The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - February 18, 1874.

WE observe that the committee on the arrangement of the Capitol at Harrisburg are urged to newly and compactly furnish the legislative chambers so as to make them accommodate the increased Legislators.

If they can put two hundred members of the House into the same space now occupied by one hundred, they will have to be packed like sardines in a box.

SOME of the letter writers from Harrisburg are putting Gov. Hartranft forward as a candidate for President to succeed General Grant. We protest: Governor Hartranft has been so clear in his present office, that we cannot afford to spare him. Another term of four years will add national reputation to his civic fame, ripen and mature his statesmanship, bring him to the prime of life, and fully fit him for the higher honors that the future doubtless has in store for him.

THE new election law was passed in such haste, to meet the necessities of the February elections, that already propositions to amend it have become necessary. Thus, Senator Warfel, of Lancaster, has introduced a bill declaratory of the law and amending it by striking out the County Commissioners and inserting the Prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas, so that the said board, before whom the said returns are to be counted, in those counties where there is no resident judge, shall be the Register of Wills, the Sheriff, and the Prothonotary.

THE new Board of Pardons, organized by Governor Hartranft, is likely to have as much to do as the members will care to encounter, particularly as this duty is one which will give them much trouble, and for which they will receive no pay. Already Philadelphia has presented thirty cases in which mercy is besought. If other portions of the State are equally industrious, the members of the board will soon come to the conclusion that they have no sinecure. The majority of Philadelphia cases arise under convictions for selling liquor without license. Nine others are cases of conviction for more serious crimes, and they will require attentive consideration in the interest of the people.

WE have the queer spectacle in this State of certain corporations holding their charters by virtue of statute law, and yet not being amenable to the restrictions of the new Constitution. In other words, the Constitution exempts from the limits of its power some of the railroad corporations of the State so long as they do not ask the benefits of additional legislation. Such an anomalous condition of affairs was, we presume, never before witnessed in any State as the creature of the State law, being superior to the supreme law of the State.

A few days since a bill was introduced into the Legislature, providing for the enforcement of penalties of section 8, article XVII, prohibiting the issuing of free passes by railroad companies, and we see it stated in several journals that a number of the older of these corporations give notice that they will not be bound by any such law, which will interfere with the privileges accorded unconditionally by their charters. Now the question arises, are we to have some corporations of a certain class restricted by legislation, while others snap their fingers at it? This is a nut which our Legislators will have some difficulty in cracking, and at the same time preserve the consistency and equality of the law.

THE committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the current scandals, relative to the Soldiers Orphans' Schools at Cassville, in Huntingdon county, have been industriously at work for some days past, and if the newspaper reports of the testimony so far taken be true, a most shocking and disgusting iniquity is being probed. The superintendent, (Guss), is represented before the committee by counsel, as is also the Commonwealth, and Surveyor General Beath appears on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic. A number of young ladies, former pupils, have been examined, and the testimony is simply horrifying. One of them stated that she had been compelled, by fear, on a former occasion to make an affidavit of the falsity of the charges to which she now testifies. The testimony so far as taken is most damaging to Guss, the witnesses corroborate each other, and the Huntingdon *Journal* vouches for their truthfulness and integrity of character. The report of the committee, of which ex-Speaker Anderson, of Pittsburgh is chairman, will be looked for with interest, and swift and condign punishment will be demanded if the allegations made by the witnesses so far examined be sustained.

WE took occasion, a few weeks since, to comment somewhat plainly on what we deemed the unnecessary accumulation of funds in the County Treasury, by reason of the Commissioners retaining the usual tax levy for the present year, there being at present a large surplus on hand. We now—desiring to render praise when it is justly due—take occasion to commend the economy and faithfulness of these officers, in the management and disbursement of the monies under their control. A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the county, with those of the neighboring counties, show an economy of expenditures truly commendable, and prudent and much to the credit of these officials. While the tax payers of nearly all the counties in the State are groaning under a burthen of debt, annually increasing, our people can point with satisfaction to the fact, that as a county, they pay as they go, and owe no man anything. This speaks volumes in favor of the prudence and integrity with which our county offices are managed and entitles our Commissioners, past and present, to commendation as honest and faithful public servants, if they are a little slow, and given to the useless accretion of money in the Treasury.

