The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - March 19, 1873.

On the 20th day of May next, all the Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue in the United States will be mustered out of service, their offices being abolished from that date. It is said that these officials number about fifteen hundred.

The Republicans of New Hampshire have elected their candidate for Governor by a reduced majority. There were four candidates in the field, representing the Republican, Democratic, Liberal, and Temperance candidates. The Republicans have also a large majority in the Legislature.

Secretary Boutwell has been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the election of Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. Who will be made Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Boutwell's place is just now exercising the guessing powers of the politicians of the nation.

A bill is on its way through the Legislature, having already passed the Senate, abolishing the State tax on horses, cattle, trades, occupations, &c., generally known as personal property. There is no doubt of its passage through the House also. Our farmers and mechanics will then be freed from all State taxes, and will be taxed only for County purposes.

The annual report of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, just published, shows the gross earnings of that railway and its branches, for the last year, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to amount to the enormous sum of $22,012,525 27. The expenses were $13,763,672 00; leaving the clear net earnings, $8,247,-852 18; showing an increase over 1871, of over $3,292,688 42.

The bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts, which will be found in another column, passed the House on Friday last, and, judging from the way it was rushed through that body, will pass the Senate as "set up." As our readers will observe, our district remains as at present, with Adams county stricken off. As Bedford and Franklin have got into the habit of giving Republican majorities, the district is certainly as safe a one as the most timid could wish.

The contested election case in Luzerne county has just closed. It will be remembered that the Democratic election officers in one ward returned a majority of 1,500 for their candidates, when there were but 467 voters registered in the ward. The investigation before the Court conclusively established these frauds by Democratic election officers; and, as a result, two Republicans and two Democrats were declared elected to county offices that had been counted out. The investigation disclosed the extensive and astounding frauds that were practiced by the Democrats in order to defeat General Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket. Just think of it! Only 467 voters registered, and yet the Democratic majority was about 1,500. This multiplication of registered voters in Scranton is unsurpassed in the history of election frauds. Here was "accumulative" voting, with a vengeance!

Among the items in the appropriation bill, so indecorously rushed through the House at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, is an item increasing the pay of members for this session, from one thousand dollars to fifteen hundred dollars. This is only in accordance with the action of the late Congress, but it is therefore none the less unjustifiable and criminal. It is a flagant violation of an implied contract made with the people when they were elected, that, for services during this session, each member was to receive one thousand dollars, and the increase can not be justified on any ground of propriety or common honesty. The bill was hurried through the House without a call of the yeas and nays, and thereby individual members hope to escape responsibility. The corrective, however, is in the hands of the Senate, and we hope to see it applied.

Among the proceedings of the Constitutional convention we find the following:

Constitutional provisions were introduced and referred to committees, as follows: By Mr. Baer, of Somerset, to divide the State upon the basis of population, into six Senatorial districts, of which Philadelphia shall always be one: each district to elect six Senators, and each voter to vote for not more than four persons, and the six persons highest in votes to be declared elected: To constitute the House of Representatives of 200 members, to be elected from districts based upon population. Districts to be formed of compact and contiguous territory.

It is singular that Democrats, who, when in power, never once thought of the rights of minorities, have all been bitten by Buckalew's tarantula, cumulative voting, and are now so anxious to secure representation for the minority. With all due regard for Mr. Baer's superior judgment, and apart from the cumulative voting humbug portion of his proposed provision, we assert that it is wrong in principle, and would be worse in practice. We want direct, immediate, personal responsibility in the matter of our legislators, and the smaller the constituencies they represent, and the closer they are brought in contact with them, the more they will feel their individual responsibility. Half a dozen Senators elected from a district comprising one sixth of the State, are too far removed from the people, even though they be scattered through the district, to feel the near responsibility they would to a smaller constituency; and moreover, the local interests and wants of such large districts are too diversified, and oftimes antagonistic, to be properly and satisfactorily represented in the manner suggested by his provision. True, the two hundred members proposed for the House, would give immediate, almost personal representation; but so long as a law is required to receive the sanction of a majority of both Houses, we insist on a near responsibility for Senators. The advantage, or utility of such large districts we utterly fail to see, while a score of other objections can be filed against them.

All reports from Harrisburg agree in the allegation that the general appropriation bill was railroaded through the House, on Thursday last, with most indecorous speed.

