The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....March 7, 1894.

COMPARISONS are odious, but just think of the difference between the present Democratic times and those we had under the Harrison Administration.

AFTER three weeks of a deadlock in the House, Silver-dollar Bland succeeded in "rounding up" his Democratic herd and passing his "fiat money" bill.

PENNSYLVANIA has now ten Democratic Congressmen. If they had been before the people for re-election two weeks since there wouldn't have been enough of them left for seed.

THE President is bagging ducks down in the Dismal swamp. When he returns to the city he will devote his attention to bagging cuckoos. The tariff bill will then be before the Senate.

AT the late election the Democrats carried only four Congressional districts in this State, and of these in the 4th (McAleer's) district they had only 261 majority, and in the 19th (Beltzhoover's) their majority was 570.

AN exchange says Mr. Cleveland "attributes all the party's troubles to the disgruntled and insubordinate Democrats." Of course. It is the old story of the eleven obstinate jurors who stood out against the other fellow who knew he was right.

CORBETT, who knocked the stuffing out of Mitchell down in Florida, pounded him to a jelly and wiped up the floor with him, has just been acquitted by the court at Jacksonville on the ground that it was not a prize fight, only a boxing match, and therefore no law was violated.

THE conviction of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters in New York goes merrily on. McKane, the boss, and half a score of his compatriots, have been railroaded through the courts into the penitentiary, and at least a score more have been indicted and are awaiting trial.

DURING President Harrison's Administration the public debt was reduced two-hundred and fifty-nine million, seventy-three thousand, two-hundred and forty dollars. During the past month of February the public debt was increased forty million, sixty-four thousand, two-hundred and fifteen dollars.

CONTRARY to custom, on motion of Mr. Holman, Mr. Grow was sworn in as a member of the House before the certificate of his election had been received by the clerk. There was no disputing that one-hundred and eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-four majority, the report of which had preceded him.

"Sam" Josephs, of Philadelphia, the poet-laureate of the Democracy, who sang so sweetly of "Grover, Grover, and then we'll be in clover," has failed of his expected reward. Apparently Grover hath no music in his soul, and the Marshalship for which the poet sang and longed has gone to another. "Sam" is now humming:

"'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay, &c., &c."

THE public is promised, within a few days, a sight of the Wilson bill as amended by the Senate committee. Rumor insists that some vital changes in it have been made. Among others, that coal, iron and lead ores, and sugar have been taken from the free and placed upon the dutiable list. There has been a vast deal of kicking on the part of Democratic Senators, and it will be interesting as well as instructive to watch the President bring the cuckoos into camp.

PRIOR to starting on a trip around the world, Andrew Carnegie promised to duplicate every dollar raised for the employment of the poor in Pittsburg during the months of January and February. The sum raised exceeds $125,000 and Mr. Carnegie will have to draw on his bankers for that amount. The joint subscriptions of the citizens and of Mr. Carnegie is keeping over four thousand men, most of whom have families, employed, and obviating a vast amount of misery and suffering.

ON Friday last, March 2d, Hon. Galusha A. Grow took the oath of office and assumed his place in the House as Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania. It is more than thirty years since Mr. Grow served as Speaker of the House, and the only one of his then colleagues now in that body—Mr. Holman, of Indiana—escorted him to the Speaker's desk to take the oath. Congratulations were showered upon him from both sides of the chamber. His stalwart presence, backed by his one-hundred and eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and ninety-four majority, will be a constant reminder to the House of Pennsylvania's views regarding Protection to home industries.

WHEN Galusha A. Grow assumed the chair as Speaker of the House in the Thirty-seventh Congress, at the called session on July 4th, 1861, the war fever was at its height and treason was rampant in and about the capitol. Those were perilous times, and the mettle of the man and his loyalty to country may be gauged by the following brief extract from the speech he delivered on taking the chair:

"As the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, it becomes your paramount duty to make it honored at home as it is abroad. The Government that cannot command the loyalty of its own citizens deserves the contempt of the world. He who would tear down this grandest temple of constitutional liberty, thus blasting forever the hopes of the growth of humanity, because its freemen, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, select a Chief Magistrate not acceptible to him, is a parricide to his race, and should be regarded as an enemy to mankind. The Union once destroyed is a shattered vase that no human power can reconstruct in its original symmetry. 'Coarse stones when they are broken may be cemented again—precious ones never.'"

THE passage by the House of the "Bland bill" providing for the coinage of the so-called seignorage or profit of the silver bullion now in the Treasury, is nothing less than a crime against the currency of the country, and is another evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to manage the finances of the Government.

