The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... August 1, 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.

THEY all "take sugar in theirs."

SHALL the Senate or the House "back down?" Ah, there's the rub.

As a financier and a money-saver, Secretary Carlisle is not a howling success.

SAID David B. Hill, "I am a Democrat," and now "he winks the other eye."

CHAIRMAN WILSON, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is now out with a lantern searching for the remains of his little bill.

AND now the organs are down on their knees pleading with the Senate, "please be good boys and let the President have his way." "Just look how those rascally Republicans are laughing at us."

IF the House accepts the Senate tariff bill, and it looks very much as if it will have to, the President will, when he signs it, with his Wilson letter before him, have a big dish of crow to swallow and digest.

ERNEST F. ACHESON, of Washington county, was Monday night nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district. The nomination was made on the 259th ballot. After the 249th ballot Robert F. Hopwood, the Fayette county candidate, withdrew from the contest. The nominee is one of the best known and active young Republicans in Pennsylvania. He will be triumphantly elected and will be faithful to the interests of his constituents.

THE "reading out" process with which the Democratic organs are wont to intimidate recalcitrant statesmen has fallen into most laughable disorder. A few days since Senator Hill was being most rigorously "read out of the party," and now that Senator, faithful among the faithless, standing squarely on the party platform, grins with ghoulish glee at the "reading out" of all his colleagues for "perfidiously" deserting the President and the platform. It is the old story of "the biter bit" or "answering a fool according to his folly."

THE insincerity and inconsistency of the Democratic "statesmen" is exhibited in a very marked manner by their votes on Senator Hill's motion to instruct the conferees to abandon the proposed duties on coal and iron ore and place them on the free list. Notwithstanding the party pledges and party mouthings and in face of the President's denunciations of "party perfidy" and "party dishonor" but two Lonesome Democrats—Hill and Irby—cast their votes for free coal and free iron ore. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the utter lack of principle and shameless abandonment of party pledges made by the Democratic leaders.

BY a nip and tuck vote the Democrats in the Senate, on Friday last, escaped defeat on their tariff bill. On the question of sending the bill unhampered to the Conference Committee the vote stood 32 to 32, Senator Stewart (Populist), of Nevada, having flunked at the last moment and refused to vote. Never before was a majority party so badly scared; never was a President so humiliated. The managers of the Gorman or "what is it?" bill saw defeat staring them in the face, and were only saved by the vote of a Senator who openly declares that on a final vote he will oppose the bill unless it is amended to suit him, and the President with a majority of his party in the Senate and after denouncing Gorman and his allies as corrupt and perfidious, found himself utterly powerless in the hose of his party friends and was compelled to see the "perfidious" Gorman gather in the fruits of victory.

The sugar trust proved more powerful than the President with all his patronage and the bill goes back to conference without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." After the pitiful appeal of Senator Vilas, the mouth-piece of the President, and after all the whipping in of himself and friends, Gorman is absolutely master of the situation for the present, and there will either be no bill passed at this session or the President and the House will have to eat a surfeit of crow. With their victory on the hard fought field of the Senate, there is no probability of any concessions being made by the conferees appointed by that body, and so it must be the Senate bill or nothing. There is no escape from this dilemma, except by the President winning over one of the Gorman Senatorial combine, and after the tie vote of Friday this hope appears to be absolutely preposterous. It is true a single vote would change the face of the situation, but who will dare take that responsibility? It looks, therefore, as though there is no possible solution otherwise than through a total surrender on the part of the President and the House. Will the President surrender, or must the country do without the "tariff reform" which has so long been announced as essential to its salvation? This is the question that will have to be determined within a few brief days. Meanwhile the country suffers and waits.