That a bill, appropriating five million dollars for many different objects, should be passed through all its stages in two short sessions, in one day, shows conclusively that it could not have received reasonable consideration, or have been voted upon intelligently by a large majority of the members. This kind of legislation is most culpable, as well as disgraceful, proving that body to be not only deficient in dignity, but lacking a sense of responsibility and accountability to the people, whom it was elected to represent.

Fortunately, a counterpoise to this reckless and turbulent body is to be found in the Senate, and to it we confidently look for a deliberate consideration and scrutiny of a measure so important as the appropriation of five million of dollars of the Commonwealth's money.

Colonel Scott made a brief statement at the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad the other day, that is almost startling in its pithy exhibit, of the magnitude of the business of that gigantic corporation. He said:

The President in his report shows you in one item alone that he will need the present year in the State of New Jersey over $5,000,000. We shall need in our own State nearly $19,000,000 to meet the constantly increasing demands upon the Company. When you take into consideration the simple fact that every four years from 1857 the business of the Pennsylvania Rairoad has doubled on the preceding four years, you will understand that the wants of the Company are becoming greater constantly. Thus if we have 700 locomotives and 20,000 cars on the line in active business, in four years from now, at the same ratio of business we are making now, we will want 1,400 locomotives and 40,000 cars, and we want the money to procure them. The object of this enlargement of the stock is set clearly out in the report, and I would like the stockholders to understand that this Company does not intend to water its stock, but intends to present to every stockholder a dollar for every dollar of stock he owns, and something in the shape of dividends besides.

And now comes another proposition from the Committee on the Judiciary in the Constitutional Convention, favoring big districts and cumulative voting. In the first place, it proposes to include the counties of Somerset, Fayette, Washington and Greene in a judicial district, which will elect a majority of Democratic judges under the following section of the "Article on the Courts of Common Pleas:"

Section.—At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and every tenth year hereafter, the qualified voters of each district aforesaid, shall elect three judges, citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as aforesaid, and in electing the same, each voter may distribute his votes among candidates as he shall think fit, may concentrate them upon one, or divide them equally between two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. The aforesaid judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected, and when more than one county shall compose a district, they shall so alternate in holding courts in the several counties composing the district, that the same judge shall not sit oftener than once in every third successive regular term of the courts to be holden in said county, unless for some unavoidable cause it shall be rendered impracticable. Courts in banc shall be held by the judges of every district or a majority of them, at least once in every year in each county, at such times and for the transaction of such business as may be prescribed by law; when holding courts in banc the judge oldest in commission, or the oldest in commission and senior in age, shall preside.

Apart from our heretofore mentioned objection to huge districts, and the cumulative voting maggot at present preying on the brains of certain members of the Convention, is the delay of justice which this proposed rotation of judges will produce, an evil now felt in a minor way in this district, by reason of having two law judges presiding at different intervals over our courts. A comity, necessary or otherwise, prevents one judge from interfering with, reviewing, or in any way disposing of a cause which has been tried before, or passed upon by his fellow; consequently, all unfinished business, motions for new trial, deferred sentences, &c., in cases or matters tried or heard before one judge, are necessarily continued and deferred until he again resumes the bench in this portion of the district.

Now, under this proposed section, these evils would be greatly magnified, in fact, would almost become a nuisance both to the profession and the people. As the alternating of the three judges is made imperative, all unfinished business must necessarily go over for three terms; and, as courts in banc would probably be held not oftener than once a year, it would almost necessarily follow, that a case taken up by one judge and postponed for cause during the trial, or not disposed of finally for any cause, could not be got before the Supreme Court within a period of two years.

Why not give us a judge in each county? Then causes could speedily be tried, and justice administered, without the law's proverbial delay.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Mar. 13th, 1873.

TREASURY CHANGES.

