The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5, 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. R. Critchfield, Jenner Township.
Subject to the Decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:

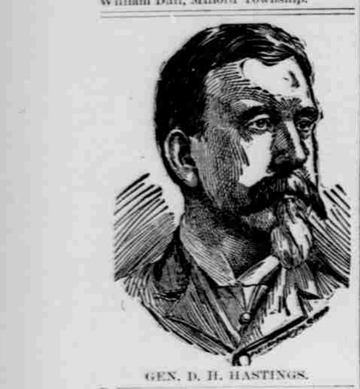
Wm. Henry Miller, Quemahoning Twp.
Jeremiah Maurer, Stoyestown Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

Samuel J. Bowser, Milford Township.

POOR DIRECTOR:

William Dull, Milford Township.



GEN. D. H. HASTINGS.

POOR Cleveland proved a dung-hill rooster instead of a game-cock when the test came.

THE tax per family for the benefit of the sugar trust is $6.50 per year. Now let the orators howl about "the tax on the poor man's little dinner pail."

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that the Republican band-wagon will not be big enough to hold all the Democratic boys who will want to hang on behind this fall.

THE Democratic journals are ostentatiously howling against trusts, and yet Mr. Cleveland made an occasion to demand legislation favorable to the sugar trust, and he denounced the Senate bill as filled with perfidy and dishonor because it refused to place coal on the free list for the benefit of the Whitney Nova Scotia Syndicate.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT LEVI P. MORTON, while not a candidate, has signified his willingness to accept a nomination for Governor of New York at the coming Republican State Convention. While Vice President of the United States Mr. Morton dignified the position, and as presiding officer of the Senate commanded universal respect and esteem. He will make a strong candidate and an admirable Governor if elected, of which there is but little doubt.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS died at his home in Waltham, Mass., on Saturday last. The prolonged contest in 1856 which ended in his election as Speaker of the National House of Representatives first attracted wide-spread attention to him. He was nine times elected to Congress and was three times elected Governor of Massachusetts. During the last war he served as Major-General of volunteers and at one time commanded the Fifth Army Corps. He held many other offices of honor in his native State and was universally esteemed for his integrity and worth.

TILLMAN, the Populist Demagogue now serving as Governor of South Carolina, has, with the aid of the State liquor dispensaries, swept the Democratic primaries throughout the State and will retire General Butler from the U. S. Senate to make way for himself. The defeat of Senator Butler seemingly ends the reign of the oligarchy that has so long controlled the fortunes of the Palmetto State, but the change from the oligarchy to the rule of the socialistic mob does not promise to better her future. It is merely a change from control of the shot-gun to that of the groggeries and bull-dozing.

THAT rampant free trade Democratic journal, the *New York Times*, on August 4th predicted that if the present trade and dicker tariff bill became a law it would produce the following results:

> It would practically set back the Democratic party for years. It would cost it its majority in Congress at the elections of this fall, and the Presidency in 1896. The country would lose all confidence in the party as now organized and led. It would be said, and justly, that the leadership was divided between men who can be corrupted and men who can be fooled.

That these predictions will prove true scarcely admits of a doubt. It would be a dark day for the country indeed if such an iniquitous measure as is this tariff bill should be sustained by the election of a Democratic Congress in November next.

THE President and his cuckoos have "got it in" for Gorman, Brice and other Senators who forced the present iniquitous tariff bill on the party despite his letters denouncing it. War, war to the knife, has been declared against them as "traitors" to the principles he declared essential to Cleveland Democracy; local conventions in their respective States are being induced to denounce them, and all government patronage is denied their friends. The split in the party is wide and irreconcilable; there are two creeds proffered the rank and file for acceptance, and the internecine war rages furiously. Cleveland is deeply mortified and humiliated by his failure to control legislation regarding the tariff, his personal pride is wounded to the quick, his boasted courage is shown to be a sham and in the bitterness of his heart he has determined to be avenged of the "traitors" in his political household. Let the battle rage, say we, for runneth the adage, "When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own."