IT is almost past belief, that while in New York 560 males were committed for habitual intoxication during the past four years, there was arrested nine thousand and six females, sixteen times as many. Of the men one was arrested one hundred times, while of the females, twenty-nine had to be arrested one hundred times, and this dreadful proportion is observed all through the statistics. They are not all abandoned characters, but many of them occupy positions in the better classes. These facts are published in the journals of New York, and are obtained from the reports of the departments of charities and correction.

THE Democracy have been assiduously cultivating the "Granger" movement, doubtless with the hope that it would prove the entering wedge to disrupt the Republican party, by drawing away from it the agricultural interests, and arraying it solidly against the railroad corporations of the country. The Democratic leaders and journals are no little chagrined, therefore, at the proposition of Senator Morton and others, looking to the assertion by the general government of its power and duty to regulate and determine the charges of railroads, and much illogical reasoning is expended to show that the government has not that power, and more particularly that the Republican supporters of the proposition are daring demagogues, who are clumsily attempting to catch the grangers by transparent trickery. It will not be long until the howl is raised by these same Democratic leaders, that the government proposes to confiscate and utterly destroy the value of the railroad interests of the country. If they cannot control the grangers, they must plough with the railroad interests, else there is but poor hopes for the resuscitation of the Democratic party.

WE opposed the new Constitution because, among other reasons, we believed it would add largely to the expenditures of the State, and particularly in the large addition to the Judiciary it would make necessary. But now that we are about getting the increased number of Judges, we do not deem it wise economy to attempt retrenchment by paying inadequate salaries. If we want competent workmen in any trade or occupation we must pay for them. Good lawyers cannot be induced to go upon the bench unless they are paid good salaries, quite as much at least as they can make at their practice.—Therefore if the Legislature, in a fit of mistaken economy, fix a niggardly scale of salaries, the result will be that the courts of the State will be presided over by shysters. Men of sense always employ the best lawyer they can get, even if his charges are a little high. So it should be with the people in selecting a Judge, secure the best lawyer you can, but you mustn't expect to get him at half price.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK Feb. 16, 1874.

THE SNOW.

Snow in a country is one of the most pleasant incidents of life. From the farmer who has logs and wood to get out, to the school-boy who has long-waited for an opportunity to get out his sled, it is a good thing. But snow in New York is an unmitigated curse without a redeeming feature or a mitigating circumstance. I write feelingly, for New York is suffering from snow at this time. Last week a very heavy snow fell, as it did all over the country. Here it was, and is frightful. The moment the snow was an inch deep the trouble commenced. The street car companies were compelled to double teams, which, as they have just enough horses for their cars, reduced the number of cars just a half, at the very time the cars should be doubled. Hundreds of thousands of poor people live, of necessity, three or four miles from their place of labor. The withdrawal of half the cars compelled fully the half of them to walk to their wretched homes. Imagine a poor, weak, half clad woman or girl walking through six inches of snow in a blinding storm four miles, after twelve hours of exhaustive labor! This is what the poor of New York were compelled to do this week.

As a matter of course the terrific storm filled the station house with the shivering poor, who, but for these refuges, would have perished in the streets. Many touching incidents were related. Last evening a laborer, with his wife and six children, entered the Mulberry Street station and asked Captain Clinchy for shelter. The kind officer put them in a warm cell, when the woman asked to be allowed to go out and get food for the children. Seeing how weak she was Capt. Clinchy told her to give him the money and he would send. The woman handed Capt. Clinchy four cents "What sort of a supper do you intend to get with this?" "Bread, sir!" "Well, you won't get enough for yourself for four cents." "That's so, but I and my husband can do without." Handing her the four cents Capt. Clinchy went to the baker's and returned with three loaves some ham and fish, and a subscription was raised among the men, all of whom gave their mite to assist the poor family. That night, at the Academy of Music, there was an Opera—seats, $4—crowded with people clad in silks, satins, velvets and furs, and the air redolent with perfumes. In the gorgeous mansions up town society was holding high carnival, each vieing with the other in recklessness of expenditure. What extremes! A family living on $100,000 a year—another trying to make a supper on four cents! And all descended from Adam!

