The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... June 20, 1894.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 13th.

STATE.

For Governor—Daniel H. Hastings.
For Lieutenant Governor—Walter Lyon.
For Auditor General—Amos H. Mylin.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—James W. Latta.
For Congressman-at-Large—Galusha A. Grow and George F. Huff.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATE:
N. B. Critchfield, Jenner Township.
Subject to the Decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:
Wm. Henry Miller, Quemahoning Twp.
Jeremiah Maurer, Stoystown Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
Samuel J. Bowser, Milford Township.

POOR DIRECTOR:
William Dull, Milford Township.

THE New York *World* tells workingmen a great truth in the sentence: "A man who is coerced into working or into quitting work is a slave."

THE coal strike is measurably settled. A great many poor homes have been made poorer; a score or so of lives have been sacrificed, and no one can point out anybody who has been benefitted.

IT is no wonder the President is sick and left Washington. With such a Congress "on his hands," the ignoring of his views, and the trading off of his pet tariff doctrines, the wonder is that he is alive.

AFTER all their blowing and striking the Democrats are not able to pass their tariff bill without the help of the Populists. To this miserable estate has the party fallen that has "a certain and sure" majority in both houses and a President in the White House.

ON Saturday the Democrats in the Senate decided to refuse any protection to the growers of wool and placed it on the free list. These same friends of the people had just previously determined to put a tax on sugar for the benefit of the trust. The farmers "ain't in it" when the trusts come with gifts.

THERE are millions and millions of dollars of money in this country lying idle, only waiting for an investment, until the Democratic bargain and sale now in progress in the Senate is consummated. When the result is known this money will flow into the channels of trade, and business will have to adjust itself to the situation.

IF Uncle Sam could ship back to Europe a couple of hundred thousand of his un-American miners, he might have peace. The principal trouble is with the men who don't speak English, and who, having been brought up under the rule of the bayonet, respect no other law, and have no conception of a Republican form of government.

THE great coal strike is settled for the present and the mills and factories forced to suspend for want of fuel will again resume operations. If any laborer or miner has been benefitted by the strike he has not yet been heard from. Meanwhile many thousands of dollars have been lost both to operators and miners, and many additional thousands by mill owners and manufacturers who were compelled to suspend work.

JUNE 15th, 1894, was the last of many dates fixed by Democratic Statesmen as the very latest day to which the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill could be delayed. Well, June 15th, 1894, has come and gone, and notwithstanding the Democrats have a majority in both houses the bill still hangs fire, and is likely to do so for some time yet. Meanwhile business remains stagnant, labor is crying for bread, the public debt is increasing and the National Treasury is in a state of collapse.

CONGRESSMAN KRIBBS, of Clarion county, who represents the 28th District in Congress and was a candidate for re-nomination, was badly beaten in his own county at the Democratic nominating convention. Mr. Kribbs is a clever gentleman, and was elected to the present House by a plurality of over 4,000 votes. He voted for the Wilson bill and now he has his reward. His district gave Grow a majority at the February election and will probably give Mr. Kribbs a Republican successor in November next.

THE cost per capita of maintenance and education of the pupils in the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of the State for the year ending May 31st, 1894, was $159.96, or four cents less than the per capita allowed by law. The average attendance in the schools during the year was 558. There are now 712 pupils in the schools and thirteen others provided for by the commission in schools outside of those under its jurisdiction. A number of discharges will occur during July and August, the vacation period, and the commission desires to have all the applications for admissions made as early as possible in order that it may be enabled to decide as to the continuance of all the schools now in existence during the current year. A circular letter has been issued by the commission to the Grand Army posts of the State stating that with proper attention every soldier's or sailor's orphan can be cared for in the schools now in existence, but unless applications are received in sufficient quantity during another year one at least will be closed. Children eligible for admission must be between five and fourteen years of age.

IN view of the thunderous denunciations of Protection as "a fraud" and "a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," which made up the sum and substance of the last Democratic National platform, the tariff schedules now being enacted into law by the Democratic Senate, whereby almost every interest, save and excepting wool, is given a measure of protection, show conclusively the fraudulent pretenses of the party now controlling the National Government. Concession after concession has been made to the clamorous demands of the trusts, until the so-called revenue bill is a thing of shreds and patches, affording protection to monopolies and denying it to the farmers and woolgrowers of the country. It is simply a bill of particulars, setting forth the sale of the American manufacturers and producers to the trusts that filled the campaign boxes of the Democratic party at the last Presidential election. A more shameful trade and dicker, a more flagrant betrayal of the people's interests was never made than is contemplated by the so-called revenue tariff bill now being arranged by the free traders in the Senate.

