The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY. August 29, 1894.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

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:

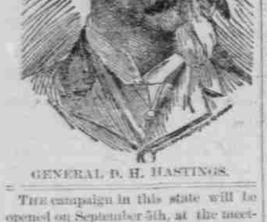
Wm. Henry Miller, Quemahoning Twp.
Jeremiah Maurer, Stoystown Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

Samuel J. Bowser, Milford Township.

POOR DIRECTOR:

William Dull, Milford Township.



GENERAL D. H. HASTINGS.

THE campaign in this state will be opened on September 5th, at the meeting of the Republican State League at Harrisburg.

THE President's dilly dallying with the tariff bill has lost the country millions of dollars on whisky and other goods taken out of bond.

THE wags are having much fun over the schedule in the new tariff bill that classifies musical instruments under the head of "Explosive Substances."

DISPATCHES from England say that there is great rejoicing among the British and Australian wool growers over the fact that the new tariff places wool on the free list.

JUST try a month hence to buy twenty pounds of the best granulated sugar for a dollar, as you have been doing, and you will have a realizing sense of the beauties of the new trust-protecting Democratic tariff.

FLOUR is quoted at $2.00 a barrel at Minneapolis, and it is said can be bought for $2.50 in the eastern markets, which recalls to memory the dollar a bushel for wheat promised during the last Presidential campaign.

REMEMBER that September 5th and 6th are the last days on which you can register in order to get in your vote in November. No Republican should neglect this duty who wishes to join in rebuking the political party that brought the present hard times upon the country.

THE National Democratic Committee is busily at work preparing a lot of new romances for the coming campaign showing why they didn't do it, and charging the naughty Republicans with the protection of trusts and the paternity of the new tariff bill of "perfidy and dishonor."

MANY of the Democratic members of Congress who were driven by the party lash into voting against protection are now hearing from their betrayed constituents in no honied terms. Even in hide bound Democratic Texas they are refusing re-nominations to members who voted for free wool.

Now that Congress has adjourned, the members will hie themselves home and take up the labor of mending their political fences. The amount of repairs needed in that direction is unprecedented. In many instances it will be found that so great is the damage that entirely new timber will be taken and the old stuff thrown into the refuse pile.

OUR Democratic contemporaries who, taking their cue from the President's letter to Wilson, were lately denouncing Gorman, Brice and their followers, because they defeated the House tariff bill and substituted for it the "perfidious and dishonorable" Senate bill, are now ceaselessly employed in showing how much better it is than "the robber McKinley law." Poor cuckoos! what an amount of dirt they have to eat.

THERE has been great hurrying and scurrying among distillers and owners of whisky to get their goods out of bond before the new tariff law becomes operative, and the receipts of the Treasury for the past two weeks have been unprecedented. On each gallon of whisky withdrawn the government will eventually lose twenty cents, and as there has been enough withdrawn to last a long time, the revenue from that source will be very small for some time to come.

BUSINESS is down to bed rock, and as it cannot go lower, must improve, but the improvement will only be a spurt to supply necessary wants. With the loudly proclaimed threats of the party in power that at the next session of Congress the new tariff bill will be "reformed" by further reductions of duties and a large increase of the free list, there can be no permanent revival of business. The manufacturer would be an imbecile who would "stock up" in the face of a falling market. The only sure settler of business is to vote these fellows out of power at the coming election. A Republican Congress is a sure stopper on further free trade legislation or for the benefit of the trusts.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is not only hugging to its bosom the delusion that "the tariff policy of the government is now settled for years to come," but it is with stentorian voice proclaiming it from the house-tops. "There will never be," says that journal, "any serious effort made by any party to return to the monopoly taxes of the McKinley law that is now in its expiring agonies." That the distinguished and versatile editor of the *Times* is not endowed with the gift of prophecy has oftimes been demonstrated in the past. The coming November elections will, if we are not grossly mistaken, operate as an eye-opener to the advocates and admirers of the new bill of "perfidy and dishonor." The people standing in the present and looking back over the experience of the past thirty years are not likely to permanently forget the benefits of protection to their domestic industries.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE, of New York, one of the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, epitomizes the action of the Congress just adjourned as follows:

With one or two exceptions, where the conditions were the most extraordinary, the LIIId Congress has been in session longer than any other. With a clear Democratic majority in each branch, it has had an opportunity of accomplishing much. That it has accomplished very little must be acknowledged by its friends. The little book entitled "What Congress Has done," with blank leaves inside, has much of truth for its foundation. That the Democratic leaders feel this is evident from the persistent efforts of Representative Catchings to obtain consent to print in the "Record" a list of not only the acts that have become laws, but also of the acts that have passed the House but have then failed. The country has little interest in the number of private claims passed by the House. But even these may figure in a list of considerable proportions, although any one connected with the House knows that it costs little or no time or effort to pass them.

