

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

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

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLER, J. R. McMillen, of Middleburg Tp.

TREASURER, GEORGE M. NEFF, of Somerset Tp.

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

FOR BOARD DIRECTOR, J. C. CITCHFIELD, of Mifflin Tp.

AUDITOR, JONATHAN WELLER, of Summit Tp.

CLERK, GEORGE C. LITCHY, of Somerset Tp.

THE great duty of the hour for the Republicans of Somerset county is to go to the polls on Tuesday next and vote "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

THE Department of Agriculture makes public the gratifying information that the aggregate crop of wheat in the United States this year is larger than in 1872, and that the quality is generally superior.

We presume that Captain Jack and his five miserable companions were hung at Fort Klamath on Friday last, as that was the day fixed for their execution. No special news of the execution has been received up to this date.

ADVICES from all parts of the State speak encouragingly of the prospective large majority for our ticket.—Let the Republicans of Somerset county prove not to be laggards, but by polling their usual majority fairly entitle themselves to share in the victory and the subsequent rejoicings.

The Somerset Democrat last week published an article taken from the Pittsburgh Post, charging State Treasurer Mackey with having an enormous deposit of public money with the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia at the time of its suspension.

The Post has since retracted the charge, stating that it was misinformed. Will the Democrat go and do likewise?

THE announcement of the death of Cyrus Meyers, Esq., will be sad news to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Meyers was a graduate of Harvard law school, and a gentleman of many and varied attainments; a sound lawyer, with cultivated literary tastes; a genial gentleman, of affable manners; a true friend, with great kindness of heart and a gentle word for all. His death in the prime of life will call forth more than ordinary regrets, and his memory will long be cherished, especially by the poor and humble, who never failed to find in him a friend in the hour of need.

REPUBLICANS should be careful to examine their tickets—particularly for county officers—before they vote. We are informed that the county has been flooded with spurious tickets, and notably with the full Republican and Democratic tickets with the name of Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER inserted instead of the regular party nominees. We concede the right of every man to vote for whom he pleases, but we caution all against being fooled by the Modoc ticket, intended to demolish the Legislative candidates of both parties. All true Republicans should see that the name of Jacob R. McMillin is on their ticket before voting it.

THE Constitutional Convention will drag its slow length along. It adjourned during the hot summer months for the reason that it was impossible to keep a quorum of its members in the city during the heated term. And now that the heat has abated, and the members should return to their duty refreshed, it appears as ifly disposed to business as ever; as we see by the proceedings that an adjournment had to be taken a few days since for lack of a quorum. The truth is this Convention is becoming a regular nuisance. Members have attended to everything else than the public business, and so tardily has been its action that, when it does complete its work and adjourn, it will be compelled to postpone action by the people until next year, or call for a vote in mid winter when not more than one half the electors will be able to go to the polls, and those who do attend will have to cast their ballots in total ignorance of the instrument submitted for their approval or rejection.

Judge Gordon is too good and true a man to be sacrificed by sheer apathy on the part of his party friends, and the office for which he is a candidate is of much too great importance to be lost by the culpable neglect and indifference of Republican voters, and we opine, therefore, that our Democratic friends are "reckoning without the host." But our candidate for so high and responsible an office, is entitled not merely to an election, but to an overwhelming vote that will mark the confidence of the people in his ability and high legal qualifications, and we therefore urge upon the Republican voters of this county to go to the polls and give him such a majority as he is eminently deserving of. Let the interior counties poll a full vote for Judge Gordon, and his election is assured by at least fifteen thousand majority, notwithstanding any defection that may occur in Philadelphia.

We observe a foolish attempt being made by a few unscrupulous partisan journals, to shoulder the late panic in the money market upon the Republican party and its financial policy, and a feeble cry is raised in behalf of restoring the Democratic party and its policy to power. Concede if you please, that the Republican financial policy is on trial, and that the party should stand or fall at the coming election, as it proves sound or rotten, and let us test it by past experience. Money panics cannot be avoided so long as reckless men, or timid ones, own or control any considerable portion of our currency. But let us compare the present crisis with those of former years, and determine whether it is advisable to return to the style of financing abolished by the Republican party when it came to power.

Men that are not very old can well remember the financial panics of 1837, 1847 and 1857, and the results in those days of Democratic power and currency. Then, the first thing affected was the money, bank after bank failed, and the currency was made inoperative, and the currency was not worth more than old rags in the pockets of the laboring masses, thousands of whom were utterly ruined. How is it now? Amid the struggles, and suspensions, and crashes of the brokers and speculators for the last two weeks, who has lost a dollar by reason of the Republican currency? Have you a greenback or a national bank note in your pocket? Are you afraid you will lose it, or that the bank that issued it will break? On the contrary, the trouble is alleged to be the scarcity of this kind of currency. Not one of these banks has broken, and the few that have been compelled to suspend were unsound or in failing circumstances, but because they could not dispose of their securities for a sufficient quantity of greenbacks and National bank notes to meet their immediate demands. Instead of the cry being, down with the banks! down with the greenbacks! curse the worthless rags! it has been, from all over the land, give us more of this currency, or we perish! and the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have been sought to put into circulation the forty-four millions of this reserve currency now in the vaults of the Treasury. Such a panic as this the country has never before witnessed, for instead of trying to dispose of their currency for any other kind of valuable property, for fear the banks might break, the struggle has been to convert all kinds of valuables into bank notes, and while the wealthy were struggling and writing and seeing their valuable stocks and bonds daily shrinking in value, the poor man who had a few greenbacks in his pocket, went to his daily toil with the comforting assurance that his small savings were perfectly secure, and that the good faith and entire income of the National Government were pledged for their redemption.