The election of Secretary Boutwell to the U. S. Senate for the unexpired four years of Vice President Wilson's term is the leading topic of conversation here. The transfer of Mr. Boutwell is regretted generally, because he was by all parties, except those whose political bias rendered their opinions one-sided, esteemed the right man in the right place. His openly expressed desire to be relieved from the position after four years of arduous labor had prepared the minds of our citizens to accept the change as one he had an unquestioned right to seek. He has established a policy for the next four years of the Treasury portfolio, whoever may be its head, and no one will fear that any radical change will be attempted. There is more discussion here about the Assistant Secretaries than there is in regard to the Head of the Department. No one seems to be at all certain as to who President Grant will take into his cabinet, as this is a matter with him of personal choice in great measure. Many think that the promotion of Assistant Secretary Richardson is a foregone conclusion; but though the President in the past has paid little regard to sectional appointments, some think, now that Massachusetts has the Vice President and some of the larger States are without representation in the Cabinet, that Judge Richardson will retain his present post, while some distinguished politician will be made Secretary of the Treasury. The present efficient Chief Clerk, Mr. J. H. Saville, is an aspirant to one of the Assistant Secretaryships, and it is generally supposed, whether Judge Richardson remains as the head or first Assistant, that the place of Mr. Hartley will be vacated. There is no certainty in this, however, as Mr. Hartley, though appointed under a Democratic Administration, has been very quiet and unobtrusive, and has perhaps, more experience in the business than any other Treasury Official.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election of a full Democratic delegation in Congress for the State of New Hampshire is no gain to the opposition, as they have had the three members in the last Congress; but the falling off of the vote shows significantly that Republicans there have taken the bait prepared by the opposition. Many Republicans have stayed away from the polls, because they were dissatisfied with what has been done or left undone by Congress. The Legislature being Republican and the Governor having to be chosen by a Republican House, the dominant party may feel well satisfied with the *statu quo* which will be thus maintained in this, one of the most doubtful of the States.

BRITISH CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The defeat of the Liberal ministry in England and the resignation of Gladstone with a possible success of the Conservative party is among the interesting subjects of gossip. The vote against the Irish University bill appears to have been a complete surprise to the ministry, and to have resulted more from a combination of favoring circumstances than from any unpopularity of the Liberals.

RUN ON A BANK.

Quite a scare has taken place among the depositors of the Washington Savings bank here. For three days a line has been formed in front of their office and it has now dwindled to a small crowd around the door. The cause appears to have been misapprehensions in the inference drawn from Comptroller Knox's report regarding technical violations of its charter by the Company. The fact is that the charter had long been abandoned and the Company was working under a private organization. It is a fact, however, that Savings Banks, as well as Building Associations in the District are run without always being incorporated and properly subjected to periodical official reports. This should be reformed, and all such institutions should be compelled to conform to the terms of a general incorporation law of the District Legislature. Deposits are now being returned to the bank in question.

CHANGING GROUND.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* and the *Cincinnati Commercial*, two leading papers of the opposition, have withdrawn charges implicating ex-Vice President Colfax in any dishonorable conduct regarding the Credit Mobilier matter, and President Grant has written him a letter assuring him of his unabated faith in his integrity. His own people on his return also endorsed him in the most flattering manner on his return to South Bend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Grand Union Ball in to be held here in the mammoth building erected expressly for the Inauguration ball. On account of the extreme cold that ball was a financial failure tickets being $20 each. The Union ball managers put theirs down to $2, and will be likely to fill the immense room. It is proposed to hold it on the 25th inst. All the Republican State Associations will take part in the grand affair. The new Postal Cards will be out and in use on the 1st day of May next.

C. M.

John W. Osborne Hanged in Knoxville, Ills.

Knoxville, Ill., March 14.—John W. Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Adelia Matthews, was hanged in the jail yard here at one o'clock today. Previous to the execution he wrote out a full confession of his crime.

Cincinnati, March 14.—The *Times'* Knoxville special gives the following account of the hanging of Osborne at that place to day: Osborne was brought here early in the morning from Galesburg. He seemed in good spirits, and ate hearty. About eleven o'clock this morning he confessed to Wm. Matthews, a brother of John, that he killed Mrs. Matthews. He says he followed her to the cellar, hit her on the back of the head with a brick, and left her; returning, he cut her throat with a knife. He denies that he ravished her, but affirms that he was hired to kill her, and this statement was written out in full and handed to his minister for publication.

At one o'clock he was brought on the scaffold, and stated that he had written out a full confession. He made no speech, and showed no fear. When asked if he was ready, he said "Yes, sir," promptly, and stepped smilingly on the trap. His arms and feet were pinioned, the black cap adjusted, and at precisely one o'clock and eleven minutes the drop fell, and he was swinging. He fell about five feet. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation. His struggles were terrible and lasted some time, and in thirty minutes the body was cut down and life pronounced extinct.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Harrisburg, March 14th 1873.

