The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....September 18, 1895

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

STATE.

For State Treasurer.
BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD,
of Mercer county.
For Judges of the Superior Court.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
of Centre county.
JOHN JERVIS WICKHAM,
of Beaver county.
EDWARD NEWALL WILLIARD,
of Lackawanna county.
CHARLES E. RICE,
of Luzerne county.
GEORGE B. ORLADY,
of Huntingdon county.
HOWARD J. REEDER,
of Northampton county.

COUNTY.

For District Attorney.
ANDREW J. COLBORN,
of Somerset Borough.
For Poor Director.
HARRISON GOHN,
of Somerset Township.

ACCORDING to statistics Ohio, during the last year, has lost 549,679 sheep from her flocks. The Democrats are sheep killers.

BRE'R WATTERSON halted the "marching through a slaughter house to an open grave" last week while he called flowers to strew over the G. A. R. boys who were holding their annual assemblage in his home at Louisville.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD, having reached the age limit, will retire from the command of the army of the United States on the 28th of September. The next in rank is General Nelson A. Miles, who is alike loved and honored both as a man and as a soldier.

THE Prohibition party will celebrate its silver birthday in Boston on the 18th of this month. The venerable Neal Dow will be the leading orator of the occasion. As a party in power it has not accomplished much; as an influence in restraining others it has done more. Its aims of good to the whole people none can doubt.

THE Democrats of this State held their Convention at Williamsport on Wednesday of last week. There was no contest over the nominations except for one of the places on the judicial ticket, and that was settled on the second ballot. There was no little bad blood shown however, and it was made quite evident that our Democratic friends do not dwell together in harmony.

HON. BENJAMIN F. MEYERS, a native of this county, now of Harrisburg, was last week unanimously nominated by the Democratic State Convention as its candidate for State Treasurer. The compliment is a deserved one, and no one knows better than Mr. Meyers that it is also an empty one. Like the nomination of Mr. Singerly for Governor last year, we presume it is accepted "for the good of the party." In these days of boodle politics the disinterestedness of these distinguished gentlemen is most charming.

APROPOS of the death of William O. Grover it is recalled that he was the last survivor of the remarkable quintet of young men who exploited the sewing machine forty years ago, and made millions of dollars by their enterprise. The five were Howe, Wheeler, Wilson, Singer and Grover, and they were all New England men, except Singer. These five men introduced the sewing machine, creating enormous wealth here and in Europe, and gained for themselves in the aggregate more than $50,000,000 as their share of that wealth. Singer was the richest, Howe was sometimes rich and sometimes embarrassed, and Grover, who was one of the richest, but not the youngest of the group, is the last of them to pass away.

AT the coming November election seven judges of the new Superior Court will be chosen. Each voter will cast a ballot for only six candidates, thus assuring the election of six judges of the majority and one of the minority party in the State. Both parties have full tickets in the field, so that it is assured that the full party ticket will be elected and one of the minority. As a matter of course, the six Republican candidates will be elected and one Democrat will certainly be successful. Who that one Democrat will be creates the only doubt in the campaign, and the principal battle will be among the six Democratic candidates for this position.

It is as plain as the nose on a man's face that the Republicans will not only elect their own six candidates, but will also determine the successful Democratic candidate. It is to be presumed that the Democrats will poll a solid vote for their entire ticket, and it is equally presumable that each Democratic candidate will receive Republican votes from personal friends in his section of the State, therefore the Democrat who receives the greatest number of Republican votes will be the winner. There is an effort being made to create the impression that owing to late party strife, the leaders of the "combine" will strike at a portion of the ticket and defeat it. Apart from the fact that this is a mere baseless conjecture is the further undeniable fact that all of the judicial candidates were the selection of Governor Hastings and the leaders of the Combine and it is not within the bounds of probability that these gentlemen, having secured the nomination of their own friends, would turn around and cut their throats out of sheer spite because they were nominated without opposition in a convention dominated by the friends of Col. Quay. It must be remembered also that there was no fight in the Convention over a single one of the candidates, the only struggle being over the selection of a Chairman of the State Committee. Moreover, should an effort be made to strike down one or more of the candidates, it would be a hopeless task in the face of the overwhelming Republican majority in the State. Ten or twenty thousand Republican votes, more or less, may secure the election of one of the Democratic candidates, but can in no event defeat any member of the Republican ticket. As we said before, the struggle will be between the Democratic candidates, and the one who secures the greatest number of Republican votes will be a certainty be elected.

Watterson and the President.

Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisvill *Courier-Journal*, continues to look upon the third-term talk as only a dog-day fancy which will drop out of sight as soon as the weather gets cooler and men return to a healthy condition of mind as well as body. The cuckoo friends of the President have been bitter in their complaint against Colonel Watterson for saying that as a third-term candidate President Cleveland would not carry a single Congressional district in the North. They have professed to see in this remark a reflection upon the President, but the apostle of free trade denies that he has said anything disrespectful, and adds that "along with some vexatious shortcomings, chiefly embarrassing to those who are associated with him, he possesses some of the rarest and best virtues of a public administrator." It is not pertinent to inquire specifically about these "vexatious shortcomings" of the President "chiefly embarrassing to those who are associated with him." Colonel Watterson has not changed his opinion about the impossibility of a third term for Grover Cleveland. He refers to the Republican convention of 1880, and says:

The Grant failure in 1880 gave the coup de grace to the third-term fantasy. The scheme was admirably laid and brilliantly led. There had been an intervening Presidential term. General Grant had made a tour around the world, received everywhere with distinction. His return was marked by an ovation. His followers were enthusiastic and valiant. His claims were set forth matchlessly. Not Leonidas and his 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, standing in the Thermopylae Pass against Xerxes and his army, made a more heroic stand than Roscoe Conkling and his 306 at Chicago. They went down in the convention against a world of adroit political maneuver and skilled parliamentary strategy. But, had they succeeded there, they would have gone down before the universal and ineradicable opposition of the people to any violation of the example set by Washington.

Colonel Watterson concludes that when as popular a leader as Grant could not be nominated by a convention "that wanted to nominate him," it will be foolish for any one to seriously consider the possibility of a third term for Mr. Cleveland. The voters of this country do not regard any one man as necessary to the life of the Republic, and they will never have a third-term President. It does not follow, however, that Mr. Cleveland sees this as well as do the people, or that with his patronage he may not control the next Democratic convention and secure another nomination. The majority of Democrats did not want him nominated in 1892, and it was the result of fear of Senator Hill more than love of Cleveland. It may be tried again with the patronage lever to help the President make the national convention next year bow to his will as he has made State conventions bow to it this year.—*Inter Ocean.*

Roosevelt Roasts Hill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 11.—Music Hall was packed to overflowing to-night to hear Police Commissioner Roosevelt, of New York, and Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington, speak in reference to the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. On the platform were many prominent clergymen, both Protestant and Catholic, and others more or less identified with the temperance movement. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"It is to be regretted that a question of such elementary morality as the honest enforcement of law should be plunged into politics, but Senator Hill has seen fit to make this the issue. He has deliberately made himself the champion of the saloon against the Church. He belongs to the type of practical politicians who care nothing for principles but everything for votes. He believes rich brewers and swarming liquor sellers and ignorant people who follow them will outvote decent men. He announces that the campaign of his party is to be waged upon what he styles the issue of personal liberty. He demands personal liberty to commit crime. The Senator's platform has for its two chief planks the personal liberty of the individual to commit crime and the personal liberty of the public officials to enforce the law dishonestly and corruptly. He stands in favor of the criminal on one hand and of the corrupt official on the other. The personal liberty which he champions will allow the private citizen to sell his vote and the candidate for office to buy it; the police officer to blackmail the saloon-keeper, and the saloon-keeper to violate the law if he pays sufficient bribe money. He champions that kind of personal liberty which leads men to the penitentiary. It is no new position for Senator Hill. It is the same as his championship of personal liberty two years ago, when he proclaimed the personal liberty of a State official to steal election returns and of a United States Senator to reward this official with the nomination to a high judicial office for so doing. Senator Hill complains because I have called him 'the champion of the lawbreaker and the ally of the criminal.' He is both, as he always has been. Senator Hill professes to be the friend of the poor man, but in this fight he is in very truth the friend of the drunkard and the bribe-taker. It is invariably the poor man who suffers most when laws are enforced with corrupt partiality. The doctrine that Senator Hill teaches is a doctrine which can only result in lawlessness and anarchy among the people at large and in the widest corruption among the officials of the State."

Six Judges Named.

It took the Democratic State Convention eight hours to nominate six candidates for Judges of the Superior Court and one candidate for State Treasurer. The Superior Court nominees are Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks; Lawyer James S. Moorhead, of Westmoreland; Judge Charles S. Noyes, of Warren; ex-Judge P. P. Smith, of Lackawanna; Judge O. P. Bechtel, of Schuykill, and Judge Christopher Magee, of Allegheny, and the candidate for State Treasurer is ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Meyers, of Dauphin. There were not as many candidates for Judge as was expected. Of the upwards of thirty whose friends were pushing for place on the ticket only seventeen allowed their names to be presented. Judge McCarthy and ex-Judge Jenkins were among this number, but neither came anywhere near having the required number of votes—228—to put him on the ticket. Judge McCarthy got 119 votes, and ex-Judge Jenkins, 57.