A few months since the repeal of the law providing for the purchase of silver bullion was affected by the efforts of the Republican party, and on the government ceasing to be a forced purchaser of silver the price of that commodity fell to about one-half of its market price two years ago, and thus the millions of bullion piled up in the Treasury are worth many millions less than the price paid for them. There is therefore no seignorage or profit on this bullion, and yet the Bland bill provides for the coinage of what does not really exist, or as Abraham H. Hewit happily styled it, "the coinage of a vacuum." The present law providing for the issue of silver certificates, of which there is now $330,000,000 in circulation, also provides that there shall be maintained in the Treasury dollar for dollar of silver for every certificate put in circulation, meaning of course a dollar's worth of silver to make good the paper dollar, but to-day if liquidation was forced, or became necessary, there would be in fact not much over fifty cents in silver wherewith to redeem each dollar, and yet this bill provides for the issuing of $55,000,000 more silver certificates, to be made good by the suppositious profit on the bullion in the Treasury, on which, instead of a profit, there is an actual loss of more than forty per cent. In addition to the coinage of the mythical seignorage, the bill also provides for the coinage of all the bullion in the Treasury.

The pretext for this dishonest scheme, which is in reality a revival of the proposed absurd "fiat money" craze, of some years since, is that the increased circulation would assist business and stiffen prices, when in the face of this it is an undisputed fact that there are millions of idle money in the banks and saving institutions awaiting investment. The bill is dishonest and dishonorable and must bring discredit and calamity upon the country if it becomes a law. What the Senate will do with it can only be conjectured, but we are not prepared to believe that after his action on the repeal of the so-called Sherman Act the President will give it his approval.

ONE YEAR AFTER.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Saturday.

At the going down of the sun to-day the party in power will have completed twelve months of control of the legislative and administrative departments of the Federal Government, the first in thirty-three years. And what a period of attempted reactionary revolution, doubt and disaster it has been! Within this time the loss to the country has been fully equal to one year's expenditure during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. It is doubtful, indeed, if one thousand million dollars would begin to cover the financial loss sustained, which has extended to every department and to all classes. The rich and the very poor, those with much and those with little, have been made to feel the effect of the withering blight that has come upon the country, paralyzing industry, unsettling values, causing in some lines of investment unprecedented shrinkage, and in others ruin.

One year ago the wheels of industry were turning everywhere. Labor was employed at comfortable wages. There was a well defined fear as to the immediate future, yet there was great hopefulness. In view of the past career of Mr. Cleveland, and especially of his many and seemingly honest and earnest declarations of loyalty to American institutions, ideas and interests, it could not be believed that serious harm would be permitted to come to the people through a radical change in economic policy. In the inaugural address of last March there was nothing to indicate such a destructive warfare as has since been waged upon American manufactures and American workmen. The President insisted that his party should as early as possible enter upon the work he claimed it had been commissioned to do; but he tried to assure the people that this might be carried out without violence to established industries, without a general uprooting of the economic system, with out irreparable loss to employer and employed, to capitalists and laborer, to landlord and tenant, to merchant and tradesman, to farmer, miner and lumberman.

This was Democratic tariff reform—in theory. The vision of it in practice, as thrown across the national screen when the Wilson bill made its appearance, chilled to the marrow. It came upon the country with fearful effect, and notwithstanding the overwhelming protest that has gone up from every industrial section of the Union, these perverse tariff revisers have refused to listen. They ignore alike the warning and the inevitable consequences to themselves in the immediate future of their own incomprehensible political folly. If the Wilson bill had been modified in the House in accordance with the demands of the Democratic protectionists, and this course had been indorsed by the majority in the Senate, the bill might have been a law by this time, and everything in shape for a renewal of industrial activity.

The country has repeatedly declared in favor of a conservative tariff action, and while it never prospered as it did during 1891 and 1892, under the present tariff law, it would be quite willing to see the reasonable demands of the sensible critics of this statute complied with. This is what was expected when the Democratic party was placed in power. Instead of carrying out such a policy, however, those in responsible position, inspired, directed, sustained, and controlled by Mr. Cleveland and those near to him, have pursued a radically different course, one the country was not prepared for and never will be prepared for; one that has brought untold financial loss and personal suffering; one even the threat of which demoralized industry, and of necessity threw out of employment, on the threshold of winter, hundreds of thousands of honest and worthy people, an immense number of whom have since been compelled to accept charitable assistance in order to live at all.