IT is good to have "a vacation" in the schools and colleges, but the thing that the people most want to "take a vacation" is Congress, and the fool thing runs right along.—*Inter Ocean.*

Senator Quay's Convincing Way.

From the Baltimore American.

Yesterday's pace was too much for the drowsy Senate, so to-day was wasted in speechmaking to empty benches. Senator Quay read some ten or twenty thousand words which no one heard, and which no one attempted to hear. Mr. Quay's usual tone of voice is very low, and, as he intended to talk all day, he scarcely once raised his voice above a murmur during the whole of his "remarks." Moreover, as the huge pile of type-written matter on his desk appeared to consist principally of columns of statistics, cut out of census bulletins, it is no wonder that Mr. Quay had only the presiding officer for an audience most of the day.

Mr. Quay and his big stack of speech have been an interesting feature of the tariff "debate" for the past eleven weeks. Representing, as he does, a state whose industries are vitally affected by the bill, Mr. Quay has been a close observer of the variegated career of the different editions of the bill. He has made many demands for concessions, and has invariably pursued the same tactics in obtaining what he wanted. His method is simple. The day before the particular schedule in which he is interested comes up in the Senate, Mr. Quay politely directs the attention of Mr. Jones, who is authorized by the Democratic caucus to make any changes that expediency may demand, to the change that would be acceptable to Pennsylvania. Taught by experience, Mr. Jones usually surrenders at discretion. If, however, he refuses, he knows exactly what to expect the following morning. Shortly after the tariff bill will be called up the next morning, Mr. Quay will saunter into the chamber, followed by his clerk, who carries a huge handle of type-written copy. Mr. Quay sits down to his desk, and soon becomes absorbed in the reading of the mass of matter. After a short interval he looks up, and, then rising, suggests, in a deprecatory sort of way, the absence of a quorum. By this time Mr. Jones recognizes the program, and, as a rule, invites Mr. Quay to a brief conference, at which a compromise is usually patched up, but, if Mr. Jones remains obdurate, then Mr. Quay takes the next step, and, rising to any clause pending at the moment, he reels off a few thousand words of his speech. When he tires, some friendly Senator will "spell" him for an hour or so, by gravely asking permission to put a question. Mr. Quay permits himself to be interrupted, and then goes out to enjoy his luncheon or to take a short nap, while his colleague holds the floor for him in an hour's speech. Then Mr. Quay returns, invigorated and refreshed, and resumes the discourse at the point where he was interrupted.

It took Mr. Quay several days to bring Mr. Jones to terms on the steel and iron schedule, but he finally succeeded beyond his hopes. Just what concessions Mr. Quay is after now no one seems to know, but his success in obtaining it will be signalized some morning, when he will either fail to be in his seat, or when he will direct his clerk to take away the ominous pile of copy on his desk. To-day, after he had read at his speech for a few hours, he yielded "with great reluctance" to Mr. Pettigrew, who talked long enough for Mr. Quay to have lunch, take a short rest, change his clothes, and then resume with unabated vigor. An interesting interlude was furnished when Mr. Mitchell moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was voted down, of course.

The Havemeyer Confession.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The statements made by Mr. Havemeyer, head of the sugar trust, to the Senatorial investigating committee, Wednesday, fell far short of making a clean breast of the matter, but they certainly had some elements of frankness.

It goes without saying that all trusts are formed for private gain and not for public benefit. His initial confession on that score amounts to nothing. All business associations excepting dividends are of that nature. The central point of his statement is that the object and effect of the trust as the case now stands is to make the public pay ⅛ of a cent more per pound for sugar than it would cost did no trust exist, and under the schedule adopted by the Senate the other day the profits of the trust would be fully 1 cent per pound. Before passing to any other part of the confession it is well to see just what this means.

The consumption of sugar last year in this country amounted to 1,891,911 tons, that is, long tons. In other words, 4,237,880,640 pounds, 6.38 pounds per capita of the population of the United States. Under the new tariff bill the trust would get, on this basis, considerably over $42,000,000 a year, and as it is now it gets in the vicinity of $10,000,000, or more than the total value of all the refineries in the country in 1890.

There is really no excuse for this. To say that the refining of sugar cannot be carried on in this country without making one grand monopoly out of the four hundred or so plants is equivalent to saying that one of two things should be done, either the business should be abandoned and foreigners allowed to do it all, or it should become a government monopoly. If from the nature of the case monopoly is necessary, let the people get the benefit of it. The total plants are worth some $14,000,000, and employ less than 8,000 persons, or did in 1890. There may be now 10,000, at the outside. It would be an easy matter for the government to handle an industry as small and as simple as that. Of course we are not advocating that, only showing that on Mr. Havemeyer's own figures it would be far preferable to the perpetuation of the trust.