On Monday evening Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the general appropriation bill to the House. On Tuesday the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after being amended in several particulars, passed the House finally, without a division.

The bill makes in the aggregate very heavy appropriations for the current year. Among other items allowed—for the Executive, and various other departments—the sum of $150,000; Legislative expenses $275,-000; Common Schools $800,000; Soldier's Orphans, $142,000; State Normal Schools each $10,000; for Salaries of Judges of the different courts of the Commonwealth, $324,000; for Penitentiaries $55,000; Public Charity, $492,000; Public Printing $60,-000; Pensions and Gratuities $60,-000; Interest on Public Debt $1,550,-000.

The bill also appropriates $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania to aid in establishing a Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, provided the said University raises the sum of $250,000 from other sources, and maintains forever two hundred free beds.

Jefferson Medical College and the Western University of Pittsburg also received $100,000 each on somewhat similar conditions.

That portion of the bill which will excites most comment is the section which fixes the pay of the Senators and Representatives at fifteen hundred dollars for the session.

The bill repealing the usury laws has been defeated by a very decided vote, and the House has refused to reconsider its vote, which seals the fate of the measure.

The House apportionment committee has reported its bill for a new congressional apportionment of the State. Our district remains as it now is, except that Adams county is taken off. The bill is the special order for today (Friday).

The bill cutting up the Girard College property in Philadelphia by streets, was taken up on Wednesday in the House and passed, though it met with strong opposition from the managers of the trust.

The centennial bill, as amended was put through the House on Thursday by a vote of 53 to 36.

Gov. Hartranft has sent in another batch of vetoes, and evidently many of the members are being alarmed for the safety of some of their pet measures of a similar character, and every day joint resolutions are offered for the recalling of certain bills for amendment which are now in the hands of the Governor.

Your member, Mr. McMillen has been absent from the House for a day or two past, owing to sickness; he hopes to be in his place again to-day.

Counsellor Hugus is stopping at the State Capital House.

Captain McDaniels.

The latest "sensational" story of a "Mysterious Disappearance" is told as follows: Last October Captain McDaniels, a merchant of Canonsburg, a village near Pittsburg, Penna., left his home for New York, where he intended to purchase a stock of goods. He had a large sum of money in his possession, and was to return within a week. Nothing was heard of him for more than five months, when he returned with a strange story to tell accounting for his absence. He says: "I took my leave of this village on the 8th of October, in company with an old and intimate friend, Dr. Martin, and arrived at Philadelphia on the morning following. While at the breakfast table one Mr. Ewing, with whom I had a slight business acquaintance, came to the table, and during our conversation he remarked that he was going to New York in the same train I intended to take.—Ewing being in a wholesale house of the metropolis, our conversation on the cars was principally on matters pertaining to trade. I noticed in our immediate vicinity a tall, fine-looking gentleman, dressed very tastefully, and who was reading. When my companion left his seat to take another in the smoking car, this gentleman came forward, and in the politest way imaginable, said: 'Pardon me, sir; you have come east for goods, I believe?' A business conversation then ensued.

"I left him at Jersey City, after giving him my address and particularly requesting him to call at the St. Nicholas Hotel. I went down to the ferry, where I met Ewing, and when midway in the stream, who should come up but my polite sample-case friend, who engaged in amiable conversation with me till the ferry-boat touched the slip. I lost Ewing in the throng, and, having been but once before in New York, I was apprehensive last I would get lost, so I inquired of the stranger the readiest way to the St. Nicholas, when he kindly volunteered to conduct me at least part of the way, and put me on a straight road to it. On our way thither we stopped at a restaurant, the gentleman inviting me to take something, and having a severe headache through riding on the cars I called for a cup of coffee. I can remember distinctly the bar-room, not its location. It was on the ground floor, the bar in the back part near the rear wall of the house. The refreshment tables were in front, and all persons connected with the place looked clean and tidy. I drank two cups of coffee in this house, when I became deathly sick and I remembered being removed to a carriage, when I became unconscious. When I came to I felt miserable above anything I ever experienced in my life, I felt the tortures of the damned; I was half frozen—cramped so that I could hardly drag my limbs; and my head, oh, heavens! I thought it would crack at every throb."

The Captain then tells of adventures which would form a tolerably interesting series of incidents for a dime novel. He says he was put in the hold of a ship and carried to Cuba, where he was kept in prison by the Spaniards for a long time. He then escaped, arrived at New Orleans, and from there made his way home.