WHEN it came to the pinch of the game the "Man of Destiny" lacked the back-bone to veto the bill which he had denounced as perfidious, and on Monday at midnight the new tariff bill became a law and went into operation.

Mr. Cleveland avoided no responsibility by declining to sign the bill, knowing, as he did, that it would "alleg samee" become a law. Business must now, as best it can, adjust itself to the new order of things. The avowed object of the bill is to provide consumers with cheaper goods from abroad than can be produced by American toil at present prices of labor, and this must necessarily reduce the amount of employment for our own people and lower the rate of wages by direct competition with the ill-paid workmen of Europe. To this must be added the increased burden on the people by taxing sugar, now free, to the extent of $60,000,000 for the benefit of the trust, and adding other burdens yet to be developed as the law becomes operative. Of course every manufacturer and operative will try to hold his own as against foreign competition, but that wages must be reduced and many thousands be thrown out of employment is the inevitable consequence of this new law. A few months will determine this question, and while awaiting results let us hope for the best.

CHAIRMAN WILSON has again been renominated for Congress—his seventh term if re-elected. The contest will be a notable one and will be followed with interest throughout the country. All the power of the National Administration will be exerted in his favor, and all the machinery and tactics of the Democratic party will be unscrupulously used to force his election. In framing and passing through the House the tariff bill that bore his name, Mr. Wilson ruthlessly betrayed the interests of the people of his State by placing coal on the free list, and although the Senate in revising the bill made foreign coal dutiable at 40 cents per ton, Mr. Wilson supported the pop-gun bill which passed the House, repealing that clause of the present law and again placing coal on the free list. His nomination was made the occasion for a display of the free trade National Administration's interest in his political success, and Col. Oates, just nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, and Congressman Breckenridge, of Arkansas, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, both representatives of the National Administration, were present to assist in giving him a good send off. Mr. Wilson himself made a speech denouncing the protective duties retained in the new tariff bill, and giving notice that the fight will still go on until the "blight of protection is swept away." A square battle has thus been set between Mr. Wilson, backed by all the influence of the National Administration on the one side, and the people of the Second District of West Virginia, whose vast mining interests are at stake, on the other, and the real underlying issue is, shall the Administration force upon the people of this district a so-called representative who is hostile to their interests.

THE country is now under the new tariff bill which pleases no one, and which the President denounced as a bill of "perfidy and dishonor" and refused to sign. Starting out to overthrow the McKinley tariff, for the alleged reason that it was unconstitutional because it was protective, the Democrats, in full control of every branch of the Government, fell out like thieves by the wayside, and after a year of wrangling and dickering consummated a bargain and sale in the shape of the present bastard bill, of which no one is willing to admit the paternity. The old legal phrase, *nullius filius* (the child of nobody), applies to it admirably, even its putative father—Professor Wilson—repudiating its paternity.

But this mislegotten child of iniquity and corruption is now the law of the land and what fruits it will bring forth is the present anxious concern of the country. It was adopted as an absolute necessity to bridge over the war raging in the Democratic ranks and because the salvation of that party depended upon the passage of some kind of a bill. That it has not come to stay is made perfectly plain by the declarations of the President, of Chairman Wilson, of the Democratic leaders in both the Senate and the House, of the leading organs of that party, and by the introduction, in the closing hours of Congress, of bills which passed the House, repealing portions of it.

Bad as is the law and destructive as it is of many of our industries, it was hoped that its adoption would temporarily, at least, put an end to agitation and permit, to some extent, an adjustment of prices and a partial resumption of business, but with the threat of a renewal of the war and a further reduction of duties at the next session of Congress, now only three months away, business cannot adjust itself to the uncertain and threatening situation before the country. It is sheer folly to cry peace! peace! when there is no peace, and any revival of our industries, warranted by present demands, will only be a temporary spurt to meet the necessities of the hour. Fixed and permanent business cannot be hoped for until the country knows what is before it, until capital is insured a reasonable reward on its investment, until labor knows what *price* it will command and has a reasonable assurance of stability in employment.