Echoes From the Past.

From the Hartford Courant.

Two years ago this summer Grover Cleveland thought that the tariff involved a question of morals, that greed and selfishness were very bad things and that it wouldn't do to "permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity." He said so in his letter of acceptance. Professor Wilson has, we believe, the original of that document.

He said another thing in his letter. "Every governmental concession," he said, "to clamorous favorites"—say, for instance, a concession of $34,000,000 to Cord Meyer, Havemeyer et. al.—"invites corruption in political affairs."

Year before last Mr. Cleveland was very earnestly of the opinion that it was all wrong so to construct sugar schedules and things like that as to "swell directly the accumulations of a favored few." He said so in his speech at the Madison Square Garden.

As recently as a year ago last November Mr. Cleveland considered it the most urgent of patriotic duties to withstand "the perversion of our Government to the furtherance of limited and special interests." He expressed this conviction and urged fidelity to this duty in his speech at the Lenox Lyceum.

What a remote past that autumn of 1892 seems now! What singular occurrences have since occurred! How very remarkably Mr. Cleveland's reform is turning out! How peculiar must his emotions be as he watches the surprising evolution!

The Culminating Atrocity.

Senator Sherman, in speaking of Senator Peffer's amendment to the Tariff bill to restore 50 per cent. of the duty on raw wool, said the question of free wool vitally affected the people of Ohio. He reiterated what he had said in a previous speech that free wool was the culminating atrocity of this bill. He appealed to the Democrats to put aside politics and withhold this destructive blow to this great industry. The sheep-raising and wool-growing industry was common, in a greater or less extent, to every state and territory. It was certain, he said, that the United States could not compete in the production of wool with Australia, Argentine Republic and other countries where sheep raising was the principal industry. Unless government aid was given the farmers of the United States they must abandon the field. Mr. DuBois followed Mr. Sherman and Mr. Stewart took the floor and made an argument against free wool. Mr. Hansbrough followed Mr. Stewart and Mr. Shoup also opposed free wool as disastrous to one of the chief industries of his state. Mr. Shoup contended that the fall in the price of wool had been world-wide for 20 years, and that in the United States it ruled higher than elsewhere by the amount of the duty levied. He contended that free wool would ruin the industry in the United States.

Mr. Mitchell argued that the Pacific coast would be more injuriously affected by free wool than any other part of the country. Free wool meant absolute destruction to the wool-growing industry of Oregon, an industry that had grown to be of vast importance to the State. A large portion of Oregon was more useful for sheep-grazing than for any other purpose. Mr. Frye declared Australia could produce enough wool to supply the entire consumption of the United States. Australian wool, he said, could be laid down in New York for five cents a pound. Yet it was the deliberate intention of the Democratic majority to subject every farmer in the United States, whether he fed his sheep six months of the year in Maine, or allowed them to run wild all the year round in Texas, to such annihilatory competition from Australia.

Gen. Rosser's Fiery Speech.

At the reunion of the cavalry in Richmond, Va., recently Gen. Rosser made a fiery speech. He said: "The great principles for which we fought have been dishonored, but they are not dead. We are now only an ambulance corps. But we are here to-day to do honor to the men who fell, for we love their memory as we love our God. The men who overran us remind me of the locusts which are now infesting portions of this state. They couldn't whip us, but they devoured our substance. The army that devoured us was an army of substitutes. We killed all the substitutes, and the men whom they represented stopped at home and made money and now draw pensions. I despise the man who gives United States money to a pensioner. This country can't stand when it makes one citizen support another. I shall never vote for a Congressman who is in favor of government pensions. I would say to Massachusetts, you pay your pensioners as Virginia pays hers."

General Rosser then went on to say that the G. A. R. was banded together to get pensions, and if he had been at Birmingham he would have voted against the proposition to invite them to Atlanta. He did not want them to come to Richmond.

"Some time ago," he concluded, "we unveiled a monument to the greatest general who ever lived. To-day we unveil a monument to the greatest private soldiers who ever lived, and in time we will unveil a monument to the president of the confederacy. But we are mocked at the north, and will live to see the Yankee army march again through the south and pull down our monuments. I don't know what sort of stuff the rising generation are made of, but if you and I are living there'll be bloodshed when that is done."

To Blow Up the Capitol.