Still the President is as stiffnecked as ever. The Senate, through the committee having charge of the bill, has been struggling for a month with the problems before it; but there is no sign from the White House such as statesmanship imperatively calls for under such circumstances. Grover Cleveland, wrapped in the mantle of his colossal conceit, has no use for wise counsellors. He has nothing but contempt for the pitiful cry that comes up from a multitude of darkened and suffering homes. He cares nothing for the imperious demands of the enraged political leaders of his own party, who with one accord have been pointing out the breakers and the rocks just ahead. His hand is on the helm, and he means to keep it there. His course has been fixed, and he will not change it, no matter what happens to himself or his followers, the National Treasury, or the country.

The situation is exactly the reverse of what it was in the winter of 1861, when the weakness, cowardice, and vacillation of the National Executive permitted the country to drift into the throes of the civil war. High courage, a clear head, and a firm hand at that crisis would have worked wonders. At this time a strong man in the Executive chair, reckless of his obligations to the people, intoxicated with the love of self-pride, perversely drives ahead, dragging his party with him to ruin, imperilling the credit of the Government, daily adding to the enormous losses which have been needlessly suffered, and intensifying the discomfort and the sorrows of a class of people who largely form the bone and sinew of the nation.

In such a crisis it behooves the little handful of men in the Senate who have the power to prevent the infliction of the contemplated blow to American industry to exercise it to the utmost. They should hold up the Wilson bill despite the cajolery, the threats and the intrigues of the Administration, and the free trade cabal that is growing so desperate through fear of final defeat. And every Republican Senator should brace himself for the battle of his life. Any representative of the great party of the Union, protection, and prosperity who proves false to his trust at such a time will deserve the everlasting condemnation of every patriotic American citizen.

LOW PRICE OF WHEAT.

Dollar Wheat Under Cleveland Has Not Yet Materialized.

The present extremely low price of wheat, less than 60 cents a bushel—the lowest since 1846, except in 1851—is suggestive of the following interesting table, showing the lowest and highest prices for each year since 1846, and up to and including 1892.

The following is the table:

YEAR.	Lowest price per bu	Highest price per bu
1846	$ 68	$ 1 25
1847	1 05	2 00
1848	97	1 40
1849	97	1 10
1850	95	1 15
1851	68	1 04
1852	84	1 15
1853	1 00	1 66
1854	1 37	2 13
1855	1 67	2 70
1856	1 23	1 65
1857	1 10	1 83
1858	1 00	1 32
1859	1 12	1 65
1860	1 12	1 48
1861	1 08	1 38
1862	1 10	1 60
1863	1 20	1 95
1864	2 40	3 20
1865	1 45	2 05
1866	1 90	3 35
1867	2 00	3 55
1868	1 50	3 15
1869	1 20	2 30
1870	1 14	1 80
1871	1 20	2 00
1872	1 50	2 15
1873	1 55	2 25
1874	1 18	1 95
1875	1 24	1 60
1876	1 17	1 60
1877	1 35	2 20
1878	1 00	1 50
1879	1 05	1 63
1880	1 07	1 55
1881	1 20	1 43
1882	1 10	1 66
1883	1 19	1 37
1884	77¾	1 10
1885	83	1 01
1886	70⅝	93
1887	76	97⅝
1888	80¼	1 17
1889	78	95¾
1890	79	1 04⅛
1891	92¾	1 22⅝
1892	76⅝	1 05⅛

It will be seen that the highest price was reached after the civil war, in 1867, when the price went to $3.55 per bushel; and that the lowest, 68 cents, was reached both in 1846 and 1851, and never got so low after 1851, until December of last year.

May wheat declined this week in Chicago, to 58¾, and closed at 58½; closing in New York at 63¼, and in Baltimore at 60½ cents per bushel. The grain men are anticipating a still further break in the market, and predict that wheat will go to 50 cents. This will not be a pleasant thing for the farmer to contemplate. He was promised dollar wheat under Cleveland, and ever since Cleveland was inaugurated wheat has been steadily going down.

A New Pension Ruling.

Assistant-Secretary Reynolds yesterday decided a case which will render pensionable a meritous class of claimants under the Act of June 27, 1890, who were excluded under the previous decisions of the Department.

The case is that of Mary E., widow of Samuel H. Walker, whose husband had served a term of ninety days and been honorably discharged. Walker again entered the service, and was commissioned and, while serving his second term of service, was killed, but not in the line of duty.