Agitation, which breeds uncertainty, is the bane of all industrial progress, and as it is evident that no settlement has been reached and that further tariff tinkering is contemplated, the country may as well accept the fact that there is to be no further prosperity during the existence of this Administration, backed up by a Congress in sympathy with it. There is but one remedy, one hope, and that is to elect a majority of Republicans to the next House, which will stand as a breakwater against the efforts of the President and the Senate to renew the crusade against the industries of the country. The Democrats have warned us against themselves, and with sensible men "Forewarned is forearmed."

Reed and the Democrats.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ex-Speaker Reed has contributed an article to the New York *Press* in which he reviews the Fifty-third Congress both as to its work and its peculiar application of the monkey and parrot argument introduced into party politics. There is no man in American politics to-day who has more serenity, or carries more good nature into a political fight than the rotund "Czar," Thomas B. Reed. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear Mr. Reed make the confession that he is embarrassed in reviewing the personal relations of the Democrats in the Fifty-third Congress. He says:

> If we were to search the whole dictionary of diatribe we could not equal the charge of "party perfidy and party dishonor" made by the President against the Senate and received by the House of Representatives, with its 100 Democratic majority, with cheers and applause. If we were to comment upon the President and his action we could not use language half so damaging as Democratic Senators used in open Senate with uplifted hands, asseverating the truth of personal betrayal and personal bad faith. If we were to comment upon the House of Representatives and its leaders we should be deemed guilty of gross partisanship if we used even their own words in describing their own actions. What a condition for a partisan critic to be in; to be obliged in common decency to use softer words about his enemies than they use about themselves!

Mr. Reed is, therefore, compelled out of courtesy to his enemies to be satisfied with the admission that all these Democrats must be right. "The President and Senate have told the truth about each other and the House—out itself."

Mr. Reed then proceeds to show that the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress have refused to keep any of their pledges to the people, save that of repealing the Federal election law, which it did to retain its lease of power. It refused to repeal the Sherman act until it was too late to be of any use to the country, and even then had to be assisted in the work by a Republican minority.

It kept up the tariff agitation for a year, refusing to keep its pledge of a tariff for revenue only or to protect the business interests of the country. And after it had passed a tariff law that satisfies nobody the Democratic Administration refuses to allow business men to adjust their affairs to it and do business, because of the threat that comes from the President, from Mr. Wilson and other free traders, and from the Democratic press, that this is but the beginning and that the bill will be changed and carried forward to more radical disturbances.

While the country is crying out for a rest from tariff agitation, the Democratic leaders are declaring that there shall be no rest while they are in power. They refuse to allow business to adjust itself to any law which they may pass. They are more determined in their effort to overthrow the new law than they were to repeal the McKinley law, or than are the Republicans to repeal it.

They have shown the people that they care nothing for the business interests of the country or the laboring men. Their sole ambition seems to be to disturb and destroy the business of this country. Mr. Reed well says: "The leader in the House declares we shall have no rest. The leader in the Senate still talks of storming the citadel, and the defeated President, subdued and, as he says, taking his place among the rank and file, 'with one voice proclaim a new agitation and a new crusade.'"

The Democrats have warned the country against themselves, just as the anarchists warned Chicago a few years ago. The country is to have no peace and no more prosperity so long as it has a Democratic Administration, backed up by a Democratic Congress.

News Items.

At the reunion of the famous Bucktail Regiment, at Kane, on Thursday, the title of "Mother of the Regiment" was conferred upon the widow of the late General Kane.

It is said that seven suicides is the normal daily average in New York and vicinity. Facts collated prove that poverty, which is usually considered a prime cause for self-murder, does not figure as the motive in the majority of these suicides, for most of the persons are those in comfortable circumstances.