The Washington *Post* published, Monday, an exposure of an alleged plot which had for its object the destruction of the Capitol and perhaps other government buildings, which had been slowly developing for several weeks past. The Secret Service and police authorities, however, have been kept informed of the movements of the plotters and would have been enabled to thwart them had their machinations approached actual violence.

According to the story, the plot was formed at the time Coxey's army was marching to the Capitol, and reports of its existence came from various points, Omaha, Chicago and Pittsburg among them. Honore Jaxon, an Indian half-breed, is said to have been at the head of the plotters.

The detectives obtained the formula for making the explosive to be used. They had a chemist fill a small prescription, and he placed it on a window sill in the sun. In a few moments there was an explosion. A great deal of noise did not accompany the explosion, but there was a terrible concussion, and a most nauseating and blinding smoke. A cat which was in the room died in a few seconds from the effects of the vapor.

An occasion for the use of the explosive the Anarchists hope, it is said, is to be furnished by the arrival of that part of Frye's industrial army now in Cumberland Valley. Under cover of a disturbance produced by them the plot against the Capitol is to be carried out. In support of this, it is said that a number of Chicago's anarchists of the most rabid type are with that army.

Thos. Bayne a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, of Allegheny City, Pa., blew his brains out this morning at his residence in this city, 1629 Massachusetts avenue. Although not in the best of health, Colonel Bayne had been out with some friends the previous evening (his wife being on a visit to Philadelphia), and retired without anything unusual occurring.

When a female servant aroused him about 7 A. M., and asked if he wanted anything, he requested that a window be opened, and then called her attention to the fact that his pillow was bloody, expressing the belief that during the night he had suffered a hemorrhage from the lungs; but said he wanted nothing, and the servant retired. Shortly after 10 o'clock a shot was heard, and servants rushed to Colonel Bayne's room to find him dead, with a revolver in his grasp and a bleeding hole in his head. Doctors were hastily called, but they only confirmed the fact that life was extinct.

Mrs. Bayne was telegraphed for, and returned to the city this afternoon. She was met at the station by Representative Stone, Dr. Sowers and Mrs. Ewing and the news broken to her. The Coroner deemed it unnecessary to hold a formal inquest and gave the necessary certificate.

Selected a Pastor by Lot.

LANCASTER, PA., June 15.—The Mennonite congregation at Salunga selected a new minister in a novel way. There were ten applicants for the pulpit, and a large crowd gathered to witness the ceremony of choosing a pastor. Bishop Brubaker presided.

Ten Bibles were placed on a platform, one of which contained a slip of paper. The candidate selecting the Bible containing the slip of paper was the person called to the ministry. The 10 were seated according to age, and the slip of paper which designated him for the place was drawn by Hiram Kauffman, of Landisville, the youngest of the 10, and, therefore, the last to make the selection. Ordination services followed the selection.

Startling Murder at Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 16.—A paltry reward of stolen articles, which he pawned for $6, induced Edward Couch to give William R. Miller, ex-City Auditor and a leading furniture dealer, a fatal dose of poison. The victim died soon after drinking the deadly mixture of laudanum, and his murderer, after being chased to Tyrone, was landed in jail.

Miller was a member of the firm of G. Ashman Miller & Son, furniture dealers. Yesterday afternoon Miller, feeling unwell, resorted to stimulants, which slightly affected him. While in this condition he was accosted by Couch, recently released from prison, who shadowed him all the afternoon and finally lured him into a house kept by Mrs. Jennie Nash in West Huntingdon. In the morning Couch had purchased a vial of laudanum at Wills' grocery, with the evident intention of playing the "knock-out" trick on some unsuspecting victim. Before the Coroner's Jury it was shown that he confided to a friend that he would "put Miller to sleep." On entering the Nash house Couch procured a whisky glass and, pouring it half full of laudanum, went into the kitchen and filled the glass up with water. He returned to where Miller was lying down, locked the doors, and, as circumstances show, dosed him with the poison.

HE ROBBED HIS VICTIM.

Couch then relieved his victim of his gold watch and chain, a valuable ring and a sum of money. He opened the rear door then, and quietly slipped out. By this time Miller had become unconscious, and his gasping for breath alarmed the inmates of the house. They notified his young wife and sent Dr. A. D. Brumbaugh to the husband, but ten minutes after the physician's arrival Miller was dead.

His death, Dr. Brumbaugh declared before the Coroner's Jury this evening, was solely due to narcotic poison.