Schuyler Colfax Sustained.

South Bend, March 9.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 4.—My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now, as I ever have been, of your integrity, patriotism, and freedom from the charges imputed, as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately yours,
U. S. Grant.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, Pa. March 11.—The following were read in place.

Mr. Albright—Act allowing the widows of parties dying without issue the right to all personal estate.

Mr. Butler—Act to regulate the quality and price of gas, to appoint an inspector and five Assistant Inspectors for the State.

Mr. Playford—Act to incorporate the Northwest Company, with mining, manufacturing and other privilages.

HOUSE.

The House spent the entire day on the calendar. Every bank bill was reduced in rate of interest, and then a general dive was made at the various School Board bills, which authorize the borrowing of money at eight and ten per cent., reducing them all to six per cent.

On the floor of the House an aggravating debate was had on the Philadelphia Mortgage and Guarantee Company, Mr. Orvis insisting that it should be brought within the legal rates of interest, and Speaker Elliot against the restriction. Mr. Orvis said that but one man out of eighteen Philadelphia members voted for the repeal of the usury laws, and added, "Now take some of your own medicine." Mr. Newmeyer took a hand and the debate assumed the sames hape as that on the usury laws, those who favored the repeal talking against the bill as making a special case. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted, yeas 43, nays 45. So the bill fell. Another was made to reconsider, Mr Titterman, of Philadelphia, in the chair. There was a scene of confusion, the like of which has not been seen here this session. Members left their seats and crowded around the clerk's desk like an angry hive of bees. Mr. Titterman ruled one way, but the House shamed him out of it, and he decided another way. After an ineffectual effort to adjourn, the bill was reconsidered and the debate opened again, and on a final call the bill passed, 43 to 42.

Adjourned till Wednesday morning

SENATE.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12, 1873. The following bills were read:

Mr. McKinney—Authorizing the regulating of illuminating oils, the Governor to appoint inspectors for each county.

Mr. Graham—To allow James Omsler to establish a ferry ocross the Allegheny river, from Twenty-sixth street, Pittsburgh, to Herr,s Island.

The following bills were considered:

The bill to repeal the tax on professions, occupation, cattle and horses was amended by extending it to railway and manufacturing corporations, and then postponed and ordered to be printed.

The bill to stock rivers with fish was passed.

Thea ct to provide for filing receipts of interest and part payments of Mortgages in the Recorder of Deeds office was passed.

The joint resolution relative to printing of acts of Assembly, and the act to compel Clerks and Prothonotaries to make certain returns to Boards of Public Charities was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. McCormick reported the Congressional Apportionment bill.

1—The First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

2—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and part of the Seventeenth wards Philadelphia.

3—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

4—The Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.

5—The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and part of the Seventeenth wards, Philadelphia.

6—Chester and Delaware.

7—Lancaster.

8—Berks.

9—Montgomery and all of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

10—Northampton, Lehigh and the townships in Bucks county of Denham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamiton, Tinnicum and Quakertown.

11—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and the townships in Luzerne of Buck, Ben-creek, Bleakley, Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook and Springbrook, and the boroughs of Bleakley, Dunmore, Goldsboro and Gilsonburg, the city of Carbondale, and Twelfth ward, Scranton.

12—The rest of Luzerne.

13—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

14—Dauphin, Northumberland Perry and Juniata.

15—Bradford, Susquehannah, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

16—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Montour.

17—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

18—Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

19—York, Adams and Cumberland.

20—Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forest.

21—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

22—Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth.

23—Rest of Allegheny county.

24—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

25—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

26—Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

27—Erie, Warren and Venango.

It is understood here, to-night, that the Governor will appoint David Lewis, of Allegheny City, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The Allegheny delegation against discussed in committee to-morrow Consolidations is here in force to-day. The new charter was read in place, in the House, last night, and will be

HOUSE.

The House spent the entire day on the Appropriation bill. The Pittsburgh delegation got in the one hundred thousand dollars for the Western University, ten thousand to the Homœpathic Hospital, and five thousand to the Sheltering Arms. At half past five the bill had been gone through with, when the public calendar was taken up, and the county of Minnequa debated till seven o'clock.

A bill will be introduced next week to release all parties in cities and counties which vote "no license" from any agreements made with other parties prior to the passage of the Local Option law, for supplies or rent, and which cannot be then carried out.

