractive in the winter months than at any other time of the year. Congress will be in session and you can hear your representative express his views on the Hawaiian affair, the Tariff and other matters of public interest. The numerous public buildings, Art Galleries, Museums, &c., are all open to visitors free of charge, and Mt. Vernon, Annapolis, Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, all within easy reach, offer the tourist additional attractions to fill up the ten day itinerary.

We give below a list of stations in this vicinity showing time of trains and rates of fare.

LEAVE	TIME	TIME	RATE
Rockwood	12 20 p. m.	12 40 "	$6 00
Johnstown	7 30 a. m.	3 50 p. m.	7 40
Stoystown	8 25 "	3 55 "	6 25
Summerhill	8 35 "	4 25 "	6 20
Meyersdale	12 45 p. m.	1 00 a. m.	5 05
Hyndman	1 40 "	2 00 "	4 45
Cumberland	2 00 "	2 45 "	4 50

Parlor cars on the morning train. Sleeping cars on the night train.

Correspondingly low rates from other stations.

Tickets will be good ten days and will be valid for passage from Washington to Baltimore at any time within the life of the ticket.

For Pullman Car accommodations and guide to points of interest in Washington, address nearest B. & O. Agent.

Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein of Allegheny, Pa. whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six year old pure Penn's Rye, at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from Rye and Malt, at $1.25 per quart, Guckenheimer 4 year old, at 75c per quart, and the Anchor Rye at 50c. You can have your choice of all kinds of California Wines, Gins, Rum and Brandy, all pure and old, at from 50 cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The following are the officers of Valley Castle, No. 261 of Hooversville, for the ensuing six months' term:

Past Chief, E. K. Ober; Noble Chief, Gabriel Ober; Vice Chief, Wm. H. Hoffman; High Priest, A. L. Livingston; Venerable Hermit, J. L. Direly; Master of Records, Amenia Boyer; Clerk of Exchequer, Noah P. Washer; Keeper of Exchequer, A. B. Clark; Sir Herald, John J. Clark; Worthy Bard, Robert Peterman; Worthy Chamberlain, John F. Smithgal; Esoign, Jonathan Yoder; Equire, Nathaniel Hammer; First Guardsman, B. F. Berkey; Second Guardsman, C. A. Lohr; Trustees, A. L. Livingston, Jerry Clark, B. F. Berkey; Representative to the Grand Castle, Henry Smith.

Farm Values in the State.

Reports received from Washington by Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture show that there was a decrease in the farm values in Pennsylvania of $53,349,177 from 1889 to 1890. The total valuation of farm lands in the state, according to the census of 1890, was $975,969,419.

The counties which show a decrease in their farm valuation, according to the census of 1890, are Adams, Armstrong, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Franklin, Fayette, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Warren, Washington, Wyoming and York.

From 70 to 100 Roman Catholics were butchered by ferocious Cossacks in the church massacre at Kroche, Russia, in November.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

How to Prepare for Them Under the Law of 1893.

PARTY PRIMARIES SHOULD BE HELD.

The County Commissioners will, within the next few days, send out to the committemen of both parties in each district of the county the official blank certificates of nomination on which is to be certified to the County Commissioners', the borough and township tickets nominated. It is desirable that the primary elections be held as early as possible, and we understand that the 20th day of January has been selected by a number of the Republican committeemen as the day on which to hold primaries. They should not be deferred longer than this as the time intervening between then and the day of election is not more than sufficient to allow opportunity for the discharge of the complicated duties which devolve upon the County Commissioners in preparing for the election.

Under the act of 1893 the township and borough auditors are released from the duties which were put upon them by the act of 1891, and those duties are transferred to the County Commissioners.

As there will be a congressman-at-large to be voted for on the ticket this year, there will necessarily be a Republican column, a Democratic column and a Prohibition column. It will be impossible to place a township ticket in either of these columns unless there is a party primary. Hence primaries are even more necessary now than they were at the last February election.

In Quemahoning township, which is divided into two election districts, it will be the duty of the officers of the primary in each election district first to certify to the Commissioners the party nominees for judge and inspector of elections and also for registry assessor, and then to consolidate the vote of the township on school director, supervisor, constable and the other township offices, and jointly certify on the blank form furnished by the County Commissioners the names of the nominees to the Commissioners.

