# The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - September, 10, 1873.


**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON,
of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY,
of Allegheny County.

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**REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.**

ASSEMBLY.
J. R. McMILLEN,
of Middlecreek tp.,

TREASURER.
GEORGE M. NEFF,
of Somerset bor.,

COMMISSIONER.
F. J. COUNTRYMAN,
of Brothersvalley tp.,

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
J. C. CRITCHFIELD,
of Milford tp.,

AUDITOR.
JONATHAN WELLER,
of Summit tp.,

JURY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE C. LICHTY,
of Somerset tp.

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HON. DANIEL AGNEW will become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in December next, as successor to Hon. JOHN M. REED. He was elected in 1863, and hence has five years to serve.

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THE Democratic party of Iowa has concluded that, it is no longer profitable or amusing to submit to an annual beating, and has therefore discreetly determined to throw up the sponge. No State Convention of the party will be held this year, and the State Central Committe has just issued an address advising the faithful to support the platform and nominations of the "Anti Monopolists"—of course the Republicans will have a clean walk over the track.

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THE editor of the Knoxville (Iowa) *Democrat* thus jokes over the peeled and scattered party of that State:

"There is not enough left of the old banner under which we have been fighting for years, to patch the seat of the trowsers of a Court House rat. We are scattered; and in the race through the brush the devil will not only get the hindmost, but may gobble the whole lot. Which will be a good joke on the devil!"

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THE Public Debt statement, published on the 1st inst., shows that during the past month of August, the National debt was decreased in the sum of *Six million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars* ($6,752,829). Thus month after month, this administration by a careful collection and honest disbursement of the public funds, is wiping out our National debt, and the people are scarcely sensible of the taxation imposed upon the few luxuries of life, that produce the revenue.

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THE Democracy of our neighboring county of Allegheny county Md., do not, we are grieved to say, dwell together in harmony. A county convention a few days since, met and nominated a ticket composed principally of the present officials, and on Saturday last, another convention met and another ticket was nominated. And all this rending of the bowels of the venerable party, because the present officials who have waxed sleek and fat, naturally "kick out" against being driven away from their crib, when such nutritious provender is provided.

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THE report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of this State has just been published, showing the reduction of our State debt during August to have been, Five hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-five cents ($574,745.95. Could the Republicans of this State present a more solid argument in favor of their continuence in power, or for the election of ROBERT W. MACKEY, their candidate for State Treasurer, than this exhibition of the able management of our State funds? Let the honest and economical tax payers look at the figures, and decide whether they wish this state of affairs changed at the next election.

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IT is an undisputed fact that the Democracy of this State are making love to the farmers, trying to persuade them that they are in full sympathy with them, and anxious for their relief from the oppression of railroad monopolies. But in the face of these professions, at their late State convention they totally ignored the question of Protection, when every intelligent farmer knows that the tariff on iron has increased and multiplied the number of our iron works and iron workers, and that every additional workman employed in this manufacture, adds one more to the number to be clothed and fed by the farmer and the manufacturer of agricultural products. And they furthermore nominated as their candidate for State Treasurer, a railroad man, whose friends, relations and associates are in sentiment and policy with the railroad monopolists, whom the farmers and shippers allege are plundering them of the profits of their products, discriminating unjustly against them on local freights, forming "corners" in grain and "rings" in railroads, to the detriment of their interests, and the probable destruction of their means of livelihood. Yet the farmers are asked to accept professions as against actions, and to support the party openly betraying and attempting to cheat them.

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AT its late State Convention, the Democracy of Pennsylvania turned its back on all its professions of last year, and like a dog returned to its vomit. Totally ignoring its declarations in favor of a new departure and of new issues, it now ostentatiously comes forward and re-affirms all its old-time principles. Surely no more flagrant insult was ever offered the intelligence of an honest people. The career, and professions, and actions of this party are familiar to, and known of all men. It was the partisan and champion of slavery. It was in favor of dedicating all the common territory of the United States to that hateful institution. It was the sympathizer of rebellion. It embarrassed and resisted the prosecution of the war. It denounced and opposed emancipation. It obstructed every measure of reconstruction. It fought every one of the new constitutional amendments. It stood in way of every act for the restoration of the Union, of every step towards equal rights, of every advance towards national security and peace; and all of these great achievements were carried in the teeth of its resistance. And yet, again and again rejected and repudiated by the people, it has the effrontery, to once more come forward and ask to be entrusted with power while insultingly proclaiming that it has in no wise changed its views.