The House came in fairly howling for reduced expenditure, and yet the result shows that, aside from the cut in pensions, appropriations have been increased over those of any year since the war; and, with the cut of $29,000,000 on the pension roll, the total appropriations, including pension, exceed either year of the LIst Congress. There was a great cry for "tariff reform." The result is a bill so bad that nobody will father it, and the President will not give it the empty compliment even of his signature, despite the universal pressure of his partisans in Congress. The bill is full of blunders, and unless anointed spirits and diamonds and a score of articles will go free.

By the aid of Republican votes the silver purchasing clause was repealed. But the party in power has failed to meet the silver question or the money question by any other legislation.

It has utterly failed to make any provision for the further use of silver. They promised in legislation to exceed the state tax on currency. They promised the revival of the old State currency. Those who accepted the promise found themselves deceived. The majority in Congress have found it impossible to present any reasonable plan for the extension of the National banking system or the increase of the currency.

Through the business depression attending the complete restoration of Democracy to power, the Treasury was liable to become bankrupt. Every thinking man saw that immediate provision must be made for the emergency. Congress stood idly by, while the Secretary was compelled to assume powers which his party associates questioned and issued bonds at ruinous rates because of the high rate of interest, to meet the emergency. Though the danger is not yet over, Congress has raised not a finger to avert it.

For years the business interests of the country have demanded a bankruptcy act. Democratic times have accentuated the demand, but Congress has accomplished nothing.

Yet this Congress has done the country a better service by what it has omitted to do than by actual legislation. The country is better off because the Bailey Bankruptcy bill has not become a law and because Democracy has not tinkered with the bonds, banking or currency laws.

The leaders have been afraid to trust their followers. Never have rulers become more arrogant than the members of the Committee on Rules. Never have followers been more craven than the other Democrats in the House. So far as the leaders have followed the Reed rules, the House has been able to do business in a business way. But when they have departed from Reed methods and their own devices, and have sought to bind the minority not only, but the majority, hand and foot, stifling all debate, they have absolutely prevented the House from passing just and wise laws, even had the House the wisdom to pass them.

The one word "incompetent" fitly characterizes this Congress. The feeling is widespread. It is well voiced in the letter of President Cleveland to Wilson: "There is no excuse for tinkering or mischief representing the feeling and temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the Government."

The Failure of Congress.

From the New York Tribune.

A great party, embracing nearly half the voters of the United States, which was intrusted less than two years ago with entire charge of the Government for the first time in thirty-two years, will be engaged until sundown on the day of election next November in explaining to the people why it has failed to discharge its duties or keep its pledges. Whether the pledges were good or bad, whether the things promised were really for the good of the country or not, is not an essential point. The question is whether the self-governing people of this Nation can expect that their lawmakers and their Executive will do the will of those who elected them.

It is a strange spectacle. Flushed with triumph two years ago, this great body of citizens is to-day humiliated by the consciousness of unspeakable shame and astonishing failure. It wanted retrenchment of expenditures, this body of voters, but its lawmakers have passed and its President approved, or suffered to become law without signature, appropriations for the coming year larger than those of the "Billion Congress" at its first session. It wanted free coinage of silver, this great body of voters, and its lawmakers and President have not only refused silver coinage, but have stopped purchases of silver. It wanted abolition of protective duties, a tariff for revenue only and destruction of trusts and monopolies. Its Congress and President have surrendered to the trusts and monopolies, and have enacted a tariff of which scarcely one out of a thousand duties is not graduated with the intent to protect, or with the profession that it will protect. It is safe to say that never, in the whole history of the country, has the intention of the people in electing a new President and Congress failed more completely and disgracefully.