Near Memphis, Tenn., recently, lightning struck a tree under which two men had sought refuge from the storm. Both men were stunned, and upon regaining consciousness it was found that the skin of one of them had been changed to an ebony black. All effort to restore the original color has been unsuccessful.

Surprising a party of ten men in his peach orchard near Wilksbarre, Pa., Elmer Stone covered them with a gun and ordered all hands up. The men obeyed, and all were bundled into a big wagon. While Stone's son drove the horse to the county jail, the father sat in the rear ready to shoot anyone who attempted to escape.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the House a bill providing that the widows of pensioners married before the close of the late war shall receive the same rate of pension that the pensioner was receiving at the time of his death, providing that the rate of her pension shall not be less than $12 per month.

Engine No. 694, of the Atlantic City Railroad, made a remarkably fast run several days ago between Camden and Atlantic City. The engine was attached to the 4 o'clock express, made up of six passenger coaches, and though not specially groomed for extraordinary fast runs, covered the distance between the two cities, 56½ miles, in 52 minutes.

Louis Potter, Banker and wealthiest citizen of Bowling Green, Ky., was married Thursday afternoon to Mrs. Mary McTellan, aged fifty. Potter is eighty-four, and has great-grandchildren. Twelve years ago he celebrated his golden wedding. Two years ago his wife died. His children have all been provided with fortunes, and the friend who arranged the match received a check for $10,000.

Near Boonesboro, Clark county, Ky., Thursday, John King, a Breckinridge man, met on the highway his old friend, George Cook. Cook said that any woman who went to hear Breckinridge speak was no better that she should be. King dismounted from his horse, saying that his wife had heard Breckinridge. Both drew knives, and blood flowed freely until Cook dropped dead, having three stabs in the breast.

Farmer Wilson, who lives near the foot of the mountains a short distance from Connellsville, loaded some watermelons with arsenic for thieves, who were made very sick thereby. They were brought around all right, but were badly frightened. Wilson also had some potato hills fixed for the thieves, but they did not happen to strike them. He had placed a stick of dynamite in a number of hills. The explosion would have been sufficient to blow the robbers to atoms.

Postmaster Harry Marietta and four other citizens of Connellsville were held for court last week, charged with inciting to riot, at Connellsville, on June 11th last. Their bail was fixed at $500. On that day a Hungarian was shot and killed by Deputies in front of the postoffice. One witness testified that Postmaster Marietta and the four other defendants were in the mob of two thousand that urged the crowd to mob and shoot the Deputies.

The returns from the South Carolina Democratic primary election indicate that only about a two-thirds vote was polled. The anti-Tillmanites generally refrained from voting, and Tillman carried every county with the exception of Charleston, Richland and Sumter, and probably one other. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly for him for United States Senator, insuring Senator Butler's defeat. The conservatives will probably run an independent ticket at the general election in November.

An electric locomotive is in process of construction in the Edison works at Schenectady. It was tested recently. The method was to attach the electric and a steam locomotive together and to end and then cause them to engage in a contest to see which would pull the other over the track. The first test was with a small steam engine used for yard work in switching cars. The electric engine pulled it about with ease. The next test was with one of the largest Delaware & Hudson freight engines. Upon first contact this obtained the better of the electric one, but only for a short time. The last test was with a large New York Central freight locomotive, which the electric engine pulled about with ease.

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.

BURNED TO DEATH.

More Than 500 Lives Lost in Three Minnesota Towns.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The town of Hinckley, in Pine county, 75 miles northwest of this city, at the junction of the St. Paul and Duluth and Great Northern railways, was wiped out by fire yesterday, and it is reported that from 500 to 800 lives were lost. The first train direct from the scene reached here this afternoon. The train crew reported that they saw flames sweeping down on a house close to the track. The place was enveloped in fire before the people could escape. The workmen were powerless to render any assistance, although they were so close that they could hear the people screaming as they were being cremated.