Under a Snake's Charm.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 12.—A grandson of Maj. J. H. Cline was charmed by a snake near Princeton yesterday afternoon. The boy, who is about 7 years of age, was in a field near the house and had been seen standing on one spot for some time, when it was noticed he was acting very strangely. His grandfather went to the spot, and as he approached he saw the boy gazing straight ahead. His body was swaying to and fro as though keeping time to music. Maj. Cline spoke to the boy, but he paid no attention to him, still keeping up the strange motions, while his features began to writhe as though he were undergoing severe bodily pain. Coming closer, Maj. Cline was horrified to see directly in front of the boy a hoop snake. The serpent had charmed the boy, and it was not until the reptile was killed that the boy came out of his trancelike state. The snake measured fully eight feet in length, but was not thick. In a short time the boy became sick from nervous prostration and this morning was confined to bed.

One to five applications of Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of Itching Piles there ever was. Can you afford to suffer tortures when a simple, never-failing remedy is at hand? It never fails.

GRAND ARMY MEN WEPT.

Watterson's Thrilling Eloquence Stirs the Veterans at Louisville.

COMMANDER LAWLER'S SPEECH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 12.—From pleasures and festivities the Grand Army delegates turned to business to-day and crowded Music Hall to participate in the executive session of the twenty-ninth annual encampment.

General Lawler, the commander-in-chief, was loudly cheered when he called the meeting to order. He said that as this was the first national meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic south of the Ohio river the executive committee had changed the usual program. The citizens of Louisville desired, he said, to give expression to their pleasure in having the honor of entertaining the boys in blue. He then introduced Henry Watterson to make the address of welcome. The delegates rose en masse and cheered as the orator advanced to the footlights. He spoke as follows:

HENRY WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

"That promissory note, drawn by the city of Louisville, indorsed by me and discounted by you in the city of Pittsburg a year ago, has matured, and I am come to pay it. Except that historic distinctions have long been obliterated here, it might be mentioned that I appear before you as the representative alike of the people who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray in that great sectional combat, which, whatever else it did or did not, left no shadow upon American soldiership, no stain upon American manhood.

"But, in Kentucky, the war ended thirty years ago. Here, at least, the lesson has been taught and learned that

You cannot chain the eagle
And you dare not harm the dove;
But every gate
Hate bars to hate
Will open wide to love.

"And the flag! God bless the flag! Can you doubt the loyal sincerity of those who from house top, roof and tree have thrown it to the breeze? Let some sacrilegious hand be raised to haul it down and see! These are honest flags, with honest hearts behind them. They are the symbols of a nationality as precious to us as to you.

"And why not? What is left for you and me to cavil about, far less to fight about? Slavery is gone. Secession is dead. The Union, with its system of statehood still intact, survives. It is therefore with a kind of exultation that I fling open the gates of this gateway to the south; I bid you welcome in the name of the people, whose voice is the voice of God.

"You came and we resisted you; you come and we greet you; for times change and men change with them. You will find here scarcely a sign of the battle; not a reminiscence of its passions. Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front and whichever way you turn on either side you shall encounter, as you pass these moldering heaps, which remind you of your valor and travail, only the magnanimous spirit of dead heroes, with Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and McPherson and Logan looking down from the happy stars as if repeating the words of the master—"Charity for all, malice toward none.'"

ORATOR AND AUDIENCE IN TEARS.

The speaker was overcome with emotion at the close and left the front of the stage with tears coursing down his cheeks. The veterans went fairly wild. Men rose in their seats and yelled, cried and cheered by turns, hugged each other and themselves, and threw hats, fans and handkerchiefs into the air.

Mrs. John A. Logan was seated a short distance back of the commander-in-chief's stand, and as Mr. Watterson walked away from the front of the stand General Lawler took his hand and presented him to her. Neither could speak at first, and Mrs. Logan took his hand in both of hers. When she found her voice she said: "I am glad I have been permitted to live to hear your speech." That was all she could say, and she sat down and wept. Mr. Watterson and Past Commander-in-Chief Warner greeted each other and sat down together. This caused another burst of applause almost as great as the first, and it was nearly five minutes before quiet was restored.