Mr. Reynolds decides that though the words "honorably discharged" be interpreted in their broadest sense, and held to mean an honorable discharge from each and every term of service, yet death in the second term of service should be considered as equivalent to an honorable discharge, unless occurring under circumstances which would have warranted a dishonorable one.

Gladstone Has Resigned.

LONDON, March 4.—At the close yesterday of the meeting of the privy council to arrange the prorogation of Parliament, Premier Gladstone, at a private audience with the Queen, formally tendered his resignation. It will probably be publicly announced to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone will retain his seat in the House of Commons and his party will continue to have his counsel and services. He will shortly issue an address to his constituents.

The operation for the removal of the cataract in Mr. Gladstone's eye, which will shortly be made, is not accompanied with danger, and his physicians say his sight will be thoroughly restored after several week's convalescence in a darkened room.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, visited Lord Rosebery in London yesterday afternoon and told him of the Queen's wish that he accept the Premiership. Lord Rosebery was unwilling to give an immediate decision. He conferred at length with his colleagues in the Cabinet and delayed his acceptance until evening.

Tried to Tunnel to Freedom.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The accidental discovery of a half-finished tunnel in the State Prison to-day prevented the early escape of a half dozen convicts. The projector and chief spirit in the conspiracy to escape was George Dawley, under sentence for forgery. He is a fine civil engineer, and was once the City Engineer of Chillicothe, O.

The gang cut a hole in the floor of Patton's foundry, dug a subterannean room beneath and from the bottom of this projected their shaft, 28 inches square, to the east wall, 36 feet away. They encountered water and Dawley, knowing the distance had figured the angle of the shaft necessary to strike the surface just outside the wall.

This incline brought the water back into the operating room, where it was taken out in casks, as was also the earth, carried up to the second story and thrown into an unused stack. It is known that Dawley had two confederates, and two others are suspected. The men had extra suits of clothing, a lamp, caskes, buckets and shovels to work with, and a false door to the subterrannean room concealed it from any one who should lift up the door in the floor. After a fellow convict told the warden where the mouth of the tunnel was, he could scarcely find it. It is pronounced the most ingenious attempt to escape ever made at this prison.

Robbers Fooled by an Engineer.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 3.—Beyond the red light and torpedoes used as signals to stop Rock Island passenger train, No. 8, in a deep cut three miles east of this city last night, the engineer, James D. McKinney, saw men with guns. So he pulled the throttle wide open, and he and his fireman dropped to the bottom of the cab as a volley of bullets whizzed past them. He heard one of the robbers yell as his train ran past: "Stop that engine, McKinney, you — — or we will kill you," at the same time emptying the contents of two revolvers in the cab. When the train drew up at Stockbridge it was discovered that 100 bullets had been shot through the windows of the cab and cars, but not a passenger was hurt. They had all crawled under the seats when the firing began.

Wore Crape for an Elopement.

OMAHA, March 4.—Ada Parker, a society leader and daughter of H. K. Parker, and John Lawrence, a young merchant, eloped to Chicago last evening after being married here.

The young woman's parents bitterly opposed the match and the young couple thought it advisable to leave the city until the wrath of the father had subsided. When Dr. Parker discovered the elopement he purchased an enormous piece of crape with which he adorned his hat. The young woman is 19 years and the bridegroom 22 years old.

Another Brutal Assault.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., March 5.—This county is again the scene of what will prove another murder. Jackson Vallershamp, who lives in Middle Smithfield, near Milford, nine miles from Stroudsburg, is the victim. Just before noon, as he was alone in the house, he was pounced upon by two men who demanded his money. A struggle ensued and Vallershamp succeeded in knocking the men down, and then ran to the closet and got his gun. The men were on their feet in an instant and grappled with Vallershamp, and in the struggle succeeding in getting the weapon from him. In the effort to get possession of the gun Vallershamp received in his breast the contents of a full charge of shot, blowing a hole through his body, taking away part of the left lung and coming out of the back. The thieves then robbed him of his pocketbook, containing $23, washed their hands in a creek that runs near the house, and escaped. The men had their faces and hands blacked, but in the struggle the shirt of one of the robbers was torn off and some of the black was rubbed off the men's hand's and face, showing that they where white. There is no clue. The robbers ransacked the house, overlooking $100 stored in a trunk. The neighborhood is up in arms and a systematic search is being made. Two Jew peddlers were arrested on suspicion by Policeman Welter of the Stroudsburg police force, but as they gave a clear account of their movements during the day, they were released. County Detective Shafer has the matter in charge and will make a thorough search for the thieves. Vallershamp is still living, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Preacher's Deadly Duel.