THE silence maintained by Governor Pattison during the late labor insurrection has been so adversely criticised that his Excellency has made known the fact that so far from being a mere disinterested looker-on, he made an official tender of the entire military force of the State to assist the President in maintaining order and enforcing the law. While the Governor is entitled to full credit for his patriotic action in this particular, and has relieved himself thereby of adverse criticism, we are of opinion that a little closer attention to home affairs and the suppression of the lawlessness rampant in some sections of our Commonwealth would become him and also relieve the public of much anxiety. For instance, the deplorable condition of affairs in the coke region should have speedy and determined handling, and the organized and defiant hostility to law and order prevailing there should be summarily crushed. For weeks past hundreds of alien strikers have in organized and armed bands been marching through that region, intimidating workmen, terrorizing the entire community and enforcing idleness through fear. The law-abiding citizens and the willing workmen of that section of the State are entitled to, and should have, speedy and ample protection from these ignorant and lawless men. These organized miscreants are not American by either birth or adoption, but as a rule are the scum of Europe, aliens in sympathy and aliens to law and order and good government. Riotous, brutal, and fearing nothing but bayonet law, they must be put down with a strong arm and an iron hand, if the civil authorities are not equal to the task of controlling them. The American and naturalized workmen of that and other regions are, with scarce an exception, law abiding, law respecting citizens, who are entitled to protection in their persons, their property and their labor from the authorities of the Commonwealth, and it is the duty of the Governor to see to it. There should be no parleying, no hesitancy, no trifling with the brutal and anarchistic aliens now terrorizing portions of Western Pennsylvania. To hesitate is a crime. The Governor has the power; let him use it. Riot and disorder must be put down. If the Governor was so prompt in tendering the armed forces of the State for the purpose of putting down rebellion and mob law at Chicago and other places, why not use the forces for the suppression of anarchy and lawlessness at home? Let the Governor act before riot becomes chronic and the citizens are constrained to arm themselves in self-defense.

A TIE VOTE.

From the New York Tribune.

The Tariff bill goes back to conference on a tie vote. In the absence of Vice President Stevenson, who has a casting vote, the motion to instruct against the differential duty for the sugar refiners failed, 32 against 32, and by the skin of their teeth, so to speak, the Democrats save the chance to agree in conference upon a bill which they can pass. The greedy Sugar Trust still has the business of the country by the throat. The President's cuckoo in the Senate represented him accurately by offering an amendment with loud-voiced denunciations of the monopoly and its corrupt bargains, withdrawing it as soon as there appeared a chance of its adoption, and finally voting against it and for the Trust, when his vote or that of any other friend of the President would have carried the amendment and saved the people $5,000,000 directly and $20,000,000 besides which the monopoly expects to snatch. If any President ever occupied a more pitiable and humiliating position, branded with falsehood and dishonor by leaders of his own party, unable to command a single vote in the Senate, and whipped by his own cowardice into aiding the men and measure he had denounced, licking the hand that smote him, history has strangely failed to record the spectacle.

Not one vote could the President influence to stop the "perfidy" of duties on coal and iron ore; not one vote to thwart the infamous sale of legislation to the Sugar Trust. But without him the monopoly would still have been beaten, and with it the Bill of Sale, if Senator Stewart had represented anybody but himself. He proclaims himself a Populist, but aids the most corrupt and shameless bargain ever made by a monopoly to control legislation. It is the destiny of some men to serve as the unconscious tool of those they most heartily detest. Probably Mr. Stewart detests the President as much as anybody in the world, and so he helps Vilas and the cuckoos to dig the President out of the hole into which his Wilson letter plunged him.

Who will rejoice at the passage of this bill? It is denounced as infamous by the President, who will have to sign it; denounced as a shameless barter which they were forced to accept by the Senators who reported and voted for it; denounced as a corrupt sale of public interests by all independent men in both houses, and resisted to the end from a high sense of duty by Republicans who know that its passage will disgrace and defeat the party in power. Not a single man lives who approves it, as one prominent Democrat has publicly declared, and the men who have done the most to frame and pass it are those who resent most savagely the base coercion which has forced it upon them. No body of citizens anywhere, of either party, has ever pretended to desire the passage of this bill. There never has been a more striking exhibition of the innermost nature of Democratic partisanship than is given by the support of a bill so hostile to every public interest, and so dishonoring and fatal to the party itself in the end, merely because a great majority of Democratic Senators and Representatives care for nothing but immediate success in their States and districts, and have laboriously educated their constituents to believe that any tariff reform measure whatever would bless them beyond calculation, and meanwhile a few members have been corrupt enough to become the tools of insatiable monopolists and the highwaymen to force their party to stand and deliver. Such is Democratic rule, and the country will doubtless think more than once before it tries that kind of rule again.

If the bill were beaten, does anybody ask who would rejoice? Everybody in the country. President Cleveland, because without the manly act for which he had not courage he escapes signing a measure by him publicly pronounced infamous. The Democrats of the Senate, because most of them detest the cynically shameless corruption which has compelled them to choose between this bill and no tariff bill whatever. The Democrats of the House, because the bill they passed was clean and pure by the side of this. All the people of both parties, because their industries would have new life. But now all must wait for the next barter in conference.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

From the New York Tribune.