Mrs. Lawrence, who arrived here this afternoon, is the only one of the passengers from Duluth who has yet reached Minneapolis. She says that the first evidence of the fire was noticeable about 10 miles north of Hinckley, when the air became almost suffocating. One mile north of Hinckley a number of persons, Mrs. Lawrence estimates the number at 50, rushed toward the train, screaming frantically. The engineer, seeing the danger they were in if they remained, stopped the train to let them aboard. The heat became intense and the whole volcano of fire seemed to burst out in a mighty effort to wipe the train and its occupants off the face of the earth. Mrs. Lawrence, describing the scene, said: "At the first rush of the flames toward the cars the window panes went out with a crash and the train began slowly to return toward Skunk Lake. People screamed and men jumped through the car windows. The wild panic was horrible. There was no humanity in it. Every rear-crazed person was for himself and they did not care how they got out of the swirling, rushing avalanche of flame. My dress caught fire but I extinguished the flames.

"I saw two Chinamen. They were paralyzed by fright and made no effort to get away, but simply hid their heads under the seats and were burned to death. I stood it as long as I could and then I rushed out of the car, jumping over one or two persons that were lying on the ground injured. Some of the people jumped into Skunk Lake, but I simply ran along the ties. The fire had burned away and after running until my strength gave out I fell down between the rails. I expected every minute that my dress would be burned from my body. I put out flames on my dress half a dozen times and I had to hold my hands over the baby's face in order to keep it from suffocating."

This morning Mrs. Lawrence was picked up in the middle of the track about two miles north of Hinckley by a relief party from Duluth, which made the trip on a hand car. The site of Hinckley, says Mrs. Lawrence, is nothing but a blackened waste, with the bodies of dead and injured persons lying everywhere. There were fully 125 persons aboard the limited, but only two were burned outright. Those were the Chinamen mentioned. About a dozen persons, according to her story, were injured in the panic which resulted when the people tried to escape from the car. Some rushed to the platform and jumped off while the train was moving, while others fought their way through the struggling, frantic mass of passengers in an effort to get away from the scene. In this way many persons suffered severe injuries, such as broken bones and limbs.

One of the most thrilling events was the experience of the train which left Duluth at 2 p. m. Saturday for St. Paul. When the train came within about a mile of Hinckley the engineer found he could proceed no further, as the people were already fleeing for their lives from the town. Dr. W. H. Crary, of this city, who was on board, tells of the backward run of the train for seven miles until a small lake was reached. His story is as follows:

"The woods on either side were lashed by a fierce wind, blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour. On through this weird scene the limited sped, the situation growing more alarming at every mile. As the the train neared Hinckley it was discovered that the fire had reached the railroad, but on it sped, the engineer hoping to pass Hickley in time to avoid danger. It was not until the train had come within a mile of Hinckley that the engineer discovered his train was burning and that it would be impossible to pass. The bridge had already been consumed, together with the mills and homes of Hinckley. Here the train was met by 100 or more fugitives from the burning town. Mothers carried in their arms small children, others hanging to the mother's skirts. Some carried a few household goods and others were crying and moaning on account of losses already sustained. Many were so nearly exhausted that they could scarcely climb on the train. Nearer and nearer the flames were approaching and finally the engineer was compelled to reverse his lever and run back, leaving behind scores of unfortunate ones who had not been able to reach the train, their only available means of escape.

"Those on board could see many sink to the ground, exhausted and overcome by the terrible heat, never again to rise. Many came running across the fields from small settlements hoping to escape on the train, but only disappointment and death awaited them. On rushed the train through the fiery hot breath of the pursuing flames, for a stop would have been fatal to all on board. As the weary passengers retraced their steps. Sunday morning, some afoot and others on hand cars, they found along the side of the track and in the fields the charred remains of those poor unfortunate wretches. In four miles 34 bodies were found, some burned beyond recognition and others unscarred, having died from suffocation. It was a four or five-mile run back to Skunk Lake which is a little more than a mud hole, the mud and water covering not more than an acre. The train had gone but a short distance before it was surrounded by the devouring flames. Hot blasts of flames struck the coaches, setting them on fire in places and breaking the windows on both sides. The baggage car was soon a mass of flames, which streamed back over the tender and engine, setting fire to the engineer's clothes and scorching his face and hands. On either side of the engine there was a stream of flame, but never for an instant did Engineer Root flinch. Could he hold out for four miles the passengers might possibly escape. To have deserted his post would have been death to all on board. Back of him stood his trusty fireman, who occasionally poured water on him.