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SAYS the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: Nothing could be more ridiculous than the idea advanced by leading Democratic papers in the east as well as in the west, that the farmers are the "natural allies" of that party. What have the Democracy ever done for the agricultural interests of the country to warrant them in indulging so absurd a notion? We know it is not pleasant to recall or discuss the record of that party; we would, under ordinary circumstances be willing to forget its past and bury its memories, but the impudence with which it now assumes to reorganize itself as the peculiar patron of the farmer is so gross that it deserves rebuke. "Natural Allies," indeed! What bond of union was there between the farmers of the North and the Democracy when the latter upheld border-ruffianism in the settlement of our western territories, and strove with all its political power to force slavery upon territories which, years before, had been solemnly dedicated to freedom? What "alliance" was there between them during the dark days which preceded the rebellion, when the Democracy, though in possession of the Government, quietly allowed the traitors of the South to dictate and control its action? What sympathy was there between them, when the farmers of the Nation, from Maine to California were offering their lives and the lives of their brave sons, to save the Nation from the treachery of the Democratic party? What fellowship was there between them when, upon the close of the war, the Democracy did all in their power to avoid its consequences, and to the last resisted those necessary amendments to the Constitution, which made all our citizens equal before the law, and placed a free ballot in the hands of every man in the Nation? With such a record before them it is insolent for the Democratic party to talk about the farmers being their "natural allies." The farmers spurn the imputation upon their loyalty. So far from being their allies, since the Democratic party cut loose from the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, the farming community have been its natural enemies and opposers. They saw years ago that the principles of that party were in deadly conflict with the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions; and arising in their might and majesty, they hurled it from political power in the councils of the nation. They have no more love, no more respect for it now, than they had during the dark days of the rebellion. They feel that under no circumstances would it be prudent or wise to restore to it the control of the Government. The idea that the loyal farmers of the nation are the "natural allies" of such an organization is an insult to their intelligence and patriotism."

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Speaking of the late annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers and of the subjects discussed, *Harpers Weekly* indulges in some suggestions worthy of general attention. Says the writer: But there is one subject that should engage the chief attention of all future teachers' meetings, and whose exceeding importance and pressing dangers can admit of no delay.

This is the existance among us of a vast population of persons wholly uneducated, and from which not only come the greater part of our paupers and criminals, but also most of the political errors that effect our public prosperity. We believe that most of our readers are familiar with the alarming proofs of our national ignorance. It comes chiefly from two sources. Immigration fills our cities with a throng of the uneducated Irish; the fall of slavery, and its long continuance, have both conspired to make our Southern territory the seat of almost universal ignorance. A large proportion of the whites—perhaps two-thirds—of suitable age at the South, and a still larger proportion of the colored race, are wholly unable to read and write. The ignorant are there conuted by millions and no effective plan yet has been matured to spread common intelligence among the vast population of voters. But the ignorance of the Northern States is even more dangerous than that of the Southern, because here it affects the chief centres of commerce, and poisons the arteries of the nation. In the State of New York there are more than 150,000 persons over ten years of age who are wholly ignorant and utterly degraded. They are chiefly of foreign birth or parentage. They fill our almshouses and prisons. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of our crime and pauperism comes from them. Their vote is all-powerful in many districts of the State, and they place in our Legislature and our public offices men often as ignorant and debased as themselves. A similar class is rapidly growing up in New England and in the western States; and wherever they prevail the same consequences follow, and crime and political corruption rise up ominously together.

The problem before the people is, therefore, how to rescue their ignorant class from its necessary degradations, and the chief aim of the teachers' meetings must in future be to spread a knowledge of order, cleanliness, good morals, and decency through the millions among us to whom they are in a great degree unfamiliar. Whether Latin and Greek should be taught, insisted upon, or neglected; whether we can create a successful national university: what shall be done to advance our agricultural colleges to further usefulness—are questions nearly insignificant when compared with the necessity that rests upon the nation of providing the elements of education for its millions of uncultivated voters.

The dark mass of ignorance threatens destruction to freedom and to all our material progress. It seems to us that we can only dissipate it by a thorough system of compulsory and national education. What our common-school system wants is unity, method, and vigor. It has as yet failed to reach the foreign ignorance of the North, the general barbarism of the South. It is engaged in every State in idle conflicts with indolence, avarice, superstition. Under the care of a national bureau, we think a plan might be devised to make education compulsory and to make it universal. Nor do we think that the power of the national government could be more profitably employed than securing the general cultivation of the whole people, nor would the people object to any measures that would rescue them and their children from the dangers of ignorance. Had the people of the South been tolerably educated, they would never have rebelled, and they would have removed slavery by pacific means. Had the Irish of our cities felt the influence of the public schools, they would never have given their vote for the perpetuation of slavery, or forced upon New York a reign of thieves. The chief question of our future will be how to construct an effective system of education that shall unite the nation by the ties of common-sense, that will teach trades, employments, industry, and good morals no less than elementary knowledge, and which will make the nation its own school-master

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### The Williamsburg Murder.