Commander-in-chief Warner spoke briefly in response to the welcome. He said the boys in blue would never forget the generous and loyal hospitality of the good people of Louisville.

In his annual address, Commander-in-Chief Lawler congratulated his hearers that they had assembled in a beautiful city south of the Ohio river, not as they did 34 years ago, when they were ordered there, but because they were now invited by all its citizens to accept their hospitality and to receive a loyal welcome to old Kentucky and the New South. What memories of the past rose before them as they stood there and thought of the great men born on Kentucky soil! But the one whose memory was honored most by the people of this great Republic was the name of him who by a stroke of his pen and the power of the bayonets of those before him struck the shackles from four millions of slaves—Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.)

"We all know," he said, "that all the legislation enacted by Congress in the interest of the old soldier has been brought about by or through the influence of this great organization. And while we are not asking for any new pension legislation, we do insist that when a law is passed by Congress its provisions as intended by it shall be carried out, and not misconstrued by any man or set of men of any party who may be in power.

"I am not a lawyer, but I know the verdict of any Court of loyal men would be that after a man has furnished the proofs and has been granted a pension that pension cannot be taken away from him without due process of law. I know this is being done, however, all over the land for I've seen the evidences of it in every department in which I have been—pensions reduced from $12 to $8, and from $8 to $3, and many cut off entirely. Then, again, a man who applied for a pension two or three years ago will receive a notice that his claim is rejected, then notified that his case is re-opened and allowed, but only from the time of re-opening, thus cheating a worthy man out of $200 or so.

"Many of our comrades thus dealt with are not able to bring suit to test the constitutionality of this sort of ruling of a Pension Commissioner. I would, therefore, recommend that the incoming Council of Administration be empowered to select a case and prosecute the same. It has been the custom of encampments to appoint a committee to prepare some testimonial for the retiring commander-in-chief. I recommend that no such committee be appointed this year, but that this money be used in making a test case as to the constitutionality of the Act of June 27, 1890."

A PLEA FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

The speaker urged that Memorial Day be kept free from desecrating sports, and favored a Government appropriation for the decoration of graves in the Southern national cemeteries, praised the Women's Relief Corps, indorsed the movement for military instruction in schools and commended the Department of Pennsylvania for starting the good work of examining the histories used in public schools, in order that the story of the war as taught might be historically correct.

Referring to the large number of suspensions of members during the year, General Lawler attributed it to the hard times, and advised the appointment of a special Committee on Reinstatement in each post to get the suspended men back in the ranks.

"There is another subject," said the speaker, "that deserves a reference. On my first visit to Washington, D. C., (when I did not see the President), my heart was pained as I listened to the recital of the sufferings of our comrades, and widows and orphans of our late comrades, caused by their dismissal from the departments, and their belief in the power of our great organization to restore them to places from which they claim they were dropped without cause, convinced me that we ought to have a special committee to look after and help them. I do, therefore, recommend that my successor be empowered to appoint a committee of three for this work."

A HOST OF SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

Adjutant General Jones' report showed that on June 30, 1894, the membership of the Grand Army was 371,555. The year's gain was 43,040, making a total of 414,595. The loss by death was 7,368, by suspension, 33,589 and by other causes 15,999, a total of 56,956. The present active membership is 357,639. The number of suspended members is 49,600.

The death rate among the veterans, the report went on to say, was steadily increasing. In 1886 it was but .605 per cent., in 1894-95, 2.06 per cent. Yet the combined membership to-day was more than any year between 1878 and 1887. The expenditures for charity during the year were $198,898.

The election of a commander-in-chief resulted in the choice of Colonel Walker, of Indiana. The Nebraska candidate was never in it. Colonel Walker received practically the solid support of the east. The same was true of St. Paul, which secured the '96 encampment.

The Report on Pensions.

The report of the committee on Pensions, composed of one representative from each State and Territory, was presented at Friday's session, and was listened to with profound attention. In part it was as follows:

"The Grand Army of the Republic, in national encampment convened, speaking not in its own behalf nor in any wise for its own interests, but for its worthy, needy and suffering comrades, who in the days of their youth gave to their distressed country all that they had and all that they held dear in order that the Union might be preserved intact, and that the sunlight of liberty might shine undimmed throughout the whole land they loved in all its parts, appealing to the whole people for justice, solemnly protests against a policy which would deprive, diminish or impair the liberal provisions made during the past thirty years for the man who had borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, in recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln and the unselfish service rendered.