The explanation which the President himself has made in a letter passionately denouncing the Tariff bill that is expected to become a law through his humiliation and enforced assent is that the people are ashamed and disgraced by the apparent incapacity of the lawmakers. Doubtless this feeling widely prevails, and the incompetency of Congress has been almost beyond belief. Its most important measures are so full of blunders that in many respects they defeat the objects of their framers, while in far more numerous instances they fail through mere ignorance of the subject treated. But it is not fair or right, even though the accusation comes from the President, to hold the incapacity of the party in power mainly responsible for its failure. The great difficulty is that the party itself was not honest with the people in seeking power.

When this great body of voters sought control of the Government, it began by making promises which it knew could never be kept, and which many of its most intelligent men knew ought never to be kept. These were nevertheless made, as solemn pledges of the party, to satisfy the prejudices of a great body of voters and to secure their support. It was dishonest to make them. The object was to cheat millions of prejudiced and comparatively ignorant men. The party managers proceeded at the outset to take measures to insure the defeat of the pledges they made. To carry out the promise of free coinage the party nominated for President a man known to be determined to veto any free-coinage bill. To carry out the promise of a tariff for revenue only it nominated men for the Presidency and for Congress who began at once to explain that they would do nothing to break down or cripple any American industry. To destroy trusts and monopolies the party proceeded to put the Government completely into the hands of persons who were little better than the agents of the most greedy monopolies and the most offensive trusts.

Dishonesty from the beginning has resulted in disgraceful failure, and there is nothing in the least surprising about it. The men who sincerely wished to do what the great body of Democratic voters desired were bound hand and foot, not by a small minority as some pretend, but by the ablest managers of the party who had organized its victory. Because it had obtained a victory by false pretences, the party ends its first session of Congress with unparalleled disgrace.

A Word in Time.

From the Philadelphia Press.

General Hastings is having the experience of all candidates of prominence whose popularity makes their presence desirable at different meetings here or there. He is being advertised without the least authority to speak at some places and when it is impossible for him to be present where he has not been able to arrange for it, the people are naturally disappointed. This is an injustice both to General Hastings and those who are led to attend the meeting in the expectation of hearing him speak. The movements of the Republican candidate for Governor during the pending campaign will be naturally almost wholly directed from the Republican State headquarters, and the arrangements will be made with the view to covering the greater portion of the State before election day. General Hastings will make his first political speech of the campaign at the club convention at Harrisburg, on September 5th, and the formal and steady field work of the campaign will be entered upon ten days later. There will be abundant public notice of all the meetings to be held, given by authority of Chairman Gilkeson.

Reed in the Campaign.

OLD ORCHARD, ME., August 26.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed opened the campaign in this State last night with a speech in which he explained the action of the Senate upon the tariff bill by saying that the action of many Senators was the result of the business interests that surrounded them. Those in charge of the bill in the House of Representatives undertook to mould a measure which they thought might fit their dream of ultimate free trade, and which was yet a protectionist bill to a certain degree. The Republicans opposed it because it did not recognize protection as a principle, but made it applicable in spots, a protection which is justly open to the charges falsely made against the true protection. Then, when it went to the Senate, it met with the varied interests of the country and received great modifications. When it was brought back to the House it was so changed in its character and design that its author, Mr. Wilson, refused to recognize it. Mr. Reed concluded thus:

Then ensued a struggle, the like of which has never before been a part of the history of this country, and the like of which ought never to be a part of the history of any country. For the first time in the history of the country the Conference Committee never met for the transaction of its legitimate business. The Republican members of the committee of conference were excluded from all discussion and consideration of the question. What discussions took place among the people representing the Democratic party I have no means of knowing. Everybody knows that this bill, which, according to the Democratic view, contained party perfidy and party dishonor, was passed by the House, and that they violated every rule of parliamentary law in order to do it.

The Fight Against Breckinridge.

The pitch to which the people of the Ashland district are aroused in the fight against Breckinridge was shown by the gathering at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, the like of which has never before been known in the entire State, and possibly the country. It is estimated that the crowd that came to Lexington to attend the barbecue given in honor of W. C. Owens, Breckinridge's opponent, numbered not very far short of 30,000. Special trains were run from every point in the district and from out of it. The women, including the most prominent of the Blue Grass section, were out in countless numbers, working for the defeat of Breckinridge with an enthusiasm as remarkable as their advent in politics at all. Hundreds of them wore Owen's badges. These of Lafayette county had organized and were sub-divided into committees, who had charge of the decoration of the stage, the dinner and the reception of women who came from other towns and counties.