While Miller lay dying, Couch visited various hotel bars and attempted to pawn the watch and ring. The police were informed, and Couch, becoming alarmed, escaped on a west-bound freight train. The police of all the neighboring towns were notified, and at 2 o'clock this morning Officer Barr, of Tyrone, located Couch in a poker joint in that place, and at once arrested him. He had pawned his booty for six dollars in Tyrone, and only two dollars were left when he was arrested.

Kings in Blackmailing.

For some time past a Senatorial Committee has been at work investigating the methods of the Police Department of New York city. Senator Lexow is chairman, and the probe has been put in so deep as to show great corruption among Police Commissioners, and nearly all persons attached to the force. Blackmail has been levied on everybody that it has been possible to get one cent from. Including $5,129,147.64 for salaries the police of that city extort from the people the enormous sum of about $15,000,000.

The testimony brought out by the Lexow Legislative Investigating Committee, now in session in New York, shows that the police, in addition to their salaries from the city, have had an additional income contributed by the keepers of disorderly houses, saloons, gambling houses, merchants and push-cart peddlers. This extra income is called "paying protection" by those who pay. By the public it is sometimes called blackmail. The police probably called it perquisites.

Rye Takes the Place of Wheat.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 15.—It is expected that a largely increased acreage of rye will be sown next fall and that the 1895 crop will be 1,000,000 bushels in Chester County. This year there has been a big demand for rye, and George R. Hoopes has written scores of farmers urging them to sow more rye. He has received many replies to the effect that the acreage will be increased largely, owing to the low price of wheat.

Saved 13 Boys and Girls.

WACO, Ky., June 15.—By the upsetting of a flat boat in the Kentucky River yesterday afternoon, Miss Carrie Bush, a handsome young lady, was drowned. A party of 14 boys and girls were on a fishing excursion, and all of them were thrown into the water, which was eight feet deep.

A man named Jack Sewell, who was working in a field near-by, heard their cries of distress, rushed to the scene and plunged into the river. By the most heroic efforts he brought them all safely to shore except Miss Bush.

Several of those who were taken out were more dead than alive, and were resuscitated only after the most patient work of physicians.

A Blow of the Fist Killed Him.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., June 14.—In a fist fight to-day William Gibson instantly killed Anthony Wolfe by a terrific blow on the jugular. He is a man of unusual strength. He is a blacksmith, and had been employed in his father's shop. Recently he was discharged, and Wolfe was employed in his place. The latter was also a strong, athletic man, and when he heard of Gibson's threats paid no heed to them. To-day the two men met in the street and started a fight, which Gibson's fatal blow soon ended. Gibson is under arrest.

Crazed by a Dream.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 17.—Having dreamed that his wife, who is now on a visit to her home in the old country, had deserted him for another man, John Smitison, of Georgetown, has become insane. His trouble preyed on him so that last Wednesday he departed from home, leaving a note behind to say that he intended to hang himself. The woods are being searched for his body.

Lynched a Pious Firebug.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 14.—I. H. Day, a prominent member of the church in Monroe, La., was lynched last night for arson. The place had had many incendiary fires recently. Last night two fires broke out almost simultaneously.

Bloodhounds, put on the track of the incendiary, led to Day's house. Investigation pointed to Day as the incendiary, and he was jailed. Later in the night a mob broke the jail and hanged Day on a tree in front of the Court House.

No Pensions for Deserters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The last administration's pension decision, that reenlisted deserters from the Union army in the late war were entitled to pensions as if they had never deserted, was set aside by a decision of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds yesterday. The latter holds that where a claimant for pension has deserted from his first service and enlisted in another and different organization, and where the War Department refuses to remove the charge of desertion or recognize the legality of the second service, the Pension Department can recognize no other ruling. This will involve the immediate cancellation of thousands of pensions already granted.

Crossing the Atlantic

Usually involves sea sickness. When the waves play pitch and toss with you, strong indeed must be the stomach that can stand it without revolting. Tourists, commercial travelers, yachtsmen, mariners, all testify that Hoehstetter's Stomach Bitters is the best remedy for the nausea experienced in rough weather on the water. Nervous and weak travelers by land often suffer from something akin to this, and find in the bitters its surest remedy. No disorder of the stomache, liver or bowels is so obstinate that it may not be overcome by this prompt and thorough remedy. Equally efficacious is it for chills and fever, kidney and rheumatic trouble and nervousness. Emigrants to the frontier should provide themselves with this fine medicinal safeguard against the efforts and vicissitudes of climate, hardship, exposure and fatigue.

The Coal Strike Ended.

The belief is general in mining districts that 90 per cent. of the striking miners resumed work Monday morning under the Columbus scale of wages.