New York Sept. 7.—The facts developed in the Williamsburg murder case appear to be as follows: Miss Hamill, whose charred remains with a cord about her neck, was the most intimate friend of Mrs. Merrigon, who, it is believed, murdered her for her money and jewelry. Miss Hamill and Mrs. Merrigon were schoolmates in Ursaline Convent, at Morisania, New York, and were inseparable companions. Their intimacy continued after they left the convent, and Miss Hamill was a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Merrigon and on these occasions always took some valuable token as a gift to her friend. Last Tuesday afternoon Miss Hamill appeared at the door of Mrs. Merrigon's house and asked admittance. She was dressed in black silk, wore a handsome pair of diamond ear rings with broach and massive gold chain. She was admitted and passed up stairs to Mrs. Merrigon's apartments, and from that hour the unfortunate young lady was never seen until her charred remains were found amid the wreck of the half burned house.

James Hamill, one of the brothers of the murdered woman, said his sister was in affluent circumstances, was owner of a large number of houses in East Tenth street, New York, and always had a large amount of money in her possession. Her income from these houses is stated to have been about $2,000 a month. Herrents were generally collected on the first of the month. Last Tuesday was the second of the month, and it is not at all unlikely that Miss Hamill had a large sum of money in her purse when assailed by violent hands. The gold watch, chain and jewelry of Miss Hamill are still missing. Late last evening Mrs. Merrigon made a full confession. The police refused to give reporters any information in regard to it, but it was ascertained that she said she murdered Miss Hamill on Tuesday night by strangling her with a clothesline. This she did in the absence of her husband, and, fearing that he would return in time to find the dead body, she stowed it away between the bed tick and the slats. When Merrigon returned home that night she induced him to remain out of the room, and on Thursday night, for the purpose of destroying the evidence of her guilt, she set fire to the place.

Miss Hamill, after completing her education, took the veil and was known as Sister Augusta. At the expiration of four years she was in some way released from her vows. On Monday she had received a letter from a sister Augusta, belonging to some order in Pittsburgh, containing a *souvenir* and inviting her to go out there on a visit. When she left the house on Tuesday she remarked that she was going to Tenth street to collect some rents, and would then proceed to Pittsburgh. It is presumed she went to bid her friend Mrs. Merrigon good bye before starting for the west. The husband of Mrs. Merrigon is believed to be guiltless.

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### Two Horse Thieves Lynched in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—A dispatch from Sedalia says two horse thieves wered hanged by a mob in Benton county, on Saturday, and another of the same gang has been arrested and is now in jail at Sedalia.

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### THE YELLOWSTONE.

**Official Report of the Late Battles with the Indians.**

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following official telegram was received at the headquarters of the army on Saturday, dated "Headquarters Yellowstone Expedition, Camp No. 47, Music Shell River, M. T., seventy-five miles below the mouth of Swimming Woman's Creek, August 10, 1873, via Fort Benton Montana."

To Major O. D. Greene, A. A. General, St. Paul, Minnesota: I report my arrival with my command this afternoon at this place. Reynolds and Morris, scouts, start for Fort Benton to-night. We arrived at Pompey's Pillar on the 15th inst., and found the wagon road on the Yellowstone very difficult from Tongue river to Pompey's Pillar. The valley of the Yellowstone is very fine; heavy cottonwood and pine abundant, and good grazing. General Custar, with the cavalry, has had two fights with the Indians, the first on the 4th, the second on the 11th of August. General Custar's reports mailed at Fort Benton. On the 4th of August I sent Custar ahead to look up roads and camp. The Indians tried to drive him to ambush, but failing, rushed from their concealment and attacked. Custar had ninety men, the Indians three hundred. Custar first fought on the defensive, but finding the Indians shaky, he moved his men and charged them, scattering them in all directions. While this affair was going on, a party of seven Indians intercepted Veterinary Surgeon Housinger, Seventh Cavalray, and Mr. Ballerain, a trader, between the main column and the river, and murdered them both. These persons were unarmed. The Indians also waylaid and killed one soldier, Private Ball, of Company F, Seventh Cavalry, who was hunting on the 7th of August. We found that the Indians had lodges. On the 8th we found that a very large camp had broken up, thrown away many of ther valuables, and fled.