The ten acres of ground in Woodland Park could not hold the people.

China's Call for Troops.

The emperor has issued an edict ordering that 100,000 men, to consist of Manchoos and native Pekingese, be prepared for active service. Regiments will be stationed at Tungchow, Sanho and Tien Tsin. It is reported that the empress has ordered that 12,000,000 taels be placed at the disposal of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Forty Japanese residents of Shanghai left the city at the suggestion of the Japanese association. Large numbers of Chinese are arriving at Hong Kong by every steamer from Japan. All foreigners have been forbidden to approach or enter the Kiangnan arsenal or the imperial factory at Shanghai without a special permit. If they are passing those places by river they must keep to the middle of the stream, and they must not anchor in the vicinity. Otherwise, they are warned, they will run a serious risk as well as being liable to arrest as spies. A dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese minister to Corea has been killed by his own countrymen. The Japanese government has declared rice to be not included among articles contraband of war. The attaché of the Chinese government to float a loan of 1,000,000 taels, to be guaranteed by Chinese merchants, has proven a flat failure.

In A Fiery Furnace.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—A terrible catastrophe occurred in the Oregon Improvement company's coal mines at Franklin, thirty four miles from this city, at one o'clock this afternoon. Already thirty-seven dead bodies have been recovered from the mine, and it is known that many others are imprisoned in the fiery furnace. The first news of the tragedy was received in this city by Manager Smith, of the mine company, at 1.30 this afternoon in the shape of a telegram from the mine superintendent at Franklin. This message stated that the mine was afire and many miners, both white and black, were imprisoned. Later a second telegram was received reading substantially as follows:

"Thirty-seven dead bodies have been taken out and it is supposed that there are more to be recovered."

Swallowed Prussic Acid.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 25.—This morning ex-Alderman William C. Bland committed suicide at his home in the Thirteenth ward by taking a dose of prussic acid. He died in great agony a few minutes after taking the acid. Bland was aged 52 years. He was prominent in local Republican politics.

A few weeks ago his property was levied on for debt, but what prompted him to take his life undoubtedly was a prosecution brought against him a few days ago for embezzlement. He endeavored to have the matter adjusted, but was unsuccessful. He had been drinking much.

Mrs. Halliday's Poison Bite.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., August 24.—The strong right arm of Sheriff Beecher is likely to be amputated to prevent blood poisoning from the bite of Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, the triple murderess. On June 27 last, as the Sheriff was conducting Mrs. Halliday into Court, she turned upon him fiercely and bit him in the hand. Three or four weeks ago the hand began to trouble him, and now it has swollen to the elbow, giving him intense pain.

THE GORMAN BILL BECOMES LAW

Without the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—"Party perfidy and party dishonor" triumph and the Gorman-Brice bill becomes a law unsigned by the Democratic President. This is the anti-climax end of Grover Cleveland's fight, which began in 1887, for tariff reform. It is a sad end. The tariff "Act of October 1, 1890"—McKinley bill—gives place to the "Act of August 27, 1894," which takes effect at midnight to-night. No tariff bill was ever before given to the people amidst the thundering denunciations of the leaders of the party which is responsible for it.

President Cleveland has been crowned by his cringing admirers as a man of courage and force, who would never shirk a responsibility, but he has now lost that distinction by his cowardly course in permitting this tariff bill to go on the statute books without his approval. Even his best friends argued that he should have signed or vetoed it, and hundreds of heretofore Democrats knelt before him begging that he sign it for the "party's sake." But Mr. Cleveland preferred to be guided by his own selfish feelings and permitted his humiliation to overcome his love for party. It is a sad situation indeed for the Democracy, and one that displays its divided condition and incompetency to a long suffering country.

By a subterfuge the President finally makes known his intentions neither to approve nor to veto the bill by addressing a letter to General Catchings, of Mississippi, who represents the "shoe-string district," telling him why he does not approve the bill and at the same time makes known officially to the country that another warfare on its prosperity and industries is to be waged. If he had purposed to verify Mr. Reed's prediction, made on Saturday, that the war has just begun, he could not have chosen better phraseology. Though pretending that this letter is a personal one, the President was careful to make it public at about the same moment that it reached General Catchings. He chose to communicate with Congress through a Congressman just as he did before through Chairman Wilson, and thus adds another indication of his contempt for that body which he will not "have on his hands" much longer.