Strong as have been the influences in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Corean dispute, they appear to have failed to effect their purpose. For a fortnight the trend of affairs has been directly toward war. The recent fighting at Seoul made it well nigh inevitable, especially since the attack upon the Japanese was said to be instigated by the Chinese Resident; and the sinking of a Chinese transport by a Japanese gunboat made much further in the same direction. And now we have the announcement that war has actually begun. It is a war that must be regarded with regret, and into which the combatants are surely not entering with eagerness. Neither China nor Japan really wants to fight; Corea certainly does not; and England, France and Russia, all deeply interested in the case, can scarcely be supposed to desire a war which may extend into their own European circle.

Speculation on the probable result of the war, supposing China and Japan be left to fight it out between themselves, is naturally rife; and the most common estimate seems to be that China has the advantage chiefly on her side. And at first sight the chances of victory do appear to be decidedly in China's favor. Her population is eight or ten times as great as that of Japan, and she can therefore put a vastly larger army in the field. Her territory is immediately contiguous to that of Corea, so that she can send troops thither by both land and sea, while Japan must send hers all by sea. The navies of the two powers are not greatly unequal in strength, but the coasts and ports of Japan are considerably more vulnerable than those of China. The latter country, therefore, has in these material particulars a decided advantage over its antagonist.

A more important factor, however, than mere numbers or position is that touched upon by an intelligent Chinaman long resident in this country, when he said: "The Japanese are the real Chinese. "They represent the best elements of the "Mongol race." His words were entirely true. Not only are the Japanese the best of the Mongols, but they are close rivals of the best of the Caucasians. The progress they have made within the last generation has never been paralleled by any nation in so short a period. In education, industries, liberal government, and indeed all the elements of civilization, Japan is to be ranked with America and the nations of Western Europe, rather than with Asiatic countries. And such qualities tell in war as well as in peace. The arsenals, foundries and shipyards of Japan are comparable with the best in the world. The organization and discipline of her army are far superior to those of the Chinese. And in pluck, persistent valor and patriotic spirit there is no comparison between the two. The true Chinese were, perhaps, many generations ago, the equals of the Japanese. But they have long been overborne and crushed by the Mantchoorian Tartars, who are now the dominant element in the Empire, and who control its destinies. The true Chinese made one tremendous attempt to reassert themselves in the Taiping Rebellion, and but for foreign intervention would probably have succeeded; but they were beaten, and have since had little part in public affairs. The ruling classes in China, then, represent the worst elements of the Mongol race, as the Japanese do the best, and those elements also tell in war.

These conditions, in a contest between the two powers, must surely be of great avail in determining the result. Foreign intervention, of course, may come, in one form or another, and may take the playing of the game entirely out of the hands of the original contestants. But left to themselves, there is reason to hope that the Japanese spirit may prove more potent than China's huge material bulk, and that of this war may be repeated the words of Macaulay on the siege of Londonderry: "The victory remained with "in the nation which, though inferior in "number, was superior in civilization, in "capacity for self-government, and in "stubbornness of resolution."

Cleveland and Hill.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the strangest things in the recent political history of the country, is the way in which the names and fortunes of Cleveland and Hill have continued to be linked together, notwithstanding the wide difference in the personality and antecedents of the two men. Cleveland and Hill were Mayors respectively of Buffalo and Elmira when, in 1882, without any previous personal acquaintance, they were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket, and were some weeks later triumphantly elected by 200,000 plurality. At Albany they soon represented different wings of the Democratic party, and have ever since been opposing leaders. Cleveland's selection as President made Hill Governor. Cleveland's defeat for re-election in 1888 made Hill's re-election as Governor possible, although the latter has always bitterly resented the imputation that he sold Cleveland out, and he has always denounced the President for never having put a stop to what he has regarded as a base slander. In 1892 the two men appeared as rival candidates for the Presidential nomination, and now in the greatest debate of the Cleveland administration, Hill comes to the front as the defender of the President, although it is said he has crossed the threshold of the White House but once since Cleveland was inaugurated.

Coxeyites Destitute.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The bodies of men styling themselves "The U. S. Industrial Army," in camp at Roslyn, Va., opposite Washington, finding themselves in bad straits, have issued an appeal to the public for aid.

The appeal recites the sufferings of the men in journeying hither and the object of coming here, and announces that while "at war with hunger, wretchedness and despair," they propose to stay here unless forcibly removed, until their demands are granted.