"When the heat became unendurable for the fireman he took a dip in the water tank, from which he drew the supply for the engineer's shower bath. At Skunk Lake the engineer had scarcely strength to shut off the steam. As he pulled the lever he sank to the floor exhausted, burned and bleeding, the broken glass in the cab having cut him in a number of places. Quickly two men rushed to the cab and bore the form of the brave engineer to the water below the embankment. Here he lay all night covered with mud and dirty water and dying as most of the passengers believed.

"A mile or two from the lake the coaches were burning above and underneath. On board the passengers became panic stricken, and it was only by force that many of the weaker ones were prevented from springing through broken windows or rushing out the doors. To prevent this men guarded the doors. Scarcely a soul on board had any hope of escape, not knowing at what moment the burning train would jump from the track of fire into a bed of hot coals.

"At Skunk Lake 60 more women, children and men found refuge in the shallow water and dirty mud, the women walking in the water until it reached their waists. With their hands they bathed their burning faces in mud and water. Many of them were seriously burned on the train. Many lay in the mud covering themselves with it, and as often as this became baked a fresh coat had to be added. Many on leaving the train rushed off toward a marsh and others ran futher along the track. It is thought that many of those are lost. Some few died of suffocation within a few rolls of the pond. Many women had their clothes partially burned from their bodies.

"One mother was found nursing her suckling child to prevent it being suffocated. Pine City was reached some time near 6 o'clock in the evening, and it was not till morning that the men ventured on a journey to Hickley, some five or six miles distant. The rails had been so badly warped that nothing but a hand car could be run over them. Two hand cars were lashed together, and on these some of the St. Paul passengers were carried to Hinckley. Between Skunk Lake and Hinckley 29 bodies were counted and several more were found near the lake. One man is reported to have found 115 bodies along the old territorial road leading into Hinckley. The train, after having been abandoned, was completely consumed."

A Wealthy Butcher is Jailed for Arson.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—Frank Shearer, one of the wealthiest men in the county, was arrested this evening charged with arson through a confession made by Charles Wright, a negro, arrested at Gastonville, Washington county, to-day, by Charles H. Camp, of the World's Detective Agency, in Pittsburg.

A year and a half ago the slaughter house of A. C. Davis here was burned, entailing a loss of $4,000; 17 head of cattle perished in the flames. The house was rebuilt and six months later was again burned. Camp was employed, and located Henry Manhoff, who was supposed to know all about the burning. Manhoff acknowledged that he knew the details, that he was a party to the burning, and, at the request of the detective E. B. Good, set a day when he would reveal the fact. Four days before that day Manhoff died in convulsions in prison here.

That trail gone, suspicion was directed to the negro Wright. Through a young girl, Kate Jewel, living in the West end, Pittsburg, it was learned that Wright knew all about the burning. She revealed her story to the detective at Pittsburg yesterday, stating that Wright had told her that he burned the buildings. Detective Camp captured the negro in the Gastonville coal bank and brought him here to-night. He insisted that he was innocent of the crime charged against him until the Jewell girl was brought in, when he asked that he be permitted to make a confession to a justice. He told that Frank Shearer had hired him to do the burning, that he was to receive $25 for the work, and, on account, had been paid $15.

On the strength of the confession Shearer was arrested at 10 o'clock to-night. He gave bail for a hearing to-morrow morning. Shearer is one of the best known men in this locality, about 60 years of age, and his integrity has never been questioned. He is engaged in the butchering business on a large scale. Davis was conducting an establishment in opposition.