This must be done, according to the letter of the law, at least eighteen days before the election. But it may be well to reiterate here that in order to give the Commissioners sufficient time to properly discharge their duties the primaries should be held not later than January 20, and the certificates filed immediately thereafter in the County Commissioner's office.

Inquiry in regard to tax collectors has developed the fact that the term of office of those elected in February will be three years instead of one as heretofore, the last Legislature having so enacted.

News Items.

Pittsburg's Pension Agent paid off nearly 2300 pensioners on Thursday.

There is an awful rumor that women's sleeves will be made still larger.

The "Beautiful Snow" poet says he doesn't remember ever experiencing such a hard winter.

There are seventeen crematories for the burning of human bodies in the United States.

At a meeting of Baltimore & Ohio directors on December 27th, Charles F. Mayer was reelected President of the system. President Mayer is serving his fifth term.

"Buffalo Bill," known to civilized life as William F. Cody, has determined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Nebraska.

A fire which caused a loss of $1,500,000 sweeping away several of the largest building blocks in Toledo, and causing the loss of two lives, occurred Wednesday night. It was the most disastrous blaze in the city's history.

In one year the people of this country produced 71,000,000 tons of grain, 4,750,000 of meat, 110,000 of sugar, 50,000 of rice, 4,200,000 of potatoes, 420,000 of butter and 170,000 of cheese, and consumed the greater part on their own hearthstones.

A stirring tale of Brazil's reign of terror is told by Captain Anderson, of the steamship Portia as she prizes, just arrived from Pernambuco. During his stay at that port 12 young naval cadets were shot by Peixoto's soldiers on suspicion that they were conspiring against the Government.

Frank Wilson, a student in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago, makes miscalculation as to the length of a sermon last Sunday evening. He went to sleep when Rev. C. E. Wilkinson, began to preach, and failed to wake up when the sermon was finished. So far as Wilson was concerned, it was a sixty hour sermon, and two physicians failed to convince him that it was of any less duration.

Under the leadership of Ellen G. White, known as the "Mother of Adventism," the followers of that peculiar branch of religious faith, at Battle Creek, Mich., are selling or giving away all their property, and preparing for their ascent to heaven—believing that the end of the world is near at hand. At a recent meeting farms, personal property, etc., worth $25,000, were donated to raise a fund for the spread of the Gospel. The precise day for the "ascent" has not yet been determined upon.

A Shot Wipes Out a Family.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 4.—One coonhunt has cost the lives of two members of a family and made another insane, while the father is on his death-bed. A few days ago Edward Noe, aged 16; John Noe, aged 18, and John Lockhard, residents of Watson, went coon-hunting. Each had a gun. They had gone but a mile, when John Noe was accidentally shot and killed by his brother.

Edward became insane over his brother's death, and wandered from where the shooting took place, since which time no trace of him has been found. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

The mother of the boys was dangerously ill at the time, and died from the shock. Since the death of his wife, the killing of one son and the disappearance of the other, Robert Noe, the husband and father, has become hopelessly ill, and his death is momentarily expected.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes Henry Hudson, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES . . . PERMANENTLY **Rheumatism.**

Buildings for the Annual Meeting

At a recent meeting of the Brethern's Building Committee at Meyersdale, the following Committee of Serving was appointed: D. Holsapple, Rommel; L. A. Peck, Sarge; J. J. Blough, Berlin. All buildings will be roofed with two ply felt, the contract for the supply of which was awarded to P. J. Cover & Son. The following are the buildings to be erected and their dimensions: Tabernacle, 114x120, seating capacity 5,000; dining-room, 40x80, capacity 500; lunch-room 40x80, capacity 300; restaurant, 15x116. In addition to the above, the following smaller buildings will be erected for offices: Railroad ticket office, meal ticket office, messenger office, book and tract office, post office, telegraph office, and the office of Secretary and Lodging Committee. All these must be completed by about May 20th.

STENGER'S CLEARING SALE.