Continuing the appeal says: "The encampment is to-day nearly destitute of provisions or means of shelter, and it is absolutely necessary that the friends of this movement should come to our immediate relief. We therefore make an earnest appeal to all who can contribute something for our support to do so immediately.

It is stated that upwards of 2,000 men are encamped at Washington and vicinity and that others are arriving daily. Complaint is made of mismanagement (presumably by Coxey), and friends of the movement are urged to organize boards of relief to assist the men as soon as possible, and the same request is made of labor and reform organizations. Contributions should be sent to A. S. Diggs, 107 Eighth street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. Members of nine contingents sign the appeal.

Heat and Fires.

The heat wave in the Northwest has been attended by unusually destructive forest fires. Reports from the northern part of Wisconsin show that much of the territory which is covered by timber is in highly inflammable condition. There has been no rain of any consequence in Price county and in the territory surrounding it for several weeks, and numerous blazes have got beyond the control of the settlers. Several bridges near Prentice have burned and a number of settlers rendered homeless. Grand Rapids reports the same conditions in that section, while from Ashland it is reported that on the Wisconsin Central it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, a town of 2,000 people, is destroyed and only a few buildings remain standing. A dispatch from Fifield says 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply is very short. Shorts Crossing, a small village near Ashland, was destroyed, the homeless people being cared for at Ashland. From many other points the news is of like tenor and many lumber and villages are threatened.

Not Dead Enough to Bury.

CINCINNATI, O., July 29.—John Mentze, an old man, who had been a patient at St. Francis Hospital, apparently died this morning. The house physician pronounced him dead, signed the death certificate and Mentze was removed to the dead room.

Undertaker Anthony Sterner was instructed to bury the remains this afternoon. While preparing the body for burial, Sterner says he detected signs of life.

"This man is not dead, and if buried now he will be buried alive," said Sterner.

The hospital physician again examined the body and emphatically declared Mentze dead. The undertaker obstinately refused to bury the body, and it was decided to hold it until Wednesday next.

Phillips, Wisconsin Devastated by Flames.

PHILLIPS, Wis., July 29.—At daybreak this morning a dense smoke covered an area of forest a hundred miles square and the centre was this desolate, fire swept little city. More than 2,500 persons have fled into the forests or to the village nearby. The town this morning was a heap of ruins and the smoke was so dense that the headlight of a locomotive could not be seen fifty feet away.

Three relief trains reached Phillips soon after 6 o'clock this morning. One was in charge of Gov. Geo. W. Peck and his staff. The second came from Stevens Point in charge of Frank Lomoreaux and Crosby Grant and the third from Marshfield in charge of Major W. H. Upham, Republican nominee for governor. As soon as he arrived Gov. Peck called his staff together and directed the work of unloading the provisions.

There were several car loads of food and a warehouse was opened in one of the buildings. Through the dense smoke Governor Peck started out on a tour of inspection. He soon found two heavy walls of masonry which marked the place where the two banks had stood. On inquiry it was learned that the valuts of the banks contained $92,000, and Governor Peck immediately swore in a dozen men to guard the money in the vaults. They were armed with Winchester rifles and ordered to remain on duty in two shifts day and night.

The loss by the great conflagration in its entirety is difficult to estimate. Out of 800 buildings in the town only 37 remain. W. Davis of the Davis Lumber company estimates the total loss at $1,500,000, with scarcely half of the full amount covered by insurance. The Davis Lumber Company lost $300,000, fully insured.

There is no way of estimating the number of lives lost in the fire and even after 48 hours had passed no one can be found who ventures an opinion of the loss of life. When the people fled before the wave of fire they became separated and can give no account of each other. It is known that 16 persons perished on the raft that burned in the bayou. A bridge or trestle crossed the bayou and when the supports of this bridge were burned away it fell. Women and children were crossing at the time and some must have perished.

As the fire swept towards the bridge a number of children were seen to take refuge in the big lumber yard. Their cries were heard by others who fled towards the water, but the children have never been found. Of the ten persons who lost their life on the raft that burned in the bayou eight are now in the water.

Dynamite was exploded all day in the bayou and a number of bodies were raised by this means.

The true story of this ill-fated raft has never been told. The only man who tells a comprehensive narrative of the horror is Joseph Bollen, a lumberman. He was standing near a boat house when a number of women and children came toward him. There were three or four men following. They went to the raft and attempted to push it from the shore when it caught fire. Some jumped into small boats and others remained on the raft. All those perished, as the boats were overloaded and sank. The raft burned to the water's edge.