At the night session the Centennial bill was the special order.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Warfel—Act relating to the purchase and sale of real estate by building and loan associations.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia—To authorize the Auditor General to appoint an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. McClure—To allow a charge of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

The act to repeal personal tax and taxes on manufacturing and railroad companies being under consideration, it was amended by Mr. Wallace, that the corporations being benefitted by the repeal should reduce their tolls of freights in an amount equal to the proposed reduction. The bill, after being debated at length, was referred to Finance Committee. The proposed bill, it is said, will reduce the taxes one and a half mfllion dollars from the interests named in the bill.

Mr. Warfel, by request of the Pittsburg Board of Control, had an act relating to the election of School Directors recalled from the Governor.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, March 14.—By Mr. Humphreys: In favor of the passage of the miners' screen bill.

By Messrs. Playford and Rutan: Against the repeal of the general railroad law.

A petition in favor of the Centennial was presented from every county in the State.

To incorporate the Bellevue Cemetery. Negatived, the courts having power to act.

To inspect oil for illuminating purposes.

Also, an act to repeal the tax on corporations and personal property.

The screen bill came up for consideration, Mr. Playford having the floor. He spoke against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Humphreys replied to Mr. Playford and spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Playford tried to have the bill amended as far as it applied to mines supplying coak, but failed. The friends of the bill tried to restore the penal clause.

Mr. Playford opposed, and the bill was passed finally without the penal al clause.

The bill to repeal taxes on corporations and personal taxes was considered and passed.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Congressional apportionment and they adjourned until next Tuesday.

Another Bank Safe Cracked.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—The clerks of the Falls City Tobacco Bank found it impossible to unlock the safe this morning, and supposing the lock was out of order, a man was sent for to open it. The doors were forced about 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it was discovered that burglars had entered the vault from a room in the second story by cutting a hole in the floor and passing through the arch over the vault, cutting away the inch chilled-iron castings, and with drills and powder bursting open the door of the safe. The safe was the cashier's, and only special deposits and collaterals were in it. The collaterals and deposits mainly consisted of local bonds, which were left behind, but the following special deposits are missing—one bag containing $2,000 in gold, ten ten-forty Government bonds, $1,000 each; two five-twenty Government bonds, $500 each.

The teller's safe, which was beside the cashier's, and which contained the bank's funds, was undisturbed. The bank loses nothing. It is supposed the burglars accomplished their work yesterday and last night, as the room over the vault gives evidence of quick and good work.

Louisville, March 11.—Other special deposits of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, robbedon Sunday night, were to-day found missing, among them ten bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-Line Railroad, Nos. 193 to 202 inclusive, $1,000 each; five bonds, Nos. 135 to to 140 inclusive, and two bonds, Nos. 149 and 150, of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis second mortgage bonds $1,000 each. All the missing bonds amount probably to $100,000. The burglars selected securities easily disposed of in the East, leaving local securities scattered over the floor.

Louisville, March 12.—The directors of the robbed bank have not finished the examination and assortment of the bonds and stocks found in the vault, but as they progress and the reports come from special depositors the loss increases, and it will not fall short of $350,000, even if that amount will cover it. One hundred thousand dollars in Jefferson Railroad bonds held by the bank as collateral are also gone, for which the bank is responsible. The loss by the depositors is much heavier than was expected, but a full and correct account of individual losses cannot be given.

Fire at Parkersburg.

Parkersburg, W. V., March 13, 1873.—Another very destructive fire broke out in this place this evening, destroying a block of stores on Market street, in the best business part of the city. The fire originated in the back part of J. W. Dent's feed store, and was first discovered about seven o'clock. For a long time water could not be had for the city fire engine, and nothing could be done to prevent the spread of the flames, and the fire soon became unmanageable. As the block was mostly of wooden buildings, it quickly became a prey to the flames, and in about two hours was totally destroyed. Great efforts were made to save the beautiful M. E. church, that stood on the north side of the square, but it and the parsonage alongside were destroyed. The spire, the highest in the city, burned to a skeleton, and stood erect until it looked like a network of gold wire, and then gradually swayed over and fell into the street below, presenting a beautiful sight to the last. The Episcopal church and parsonage were for a time in danger, but the wind blowing in an opposite direction aided the exertions of the firemen in saving them. Several other houses and the First Presbyterian church, some distance from the scene, caught fire from the flying embers, driven by a strong breeze all over the upper part of the city, but were saved by prompt attention. In fact the town was only saved from a greater disaster by the vigilance of a large number of the citizens, who realized the danger and watched and met every outbreak wherever it appeared. A great crowd reached the scene soon, and working willingly succeeded in saving the greater part of the contents of the stores in the block, of course more or less damaged.