General Custar's cavalry and all the scouts were sent in pursuit early on the night of the 8th. On the night of the 9th Custar found that the Indians had rafted across the Yellowstone. General Custar tried ineffectually to cross all day the 10th of August, and he was interrupted at daybreak on the 11th by an attack coming first from the opposite side of the Yellowstone, and presently from the Shark bluffs in his rear. The attacking force was five hundred Indians. Custar met them with a skirmish line on foot until he prepared his squadrons, when he charged and ran the Indians as far as nine or ten miles. The loss of the Indians in these two affairs was considerable in lives of themselves and ponies killed. I can only state their loss from reports made by different officers, which would place the total at forty killed and wounded. They are badly enough hurt to be humbled. The Sioux were present from the agencies, dressed in clothing given in annuities. They threw away Winchester rifles and ammunition in their flight, showing that they were lately equipped by the traders on the Missouri, who now ship arms and amunition as hardware. Second Lieutenant Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry, is badly wounded; thigh broken by a bullet. He is doing well. In the two engagements we had four men killed and four wounded, five horses killed and four wounded. Gen. Custar and Adjutants Custar and Ketchum, Twenty-Second Infantry, had horses shot under them. The troops behaved very handsomely. I will move to the Big Bend of the Music Schell and thence to the head of the Great Porcupine. In case I return either by the head of Big Dry Fork or by the Great Porcupine and Yellowstone, I will be opposite our stockade within three days before or after the 12th of September. Please to have a steamboat and a paymaster there. Fort Abraham Lincoln is nearer for us than Rice. Can we be dismissed at Fort Lincoln? We shall be five days without forage before we reach the stockade. Please send all mails at Rice, Lincoln and Buford by Josephine.

D. S. STANLEY,
Colonel Twenty-second Infantry,
Commanding Expedition.

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### An Old Feud Settled—One Farmer Shot by Another.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Two farmers, named Lafayette Newkirk and Robert Meires, between whom an old feud existed, met on the road within six miles of Mexico, Adrian county, last Monday. One of Newkirk's horses became frightened and interfered with Meires team. The latter drew a revolver, jumped from his wagon, and advanced toward Newkirk threatening to shoot him, when Newkirk shot him dead and then went into Mexico and surrendered to the officers of the law.

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### Election in New Mexico.

SALT LAKE, September 3.—Returns so far as received from Santa Fe, New Mexico, indicate the election of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, by probably 2,000 majority.

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### Election in Wyoming Territory.

The election yesterday in Laramine county, Wyoming territory, for members of the legislature passed off quietly. The whole Republican ticket is elected with the exception of one member of the lower house.

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### Freaks of a Runaway Horse.

TOPEKA, September 3.—A special dispatch from Junction City gives an account of a deplorable and singular accident that happened at that place. On Saturday evening, while attending a funeral, the horse of a Mr. Sprague became startled and dragged from the ground the post to which it was hitched, and ran off furiously with the post attached to the halter. A Mr. Fitzgerald and his two daughters were walking on the prairie, and before they could get out of the way the horse dashed upon them. One of the girls had her skull fractured and one of her ribs broken; she only lived five hours. The other child was also seriously injured, and the father had one leg broken in five places, two ribs broken, and his skull injured. Several others were slightly injured.

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### Fatal Folly.

COLUMAIANA, Ohio, Sept. 2.—A sad accident occurred at this place today. While the wife of C. V. DeCoursey was playfully pointing a pistol at him, he requested her not to do so, and stepping up to her to take it from her, it went off. The discharge took effect in her side, passing through her lungs, killing her almost instantly.

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### A Man Shot Within the Shadow of His own Home—Four Bullets Poured Into His Head from a Revolver.

A murder, under circumstances the most attrocious, was attempted on Monday evening at Siverlyville, a small place half a dozen miles from Oil City. During the day, William Scott, cooper at the Imperial Refinery visited the oil metropolis to purchase a few household articles, and return about nine o'clock P. M. As he entered the gate his wife was talking from an upper window, and addressing her, the two conversed for a few minutes pleasantly, and, unthinking of danger, he turned the corner of his house, which brought him facing the kitchen door, in a projecting ell. There was no light in the kitchen, and it was on the shady side of the house. As Mr. Scott stepped in a man rushed from behind the door, placed the pistol close to Scott's head and fired, the ball entering the left eyebrow. Another shot was quickly fired, entering the forehead between the brows. Mr. Scott bowed his head and hallooed, when the assassin fired a third and fourth time, the balls entering, one at the back part of the head and one back of the ear. The villain fled, but was seen when passing by a man to whom he was unknown, but says he can identify the person if brought before him.

After the firing was heard, Mr. Alexander, a near neighbor, reached the scene of the crime and found Mr. Scott lying on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. Raising him up, and thinking he was dying, he asked the unfortunate man if he knew who had shot him. Mr. Scott, very faintly and in a gasping manner replied;

"O, I don't know. I am shot three times."