Three Little Boys Meet With a Frightful Death.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—The three lost children of James W. Guinan, an engineer in the Consolidated railroad shops, who have been missing since last Thursday, were found to-day dead in a box car.

Last Thursday afternoon the three boys, Raymond, aged 9, Leroy, aged 7, and Freddie, aged 4, left their home to follow their older brother down to the bathhouse to go swimming. Since then nothing was heard of them, and so great has been the excitement that searching parties containing hundreds of men have scoured the country for the past three days. Last night the chief of police started out on a new theory, that of searching cars on the railroad that runs only about 100 yards from the Guinan house. Officers Mantie and Grady were detailed for the work. After searching for some time an awful stench greeted their nostrils. This odor seemed to come from a newly-painted caboose, which for a week past has been standing on a side track. The door was not locked and the officers walked in. At first they saw no traces of the children, but on closer investigation it was found that the stench came from a corner of the car, where there was a small locker. This was locked with a spring lock and was burst open. The sight that met the officers eyes is beyond description. The cubby hole into which the boys had crowded was only 15 inches one way by 28 the other and was five feet high, entirely closed in and almost air-tight.

In this coffin-like tomb the children were found, one piled on top the other. So tightly were the bodies crushed into the locker that it was with some difficulty that they were removed. The bodies of all the children were stripped naked, and all were horribly decomposed. There were no marks of violence. The theory is that the children's minds were full of the idea of going in swimming. They wondered in the wrong direction and something frightening them they crawled into the caboose. Once in here they "played" going in swimming taking off their clothes. These they tucked away in the locker, which was open. By and by they crawled in there themselves and the car being on an incline, as the door came to, the spring lock snapped and the children were caught in a living tomb.

Blindness Cured at a Grave.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.—Through protracted prayer at the grave of Rev. Father O'Haren, in Hanover Cemetery, and the application of loose earth from his grave to her eyes, Mrs. Mary Coyle, of this city, claims to have been cured of blindness.

Mrs. Coyle, who resides on Hazle street, has been almost totally blind for several years. On Wednesday last she visited the tomb of her beloved pastor, who for 25 years had presided at St. Mary's Church. The result, as she states it, after prayer and application of the tomb dust, was that she at once began to recover her sight. Now she sees almost as well as she did before the long period of blindness.

The Soundest of Sleepers.

Jackson, Miss., July 28.—Express Messenger Edward Stevens fell while asleep from a car running at the rate of forty miles an hour last Thursday night. A hand-car was rigged up and several gentlemen started down the track hunting for him. Three miles below they found him laying within two feet of the track and soundly sleeping.

He awoke as soon as touched and asked what was wanted. He says he has no recollection of falling and imagined himself asleep in his bed at Orleans when the rescuing party found him. Aside from a few minor bruises he is not hurt.

A Snake in the Organ.

LEWES, Del., July 29.—At the picnic of the Lewes Presbyterian Sunday School, at Cool Spring, the school organ was taken along, in order to enliven the musical exercises. When they were preparing to return home a large black snake was discovered in the bellows of the organ. The women who had participated in the music and singing were thrown in to a panic by the discovery, but the men settled matters by promptly killing the snake.

Powell's Shorthand School,

Dibert Building, Johnstown, Pa., is conducted by a practical Stenographer. Thorough instructions given in Shorthand and the expert use of the Typewriter. Lessons by mail. Write for terms and first lesson free. Special rates to parties commencing before September 1st.

C. R. POWELL,
Principal.

War Begins in the East.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—Hostilities have actually begun between Japan and China, while no formal declaration of war according to the usual diplomatic forms has been made, the governments of both countries recognize that an actual state of war exists, and more collisions between the forces of the two countries are expected hourly.

The actual cause of the hostilities, outside of the growing complications in regard to Korea, is said to be the fact that, on Tuesday, Japanese cruisers attacked Chinese transports conveying troops to Korea and sunk one of them, causing heavy loss of life. One story declares that several transports were sunk.

The Chinese fleet consisted of eleven steamers and sailed from Tuku Friday with 12,000 troops, escorted by gunboats. Most of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the Army of the North. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS OPEN FIRE.

The attack by the Japanese is described in a dispatch from Nagasaki. The firing was begun by a Japanese battery on the shore, while the Chinese officers were trying to debark their men from the first steamer.