Kilgore Turned Down.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the Fifty-fourth Congress one of the most picturesque figures of Congressional life will be missing in the person of "Buck" Kilgore, of Texas. He it was who on all occasions has arisen to object to the consideration of bills by unanimous consent and prevented much legislation that was of interest to many members. His objections have been particularly against private pension bills, and it is not too much to say that in the four terms that he has served Col. Kilgore has prevented the passage of 1000 of such bills.

"Buck" was defeated for re-nomination yesterday in Texas because he was an administration man. They told the story on him down there that he slept at the White House and was almost converted into a gold bug. Such a change meant disaster to any candidate in Texas, and so even the popular "Buck" was knocked out by a younger man.

Kilgore was the man who during the Fifty-first Congress, when Speaker Reed had the doors closed and locked to keep a quorum in attendance, kicked the door open and the whole Democratic side trooped out. It is believed that in view of his defeat because he was an administration man, President Cleveland will find some comfortable berth for him, which will be balm for his wounded feelings. Kilgore takes his defeat philosophically and says he is "sorry for the country."

New Prices for 1894.

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

Call and see the latest improvement in Lever Spring Tooth Harrows.

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

A Negro Buried Alive.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—A story comes from Lexington this evening that a negro was buried alive to force from him a confession of a crime. Robert Tucker, father of Robert Tucker, who was assassinated near Lexington some time ago assassinated by Scott Van Meter, are alleged to have committed the deed. The victim was Andrew Martin, who is 61 years old.

Tucker and Van Meter went to see Martin and presenting a pistol, ordered him to tell who committed the murder. The old negro knew nothing of the murder and could not tell anything. The men then took him to an orchard near town, dug a grave, pinioned his arms and legs, and buried him for nearly 20 minutes. They told him they would kill him if he told on them. The negro is in a bad condition. Tucker and Van Meter were arrested to-day.

Sage Gave Him a Dollar.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Several days ago a man found a $20,000 check belonging to Russel Sage and received $1 reward for returning it to the owner. Mr. Sage said the same evening that he had lost no such check nor paid a reward. James Haysman, of 378 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, possesses a $1 bill which was given him in Mr. Sage's office. While walking along Broadway in front of Trinity church, Saturday, Haysman picked up a piece of paper fluttering along the sidewalk and found to be a $20,000 check, payable to Mr. Sage. He at once took it to the millionaire's office and handed it to the cashier, who generously gave him $1. Haysman took the bill as a curiosity and marveled at the unexpected liberality. The bill has been framed and labeled. The check was dropped by a messenger on the way to the bank.

Abe Buzzard on the Rack.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 23.—The famous ex-outlaw of Pennsylvania, Abe Buzzard who turned evangelist, was to-day put on trial. He was obliged to answer nearly a score of indictment for alleged burglaries and thefts. Although Buzzard is only a little past 40 years of age, he has spent more than 20 years in prison.

Buzzard was first put on trial for stealing a horse blanket. The theft was committed while Abe was on a religious lecturing tour. He denied his guilt when on the stand and claimed he never saw the blanket. He was contradicted by his wife and daughter-in-law, who testified that he saw it months ago.

Buzzard was found guilty and sentenced to 18 years in the State prison.

A Widow's Lonely Death.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—A lonely death came to the relief of Mrs. Maggie Carson last night. She is supposed to have come from New York and her body was found lying along the Scotland road to-day. A year ago she and her husband came to the Franklin County alms-house and soon after her husband died. Mrs. Carson returned last April and the steward found her weeping over her husband's grave. Last Saturday she came again and was again found lying on the grave. She left on Sunday and was not seen until her body was found. Her effects revealed two cents, a comb, knife, bread ticket and a small piece of dress goods.

A Cyclone Kills 1000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—A terribly disastrous cyclone, which has probably caused the loss of 1000 lives, swept along the shore of the sea of Azof to-day, working immense damage.

In some instances entire villages were swept into the sea. Many steamers were sunk or driven ashore and wrecked.

Lawn Mowers.