He was at once carried up stairs and laid on a bed, and being asked who did it, replied "Bestford." He is thought to have meant a man named Bestford Chandler, whose father is a grain dealer at Brady's Bend, and who has for some time been in the vicinity of Siverlyville.

There are plenty of rumors as to the cause, but no facts have been developed. The wounded man subsequently said he thought it was Chandler, but did not seem to be certain of it.

The pistol was so close to Mr. Scott that his right arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow, was severely burned. It was said that Mrs. Scott did not think Chandler committed the crime. Perhaps time will reveal the history of this dark and bloody deed. Then it will be known where suspicion ends and charity is due.

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### A Terrible Fright.

PANAMA, August 24.—The inhabitants have just had a terrible fright. The river Rimac in its upper course runs between high mountains. An immense slide took place from between these hills and dammed the river up entirely with a mass of rocks, earth and stones about 800 feet high. The fall of earth took place seventy-two miles away, on the Oroya railroad, and every one feared that when the mass of detained water should break through the usual bed of the Rimac would not contain it and that as the consequence there would be an inundation. The water, however, rose to the top of the dam and flows over steadily, and no danger is now anticipated. Three lives were lost by the disaster.

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### Cholera Ravages.

WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 1—There have been three deaths from cholera here since Saturday.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—A letter dated Monday, from a prominent physician in Millersburg, Ky., says:

"The cholera is fearful here. There were 15 deaths in town this morning, and several other persons will be dead presently. Most of the victims are negroes. There have been nearly 30 deaths since Thursday last."

LEXINGTON, Sept. 1.—Special dispatches from Paris and Millersburg state that the cases of cholera in the latter places are of the most malignant character, and up to the present time not a single person attacked has recovered. Eighteen deaths are reported from Millersburg for the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock P. M. today. Twenty new cases, all of white persons, are also reported. The disease runs its course in from three to six hours, terminating in death. At Paris 10 new cases and one death are reported to-night. A panic prevails at Millersburg and there is great alarm at Paris. Many are seeking places of safety and moving their families out of the infected district. Eight deaths from cholera are reported at Stamford.

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### Great Fire in New Castle.

On Monday night, about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the stables of the Knox House, at New Castle, Pa. Soon the stores of Messrs. A. Fisher, G. Henderson, A. Culbison & Son, J. H. Gilliland were all ablaze. Many of their goods were, though much damaged, saved. The Knox House was a total loss. A telegram was sent to Sharon for help. An engine and company arrived from that place about eleven o'clock and rendered a valuable help. The Sharon boys helped through the rest of the night in a manner much to their credit. The total loss is estimated at about $75,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

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### Fashion Stud Stables Destroyed.

TRENTON, N. J., September 4.—The Fashion Stud Farm stables took fire about eleven o'clock this morning, and the building, fifty by one hundred and ninety-five feet, was utterly destroyed, together with nine horses out of nineteen which it contained at the time. Among the horses burned were two road mares belonging to President Grant; La Piere, a valuable animal balonging to Mr. Butterworth, of Philadelphia; Henry B. Grey, a horse belonging to B. Doble; valued at $4,000, and five other horses not rated. Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Rosaline, Hotspur and California mare are saved. Doble loses ten sulkies, three fall top buggies, thirty sets of harness and some traps worth a thousand dollars. Charles Cochran, an old man, loses a trunk containing three thousand dollars in gold and notes. The trunks belonging to all the noted horses are lost, together with the clothing of all the boys, about one hundred halters and a large number of saddles and bridles.

The loss is estimated at $75,000. There is an insurance of $8,000 on the building, but no insurance on the horses. Doble loses fully $5,000.—The farm and stables belonged principally to H. N. Smith, of New York. It is supposed that the fire originated from sparks from a passing locomotive. There was a stiff gale blowing from the southwest. Men are at work removing dead horses from the ruins.

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### STATE ITEMS.

The Westmoreland Agricultural Society will hold its fair on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of October.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on their grounds at Brownsville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 17, 18 and 19, 1873.

Alexander Barber, of Plunkett Creek township, Lycoming county, had his brains sawed out on Thursday while at work in his mill, his foot slipping and throwing him against the death inflicting instrument.

An energetic man in Clarion attended the show in Clarion last Saturday afternoon, the circus at Silgo in the evening and the campmeeting on Sunday. He was determined to see it all.

A party of Indiana county capitalists are talking of erecting an establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements at Indiana. Among those mentioned as prominent in the unkertaking are Senator Harry White, E. H. Wilson and James Turner.

Christian Heusel, a brakeman, riding on a loaded coal car at the Lehigh colliery, Pottsville, Saturday, was killed and horribly cut about the head and shoulders by the bottom of the car giving way. He was dumped with the coal on the track and dragged two hundred yards.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania will hold their next annual Convention at Johnstown upon the 16th, 17th and 18th of September. A large attendance is expected, and the citizens will give a most hospitable reception to all visitors.