The cruiser then steamed up and opened fire on all the tronsports which were lying to, waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

Wanted Someone to Love

NEWARK, Del., July 28.—A young man employed on a farm at McClellandsville, near here, answered an advertisement of a young woman who appealed in a New York paper for a congenial correspondent—object matrimony, and asked that she send her photograph. Back came the reply that she had no photographs and no money, but that if he would send her two dollars she would have photographs taken and send one on. The money was sent, and in due time the young man received one of Lillian Russell's photographs, taken in the operatic artist's most attractive pose.

The picture mightily pleased the susceptible young man, and he at once sent his correspondent a proposal of marriage, to which she replied affirmatively, but asked him to send her ten dollars, with which to journey to the place where she might meet him. He sent the ten dollars, with the request that she come on the train arriving at Stanton, seven miles north of here, last evening. At the appointed time he was at the station, accompanied by a friend, but the sender of the photograph did not appear, and then it slowly dawned upon the young man how he had been swindled.

Set Themselves on Fire.

SULLIVAN, IND., July 25.—The wife of Seigel E. Raines, a school teacher, committed suicide yesterday by setting fire to a brush heap and jumping into it. Her relatives were out blackberry picking, and she slipped away from them and committed suicide in this horrible way.

Her body was found near the burning brush heap, with all the clothing burned off. Mrs. Raines had been deranged for some time. A few weeks ago she attempted suicide by hanging, but was prevented.

A BLAZING CURTAIN HER SHROUD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Mrs. Augusta Koch, aged 71, saturated a lace curtain with coal oil last night and wrapping it about her person she set fire to it and received injuries from which she died. It is believed she had become suddenly insane.

Chicago Must Pay the Bill.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Large bills for damages to and destruction of railroad property by the strike rioters are now coming in to the City Hall. J. T. Brooks, second vice president of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, has presented a bill which aggregates $449,681. The largest item is $401,691 for 729 freight cars destroyed and 42 damaged. Eighteen thousand dollars is charged for holding 74 cars.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has presented a bill of $21,347. The largest item is for 24 cars destroyed and 58 damaged, $14,497.

Mayor Hopkins smiled when shown the bills and merely remarked: "Wait until we get through with them."

Lightning Amid the Bottles.

YORK, Pa., July 28.—While John Kaiser, of Hanover, was driving with Nicholas Wagner's wagon load of pop bottles, between Littlestown and Tanneytown, yesterday afternoon, a bolt of lightning played a pretty prank on him and the wagon. He saw it dart along the chains which supported the wagon tongue. Then he collapsed.

When a stranger entered the wagon and shook Kaiser out of his numbness, three miles further on, all the wire-topped bottles on one side of the wagon were broken. These had been a "good conductor."

Four Times Murderer.

John Craig shot and killed his father-in-law, William Hunter, his mother-in-law Mary Hunter, Geo. Hunter his brother-in-law, and his wife, Emily Hunter Craig, Thursday, at Los Angeles, California.

He states that he was hounded by his wife's relatives and wanted revenge, but was sorry he had not succeeded in killing himself to complete the whole business. Craig was prominent in politics. The killing grew out of trouble over the settlement of community property.

Mistaken for Burglars.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 5.—Mistaking his father and sister for burglars early this morning, Willie Collins, aged 12, shot them both. The father, John Collins, who is a gardener, was instantly killed, and the daughter, Maggie, aged 16, will die.

Mr. Collins thought he heard thieves in his garden, and, with Maggie, rose and went out to investigate. The closing of the door awoke Mrs. Collins, who aroused Willie, telling him burglars were trying to get in. The boy got a Winchester and blazed away, with fatal results.

Ex-Senator Sloan Near Death.

INDIANA, Pa., July 28.—Ex-Senator Hannibal K. Sloan, of this place, Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-Large, is so seriously ill at his home with nasal hemorrhages that he may die. If so, the State Democratic Committee will have to be called together to fill his place on the ticket. Some persons go so far as to insist that the State Convention itself must fill such vacancies.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Tells His "Army" to Get Arrested.

MASSILLON, O., July 28.—General Coxey denies the charge that he has deserted his army at Washington, and says that he is sending them all the money he can spare. He says:

"I suggested to them that they get arrested, and the Government would have to provide for them."

Lawn Mowers.