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., March 3.—In the midst of a large throng gathered in the Attalie County Court House at noon to-day, a desperate duel to the death with revolvers was engaged in between Rev. W. P. Ratliffe, a member of the Mississippi Legislature and one of the Populist leaders of the State, and Hon. S. A. Jackson, also a member of the Legislature and a prominent Democratic politician. Jackson was killed instantly, as was also Samuel Russell, a by-stander, and William Saunders, another innocent spectator, was carried away with but little hope of surviving the wound he received. Ratliffe came off unscathed, and was soon incarcerated behind the bars of the county jail. Ratliffe is a Populist representative in the Legislature from Attalie County. Mr. Jackson was a Democratic representative from the same county. Ratliffe is the editor of the Kosciusko *Vindicator*.

The men, long rivals in local politics, renewed their old feud with added fierceness recently, and out of a publication in Ratliffe's paper, over his own signature, grew the tragedy of to-day.

Plot Against Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 4.—The secret how the Carnegie Steel Company came to be docked $140,000 by the Navy Department for supplying inferior iron plate is out. Four employes at Homestead entered into a conspiracy to pass off the lower grade as premium plate. They kept a careful record of every plate. Then they retained an attorney to bring the matter to the attention of Secretary Herbert. Affidavits were made and placed in possession of the Secretary. He sent for Chairman Henry C. Frick and Vice Chairman J. G. A. Lesham. At sight of the affidavits of their own employes the two managers threw up their hands. It was agreed that President Cleveland and Mr. Carnegie should effect a settlement and the sum was fixed at $140,484 92.

Subsequently the Navy Department paid the informants 25 per cent. of this, or $35,000. The men did not make an equal division, one receiving only $2000. He has told the story. Of course, all were dismissed by the Carnegie Company. The lawyer got $10,000 of the $35,000.

He Is Vaccinated 47 Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 4.—A lad of this town is now suffering from being vaccinated 47 times, and his case is regarded as about as serious as smallpox would be. His name is Werts, and his home is on Mulberry street. Recently the school board ordered all the school children vaccinated, and Werts' little sister was one of the victims. The virus in her arm caused an itching sensation, and on the sly she used her hair brush to alleviate it. At the same time she accommodated her brother, loaning him her brush, which he used in lieu of a regular flesh brush to rub his back. The virus on the brush was effectually introduced into the lad's system, and his parents, becoming frightened, sent for a doctor. He came, shook his head doubtfully and sent for Health Officer Richter and two other physicians. It looked like smallpox, but the little sister divulged her secret and the whole matter was explained. There are on young Werts' back 47 separate places where the vaccination is getting in its work.

Route of the Common Weal Army.

MASSILLON, O., March 4.—The "Common Weal" army of J. S. Coxen, which will march from here to Washington to personally lay the grievances of the people before Congress, will leave here Sunday March 25. The army is scheduled to reach Pittsburgh April 4 and Washington May 1. Between Massillon and Pittsburgh recruits will be gathered at Canton, Louisville, Alliance, Salem, Columbiana, East Palestine, New Galilee, O.; Beaver Falls, Sewickley and Allegheny, Pa. Between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, Md., stops will be made at Whitehall, Finleyville Bentleyville, Brownsville, Uniontown, Laurel Summit, Somerfield, Pa.; Grantsville, Frostburg, Md. The army will camp under a circus tent.

Tracked By a Lost Tooth.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 4.—It is dangerous for burglars who have lost a tooth to leave an impress of their molars upon a piece of cheese, as James Terry could testify. On Saturday morning burglars stole $200 worth of goods from Lawrence Kimmel's store. After they had secured all the goods they could carry, one of them cut off a slice of cheese and took a bite from it. He threw the rest aside, and the piece of cheese was found the next morning. It showed that the man who bit in it was minus a front tooth. On this clue James Terry, a negro, was captured to-day. One of his front teeth is missing. The stolen goods have all been recovered.

Killed in a Horrible Manner.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1.—Last night two negroes, Henry Baker and William Thompson, entered the residence of Moore Baker, at Franklin Park, for the purpose of robbery. Upon being discovered by Mrs. Baker, who was up with a sick child, the robbers killed both her and the child. Mr. Baker then shot one of the negroes dead and fatally cut the other. Mr. Baker was reported to have a large sum of money in the house.