Masked Men Rob a Bank.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 1.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning four masked men rode up to the Bank of Tescott, 14 miles north of Salina, and, dismounting, and entering, covered Cashier Sidmore with revolvers. The leader demanded that the cashier turn over the bank's funds. A farmer who was in the bank and tried to escape was covered and told not to move. The robbers fired several shots, and the cashier threw up his hands and allowed them to rifle the bank. They secured $10,000 and escaped.

Upon gaining the outside the men turned and ran toward where their horses were tied under the bridge, about 150 yards east of the bank. Citizens gathered and fired several shots at them, and John Swartz, a lad, was wounded in the leg by the return fire of the robbers, who then mounted and set out southeast.

The news was telegraphed to surrounding points and posses from Minneaholis, Mo., Brookville, Ellsworth and Salina were soon scouring the country in search of the robbers. They were traced within a mile and a half of Brookville, and it is expected that they will soon be captured.

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.

New Political Party.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Sept. 1.—The new political party, engineered by I. B. Corey, was started to-day with a barbecue. There were plenty to eat the ox, but few to pledge support to Corey's wild ideas. He is a coal operator.

The remedy for all existing political evils is to be found, it is declared, in reducing the number of representatives to one-fourth the present number, direct elections for United States Senator, limiting sessions of State Legislatures to one term of three months every four years, making a President ineligible to re-election and placing the salaris of public officers on a level with those paid in civil life.

Hundreds Perished.

HONG KONG, August 31.—A terrible fire occurred on the Canton river. A flower boat caught fire and the flames spread until hundreds of those craft were destroyed. The progress of the fire was so rapid that at least 1,000 natives perished in the flames.

The flower boats were moored stem and stern, in rows, and large numbers of natives lived upon them. The spread of the conflagration from one boat to another was so rapid that the unfortunate Chinese had no time to cut them from their moorings, a strong wind materially helping to increase the fire. Hundreds of the persons on board the boats leaped overboard and were drowned, while other hundreds remained on board the doomed craft and perished in the flames.

Forests in Flames.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 30.—Not less than $3,000,000 loss has been done to pine land owners and saw mill men by the forest fires in this section and in Minnesota. The village of Vasper was almost wiped out yesterday and 20 families have been rendered homeless. What little was left of the town of Prentice and Phillips by the fires of a few weeks ago has been destroyed. Fires are burning for 200 miles along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, and the tracks of the Wisconsin Central have been burned for miles.

On Deck This Week.

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

MARTHA WASHINGTON

COOK-BOOK

FREE!

320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.

One of the best Cook-Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also departments on Medicine, Etiquette, and Toilet recipes. Indexed for handy reference.

MAILED FREE,

In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent Stamp.

Write for list of our other Fine Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Knife, Game, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of LION COFFEE.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Hon. JACOB H. LONGENECKER, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and D. J. HORNER and NOAH BIESECKER, Esq's., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset, have issued their precepts, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer at Somerset, on

Monday, Sept, 24th, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

EDWARD HOOVER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William I. Anstead, late of Conemaugh township, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted by the proper authority, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Thursday, October 11th, 1894, at late residence of deceased in Conemaugh township.

MARY J. ANSTEAD,
Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Rhodes, late of Lincoln township, Somerset county, Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted by the proper authority, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Saturday, Oct. 6th, A. D., 1894, at the residence of the Administrator in said township.

JOSEPH F. RHODES,
Administrator.
Fred. W. Biesecker, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Gumbert, deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted by the proper authority, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1894, at the late residence of dec'd., in Somerset township.

JOHN H. GUMBERT,
JONATHAN GUMBERT,
Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Cable, late of Conemaugh township, Somerset county, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1894, at the late residence of dec'd., in Conemaugh township.

ELIZABETH CABLE,
Executrix.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

Real estate situate about one-half mile from Hooversville.