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

THE BANK LOST $150,000.

Gardner Left Only $5,000.

The stockholders of the looted Altoona Second National Bank, Saturday, decided to raise $150,000 to replace the capital stock and the $50,000 additional cash stolen by Cashier Harry A. Gardner. The first official statement concerning the bank's losses was made by Chief Bank Examiner Coffin and this places Gardner's stealings far higher than was hitherto supposed. It is thought the bank will soon resume.

The stockholders and directors held a meeting which lasted several hours, and Examiner Coffin stated to them the proposition of the Government. Of the 1000 shares there were 982 represented at the meeting. At the conclusion Examiner Coffin made the following statement, not as the representative of the Government, but as the result of a resolution adopted at the meeting, requesting him to do so.

THE BANK LOST $150,000.

"The losses sustained by the bank aggregate $150,000. This entirely wipes out the capital of $150,000 and $50,000 in addition. To resume business the Government requires that the capital be entirely restored by a compulsory assessment of 100 per cent. on the holdings of all stockholders. In addition to that the $50,000 must be raised by voluntary contributions. The directors must obtain from depositors an agreement in writing to wait awhile for their money, probably three, six or nine months. Certificates of deposit will probably be issued bearing a low rate of interest so that depositors will be less inconvenienced by the delay.

GARDNER LEFT ONLY $5,000.

"Those who will not agree to this plan will, of course, have to be paid, and to meet that the bank must have enough money on hand toward providing this cash fund. The Examiner now has on hand about $83,000, which has been collected since the closing of the bank, with the exception of about $5,000, which was found in the bank after the disappearance of Cashier Gardner, and which being mostly in coin was probably too heavy for him to carry away. What additional amount is necessary for this cash fund will be provided by the assessments. A portion of the missing $150,000 is the result of bad paper held by the bank. All the rest was taken away."

At Saturday's meeting the larger part of the voluntary assessment was subscribed. The holders of all but 68 of the 1000 shares expressed their willingness to pay the compulsory assessment of 100 per cent. to restore the capital.

Altoona Bank Mystery.

A verdict was reached Thursday evening by the coroner's jury which has been investigating the manner in which Bank Examiner William Miller came to his death. The verdict was to the effect that Miller's death was due to a self-inflicted wound, but whether the fatal shot was accidentally or intentionally fired could not be determined.

Cashier Haywood, of the State Treasury, who went to Mercer to attend the funeral of his friend, Bank Examiner Miller, does not believe the Bank Examiner deliberately killed himself. He thinks Miller was murdered or else he shot himself accidentally.

The dead bank examiner was to have been married next month. The day before his death he wrote to his prospective bride that he intended to resign his position as soon as he had completed his examination of the condition of the Altoona bank.

Analyzing Samples of Fertilizer.

During the year ending August 1, 1894, special agents of the state board of agriculture have selected and sent in to the department 1,725 samples of commercial fertilizers selected in all parts of the state. Those samples, selected by special agents under oath or affirmation, are taken without the knowledge of the manufacturers, sent to the department where they receive a number and are analyzed by five chemists employed for that purpose and who only know them by their number, not being informed whose fertilizer they are testing.

The chemists' reports are made to the department upon blanks prepared for that purpose. A duplicate blank is in all cases sent to the manufacturer and ten days allowed for filing protests against the results as reported. If a protest is filed a retest is made and if it agrees with the former one, becomes the official record of that brand and manufacturer. If no protest is filed within the prescribed time the analysis is assumed to be correct. All analyses are published in pamphlet form and in addition to showing the percentages of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen also show the "comparative commercial value" of the fertilizer or the price at which the ingredients can be purchased and placed upon the market ready mixed for application. With one of these lists at hand any farmer may readily know which of the 575 grades offered and sold in the state will give him the best return for the money expended.

During preceding years the state board of agriculture has had considerable trouble from manufacturers of fertilizer who by failing to take out the proper license on the 1st of August as required by law, have rendered all agents offering or selling their fertilizers personally liable to heavy penalties. This year the department has decided to notify all manufacturers twice and then proceed to hold all agents offering or selling unlicensed goods, and all manufacturers, liable for the full penalities of the act of June 28, 1879.