President Grant has subscribed $100 and Vice President Wilson $50 to the fund for the erection of the Greeley monument.

Terrible Tragedy.

Franklin, Pa., March 14.—The community here was thrown into a state of the profoundest excitement this morning by the suicide of Thos. F. Anderson, Cashier of Lamberton's Bank, and one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions. He opened the bank, as usual, at nine o'clock, and transacted business with several customers. He was afterwards noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried and excited manner, and then burrying up Thirteenth street towards his residence. Smoke was then seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who had noticed his maneuvers entered the bank, supposing it to be on fire, where they discovered the grate heaped up with bank notes, bonds and bank papers, rapidly being consumed by the fire. The fire was extinguished as quickly as possible, and the notes, bonds, &c., drawn out. Some were in a charred condition, while others were burned to ashes.

Upon reaching his residence, some three squares distant, he entered by the back way, and handing his wife a letter, said that he was about to commit an awful act, at the same time exposing a pistol, which he held in his hand. She endeavored to take it from him, but he tore himself from her, stepped a few steps down into the yard, raised his hand, and fired, the ball entering the right temple. His wife fell fainting. He was conscious at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but gave no explanation for the act, and at 12:30 expired.

George Driver Hanged in Chicago.

Chicago, March 14.—George Driver, who killed his wife on the morning of the 30th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the county jail here this afternoon at 2:24 P. M. His last night was spent mainly in prayer, the attending minister being of Presbyterian faith. This morning a Jesuit Father visited him, but he declined to follow his advice. He said he was once a Catholic because his wife and children were, but he had renounced that faith since conviction, and would die a Presbyterian.

About noon he expressed a desire to converse with Rafferty, another murderer, who is confined in jail under sentence of death, and who has been granted a *supersedeas* twice. Driver spoke with him long and earnestly, advising him to make peace with heaven. Rafferty laughed at him. The children of the doomed man acted unfeelingly. Throughout they talked and laughed with strangers as if at a levee. Shortly after two o'clock Driver was taken from his cell, where he was praying, and brought to the scaffold, which he mounted firmly without hesitation. When asked if he had anything to say, he addressed the crowd, stating that whisky had brought him to the gallows. He advised all to shun it as poison, that it injured body and mind. The drop fell at 2:34 P. M. and in twelve minutes he was dead.

A Newspaper Exoneration.

Louisville, March 9.—*The Courier-Journal* of to-morrow morning will contain the following double-leaded editorial:

We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax as recorded in the Congress investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late Vice-President at South Bend, last Saturday.

The result of our research is that he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter.

It will require closer analysis than that which we have made or are capable of making to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged; and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted, and could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice in doing what he believed to be an act of personal justice.

We desire to be full and explicit and ungrudging, and therefore we shall not shadow congratulations which we have to offer a conspicuous political adversary by any of those minor disparagements which might be sanctioned by a less generous criticism.

A Man Shot Dead in a Magistrate's Office.

Louisville, March 12.—In New Albany, Indiana, to-day, Lon James, engineer on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, while his brother Matt was under arrest in the magistrate's office for shooting at Lon, started out telling Mat to follow him. City Marshal, John Southerland, laid his hand on Matt's arm and told him not to go as he was under arrest, when Lon struck Southerland in the face and followed up the blow with ten or fifteen others, Southerland warding off the best he could, and telling James to stop or he would shoot. Southerland at length drew his revolver and shot James in the left breast; but the wounded man continued to strike him, knocking him in a large wooden box in the corner. Southerland fired, killing him instantly. Southerland then gave himself up, but no one made an affidavit against him, and he was released.

Extensive Robberies.