Mrs. Baker, hearing footsteps on the stairs, opened the door and saw Thompson, who carried an ax. He rushed at her, with an oath, and buried the blade in her skull, scattering the woman's brains over the walls of the room. Thompson then ran to the bed and struck the baby with the ax killing it instantly. He then aimed a blow at Baker, but missed him. Baker closed with the fiend, and after a desperate struggle, during which he was badly cut, secured the ax and buried it in the murderer's brain. The other burglar, Henry Baker, tried to escape, but Baker having secured a shot gun, fired both barrels and killed him.

Lochren After Long's Pension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Commissioner Lochren to day sent Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, a second formal notification that unless within thirty days he establishes by additional evidence his right to his present pension rating, his pension will be reduced to $50 a month. This is in accordance with Judge Cox's decision yesterday.

A Fiend Throws a Bomb.

The city of Lancaster, Pa., was thrown into a terrible state of excitement shortly before midnight Thursday by the explosion of a dynamite bomb in the heart of the city, wrecking, a prominent residence and imperilling many lives. About half-past 11 o'clock Luther Hassler, connected with the Revenue Office, was on his way home on North Lime street, and when approaching the corner of Grant street he saw a man standing at the gaslight. Suddenly the light was extinguished and in a moment Hassler saw the man cross the street to the residence of Dr. J. E. Baker, a prominent physician. The man lighted a match and then walked down Grant street. In a moment there was a deafening roar, which rocked the houses of the vicinity and almost knocked Hassler off his feet.

Investigation showed that the unknown miscreant had placed a dynamite bomb on the porch of the Baker residence and set it off.

The Baker house was terribly shattered by the explosion, and the family, who were in bed, had a narrow escape from fatal injuries, the force of the explosion being sufficient to hurl them from their beds.

The front of the residence was badly damaged, the porch being shattered and all the windows of the house broken. In the parlor, which opened on the porch, the havoc was terrible, almost everything being ruined.

The neighborhood, which is a fine residence section, Attorney General Hensel living close by, was aroused by the explosion. The belief at first was that it was an earthquake. A piece of the bomb, however, was found a square away, having struck the house of Dr. Frank Muhlenberg, on Orange street.

It was made of gas pipe, and was similar in construction to the bombs found here within the past few weeks.

Mr. Hassler, who was the only person who saw the bomb-thrower, was struck by a piece of the missile, which inflicted a wound in his leg.

This is the third attempt at bomb-throwing within four weeks, all taking place in the heart of the city. Just a week ago the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, at Cherry street, was badly damaged by a similar explosion, and several weeks previous a big bomb was placed against a warehouse adjoining the police station, but it failed to go off. The damage to the Baker residence will be heavy.

Stopping the Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Secretary of the Interior Smith to-day sent to the House an answer from the Commissioner of Pensions as to why the provisions of the act of Congress appproved December 21, 1893, had not been complied with, respecting certain cases referred to; why payments of pensions in such cases have been withheld since the passage of the act, and why notice required by the act had not been given.

Commissioner Lochren quotes Judge Cox's decision to the effect that a pension is not a vested right, and says that whether the act of December 21, 1893, had the effect of requiring him to remove the suspensions pending at the passage of the act and order the payment of the pensions so withheld to be resumed, presented a very serious question.

To remove the suspension would cause the payment of a large sum—probably half a million dollars—to persons having no right to it, and who were fraudulently on the rolls.

The result was so serious that, although his own construction of the law was that it required him to remove suspensions in all these fraudulent cases, he had submitted the matter to the Attorney General, who has answered the following question in the affirmative:

Where, prior to the passage of the act of December 21, '93, referred to, the Commissioner upon reliable information that a pension was obtained by fraud or forgery had ordered the suspension of the payment of the pension, and was proceeding in the investigation of the case but without having given such notice as contemplated in the proviso of the said act, must he on the passage of the act, revoke such prior order of suspension, and allow payment of such pension to be resumed until he shall have given such notice after the lapse of time, not less than 30 days, named in such notice?"

An Unseen Enemy.

Is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtile and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system; and a safeguard against it thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rhumatism.

Corbett is not Guilty.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—This afternoon the jury in the case against James J. Corbett, charged with violating the laws of Florida by engaging in a prize fight, after being out 16 minutes, returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

A broad smile spread over Corbett's face as he heard it, and the sports who crowded the court room would have cheered had they not been informed by Judge Phillips that he would send any person to jail for contempt who dared to express approval or disapproval of the verdict.

Mitchell was present when the verdict was announced and he leaned over and grasped Corbett's hand and whispered congratulations.