"A grateful people has striven for a third of a century to measurably relieve the suffering of its distressed veterans and make recompense for the trials they had endured and the services they had rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed in accordance with recognized legal principles, application to remedial legislation, so that the remedy sought to be provided should be furnished and that the trust so imposed and recognized fully and faithfully carried out.

OLD SOLDIER NOT A BURDEN.

"But as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away and the war itself become a memory and passed into history, a generation has come on that 'knew not Joseph,' and in some quarters the old soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege, as he should still appear when viewed in his true character. Deferring to this view—wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people—constructions have been given to laws—wise and just in themselves—by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those ill able to stand up under them.

"The just provisions authorized have been grudgingly doled out, as if laws passed in the interests of the pensioner as a just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws to be strictly construed, and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies, or parasites, seeking unjust admission to the Treasury of the United States.

PENSION GRANTED A VESTED RIGHT.

"The representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the entire community when removed from the insolence of office, solemnly declared by appropriate legislation that a pension once granted upon acceptable and accepted evidence constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except by due process of law, and we insist that this salutary and patriotic provision shall be carried out with the utmost good faith, to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized as owing.

"No nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty which is the pride and glory of the American soldier, and we demand for our comrades that just treatment and the country gladly concedes. No niggardly cutting down of pensions under the guise of reissues; no partial and grudging allowances that cut here and pare there will meet with the full measure of duty that the country owes to its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure, dealt with an honest hand and a liberal heart, will ever meet with the approbation of the American people, and for this we confidently appeal to the grateful patriotic sentiment of the whole people, and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in vain.

JUSTICE AND LIBERALITY ASKED.

"Receding from no position heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previous declarations on the subject, we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioner, to the end that his declining years may not be harassed with debts born of distrust or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities."

Disfranchise the Negro.

About all the South Carolina constitutional convention did this week was the election to its presidency of Governor Evans with a single dissenting voice—that of Robert Smalls, colored delegate from Beaufort, the only member of this convention that was a member of the convention of 1868. The temporary chairman of the convention to-day, Colonel Robert Aldrich, and its president, Governor Evans, denounced the framers of the convention of 1868 as traitors to South Carolina, and said that it was a disgrace that the people had waited so long to undo its work.

It is very evident that the convention is a unit in the determination to disfranchise the negro, but it is not altogether certain that Senator Tillman and Governor Evans will be able to secure the adoption of their scheme—the Mississippi plan. The conservative members of the convention regard this as a system of fraud, and ex-Congressman George D. Tillman declared his unalterable opposition to it and his advocacy of a $200 property qualification with woman suffrage. This would add about 75,000 votes to the strength of the whites and disfranchise nine tenths of the negroes in the state.

Swept by a Cyclone

Of approbation to the pinnacle of popularity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has acquired a commanding position, which has occasionally made it a bright and shining mark for knaves, who seek to foist upon the community spurious compounds in the guise akin to that of the real article. These are mostly local bitters or tonics of great impurity, and, of course, devoid of medicinal efficacy. Beware of them and get the genuine Bitters, a real remedy for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, dyspepsia nervousness, constipation and biliousness. Physicians of eminence everywhere commend the great invigorant, both for its remedial properties and its purity. A wineglass thrice a day will soon bring vigor and regularity to a disordered and enfeebled system.

A Wild Negro Captured.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—A wild negro was captured yesterday by a party of hunters led by Mr. Joseph Bossier, at Schwrig's Lake, fifteen miles from Grosse Tech. The country is a wild cane brake, only occasionally visited by hunters. The negro captured was entirely nude, and almost covered with masses of white moss. He was taken for a wild beast at first and was treed.

It was then discovered that he was a human being, and after considerable effort he was lassoed, dragged from the tree and overpowered, although he fought like a tiger. He was apparently 65 or 70 years old, with long white bushy hair and beard, and showed his teeth every now and then like a wild beast. He was unable to speak.

When brought to Grosse Tech he was identified by a number of citizens as Dan Smith, a slave who ran away from the Bossier plantation thirty-five years ago, being then thirty years of age. In his earlier days he was seen in the woods, but no attempt was made to capture him, as it was thought he would come home, but for the past thirty years no one has seen him.

The swamp or cane brake in which he lived covered several hundred square miles, but it is a mystery how he escaped notice, and what he did during high water, when all this region is flooded.

Insanity in a Church.

CLAYSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 15.—In the United Presbyterian church to-day Michael Biggens, a Catholic, who has a grudge against the Woodburn family and believes that one of the Woodburn girls haunts him with unearthly powers, stepped across the church to the seat of the Woodburn family and demanded in loud tones from the head of the house that he free him from his present torment. The congregation all looked back at the proceedings in amazement, and Mr. Woodburn pleaded with him to let him alone, as he was in church, but all in vain. Biggens laid hold of Woodburn with violence, and it required the assistance of three men to put him out of the church. Children screamed, women fainted, and for awhile there was great excitement. After Biggens was ejected from the church he was taken down town by friends, who persuaded him to leave for his home, one mile from town, which he did. This is not the first time he has attempted this in the church, but after this the matter will be looked into and the man will probably be taken up and given in charge of an insane asylum.

Turned on a Deserter.

A Confederate soldier, who was for over thirty years mourned as dead, has just turned up at Atlanta expecting a welcome from his family. His wife and children refused however, to recognize him. He is William Powell, now 68 years of age.

His widow-apparent has been drawing a pension from the state of $60 a year. When he put in an appearance at the home of his family his wife refused to receive him, and his son turned his back on the father and told the old man to go back to the mountains of East Tennessee, where he has been hiding the disgrace of desertion.

No Leniency for Block.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—When Christopher Block, of Dale borough, who was found guilty of manslaughter last week for the fatal shooting of William A. Strayer, at Lovett, on July 3, was called up for sentence to-day, a petition asking for leniency was presented signed by about 150 prominent and influential citizens of Johnstown and vicinity. The ground was taken that it was more of a misfortune than an intentional act. The court said that the facts in the case were such that had the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree he could have exercised no leniency, but would have been compelled to give him the full limit of the law. Block was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and a fine of $500.

A Woman Killed By a Pin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Coroner's Physician Donlin made his report to-day on the autopsy in the case of Mrs. Julia Albert, who was killed by lightning at her home at High Island, near City Island, on last Wednesday.

He found that the lightning had been attracted by a pin which Mrs. Albert wore in the neck of her dress. The lightning struck the head of the pin, melted it and drove it through her dress, embedding it in the flesh on her breast.

The skin around the pin was scorched. There were no other marks on the body. The pin contained a large percentage of copper.

Anticipated His Death.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Joseph C. Blobenekke, died to-day of heart disease, after having made arrangements yesterday for his funeral.

Blobenekke went to an undertaker and arranged for a proper burial. Then he went home and went to bed, telling his landlady to wake him at 7 o'clock this morning. When called he said he was not ready to get up, but asked to be called again at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour he was found dead in bed. There are no signs of suicide. The man was 65 years old and single.

Careful Handling of Apples.

From the Orange Judd Farmer.

My observation leads me to believe that farmers do not exercise the same caution in handling fall apples that they do in the case of winter varieties. Many seem to have an idea that they will not keep long anyway, and so they are thrown into the wagon and hustled off to town as soon as possible. I have seen the Fameuse or Snow brought into market this fall in such a damaged condition that it was impossible to keep them but a few days, when they should keep until the holidays, even in our warm climate. On the other hand, I have seen the Golden Sweet, a summer variety, on exhibition in November. These were kept in an ordinary cellar, but they had not been bruised by careless handling. The best keeping apples we have will remain in good condition but a short time after they have been bruised. Then the degree of maturity at the time of picking will have much to do with keeping qualities. An apple should be mature but not ripe when it is picked, if it is to keep for any considerable time. The process of ripening is only the first stage of decay, and if this is allowed to continue before picking until the apple is ripe, that is, until it becomes mellow, this breaking down process has proceeded so far that it is very difficult to arrest. As soon, therefore, as the stem will separate readily from its union with the branch, the apple is sufficiently mature to keep well.

In the case of early apples, however, there is another element which enters into the problem viz.: flavor. Fall apples picked very early do not, as a rule, possess that richness of flavor which is developed during the last days of ripening, so that for home use, where the best is none too good, this becomes a very important element, and one that can be preserved only by keeping the fruit in a cool place, where the temperature does not reach much above 50 degrees.

The Columbian Liberty Bell's Trip Around the World.

The Columbian Liberty bell started from Chicago on its trip around the world on Friday morning at eight o'clock. It will first go to the Atlanta exposition, to remain two months. Then it will be taken to New Orleans and the city of Mexico, and from there to Runnymede, England, where the bell will ring in commemoration of Magna Charta.

The rest of the journey has not yet been planned, but it is the intention to have the bell reach Mount Ararat in 1899 and ring at a congress of representatives from every religious organization on earth.

Items of Interest.