This, the first general strike of the Miners' association, began April 21, and has continued without interruption to the present time. With an exception here and there, the entire bituminous coal fields have been involved. Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, a part of Missouri and Kentucky, comprise the territory. The struggle was fiercest in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Conservative estimates place the number of men involved at 100,000. These men, according to the best obtainable information yesterday, earn on an average $2.50 a day. The loss to the miners in wages for the, say, fifty days' duration of the strike makes the astounding total of $12,500,000.

That a number of mine owners lost heavily is equally true, but it is more difficult even to approximate the loss in their case. Naturally, none of them will discuss their losses, although one was candid enough to say it had been heavy, and that if the others similarly situated as himself lost as heavily, the operators were out of pocket several million dollars.

Then, again, there is the cost to the state in general of maintaining order by transportation of troops and an increase in the civil forces in the several insurrectionary counties of the several states. Properly, too, the losses of manufacturing plants because of lack of fuel and those of the railroads and other means of locomotion must be included. This loss is represented in the increased price paid for coal, the advance being from $3.25 to $4.75 and $5 a ton. In all, upon the basis of an operator's figuring, the total loss as a result of the miner's strike for fifty days will not fall short of $20,000,000.

A New Danger in Milk.

Dr. E. M. Gatchel, of West Chester, Pa., has within a week examined about 700 cows for tuberculosis. Only a few cases were found. He thinks that it will not be long before all the herds have passed inspection and milk from that county may once more be shipped to Philadelphia.

In speaking of his examinations, Dr. Gatchel made this startling observation: "There is one other evil I wish to call your attention to. That is in regard to using the milk of a herd of cattle on the days immediately following the operation of dehorning. I have examined quite a number of cattle after they were dehorned and found that their temperature arose to 104, 105, and, in some cases, as high as 108. A period of eight or nine days elapsed before their temperature went down to nearly the normal. During that period the owners continued shipping the milk to Philadelphia. When a cow's temperature runs up to 104 or upward her milk is positively unfit for use, and, I dare say, may be deadly to infants."

The custom of dehorning cattle is practiced by a majority of the Chester farmers. This statement will probably lead to a halt in this dehorning business or to the stopping of the shipment of the diseased milk.

Tricked By Tramps.

It has just come to the surface that a practical, though novel joke was perpetrated upon the Board of Health of Lewistown, Pa. It seems that a tramp took sick there with a mild attack of small-pox. The Health Board naturally quarantined the case and employed a volunteer nurse who proved subsequently to be another tramp, to take care of him.

No one went near the place, of course, and in a few days the tramp nurse reported to the Board that his patient had died. The Board of Health then authorized the nurse to bury the body and present his bill for the services rendered. The body was interred as directed, and a bill presented for $115, which was promptly paid.

It has since dawned upon the Lewistown functionaries that the whole business was a put-up job by the tramps to beat the borough, as the grave was subsequently opened and the coffin was empty.

News Items.

The fire which started at Panama on Wednesday afternoon destroyed over 300 buildings, comprising one-third of the city's area, and made 5,000 persons homeless. The loss is estimated at nearly $3,000,000.

John Kauffman, 52 years old, of Cramer Hill, near Camden, N. J., driven to desperation through poverty, murdered his wife and three children, by cutting their throats, on Wednesday night, and then ended his own life by hanging. The crime was discovered Thursday evening by neighbors.

Matthew Smith, of Whig Corners, Stewart township Fayette county, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning while at work in the woods Tuesday. A rain storm coming up, Smith took shelter under a tree. The deadly bolt descended upon the unfortunate man thereunder. Death was instantaneous.

Herman Woretsche, a young and wealthy farmer, who married a young woman of Lafayette, Minn., on Tuesday, was taken suddenly ill on the night of his marriage from blood poisoning. He had been suffering from an ugly pimple on his lip previous to his wedding day; and anxious to present the best appearance on that occasion, he went to a surgeon and had him remove the pimple. He was taken to a hospital, where he died after intense suffering.

Six years ago George Blaisdell, of Montezuma, New York, while at a funeral, dropped dead in Port Byron Cemetery. Three years ago a brother of Blaisdell's widow, while walking in the same cemetery, dropped dead near Blaisdell's grave. The other day Mrs. Blaisdell went to the cemetery to order work on the lot where her husband and brother were buried, and while talking with the superintendent, dropped suddenly to the ground and died almost instantly.

A furious wind, rain and hail storm passed over Mechanicsburg, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon. At the west end of the town the hail was very disastrous to garden truck and the heading wheat. At Shepherdstown hail fell so thick and fast for twenty minutes that the stones, many as large as walnuts, could be scooped up by the bucketful, and the damage there to the wheat and garden truck will be very serious. At Lisburn the storm of hail is also reported very severe, and damaging to the maturing crop and vegetables.