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

Queer Way to Stop a Plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 29.—Several reports regarding the plague in China have been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau. Secretary Dooley, of the United States Legation, says that at Canton a novel and thoroughly Chinese method of checking the disease was hit upon. A fortune teller, having given out that the plague would die away with the approach of the spring solstice, the people of Canton, in order to deceive the Gods of Sickness, made the first day of the fourth Moon (May 5) their New Year's day. Every ceremony by which the day is celebrated was gone through with scrupulous exactitude. The local authorities assisted in this farcical performance. The New Year's festivities in the presence of such widespread death had a somewhat ghastly character.

Consul Seymour, writing from Canton, says everything continues in wild confusion. Business is almost suspended. He has been in nearly all parts of Canton during the plague, and has remained at his post through it all, and is persuaded that with the observance of proper precautions, especially in securing a supply of pure water for cooking and washing, and for dushing drains in time of drought there should and would be no such thing as this plague, except where the natives, in congested localities, cause pollution of air by overcrowding and filth and violation of sanitary conditions for safety. Daring all of the plague heathen processions have constantly marched the streets of Canton throughout the night, pounding gongs, exploding firecrackers, exposing idols and other similar doings, supported by contributions from the shops and stores, to propitiate their gods.

Chief Weather Man Talks.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—A prediction made by Professor Henry A. Hazen, chief meteorologist of the washington Weather Bureau, who happened to be in Pittsburg last evening, was amply verified to-day. He said that the sizzling 95 degrees of yesterday would really be cast in the shade by the excessive heat of to-day. Plenty of thermometers testified that the temperature was 100 to-day. As Professor Hazen's hot wave still remained in the Mississippi Valley up to a late hour last night, it couldn't have been that one which Pittsburg sweltered under to-day. Consequently, there is another torid spell ahead.

What is needed, Professor Hazen says, is the addition of ballooning to the Weather Service. Balloons containing meteorologists ought to be sent up to make a study of the conditions existing in the clouds. At present they depend entirely on theory for all above the surface. He thinks the hot waves are due to the heating of the atmosphere for a height of 25,000 or 30,000 feet above the earth.

At fifteen cents per week, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, one of the best newspapers in the United States, is the cheapest article in existence. It is worth more than fifteen cents per week to have the eye pleased by a clear, well-printed paper, publishing all—not a part of the news only, and in all respects the best printed.

Strike Investigators.

The President has announced the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes connected with the recent strike as follows: Carrol D. Wright, commissioner of labor; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill. Judge Lyman Trumbull wired to Washington refusing to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike. Judge Trumbull gives as his reason for declining that the act under which the arbitrators are appointed will confine their investigations to the recent strike, and that inasmuch as the trouble is over he sees no need of investigating it.

DEBS GIVES BAIL.

Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, of the American Railway Union, are at liberty, under bail, pending the hearing against them. They were required to give $7,000 bond each, covering five indictments, in addition to the contempt case brought by the government and the Santa Fe railroad. The hearing of the contempt cases was continued until September 5. William Fitzgerald and William Skakel, who were already on the bond of the defendants for $2,500 each, signed the additional bonds, and the aggregate amount of their guarantee is $9,500 on each of the four men, $38,000 in all.

Brace the Nerves.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and those only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, tonic, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

Readers of the HERALD should not forget that J. N. Snyder, the druggist, can fit their eyes.

The Parching West.

Reports from Omaha are to the effect that a more withering blast never swept across parched Sahara than that which searched the great plain between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. For two days the simoon had blown from the southwest and each day was hotter than its predecessor. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at the highest point; Thursday it was 108. From all over the territory tributary to Omaha, a strip of 300 miles north and south, and 500 miles east and west, came reports of the terrible effects of the hot wind. Wherever the ground was already dry the growing corn has been baked. Where there was any moisture left there is still hope for the crop. A dispatch from Chadron said the temperature there reached 108. At Superior, on the southern border of the State, the maximum was 112. All points reporting placed the temperature at above 100.

Musical Instruments.

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos and other stringed instruments at Snyder's drug store.

Indignant Commonwealers.

Large delegations from the industrial armies encamped about Washington applied at the room of the House Committee on Labor, not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected had happened—their leaders had deserted them, and they sought congressional aid to return to the localities whence they had come. Coxey's men said their leader had left them in the lurch. Kelly's men said their leader had gone away several days ago, and they did not expect to see him again, while Frye's men said their leader had probably abandoned them. The men who were brought from the Pacific coast were particularly indignant. Mr. McLarr told them there was no chance of a government appropriation for their return, and sent them to the local superintendent of charities.