Never has there been so thorough, so triumphant a test of a financial system as that introduced by the Republicans, has undergone. On the first introduction of greenbacks they were met with a Democratic howl that "soon a dollar in gold will buy a bushel of these rags," and now the moneyed men of the nation are desperately crying, "give us millions more of this 'rag currency' or we must suspend." It is the Republican paper money system that has just now prevented general bankruptcy and wide spread ruin; and the man is little less than idiotic who would give his vote or influence for the restoration of the Democratic party and its miserable policy to power.

It is W. Mackey vindicated.

In the very agony of the late panic, at a moment when every decent man in the country dropped all other affairs to do his part in calming the public alarm, Francis M. Hutchinson, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, lent himself to the task of attempting to ruin the business reputation of his rival, Hon. Robert W. Mackey; and he adopted a plan as wicked as it was base to effect this dishonorable purpose. If there were no other reasons for his ignominious defeat on the second day of October, this outrage on decency, this dishonorable and criminal trick, would afford ample cause for the voters for our good old commonwealth to refuse to elect him to any office in their gift, high or low.

Just at the moment when the city of Pittsburgh was in the greatest danger from the exciting and disheartening news hourly reaching her citizens from the east, this petty and unmanly Hutchinson received a letter from Harrisburg, signed "Vindex" asserting that the State Treasury had lost between one and five hundred thousand dollars by the failure of the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia. The lie was told with all the circumstantial detail of a practiced liar. The author of this falsehood is a man of no character, and a well known and utterly repudiated politician, whose chief business for years has been the betrayal of every party to which he has attached himself.

Hutchinson knew this man and his utter unworthiness thoroughly. He knew that anything he might say or write, required confirmation before it became worthy of belief, or even notice. And yet, with this complete knowledge of his correspondent's unreliability, Hutchinson adopted the lie as his own, or writing on the margin of the letter, "this man is reliable and trustworthy; his letter had been published," and sent it to the local organ of the Democracy in Pittsburgh, the Post. That paper published the slander, and has not allowed the manhood to fully retract it, although the facts from official sources, have been furnished its editor by Mr. Mackey.

The true state of the case is as follows: The Union Banking Company of Philadelphia had the sum of \$86,712.36 on deposit during September last, and this fact was certified to the Auditor General by the State Treasurer in strict pursuance of law. This sum was reduced during the month by drafts until only \$11,629.56 remained when the bank was forced to close, and this sum was fully and completely secured to the Treasury through the active and unceasing efforts of the State Treasurer, who was in Philadelphia attending to the interests of the State during the terrible and unforeseen financial crisis.

Of the author of the letter it is now unnecessary to speak further. Hutchinson deserves a thorough punishment for his unmanly attempt to blast the credit of an opponent (selected for his fairness and suitability to political office, not less than conspicuous for his ability and devotion as a public officer), which we expect to see him receive at the hands of the voters of Pennsylvania very shortly.

And the History of the late panic itself with irrepressible obliquity and shame if it attempts to postpone, gain or evade the full retraction it has bound itself to make, so that the denial can reach those whose voices the slander was intended to silence.

To write this to thwart the design of the Post, and to state our own changes to lay the whole truth before their readers, that they may not be misled by the basest and most outrageous electioneering trick and crime of which we have had any experience.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A Victims Wisconsin Ghost.

Lively times are experienced in a house near Menomonee, Wis. Satan has been at work in the neighborhood which has cast a spell upon it, or the spirit of a dead and angry wife is playing the mischief with the domestic felicity and quiet of the dwellers. It isn't known which—investigation has utterly failed to elucidate this point—but certain it is that very peculiar noises are being constantly played, and have been, for that matter, for the last two years. Three years ago the head of the family was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. He mourned, but not as one who refused to be comforted. Indeed he lost little time in seeking consolation, and in finding it. Happiness came with his new wife, but did not abide. It was frightened away by strange noises at the witching hour when graveyards yawn; by pieces of soap bearing the marks of three fingers appearing in the milk day after day; by eggs floating in at the opening door, indicating a hornpipe and disappearing by various means when the milk was taken; a furlough without leave and turning up in the most unexpected places; by wailing noises in the windows, and by various other phenomena of a strange and startling nature. The first wife left a boy, Jos. H. Fane, who attempted to kill his mother on the day of her death. On June last, was on trial. Mr. Fane had been examined at great length, and as he retired from the witness stand and took a seat between her father and Jos. H. Calcord, one of her counsel, her husband seized a large cut glass inkstand from the table and hurled it at her with great force. The Marshal of the Court saw Fane's movement in time to catch his arm, which changed the direction of the inkstand, and instead of striking Mrs. F. it struck Mr. Calcord on the forehead, cutting a gash about two inches long, and nearly knocking him out of his seat. The next day he was seized by the Marshal and others, and after a severe struggle, during which nearly all his clothes were torn off, he was taken from the court-room and order was restored.