The Lancaster Republican County Convention met in Lancaster on Monday, and by vote of 164 to 46 abolished the Crawford county system, and appointed a committee to devise new rules, to be reported to an adjourned meeting, to be called by the President after the October election.

A playful Altoona youth undertook to frighten a colored damsel at the post office there the other evening. He will have to economise for the next six months, in order to pay for the adhesive plaster and the services of the physician who applied it to his head and face. The dusky maiden didn't care a cent.

The Pennsylvania railroad Company on Saturday placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Philadelphia, a hundred million dollars mortgage, which is to secure the bonds issued for the purpose of consumating the great improvements contemplated by this company in this State and elsewhere.

A Chester county man claims to have the best cow in the State of Pennsylvania. She is about half Durham and weighs 1,375 pounds. She recently calved and on the fifth day after the calf was taken off her yield of milk in one day was twenty-eight and one-half quarts, and in the second week of the month she made twenty and one-half pounds of butter of the finest and best quality.

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### Destructive Gale in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 5.—A tornado swept through Granby, Hamshire county, yesterday afternoon, entirely demolishing the house and barn of Edwin Slater, and unroofing other buildings, uprooting trees, destroying crops, &c. Northampton had a similar visitation in the evening when the barn of Alfred Starkwater was blown down, William's basket factory partly demolished and Clapps foundry unroofed. The path of the latter gale extending across the town from west to east, and was only ten rods wide.

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### Raid on Distilleries.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Collector Pinkney Rollins, of the Seventh District of North Carolina, informs the Revenue Bureau that Special Deputy R. H. Patterson and soldiers under Lieutenant Mast destroyed two illicit distilleries in Haywood county, and made twelve arrests; destroyed four distilleries, and made eight arrests in McDowell county, and then proceeded to South Mountain, where they destroyed eight distilleries and made seventeen arrests. These eight distilleries were in close proximity to each other, and there was reliable information of twenty or twenty-five more being in operation in South Mountain, but further progress was stopped by the interference of the State authorities, Lieutenant Mast and Deputy Marshal T. Deaver being arrested upon a bench warrant from Judge Clark for destroying property.

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### Double Murder and Suicide in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to *The Republican* from Sedalia gives an account of a horrible tragedy, which occurred at Knightly's Station on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, six miles west of Sedalia, on Saturday last. It appears that Wm. Knightly, who has been laboring under mental derangement for some time, killed or caused the death, of both his sister Adelaide, aged 40 years, and his nephew, Louis Stubbs, set fire to the house and then killed himself.

The house occupied an isolated situation, and when the neighbors reached it it was a mass of ruins. The charred remains of Knightly were found near a window, with a partly burned shot-gun at his feet, and the bodies of his sister and nephew near the front door, but so badly charred that it could not be determined whether they had been killed by Knightly or whether they were suffocated. The Coroner's jury inclined to the latter opinion, although the neighbors testified to having heard three shots fired while the house was burning.

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### Kukluxism.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—At two o'clock this morning a body of horsemen entered Charlestown, Indiana, and posted the following notice all over town: "To Andrew Reynolds and family, Thomas Reynolds and wife, Samuel Long, Andy Stone, Ed. Washburn, and Patrick H. Carney: You are hereby notified to leave the State of Indiana within fifteen days from date, or abide the consequences. A few more associates of the parties will take warning hereby. As threats have been made against the property of citizens, any overt act in Charlestown or vicinity will be held against the parties above named. One! two! three! follow me! September 5, 1873." T. Renolds is the party threatened in jail by a vigilant committee some days since. Considerable excitement has prevailed all day in Charlestown.

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### Parson Brownlow.

*To General D. H. Hill, Commander of the Modoc Democracy of North Carolina:*

Your last epistle, addressed to me through your newspaper, has been received.

You raise no new issue with me, but simply continue your old line of stale personalities; and yet there is one point in your last letter to which I desire to call public attention.

You boastingly announce that you have received letters from numerous citizens of different sections of the North, approving all you have written in your controversy with me. You quote largely from one of these letters. I have no doubt it is true, as you state, that they give you aid and comfort. This I regard as a strong point gained, and it is what I have all along suspected, that you were backed by the Northern doughfaces and pretended Union men.

The same persons who now write you their approval of your charge that E. M. Stanton clandestinely committed suicide, that Lincoln was righteously assassinated by Booth, Canby by savages, and George H. Thomas' death by apoplexy a tributation to heaven because of what you term his "betrayal of the South," earnestly sympathizing with you during the war when you and others in rebellion were contending in the field with the armies of Lincoln, Stanton, Thomas, and Canby.