By virtue of an order of Court to me issued, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, Pa., on

Saturday, Sept. 15th next,

A valuable farm of the estate of Emanuel Lohr, dec'd., adjoining lands of Lincoln A. Meyers, Hiram J. Meyers, Amaniah Lohr, Isaac Ankeny, A. Walker and others, containing one hundred and sixty-five (165) acres, of which about 100 acres is cleared and improved, and 12 acres in meadow, having thereon erected a large

Dwelling : House,

bank barn and other outbuildings. There is on the premises a large orchard. The farm is underlaid with valuable coal, limestone and fire clay, of easy access to the S. & C. R. R. and will be sold subject to a mineral right of twenty-seven acres by the decedent sold to Wm. Keim.

Terms:

⅓ cash on confirmation of sale; ⅓ in one year; and ⅓ in two years with interest, to be secured on the premises by judgment bond.

WM. P. HOOVER,
Administrator of Emanuel Lohr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Josiah Alwine, late of Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Friday, Sept. 21st, 1894 at residence of Executor in Conemaugh township.

JONATHAN G. MISHLER,
Executor.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., there will be sold at public sale on the premises, near Coleman's Station, Somerset county, Pa., on

Thursday, Sept. 20th, 1894,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

the following described real estate, late of Noah Shaffer, dec'd., to wit:

No. 1. A certain tract of land or farm situate in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Spangler, Adam Barnhart, D. P. Shaver, William Raush estate, and tract No. 2, containing about 143 acres and 50 perches, of which 125 acres are cleared and about 18 acres in timber. A large eight room

Dwelling House,

with basement, large bank barn and other buildings on the premises, all in good condition. Also an orchard of choice fruit.

No. 2. A tract of land situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining tract No. 1, William Raush estate, George Steinbaugh, Jacob Zimmerman, Jr., and Joshua Lohr, containing about 92 acres and 120 perches, of which about 68 acres are cleared and about 25 acres in good white oak timber. A new eight room

DWELLING : HOUSE,

new medium sized barn and other buildings on the premises.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation, and conveniently located to schools, churches and railroads, and will be offered for sale separately or as a whole. Coal and fire clay reserved.

Terms:

10 per cent. on day of sale; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; one-third April 1, 1896, and one-third April 1, 1897, without interest. Possession to be given April 1, 1895.

O. P. SHAVER,
Executor of Noah Shaffer, dec'd.
Harry L. Sipe, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, Sept. 13th, 1894,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

all the following described real estate, late the property of Jeremiah Swartz;

A tract of land situate in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Maurer, Jacob Koontz, R. P. Boyer and others, containing

147 ACRES

and allowance, of which about 115 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The entire tract is underlaid with a vein of good coal; there is also an inexhaustible quantity of limestone, easy of access, underlying a portion of the tract. The farm is well watered, with a good orchard of fruit trees, having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame

DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN

and other outbuildings.

This farm is a very desirable one in every respect, being situate in one of the richest agricultural sections of the county, in a good community, convenient to schools and churches; it is only 1½ miles from the borough of Stoystown, and only ¾ of a mile from the S. & C. R. R. station at Spruce town; it is the former homestead of Daniel Berkey, deceased.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the balance of one-third on or before the confirmation of the sale; one-third in six months and one-third in one year from the confirmation of the sale; deferred payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale and to be secured by judgment bond on the premises.

FRED W. BIESECKER,
Assignee of Jeremiah Swartz.
GEO. R. SCULL, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sales.

—O—

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 60 acres clear, balance timber, adjoining lands of Daniel Hoffman, Isaac Hoffman, Noah Ream, Rachel Pile, 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 Burnett, 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 Beachley, west by lot No. 47, north by the Narrow Gauge R. R., east by land of Daniel Beachley, 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. 48 and 49, 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 103 certain lots of ground situate in Salisbury borough, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Theo. Wagner on the east, Alph Wagner on the north, Mrs. Harriet Weaver on the west, street on the south, having thereon