Detective Joseph Cupples at a late hour last night arrested a man who is suspected of having robbed a jewelry store at Parker's Landing of goods amounting in value to a large sum of money. The individual, from statements received at police headquarters, has for some time been employed at the establishment in question, and during the past month has, at different times, removed valuable goods which have been "placed" in this city. The plan of operations was a simple one. The employee came down had ostensibly on business, and at each visit would make selections from the stock, which is a large one, to dispose of privately here. From present appearances the robberies foot up to nearly $10,000. The case at present is not definitely worked up, and for that reason the names are withheld for the present.—*Pitts. Dispatch.* March, 15th.

Conference of the M. E. Church South—Dr. Huston Expelled.

Baltimore, March 14.—At the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the Committee for the trial of the case of Rev. Huston on a charge of immorality reported, convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church.

The General Conference of the Church, to which an appeal will probably be taken by the counsel of Huston, does not meet until May, 1874.—Dr. Huston has not been present during the session of the Conference, nor before the Committee. His parchment as deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, March 12.—About eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the Woodburn & Sarven Wheel Company's building, on South Illinois street. The whole rear part of the building was soon enveloped in flames, and continued burning fiercely until about one o'clock this morning, when it was got under control. The loss is estimated at $100,-000, which is fully covered by insured.

At half-past twelve o'clock Chief Fire Engineer Daniel Glazier entered a window in the second story, and while in the act of giving orders to his men, a brick wall fell, burying him beneath the debris. He was extracted as speedily as possible, but only lived a few minutes.

Arrest of a Notorious Counterfeiter.

Philadelphia, March 12.—Wm. C. Ogle, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested this evening at No. 2,114 North Seventh street. A large quantity of dies, a press and materials for the manufacture of counterfeit legal tender notes were found on the premises and captured. The place is supposed to have been in operation a long time. It supplied all the Western States with counterfeit money. Ogle was at the head of a desperate and prominent keno counterfeiting gang, which was broken up in the West some years ago, several of the gang being lynched. Several years ago he killed a policeman in the streets of St. Louis while attempting to escape from custody.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., to me directed, as guardian of Sidney H. Snyder and John H. Snyder, children of George A. Snyder, deceased, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Somerset, Pa., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873,

the following real estate, viz: The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land containing 421 acres and allowance, warranted in the name of John Stiles, situated in Stonycreek township, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Joseph Kimmel, David Hally, Ignatius Pollyack and others. There are about 5 acres cleared on the premises. The balance is in a state of cultivation. There are dwelling house and stable on the premises; the wood land is well timbered.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money, after deducting costs and expenses, to remain a lien on the premises, the interest of which shall be paid annually to Henrietta, late widow of George Snyder, deceased, during her life-time, and at her death the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of George A. Snyder, deceased; one-third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on the deferred payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

HARRY C. BEERITS, Guardian.

mar12

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—J. C. Bomberger vs. Hiram Findlay. } In the Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., No. 16 Sep. T. 1872. E. D. Fi. Fa.
Same vs. Same. } No. 48, November T., 1872 E. D. Fi. Fa.

And now to wit, 22d February, 1873, on motion of W. H. Koontz, Esq., attorney of Judgment creditor, the Court appoint John H. Kile, Esq., auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of said Jacob Shafer to and among those legally entitled thereto. Somerset county, ss.

Extract from the record certified 22d Feb., 1873.

E. M. SCHROCK, Prothonotary.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the Court House on Thursday, April 10th, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN H. KILE, Auditor.

march12

TAKE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I will not pay a note given to William Kretchman for a horse purchased from him, (unless compelled by law) the horse not being as warranted.

CHAS. WALTER.

mar12

FOR SALE.—The surface of the Brenner Farm, in Somerset township, Somerset County, Pa., containing 300 acres, 300 acres cleared and under good fence, two good dwelling houses and out buildings, plenty of minerals and saw lumber reserved, exception of limestone for domestic and agricultural purposes, and timber for firewood and fences. For sale or rent, apply to

JAS. B. GAITHER, Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa.

feb26 call on

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1873,

the following real estate, late the property of Anne Roddy, deceased, viz: A plantation and tract of land situated in Upper Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, containing 221 acres and 149 perches, strict measure, adjoining lands of John Friend's heirs, John Leipheart, Henry D. Snyder and others; about 125 acres of which are cleared, and 30 in meadow. There are a two story dwelling house, a log barn and other out buildings on the farm. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and well watered; the wood land is well timbered.

Terms.—Two thousand dollars and the costs and expenses of sale to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, to be secured by mortgage, the interest to be paid annually to Wm.