To Reorganize the Democracy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The breach in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been greatly widened since the State gave nearly 190,000 majority for Grow last week, and now William M. Singerly is making an open fight against National Chairman Harrity and his organization. Mr. Harrity has refused to accept the terms of peace proposed by Mr. Singerly before the election, so the latter has started in to unhorse Mr. Harrity in the city and State, and to reorganize the party by leaving the chairman of the Democrotic National Committee out in the cold. He counts on the aid of nearly the entire Democratic congressional delegation from Pennsylvania.

Something for Nothing.

To get something for nothing is contrary to the laws of nature and mankind; if you want a Range, that is a good baker and perfect roaster, try the Cinderella; it is sold at a fair price, and will give you good service. It lightens labor and lessens care. Sold by Jas. B. Holderbaum.

HEWIT WILL RETIRE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., March 5.—B. L. Hewit, of this city, ex Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representives and conspicuous in State Republican politics for 20 years past, has announced that he is no longer a candidate for the Assembly. He is lying ill at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, with slight prospect of recovery.

Mr. Hewit was the father of the pure food bill that was vetoed by Gov. Pattison in the late Legislature, and it had been his ambition to return to the Legislature to champion anew his favorite measure.

Congressman Bourke Cockran will go to San Antonio, Tex., this week, where he will meet Tammany's chieftain, Richard Croker. It is said peace has been declared between the men.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
CURES PROMPTLY
LAMENESS, * * SWELLINGS, BACK-ACHE, SORENESS.
SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

News Items.

Dr. Talmage has withdrawn his resignation as pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The anti-Bowman conference of Central Pennsylvania Evangelists, in session in York county, report 246 churches under its jurisdiction.

At Newton, Kan., Merchant E. L. Snyder and his wife died Saturday night of some mysterious poison in their coffee. Their children will probably also die.

After escorting his dead Newfoundland, encased in a fine casket, from Chicago to Detroit, B. F. Austin was refused leave to bury the animal in the city.

The executors of Congressman William Lilly's estate, at Mauch Chunk, have paid $30,000 collateral inheritance tax to the State, he having had no direct heirs.

As Special Commissioner of the Hawaiian Provisional Government, F. W. Alexander said, in Omaha, Saturday, on his return trip from Washington: "The Provisional Government has won the fight. It will give the Queen a pension and retire her, providing she behaves herself. Annexation has been abandoned for the present."

In the Ohio House, yesterday, Mr. Paxton introduced a bill aimed at the school book trust. It authorizes the School Book Commission to employ competent men to compile a series of text books and to furnish them free to pupils of the public schools. The State has a contract with certain publishers for five years, which expires in two years.

Judge Hazen, of Lawrence county, refused Patrick Boyle, of Harlansburg, a liquor license last spring, and one day this week stopped at the hotel to get his dinner and get his horse fed. When the hotel people learned the identity of their guest, they not only refused to give him anything to eat, but ordered him off the premises.

Zachariah T. White was arraigned for sentence in Nebraska City, Neb., yesterday for hanging Secretary-of-Agriculture Morton in effigy. The Judge said that hanging a man in effigy is the worst insult that could be offered. He imposed a fine of $200 and costs. A motion for a new trial was overruled. White's attorneys will appeal to the Supreme Court.

About 20 Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, students hazed J. W. Hutchinson, Jr., a young New York City lawyer, who visited the college Sunday night to call upon a girl student. Half of his mustache was shaved off and he was dragged through the mud by the legs. He had warrants out for the arrest of five students yesterday, but withdrew the charges. President DeGarmo, of the college, asked the students to apologize to Hutchinson, but they said they would go to jail first. Hutchinson was formerly a student there.

Ex-Speaker Grow has been assigned another seat and now sits next to George Washington Murray, of South Carolina, the only colored Congressman in the House. Ardent, a Free Soilder and Republican, as Mr. Grow had been when he left the House in 1863, it doubtless never entered his mind that in 30 years from that time a representative of the people he and his associates were striving to free would be sitting as a member and that he himself would sit beside him.

Mrs. George W. Childs yesterday sold the famous country place, Wooton, near Philadelphia, so long owned by the late publisher. George W. Childs Drexel is the purchaser, and the price, although not stated, is known to be far beyond $100,000, perhaps two and a-half times that. Scores of distinguished people from all parts of the world were entertained there, and it was Mr. Childs' fad to have every noted guest plant a tree. Consequently the vast grounds covering hundreds of acres are in some parts a forest.