The second notices have been sent out to all manufacturers who in former years have offered or sold fertilizers in the state; this has always been done voluntarily by the department and is not required by law. Under a strict construction of the law every agent offering or selling unlicensed fertilizers after August 1 of each year is subject to a penalty of $25 for the first offense and $200 for each subsequent offence, one half the penalty in all cases going to the informer.

Nearly 300 New Offices.

In order to enforce the correction of the Income tax 270 new places will be created in the Internal Revenue service. These new officials will be known as deputy collectors. They will be stationed at the 63 internal revenue offices throughout the country, and their salaries will range from $1200 to $2000 a year. In sparsely-settled communities, where only a limited number of persons pay the income tax, the duties will be light, and in such localities minimum salary will be paid. The maximum salary of $2000 will be given to deputy collectors in the larger cities.

The appointments will be for four years and an effort will be made to bring the employes within the operation of the civil service law, so that dismissal shall result only for cause and the service thus secure a better grade of officials.

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, toning, 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.

A Row Over a Pig May End in the Death of a Farmer.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, August 24.—The village of Duncansville, this county, was the scene of a most shocking shooting and cutting affray this morning, which caused the most intense excitement in that place and in this city, where the parties to the tragedy were well known. The participants in the fight were William Probert, an Englishman, aged about 60 years, a roll-turner by profession, of that town, and Solomon Laugham, a farmer, who resided in the county, near Duncansville.

Early in the morning the two men, who were well acquainted, met and started on a drinking bout, which resulted in both soon becoming intoxicated. They then walked about the streets disputing in loud tones about the price of a pig which Laugham claimed Probert owed him. Finally Probert agreed he would pay Laugham the small sum claimed to be due him and they went to the house where Probert boarded with a widow named Mary Gibson. At that time there was no one in the house but two little girls aged about 8 and 12 years.

Probert ascended the stairs, bidding Laugham remain below until he returned. Probert being slow in returning, Laugham started to totter up the stairs to hurry his companion up, but he had not ascended many steps untill Probert came out of his room armed with a 38-calibre revolver and shot at Laugham twice in rapid succession, one ball entering back of the left ear, passing through the head and lodging in the right side of his neck. The other bullet passed through the right hand.

Laugham then fell down the stairs, followed by Probert, who, arming himself with a butcher knife, fell upon his victim, gashing him in a dozen places and then left him to go up stairs, where he was found and arrested. Laugham was found lying in a pool of blood under the dining room table.

Probert, when arrested, claimed that he thought Laugham was a burglar, who wanted to rob him of $800 he had in his room. Probert was placed in the County Jail here to await the result of Laugham's injuries, which, the physicians think, will prove fatal.

Low Prices and Good Work.

Low prices and good work are still the rule at my Photograph gallery, witness:

1 dozen good Cabinet Photographs, $1.00
Half-dozen in proportion.
1 half-dozen Card size 50
1 dozen Square Card, for 75
Daisies per half-dozen, ...50

At such prices everybody can afford to have pictures taken. Gallery up stairs. Entrance next to Sipe's store, Somerset, Pa.

W. H. WELFLEY.

Sure Cure for Diptheria.

NEW YORK, August 24.—At a session of the State Board of Health, Dr. Cyrus A. Edson gave an account of the theory and practical application of Dr. Koch's last discovery, which he considers an absolute cure for Diptheria within 36 hours after infection. To study and report upon this remedy, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, bacteriologist of the New York Board of Health, had been sent to Berlin, and had just returned confirming all the enthusiastic reports concerning the discovery which had made their way to this country. Dr. Edson asserted that if this remedy was placed in the hands of the health department, it would save next year the lives of 1,500 people in this city.

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.

Counterfeiters Nabbed.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—Two counterfeiters were landed in jail here to-day. They are Abe L. Ober and Wilson Woodside. They were caught at Cherry Tree, Indiana County. A lot of the spurious coin was found upon them. At a hearing given by United States Commissioner Graffius both men were held for Court, and were sent to jail, in default of $3000 bail each.

Musical Instruments.

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

Peril of Smoking in Bed.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25.—With his lighted pipe in his mouth, James Frasi went to bed last night. He dropped asleep, and his wife was soon aroused by crackling flames. Her night dress was ignited, and, terrified, she leaped from the window into the street. When neighbors arrived she was found terribly, and perhaps fatally, burned. Meanwhile the husband awoke and put out the fire, but it is expected he will cease the habit of smoking in bed.