I have seen it charged in respectable journals of North Carolina that you are the head-centre or chief of the Kuklux organization in that State. I have never seen it contradicted and have no doubt it is true, and I am sure Captain Jack and his party, who are sentenced to be hanged, have your earnest sympathy, and the sympathy of these Northern doughfaces who write to you.

In reply to your taunt that a certain class of Northern men have written you their approval of what you have said in denunciation of myself, I have to say it is gratifying to me to know what I have written you has excited the hostility of these Northern men. During the war I was hated and blackguarded by Northern doughfaces and copperheads just as was Lincoln, Stanton, and every man who was earnest and outspoken in opposition to the rebellion. Since the war that class of Northern men who have settled in the South and found their masters in some rebel like yourself have generally been hostile to me.

Instead, General Hill, of feeling mortification or chagrin at the opposition of these Northern men, I glory in having their hostility. If I owed the devil a debt of one dozen of the meanest men in the United States and wanted a premium on the payment of it, I would turn over to his Satanic Majesty twelve of these Northern men.

Only a few days since Jefferson Davis, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, made a public speech, in which he denounced Grant and Sherman as guilty of faithlessness and treachery, and declared himself in favor of another rebellion. These Northern sneaks who have been writing to you endorse and approve Davis' sentiments, and they and the other class join old Jeff. in his contemplated second revolt if they saw a prospect of making anything by it.

In conclusion, General Hill, I have to say that mean as I regard you and the Kuklux Modoc Democrats associated with you, I regard you and your associates as better men than these Northern sneaks and doughfaces.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

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### A Vesuvius in Colorado.

A startling piece of news has just come to hand; no less than a minute description, by more than one credible witness, of a volcano bursting forth a few miles north of us. We were inclined at first to doubt the statement, but it come so straight and the story is so well told that it seems there must be something in it. The facts are that last Thursday Mr. Burks, a trustworthy man of this place, was out prospecting near the head of the North Bowlder. (Your correspondent having been over that country is prepared to testify that in ages past volcanic eruptions must have been common there.) Our prospector saw smoke at a distance, which he at first attributed to a fire in the woods. But second thought convinced him that was not possible, as its locality was far above timber line. So, with the usual zeal of a prospector for something new, he clambered up and down and over several ridges of the main range, until arriving at the place he found himself on the edge of a veritable crater. The place had evidently once been the scene of great and long continued volcanic action, for there was plainly to be traced the rim of a prehistoric crater about one mile in diameter. Within the ancient bowl and near the edge the young volcano had commenced operations. It did not emit violently while he was there, but contented itself with an occasional spasm, the rest of the time smoking as pleasantly as an old tobacconist. But the best proofs of his story are bits of lava, evidently of recent origin, and several lumps of scoria. These are now being handed about among the boys, and are regarded with as much curiosity and interest as is ever manifested in the last rich "strike." A large party will start from here in a few days, determined to authenticate or disprove the matter. Several men have already been there, and all return with lava trophies.—*Central City (Col.) Register.*

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### Proposed New Railroad.

The directors of the Brownsville and Youghiogheny Railroad Company, of which Mr. A. L. McFarland is the President, met yesterday on Library street and discussed the project and measures needed to be taken for its success.

The proposed new railroad is to extend from Brownsville, Fayette county, to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, by such route as may be deemed most practicable and important. Three routes have been suggested, but as yet the question has not came up for consideration.

The Redstone Coal Company is taking an interest in the projected work, and will give it aid.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

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Senator Morton refers to one fact that he has adverted to before in his speeches, which the advocates of the "new party" movement would do well to ponder thoughtfully. He says: "New parties cannot be gotten up to order, or created by conventions and resolutons, but are the outgrowth of great events or new conditions, and are always ephemeral unless founded upon some great fundimental principal which separates them from other parties. It is not necessary to have new parties because new issues are presented, for it is in the business of existing parties to grapple with these issues."

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### CURRENT NOTES.

Col. H. Russell, of Milton, has purchased the celebrated Kansas stallion, Smuggler, at a price above $50,000.

A western editor has had a peck of new onions laid on his table. He was grateful, and said such kindness brought tears to his eyes.

A Nebraska man who beat his wife with a harness tug was soundly dogged by fourteen women, a crowd of men standing by to see fair play.

A Pennsylvania editor, who employs women, says: "We have a calico foreman,' two dimity 'compositors,' and the sweetest little 'devil' in pink muslin to be found anywhere."

A Kansas dispatch says the government stables and corrals at Fort Riley, Kansas, were burned on Sunday night. The horses were saved, but the buildings were totally destoyed.