The War Department is looking for relatives of Private John Boyle, a retired enlisted man, who committed suicide on the 13th of May, near Mount Vernon, Ala., and who has left valuable property, which will go to the Government if his relatives are not found. All that the War Department knows is that he had an honorable record in the army, that he lived all alone on a fine plantation near Mt. Vernon, which he owned, and that he first burned his house down and then committed suicide.

A quarrel over possession of a corpse caused the postponement of a funeral and the disappointment of mourners, who had gathered at the residence of Albert Pennypacker, in Chester County, to pay their last respects to Mr. Pennypacker's uncle, Jacob Moser. He died a few days ago, worth $40,000. Mr. Pennypacker and Levi Emery were named as executors in Moser's will and Emery sent an undertaker to Pennypacker's home at 8 o'clock in the morning and demanded the corpse. After some parleying it was given to him, and consequently when the preachers and mourners arrived there was no corpse and no funeral. The funeral was afterward held from Emery's residence.

Lawn Mowers.

A handsome line and cheap. For sale by JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM.

Still Makes Big Claims.

HARRISBURG, June 17.—Gen. Coxey today addressed 500 people at Hoffman's woods, near this city. He declared there was no truth in the report that his army was about leaving the vicinity of Washington, and expressed the belief that 100,000 people would reinforce it during the summer for the purpose of teaching Congress an object lesson.

Idle people were urged to join his army, and the employed requested to contribute money to pay their expenses. After spending a short time at Pittsburg and Massillon, O., Coxey will leave for Milwaukee, were he is booked for a speech at a labor demonstration on the Fourth of July.

WHY?

Should every one, if in need of a pure stimulant for medicinal purposes, go to 188 Federal st.? Because he will find the largest stock to select from at lowest prices. The Rye Whiskies are all from the largest and best known distilleries and sold at the following prices: 2-year-old at $2.00 per gallon; 3-year-old at $2.25; 4-year-old at $2.50; 6-year-old at $2.50; 8-year-old at $4.50; 10 and 12-year-old at $5.50; St. Helena, California, oldest and best selected wines, 10 brands dry and sweet, at $1.50 per gallon; Rhine wine, Imp. Sherry, Madeira, Port and Cognacs, at lowest figure. No extra charge for packing. Call or send for price list at

A. ANDRIESSEN
188, Federal St., Allegheny.
Telephone 548.

Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

My stock of seasonable wash Dress Goods is large and cheap.

Consisting in Part of:

40-inch Irish Lawns, figured and striped.
White and colored dimities.
Plain & figured Crepes, very pretty.
All grades of Dress Ginghams, at low prices.
Crinkled Ginghams.
Wool and Cotton Challies, from 5c up.
American and French Sattines, all grades.
Plain striped and plain Nainsooks.
" " " " India Lawns.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DOTTED SWISS,

FOR DRESSES & DRAPERY.

A large line of yard wide Cambrics.
Percales in many designs.
Handsome Princess Ducks.,
Batistes in many styles.

A Great Variety of White, Cream, Ecru and Black Laces for Trimming.

All widths and styles of braides for Dress Trimming.

All colors Moire Silk, Changeable Silk, Surah Silk, etc, for trimming and waists.

A complete line of Serges, Henriettas and fancy Wool and Silk Dress Goods.

Cheap Wool Dress Goods in great variety.

Baby Dresses and Baby Coats, long and short.

Baby Caps and Hats to suit all. All kinds of goods for Children's Dresses.

Lace Curtains from 50c. a pair up. Scrim from 5 to 10c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Under. wear.

Beautiful Table Spreads, cheap handsome ties in Silk and Cotton.

Silk Gloves and Mits in great variety.

The best line of CORSETS to be found.

Hundreds of articles in Notions, and Trimmings that cannot be found elsewhere. The best line of FAST colored Stockings, either in Black or Colors.

Summer Opening
—OF—
Millinery Goods,

The largest, most stylish and cheapest.

Don't forget that with the extreme low prices offered, you have a chance to get a part of the $100 00, that we are now giving to our customers.

Mrs. A. E. UHL.

B. & B.

Quality, Style - - - and Price.

Three considerations which must be of more than ordinary interest to our customers, or we'd not do a

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

amounting as it does to hundreds of thousands annually.

New English Style Check Suitings—6 different colorings—42 inches wide, 6cts a yard.

New Granite and Covert Suitings—46 to 56 inches, 75cts to $1 20 per yard.