Discovery of a Terrible Crime.

SCRANTON, Sept. 27.—The bodies of Mrs. O'Mara, aged sixty-five, and her daughter, aged thirty, were found near Montrose Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on the morning of the 25th. The jury did sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track by Daniel O'Mara, son of the older woman, and a hired man named Irving. Blood was found on Irving's clothes and at several points between O'Mara's house and the railroad track, a distance of two and a half miles. Daniel O'Mara inherited some property on condition that he would support his mother and the daughter. The latter was partially blind from her birth. Daniel and Irving are in jail.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Two Boys Seriously Injured by Falling Into a Well—A Man Choked to Death While Eating.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—On Friday evening, two sons of Mr. James Watt, of Brookville, were seriously injured by being precipitated into a well which their father is digging for Mr. William Diekey. Mr. Watt had just put up a blast, and the boys, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, insisted on going down to fill up the bucket with the debris caused by the blast. They were lowered part way down, when they called to those above to haul them up, as the gas was suffocating them. This was instantly done, but when almost at the top, both fell out of the bucket, and were precipitated to the bottom of the well, a distance of fifty feet. They were immediately taken out and removed to their home, the oldest one being terribly lacerated, the back part of his head being laid bare, one of the eyes being protruded, and the other pronouncing him in a dying condition. The other boy was terribly bruised and cut, but had no bones broken. It is now thought that both will recover.

An Irishman named Martin, who for some time has been working on the railroad, in the vicinity of Bay View, was killed on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at Brookville on Tuesday. He was eating his dinner at the hotel of Mr. M. R. Bell, when he choked on a piece of meat which he was eating. Medical aid was called and the obstruction removed from his throat, but he died almost instantly. He had been drinking hard for several days, and it is believed that the alcohol had caused his death.

A Sing Sing Convict Turns Distiller with the Aid of Friends.

New York, Sept. 29.—About three months ago it was noticed that the Post, and other newspapers, were full of reports of a gang of keepers at Sing Sing, in a quarry gang, were more or less intoxicated when they went in at night, and many were the devices to catch the supposed smuggler of liquor. On Friday night one of the guard heard a convict talking in his cell and heard the words "I have a good friend to whom you'd better set up straight." The guard looked in and saw the convict addressing a pop-bottle, which he then took from him. It had the odor of whiskey, and the convict was drunk. When questioned by the warden he said he thought the whiskey was for a good friend to whom he had a bottle under a ledge hidden by some boards. The warden found John Short, a convict, at work in his distillery. He had an iron kettle boiled over, which he used as a boiler. Some old barrels contained the mash, which was a mass of bread, corn, and molasses, and other carboys. The still was in full blast, and from a half-inch gas pipe, twisted into a worm—ran a good stream of tolerably fair spirits. John was searched, and six hundred dollars was found in his possession. He sold his stuff at one dollar a pop-bottle, and the warden said, "I have customers, and helped him rig up his establishment, and he had just completed arrangements to supply some neighboring saloons with his products. The still produced an average of five gallons a day.

Exciting Scene in the Criminal Court.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A scene of great excitement occurred this afternoon in the Criminal Court, which threatened at one time to be tragical. Jos. H. Fane, who attempted to kill his mother on the day of her death, June last, was on trial. Mr. Fane had been examined at great length, and as he retired from the witness stand and took a seat between her father and Jos. H. Calcord, one of her counsel, her husband seized a large cut glass inkstand from the table and hurled it at her with great force. The Marshal of the Court saw Fane's movement in time to catch his arm, which changed the direction of the inkstand, and instead of striking Mrs. F. it struck Mr. Calcord on the forehead, cutting a gash about two inches long, and nearly knocking him out of his seat. The next day he was seized by the Marshal and others, and after a severe struggle, during which nearly all his clothes were torn off, he was taken from the court-room and order was restored.

Discovery of a Terrible Crime.

SCRANTON, Sept. 27.—The bodies of Mrs. O'Mara, aged sixty-five, and her daughter, aged thirty, were found near Montrose Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on the morning of the 25th. The jury did sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track by Daniel O'Mara, son of the older woman, and a hired man named Irving. Blood was found on Irving's clothes and at several points between O'Mara's house and the railroad track, a distance of two and a half miles. Daniel O'Mara inherited some property on condition that he would support his mother and the daughter. The latter was partially blind from her birth. Daniel and Irving are in jail.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

Col. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports to army headquarters, under date of September 14th, that twenty-five Indian attacks on three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Execution of the Mothers.

JACKSONVILLE, October 3.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and by hard riding arrived here a few moments before the execution of the three citizens named Howell H. Walker, his son Henry, and Mortimer Stevens, at Little Salt Creek, on the 13th, killing and horribly mutilating the two former. Stevens escaped.

Indian Massacre in Texas.