A western exchange has apposite little narrative: It is a very old story that about the two little Irish boys looking at a mud turtle, when one says, "Mickey, is he dead?" And Mickey replies, "Faith, he is that; dead as a herring;" and observing a slight movement of the tail, quickly adds, "but he doesn't realize it." It is as we said, a very old story, and we hope the Democratic party will forgive us for alluding to it.

A Detroit man who wanted a wife "right away," got one by advertising. Two days after the wedding ceremony, he was observed to be walking "right away" from his home, and the neighbors who saw him say that his left ear was set back about two inches, and that he had no hair to speak of on the back of his head.

Oregon has harvested her largest crops. No such prosperous season for the farmers in all her history.—The hay crop is double last year, and the grain one-third to one-half more. Good prices are promised, and the Oregon farmers are paying off their debts and growing rich.

A western gentleman smokes a cigar while milking his cow, and the other night, absorbed in thought, he lowered his head, the lighted end of the cigar touched the cow's flank, and away the milker went across the alley as though kicked by an army mule.

Edmund Munger, speaking of the time when he was a boy, says it was the custom of school children, as you passed a school house, to make a bow; but in these latter days, as you pass a school house, you must keep your eye peeled, or you will get a snowball or a brickbat at the side of your head.

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### Snow in Michigan—Death of a Child from a Dose o f Morphine.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Sept. 5.—The weather is very cold this evening, with prospects of frost. Snow fell quite hard this morning at Clam Lake Michigan.

A dose of morphine administered to a child to day at Hunterstown, near this place, proved fatal. The child was only two months old, and the medicine was administered to keep it still.

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### Two Blind Horses Upsetting a Stage Coach.

Pomeroy, O.' Sept. 5.—The stage which runs between Racine and Pomeroy attempted to run around on the bank of the river at the foot of Court street this morning, when one of the lines broke. The horses both being blind ran over the bank, upsetting the stage coach, which, with the horses, fell a distance of twenty feet completely demolishing the vehicle, and seriously hurting Clark Morris, the driver, and the horses.

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### A Defaulting Internal Revenue Collector.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A special to the *Inter Ocean* from Springfield, Ill., says that Col. John T. Harper, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the Government in the sum variously estimated at from $50,000 to $300,000, it appears that Harper wrote out his resignation last Friday, and left it with his chief clerk, to be forwarded to the authorities at Washington, and then left for parts unknown. He is said to have bet heavily in grain and real estate speculations in Chicago.

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### Making Greenback Paper.

All the paper for the money issued by the government is manufactured on a sixty-two inch Fourdrinier machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester, Pa. Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the unished stuff is conducted to the wire without passing through any screens, which might retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth, a shower of short pieces of fine blue silk thread is dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is being formed. The upper side, on which the blue silk is dropped, is the one used for the face of the notes, and from the manner in which the threads are applied, must show them more distinctly than the reverse side, although they are imbedded deeply enough to remain fixed. The mill is guarded by officials night and day, to prevent the abstraction of any paper.

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### Heavy Receipts of Grain.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 2.—The west is now literally pouring its grain into the market. No less than one thousand six hundred and fourteen car loads of grain passed over the Mississippi river railroad bridge at Davenport and Rock Island for Chicago to the east within the past forty hours. This city is being flooded with grain arriving by rail and canal, but nevertheless it continues to bring fair prices. The grain receipts in this city yesterday were one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five car loads, and of these one thousand one hundred and twenty-three were wheat. In addition to these, the receipts by canal were 149,100 bushels, principally corn.

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### The Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2—A dispatch from Okawville, Ill., twenty-nine miles from here on the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad, says cholera of the true Asiatic type is raging there fearfully. Twenty-three persons died in twelve hours. Among them the principal bridge builder of the Southwestern railroad, and three children have died in one family within three hours. The patients die within fifteen minutes after the attack and turn black immediately. Medical aid will be sent for from surrounding towns. The citizens are rapidly leaving the place and those remaining are using disinfectants freely and burning tar in the streets. It is said no local cause exists for the disease.

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### The Iowa Train Robbers Overtaken. A Desperate Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—A special dispatch to the Kansas City Times from Clinton, Mo., says, on Tuesday night last a skirmish took place near Monnegaw Springs, St. Clair county, between the Iowa Sheriff's posse and the train robbers who recently attacked a train near Des Moines, in which one of the sheriff's party and one of the gang were wounded. The sheriff and posse were in hot pursuit of the last accounts.

The Adjutant-General has issued an order to the military authorities of the city to ascertain at once how strong a force of militia can be mustered here for service in case of emergency. It is understood that Governor Woodson apprehends that trouble will grow out of the Galloway county lynching affair, and the search now in progress for the Iowa train robbers, and the Governor wishes to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.