On Deck This Week.

A large line of Fishing Tackle now on sale at JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM.

Miners Broiled to Death.

CREEDE, Col., Aug. 24.—Four miners in the Amethyst Mine this morning were literally broiled to death. They were Tom Eversole and Hugh Fay, of Colorado; Archie McDowell, of Halifax, N. S., and Charles Proctor, of Potawatomie, Kan., the latter three single men. The shaft house caught fire from a candle at 5 A. M., and so great was the heat that the wire cable holding the skip was melted, and the huge iron cage heated to a red heat, fell to the bottom of the shaft, carrying with it the four men above named, who were on the ladders.

Pumpman McAskil was at the seventh level, and said: "It was about 5 o'clock when the skipman came to me and said there must be something wrong, as the bell rope had just fallen down. I at once notified the men who were killed, and three others who were with me, and we all started up the ladder, and stepway. Just as I started, burning timbers and a heavy weight flew by me like a shot, taking my hat and candle with them. I called to my comrades, receiving no reply, I got a fresh candle and went down, found the bottom of the shaft filled with timbers, on top of which lay the skip, still red hot and causing a blinding steam to rise. I returned to the seventh level and made my way out and was soon followed by Pierce, Mulholland and Welsh, who were uninjured."

Ride a Bicycle.

Columbia, Reading Flyers, and Fashions, both ladies' and gentlemen's wheels opened this week at James B. Holderbaum's Hardware Store.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of Sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Somerset borough, on

Friday, Sept. 21, 1894,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Jacob C. Lehman, of, in and to a certain farm or tract of land situate in Paint township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 178 acres, about 90 acres clear, balance timber, adjoining lands of Daniel Hoffman, Isaac Hoffman, Noah Ream, Rachel Pyle, the Johnstown Lumber Co., R. & O. R. R. Co. and Jacob Hoffman, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, stable and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob C. Lehman, at the suit of The Johnstown Building & Loan Association.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Michael Sipe, dec'd., of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 123 acres, about 80 acres clear, balance timber, adjoining lands of Daniel Sorber, Joseph Lape, Henry Johnson and William Barnett, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances. There is a fine orchard on the premises, and the whole of it is underlaid with coal.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Sipe, dec'd., at the suit of David Specht.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Amanda C. Ankeny, of, in and to a certain parcel of land situate in Ogle township, Somerset county, Pa., containing about 29 acres, about 20 acres clear, balance timber, adjoining lands of C. Crist, Samuel Ripple, J. Baumgardner and J. S. Bowser, having a two-story frame dwelling house and frame stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amanda C. Ankeny, at the suit of Mary Ellen Dull.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Mary E. Paul, of, in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that message, piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., bounded on the south by land of Daniel Benchley, west by lot No. 447, north by the Narrow Gauge R. R., east by land of Daniel Benchley, having thereon erected a one and a half-story dwelling house, machine shop, blacksmith shop and pattern shop.

No. 2. Also a piece or parcel of land, situate same as above, lying on the north side of the Narrow Gauge R. R., being a part of lots Nos. 448 and 449, the courses and distances being as follows: north 25½ degrees, east 50 feet, thence south 64½ degrees, west 28 feet, thence south to place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary E. Paul, at the suit of Urias Christner.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Simon C. Tedrow, of, in and to 3 certain lots of ground situate in Salisbury borough, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining Theo. Wagner on the east, Alph Wagner on the north, Mrs. Harriet Weaver on the west, — street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings, also a lot of choice fruit trees on the premises, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon C. Tedrow, at the suit of Peter S. Hay.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Deborah Johnson, of, in and to six lots of ground situate in Jennertown borough, Somerset county, Pa., bounded on the north by the pike, east and south by Henry C. Shafer, west by John Rink, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Deborah Johnson, at the suit of Susannah M. Griffith's use.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of George Colaugh, Frederick Weller and Jacob Leinhart, trustees of the Evangelical Association of North America, with notice to James Ferner, a trustee elected since the recording of the mortgage, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lot of ground of George Colaugh on the north, M. I. Pritts on the south, alley on the east and Main Cross or Turkeyfoot street on the west, being the same premises conveyed by George Colaugh and wife to the trustees of the aforesaid circuit of the