These are but single items from large resortments of fine stylish goods—a constant renewal of newest, most stylish Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings gives you a chance of buying "Up-to-Date" fabrics at this store throughout the entire season—and always at LESS PRICES.

Most elegant assortment of Novelty Taffeta and India Silks we've ever shown—50c, 62c, 75c, 85c, to $1.25.

Good quality printed India Silks—Navy and Black grounds with white printings—25 and 35cts a yard.

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT—a good-sized store in itself—values without parallel.

Linen Flax Suitings—36 inches wide—40cts a yard.

Fine Galatea Cloth—30 inches wide—15c, 20c, to 30cts.

Killarney Hand-Spun Duck Suitings—soft finish—Plain Navy and Pink and Blue stripes or white grounds—30 inches wide—25cts.

Fine French Organdies—beautiful in color and designs—32 inches wide—30cts.

French Jaconet Organdies—good printings—31 inches wide—20cts.

One lot 25ct. fine, Zephyr Gingham—good colors, neat designs—30 inches wide—12½cts a yard.

Colored Duck Suitings in plain colors and neat figures and dots—28 inches wide—10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, to finest at 40cts.

Write OUR M. O. DEPT. for samples, illustrated catalogue and price list—you'll soon learn the way of economical buying—and we'll get your patronage.

Boggs & Buhl,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

1894 SPRING OPENING 1894

—AT—

PARKER & PARKER'S.

We are NOW PREPARED TO SHOW Our New and Elegant Spring Stock of

CARPETS

IN ALL GRADES AND QUALITIES,

a larger and greater variety than ever before shown in this place.

STRAW MATTINGS,
RUGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS
and WINDOW SHADES
Of every description.

A FULL LINE OF

TRUNKS & SATCHELS

JUST IN

All of which will be offered at PRICES lower than ever.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS NOW ON SALE.

PARKER & PARKER.

Promoted.

Please note this in your Memorandum Book,

STENGER,
THE DRY GOODS MAN,
—IN—
JOHNSTOWN.

Will stay at his old stand, but the No. has been changed from

227 to 515.

We Shall Continue Our Old Motto: Best values market can afford for money.

JOHN STENGER.

$15. $15 $15.

Fifteen Dollars has a power to draw, if correctly invested, which beats a lottery. For Fifteen Dollars you can draw a nice Chamoer Suite—no blank tickets. Every Fifteen Dollars deposited gets one Suite SURE. It's like getting dollar for dollar.

You have seen or heard of our $16 Suite. What you saw or heard of in that Suite you can find in this and more, you save a dollar too, which is an item to most of us.

One thing sure, if you buy one of these $15 Suites you get a reliable article from a reliable firm. The Suite will "stand by" you and we "stand by" the Suite.

HENDERSON FURNITURE CO.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver disease, known by a tired languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys, weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. I. L. C. Miller, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

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WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF - - - - Syrup Cans Sap Buckets, Sap Spouts, Gathering Buckets, Sugar Pans, Etc., at rock bottom prices for cash.

WE HANDLE THE BEST - - - - - - Maple Evaporator on the Market at less than half the price asked for some others. It will pay you to get our prices before buying.

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Main Cross Street, - - - - - - SOMERSET, PA

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THE FURNITURE STORE OF C. H. COFFROTH IS OPENED PROMPTLY EVERY MORNING,

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The Store is Accessible to all Highways, Byways and : : : : Sidewalks. : : : :

Styles are bright and merry as you please. More pretty Furniture than you thought we had.

A HINT HERE AND THERE

is all we have space to give you. You must see them. You'll understand

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Main Cross Street, - - - - - - - Somerset, Pa

Great Inducements.

Goods reduced in price in every line, Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Ladies' Coats, &c. Now is the time to buy to save money and get something good.

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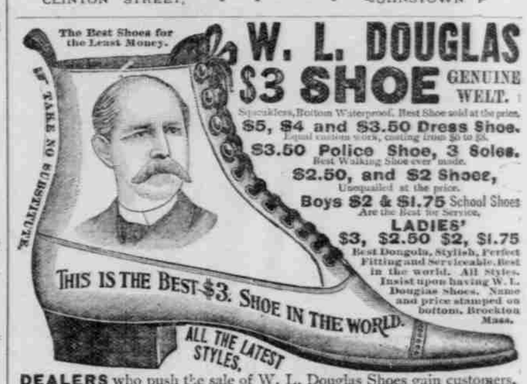

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EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, LUNGS and NASAL CATARRH.

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Our daughter, Agnes, has been