The Chester County Prohibitionists are looking around for a new candidate for Surveyor. It has just been discovered that Elijah F. Pennypacker, who was nominated for that office on Thursday by the County Convention, died last February.

A fast track and a bright sunshine favored the great pacing race at Louisville Thursday, in which Robert J., John R. Gentry, and Joe Patchen battled for supremacy, and ten thousand people saw Robert J. come out victorious. He was as steady as clock work, and the fourth heat, which was paced in 2:04, established a new record, being the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted by any horse.

Experiments in the growing of flax for fiber have been decided upon by the Agricultural Department. The experiments will be conducted at East Ferndale, Wash., in the extreme northwest county in the United States. This region is believed by agricultural officials to be the best adapted to flax growing, in view of its damp, moist climate. The best flax raised in this country, practically all of which is used for oil purposes, leaving fiber out of the question, is said to be raised in the vicinity of Puget Sound. Nine hundred thousand dollars are to be expended on the scheme, and Dr. Thornton, the Government agent of the department, is to be assisted by an expert Belgian of wide experience in flax culture.

Property for Sale.

Frame dwelling with eight rooms, lot 66x264 feet, with good stable thereon. Situated on Main Cross street, two squares from the diamond. Excellent location. The cheapest property in the market. The lot alone is worth the price. If you want a "snap" here it is.

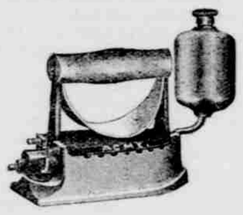
HARRY S. KIFER,
Somerset, Pa.

Adjustable Gearing for Bikes.

Bicycle enthusiasts have been nursing the idea that bicycles would be cheaper next season, but some of the leading dealers say they do not expect to see the price lowered at all. Wheels of established reputation are expected to sell at $100 to $125, while medium and new makes may get down to about $50. The novelty for next season will be an adjustable gearing which can be attached to all first class wheels. The invention will enable the rider to change the gear wheel from about 58, the rate for hill riding, to about 85 for level road riding. The change can be made while the rider is on the wheel, and it is said, the improvement has a number of other points. The new gear is expected to cost about $20.

WHAT IS IT?

What Does It Mean?



It's the Greatest LABOR SAVING Device of the Age. Once Used, Always in Demand.

The Acme Self-heating Flatiron and Portable Stove.

SAVES TIME! SAVES MONEY!
SAVES LABOR! SAVES WORRY!

For use in Kitchen, Laundry or Sick Room. See it working at the Pittsburg Exposition. County rights for sale. For terms and information address

GEO. W. DOTY & CO.,
411 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

Now on exhibition in Mechanical Hall, Pittsburg Exposition.

Sure Cure.

The habit of wearing bad attire can be thoroughly and permanently eradicated.

No matter how long or severely you have suffered from this distressing complaint you can be cured by one visit to my store.

CONSULTATION : FREE

Jonas L. Baer,

"The Hustler."

SEASONABLE, SERVICEABLE, STYLISH

Goods

—IN—

Foot Wear,

—AT—

W. W. SHAVER'S,

706 MAIN CROSS ST.,

Somerset, - - Pa.

Make Cows Pay.

What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pan skimming. Get a SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR and save it. Send for Circulars.

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
Rutland, Vt.

FOR SALE!

Livery Business and Property.

Located 45 miles east of Pittsburg, on the Penn'a R. R. Everything first class. Electric light, water and all the conveniences. Best location in town. Run successfully 15 years and is well advertised. Population in town proper 2,500. This is a rare chance for a person desiring this kind of business, as owners are retiring.

J. K. FISHER & BRO.,
Derry Station, Pa.

: Facts About :

FURNITURE

We can inform the trade and public at large that we have come out victorious in our deal with the furniture manufacturers of Michigan. We got all we asked for in the way of bargains, consequently all we expected, what more do we want? We only want the trade to know that our line is better in every respect now than ever before and that we are going to continue selling Furniture on a very low basis.

$25 and $28.00 will buy a solid Oak Suit for the bed room, containing six pieces, made and finished in the very latest styles.

$18 and $20.00 takes from our floor a nice suit, either in Antique or Imitation Walnut finish.

$28 and $30.00 pays for a nice overstuffed or wood-frame suit for the parlor, upholstered in Brocatelle, Silk, Tapestry and Plush.

$15 and $20.00 takes one of the same style suits upholstered in Tapestry.

$1.80, $1.90, $2.00. Nice Reed Rockers—16th century finish—very ornamental for the porch.