On Thursday, March 1, a new law relative to the state board of medical examiners, went into effect. Section 14 of the act provides that from and after the first day of March, 1894, no person shall enter upon the practice of medicine or surgery in the state unless he or she has complied with the provisions of the act and shall exhibit to the prothonotary in the county in which he or she desires to practice medicine or surgery a license duly granted by the state board. After exhibiting the license and upon the payment of one dollar the applicant shall be registered.

A legal attempt to oust the Catholic nuns who have been elected as teachers in the Thirty-fourth-Ward Public Schools, of Pittsburgh, will be made by the American Mechanics. State-Councillor Kerr, the head of the Order in this State, says he has retained counsel to consider the matter. If the attorneys advise it, Kerr will ask the courts to declare their election void and enjoin the School Board from paying salaries to the nuns out of the city funds. He says the presence of the nuns in the habits of their Order is sectarian interference, and in itself can be construed as teaching the Catholic religion, even if the Sisters never mention the faith.

Twelve years ago James Erisinger, who now resides near Prospect, Butler County, was driving along the Centerville road in a buckboard, swung underneath which was a nitro-glycerine torpedo, which was being taken to an oil well. The wheel of the vehicle struck a stone, which flew up and struck the loaded torpedo. Strange to say, Erisinger was not killed, but one leg was blown off just below the knee. He was taken home and soon recovered. At the time of the explosion a vain search was made for the missing leg. A day or two ago two boys were hunting ground hogs, in the vicinity of the place where the explosion occurred, when they found the leg lodged in an oak tree. It was dried and hardened, but the flesh was still on the bones. They took the gruesome relic home, and Saturday it was presented to its owner, who gave it an appropriate burial.

ELECTION LAW BREAKERS

NEW YORK, March 5.—In Justice Barrett's court this morning John Harding, an inspector in the Twenty-eighth election district of the Fourth Assembly district, pleaded guilty to neglect of duty and was fined $200.

Joseph Humphries, indicted for making a false canvass as inspector in the Twenty-second election district of the Second Assembly district, did not respond and Justice Barrett declared his bond of $2,500 forfeited.

F. J. Gallagher, inspector of the Eighteenth election district of the Second Assembly district, who was indicted for neglect of duty, pleaded guilty. He is 73 years of age and very feeble. Justice Barrett suspended sentence in his case. Sentence was also suspended in the case of James P. Hyland, another inspector in the same district. Hyland had also pleaded guilty.

John S. Gegan pleaded guilty to unlawful electioneering and was fined $250.

W. H. Rooney and Charles H. McKenna inspectors in the Fifty-first election district, were sent to prison for one year and 10 months each for making a false canvass. They were also fined $250 each.

Thomas McMahon, whose bail was forfeited Friday, was produced to-day in court. He pleaded guilty to fraudulent electioneering and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

KILLED IN A WELL.

INDIANA, Pa., March 5.—John Egley, who was digging a well on his lot, was being drawn up by his helper this evening. When at the top he reached over to put some tools on the platform when the bucket in which he sat overturned and he fell to the bottom, about 25 feet down. He lived but a few minutes after being taken out. He leaves a wife and several children.

ARMED WITH DYNAMITE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 5.—It developed to-day that the striking miners had taken 27 large dynamite cartridges to Acme to blow up the works and destroy the store the other night. At their meeting yesterday, last night and Saturday, the arrangement was made to arrest Mine Owner Wyant, bring him to Montgomery and turn him over to a mob of strikers. Then it was that the cartridges were to be thrown among the troops who came with the sheriff's posse. Gov. MacCorkle has one of the bombs in his possession.

The plan was to kill Wyant and then go down the river to all the works, burning, killing and destroying. The plan was frustrated by Wyant's being taken to Fayetteville, thus saving his life and the lives of the soldiers. It is understood that the whole plot was disclosed by a striker to-day who could not bear the weight of it on his mind.

It is known now how Adkins was killed, who fired the shot and everything. A man whose name is not known now and of whom no mention has been yet made, lies buried on the ridge above the tipple shot to death by the sheriff's posse.

Tremendous excitement is raging among the strikers to know who "peached" on them and an attempt will be made to-night to catch him. If found his life will not be worth a penny.

BURIED ALIVE FIVE HOURS.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 5.—Buried under a heavy fall of coal for five hours was the experience of George and Henry McKenzie to-day. The young men and their father work the Keener coal mine, near here. The father worked for an hour to rescue his sons, but his strength failed him and he crawled to the entry and summoned help. Both young men were in almost a dying condition, but the physicians say they will live.

INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prompt to act, sure to cure

TO KEEP POSTED.

WHAT I