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Wanted:—Several tons second hand 16 lb T. Rail iron, for pit track. Address

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News Items.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed was renominated by the First Congressional district Republicans of Maine.

Speaker Crisp has been renominated for congress by acclamation by the Democratic convention of his Georgia district.

In a fight with a big blacksnake, Andrew Winner, of Pleasant Valley, Bucks County, was severely bitten three times before he succeeded in killing the reptile.

Choked to death by her bonnet strings, which were too tight, was the fate of Catherine McCarren, an elderly woman, with a bank account of about $8000, who was found dead on the street in New York Friday morning.

While playing in his father's mill at Tyrone, Pa., 7-year-old Ambrose Byer climbed into a corn bin to hide. The corn was being run out at the time, and before assistance could reach him the little fellow had been drawn into the funnel and smothered.

Mrs. George Lewis and Mrs. Sheets of New Castle, Ind., were driving the other day, when their horse ran away. Mrs. Lewis jumped and broke her arm. Mrs. Sheets was thrown from the buggy, her corset broke, and the stays were driven into her stomach, killing her.

Three highwaymen held up Hugh A. Hooks, a one-legged veteran of Adrian, Armstrong county, and robbed him of his quarterly pension allowance, about $75. He was on his way home from Kittanning, where he had gone to get his pension check cashed when the thieves stopped and robbed him.

A remarkable case of fecundity is reported from Ste. Genevieve, Canada. The wife of Palmer Theoret, a farmer of that place, has just given birth to triplets for the second time in five years, besides having twins on three other occasions. Mrs. Theoret, who is 30 years of age, is the mother of 17 children.

General A. J. Pleasanton died Thursday at his county home, near Overbrook. He was a graduate of West Point, and served in the regular army. During the civil war he was connected with the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He was the author of a work on "The Influence of the Blue Color of the Sky in Developing Animal and Vegetable Life," which led to what was termed the "blue glass craze."

Reports to the Hawkeye from points in Southeastern Iowa and adjacent States show an unprecedented heat-wave. The mercury rose 40 degrees in 10 hours. A hot, blistering wind swept this region, doing great damage to crops and pastures. The drouth near Creston and that section of Iowa continues, and there is no prospect of rain. Crops are suffering badly. Corn is seriously damaged, and unless rain falls in a few days it will be ruined. The thermometer ranged from 105 to 100 degrees Friday, it being the hottest day of the season.

Uncle Sam is now distributing another million dollars among the Cherokees in payment for their strip. When this payment is finished $4,000,000 of the $7,000,000 will have been distributed. The act of Congress provided that every Cherokee man, woman or infant, living on March 1, 1894, should receive his or her pro rata of the seven millions of dollars, the infant's part going to the parents as trustees. As a direct result or very remarkable coincidence of this provision, it is estimated that more than 3,000 babies have been born in the eighteen months preceding last March, which gives a birth to about every married couple in the nation. Infants mewling in their nurses' arms are presented constantly to establish their claims and secure their money to the industrious parents.

Here is a woman saying a good word for the lanky old linen duster. Listen to her tale of praise: What has become of the old-fashioned linen duster? I can see that men as well as women are slaves to fashion's mandates. I don't believe, actually, that a man in this United States can be found brave enough to bring from its obscurity the comfortable, but, just now, much-despised long coat that used to protect in such a thoroughly satisfactory manner his clothes from the ravages of railroad travel. The linen duster was cool, easily donned, and a man looked, at the end of his journey, like a respectable member of society rather than an exaggerated cinder on legs. We women are also victims to the whim which has banished these tidy wraps. Once upon a time one could envelope one's finery from top to toe in pongee, alpaca or linen. There was such a protective air about the long snugly-fitting duster. Why cannot we coax it back into general use?

Flying Man Falls 200 Feet.

While sailing on his flying machine at the height of 200 feet, on Sunday, near Lichterfelde, in Belgium, engineer Lilienthal, the noted "flying man" lost control of the wings, which collapsed under him. He dropped heavily to the earth, and although his fall was somewhat broken, he was badly injured.

Lilienthal has been experimenting in flying, or rather soaring machines, for 25 years. He has recognized standing in the scientific circles of Germany. He is engaged in business as a manufacturer of steam engines, but has spent all his spare time in experimenting with flying machines. He is an accomplished mathematician and naturalist.

New Prices for 1894.

Painted Barb Wire per lb,	-	2 cts.
Bissell Chilled Plows,	-	40 00
No. 40 " "	-	6 00
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