$9 and $15.00 buys a solid Oak Sideboard.

C. H. COFFROTH,
606 Main Cross Street,
Somerset, - Pa.

Mrs. A. E. UHL.

My Large Double Store Rooms are Jammed full of

NEW GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

Having had faith that Prosperous Times were coming, I "took time by the forelock" and made my contracts in the "nick of time" for my

FALL STOCK.

All Cotton goods have been advanced in price because of the great advance in cotton and the large increase in wages.

I have them at the Lowest Prices and will sell them cheap.

Woolen Dress Goods and all other kinds of Woolen Fabrics are much cheaper than other years on account of Free Wool and Lower Tariff. I have them in great variety and will sell them at the lowest prices.

NEW FALL JACKETS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

FUR AND CLOTH CAPES
For Ladies.

Cheap Woolen and Cotton Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children.
Cheap Flannels, Flannelettes and Skirts.

Beautiful line of Wool and Worsted Novelty Dress Goods.

A great variety of New Goods and Novelties in all lines.

The goods are here in abundance and the disposition to give our customers the bargains we have secured.

NEW
MILLINERY GOODS
COMING IN

Bargains All Along the Line.

Mrs. A. E. UHL

2 Car Load Vehicles

Just arrived, the finest and most complete line of Buggies, Surreys, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Spindle Wagons and Dog Carts. I have vehicles with springs of every description, and at prices lower than ever before heard of

Brewster Side-Bar Spring.
Coil "
Concord - - - - "
Dexter Queen - - - "
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And the improved End Spring, the best spring ever used on the road. A fine lot of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Dusters, Whips, etc. Have a full line of

FARM WAGONS
Heavy or Light.

Call and see the greatest display of Vehicles in Somerset County to-day at

E. L. SIMPSON'

IMMENSE WAREROOMS,
Patriot St., - - - - Somerset, Pa.

THE NEW CAPELLO RANGE.

WE sell the NEW CAPELLO RANGE, guaranteed the largest and best Range of its class on the market. It has very large and high ovens, heavy grates, linings and tops. Baking and Roasting equal the highest as thousands of daily users can testify. If you want the best buy a

NEW CAPELLO

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

GRANITE, COPPER & TINWARE

Milk Cans, Screen Doors and Windows, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Gasoline Stoves. Call and see us. Respectfully,

P. A. SCHELL,
SOMERSET, PA.

There is a Reason

Why some stoves and ranges are better than others; good material, careful modeling and a knowledge of the wants of the housekeeper are all necessary to make the stove a success.

The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges are made to meet every requirement, from even bakers and perfect roasters.

Special attention is paid to durability, economy and durability.

Made in all styles and sizes, with a view of suiting the most critical as to modest means.

"NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD"

JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, Pa.

Great Inducements

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

JAMES QUINN,
CLINTON STREET. - - - JOHNSTOWN PA.

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Our Prediction

Made months ago, has been verified to the letter.

PLAIDS

are among the most fashionable fabrics for the autumn and winter season and this department given up entirely to our immense assortments is a good sized store in itself. Almost a thousand styles,

5cts to $2.00 a yd.

2,000 yards double width Imported Plaids in new shades, navy, brown and other refined quiet colorings, not unusual for these goods to be imported and sold for all wool. We tell you just what they are—not quite all wool, but fine, nice goods and wonderful value at

25cts a yd.

Assorted, fine Bright Plaids, all-wool, 36 to 40 inches wide.

35c, 50c, 65c and 75c.

Almost a hundred styles artistic Silk and Wool Plaids entirely new weaves and color combinations, 38 to 50 inches wide,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to $1.00 a yd.

Stylish Rough Plaids

quiet but ultra combinations, distinctly foreign in appearance, and the up to-date dresser will select them on sight,

$1 and 1.25 a yd.

Such an assortment of medium to finest American and Foreign Dress Goods and Suitings at the prices 'twill be impossible to find, 25c to $2.25.

You're coming to the Exposition, of course, and to fail to see these splendid values will be against your own interest. If you can't come, write for samples, and save money if you buy.

BOGGS & BUHL,
Allegheny, Pa.

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back, Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Send 4 cents in stamps for large Catalogue and prices. Also Spring Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. Mention this paper. HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mrs., York, Pa.

Stenger'

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

In all Departments. Goods must be converted into cash.

SILKS—Genuine printed India Silks, regular 35, 40 and 50-cent goods, reduced to 25 cents—far below manufacturers' cost. These prices will sell them quickly.

HALF-WOOL DRESS GOODS—Over twen