We wish to inform the readers of this paper that we want to interest their pocketbook. During the month of January we want to empty our shelves and counters. That means we will sell all

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HEAVY WRAPS,

WOOLENS,

AND ALL OTHER

Winter Goods

Regardless of Cost.

It pays us to do it, as it gives us the money to pay spot cash for our spring purchase. We, then, can give the people extra values, and they will approve of it and be our future customers.

JOHN STENGER,
Johnstown, - Pa.

Parker & Parker's

Great Annual RED LETTER SALE Commencing Dec. 26th, 1893, and will continue until Feb. 1st, 1894.

Twenty-five Thousand dollars worth of Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Ladies' and Children's Coats, to be sold during this Great Red Letter Sale, and prices will be cut to the last extremity.

We have a large lot of Dress Goods in Black and Colored Cachmeres, Serges, in all the different colors and styles, at

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of best Indigo Blue Calico.
We want $1.00 for 25¾ y'ds best Dark Calicoes.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of good Calico.
We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of Domestic Flannel.
We want $1.00 for 20 y'ds of good Dress Gingham.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of heavy-weight Ginghams.
We want $1.00 for 25 y'ds of good Muslin.
Outing Flannels at 5, 7, and 8 cents.
Shirtings of all kinds at 6, 7, and 8 cents.

We have a large line of Blankets, Comforts, Shawls, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc., that must be sold.

Our stock of Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Flannels, and Portiers, at way down prices.

Five-quarter Table Oil Cloths at 15 cents.
Wool Carpet Chain—all colors—at 32 cents.
Cotton Carpet Chain—all colors—at 17 cents.

IN TIMES LIKE THESE

Make Your Money go as far as Possible by Attending our Red Letter Sale During the Next Thirty Days.

Parker & Parker.

HAVE YOU READ

THE TIMES

PHILADELPHIA

THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months; 60 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. WEEKLY EDITION, 56 cents per annum.

Address all letters to

The Times,
Philadelphia.

The "Neverslip" Horse Shoe,

FOR WINTER USE.

ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS SLIPPING.

Is safety and comfort to horse and driver. CALKS are REMOVABLE, steel-centred and SELF-SHARPENING, and remain sharp until entirely worn out. New Calks can be inserted in a few minutes without removing shoes from the horse's feet.

SAVES MONEY

and time lost waiting at blacksmith shop. Avoids damage to horse's feet from frequently removing common shoes to be sharpened.

Send for SPECIAL OFFER of shoes for trial, all fitted with Calks in, ready to be nailed on, which are offered this winter only at very low prices. Circulars, prices, etc., mailed free.

J. E. SHIRES, Agt.,
BEDFORD - Pa.

A BREAKFAST APPETITE

CAN BEST BE AIDED BY

The News of the World,

CONCISELY TOLD AND BRIGHTLY COMMENTED UPON.

THE PATRIOT is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press Association, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be Tariff Reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a Governor, members of Congress, and a State Legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read and the man who reads should get *The Patriot*, daily or weekly.

To Place *The Patriot* in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the daily from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of Five Dollars. The Weekly will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895, on receipt of One Dollar.

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a cent a word Want Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

MRS. A. E. UHL,

MY : :

11th Annual

Clearance Sale

is now going on and will continue until

Saturday, Feb. 17th.

During this sale the prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, including Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc., will be irresistable.

Dark and light Flannelets from	7c up.
White Flannelets from	5c up.
Good yard-wide Muslins,	5c.
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting,	6 and 6½c.
Good Apron Ginghams, at	5c.
Lancaster Ginghams,	6c.
Heavy Shirtings from	5 to 7c.
Best Blue Calico (Indigo)	5c.
Best Dark Calico	5c.

The prices of all bleached muslins and wide sheetings are deep cut.

This is an excellent opportunity to buy Ladie's Wraps and Furs, as prices are unmercifully slaughtered.

Great bargains in Lace and Irish Point Curtains.

Heavy Underwear at greatly reduced prices.

A fine line of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Towling at unusually attractive prices.

Hamburgs, Embroidery and Trimmings very cheap.

Cotton, Linen and Wool Carpet Chain at cost.

COME—
and
—EXAMINE

A small amount of money will go a gre at ways at my store.

MRS. A. E. UHL.

THE WORLD IS YOURS