FASHION CHANGES.

Fashion is fickle and its slaves obedient. If Fashion decrees bonnets ten feet high, ten feet high would be worn, and should fashion decree bonnets as flat as a pie dish, these would be worn. For several years the fashion in shoes has been absolutely cruel. The shoe was made as narrow as the foot—the sole much narrower than the upper, and the heel—Heavens! two inches was common and three not uncommon, and it was set almost in the centre of the foot. Walking could only be accomplished with pain; with such shoes corns, and bunions were multiplied fearfully. But fashion has blundered into a good thing for once. The new shoe, which very fashionable women in New York must wear, is square-toed; the sole projects beyond the uppers and the heel is not only broad but is of a proper length, and set where a heel ought to be set. This is a shoe that a woman can walk in and enjoy it. How eagerly the little dears must have looked for the coming home of the first pair of the new style! With what a feeling of relief they must have flung into the street the high-heeled, narrow-soled tortures that they had endured so long! How like little lambs they must have leaped and frisked in their new freedom! This act of emancipation will bring nigh as much happiness to the world as that of Lincoln. The chiropodists (as the corn-doctors style themselves) will mourn, but there will be rejoicing in the feminine world.

THE KETTLE DRUM

Is the last folly of this most foolish city. Do you want to know what a kettle drum is? Well, a lady invites her friends to her house from four to six P. M. Tea is made by the hostess in the parlor and each lady takes a cup thereof to the gentleman who she prefers. If he says "Sugar, please," she remains with him—if not she leaves him. She can only offer tea to one gentleman. Now it will almost happen that some one gentleman will have no tea offered him. The hostess provides a kettle drum in a corner of the parlor, and this luckless wight must go to that drum and beat it, not loudly, throughout the entertainment, or until a later unfortunate relieves him. The rub-a-dub of the drum makes enough noise to enable the couples properly mated to indulge in all the soft talk they desire without being overheard, and the luckless drummer makes an excellent butt for all the small wits present. The tea is taken through straws, as male drinkers in saloons take coblers and julips. By the way, Russian tea is the variety offered at these entertainments. Russia tea is the ordinary tea, with a slice of lemon added to each cup. How long this absurd thing will last no one knows, but it is all the rage now. Frivolous New York has to have something new which is not profound enough to require thought, all the time. The spectacle of a full-grown man beating a kettle drum for two hours is one of exceptional sublimity.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The merchants of New York are in sore trouble. The fact is, the exporting of grain from this city is growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Montreal is taking it on one side, and Baltimore and Philadelphia on the other. For instance the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central have both reached out to Toledo, the second grain market of the country—the latter having built a branch to that city—and a large proportion of the enormous quantity of grain gathered at Toledo has been diverted to these points. Then Toledo has got into the habit of sending another moity of her grain to Montreal, for the Montrealers deal liberally and fairly with the forwarders. A vessel loaded with grain from Toledo, say goes direct to Montreal, where it is unloaded into English vessels, with no charge except for handling, and that charge being reasonable.

Now New York has no facilities, and no system. Grain has to be handled in trucks and loaded by all sorts of primitive appliances, and besides there are charges piled upon charges from the time it strikes Buffalo till it gets upon ship-board. In Buffalo it has to be taken from vessels into elevators, and charges are loaded on it for elevating, insurance and re-loading into canal-boats. Then comes the toll on the canal, and then in New York the charges for unloading, insurance, carting handling and reloading. It is easy to see why grain avoids this route as much as possible.

The Cheap Transportation Association of New York are trying to better this condition of things. Their Committee on Terminal Facilities recommended the construction of ware-houses of large capacity along the water front to which freight may be taken by a double-track railway, and from which it may be shipped without cartage. Several plans for effecting this are discussed. It is claimed by the committe that time, expense, and loss by weather and theft will thus be saved. The establishment of grain elevators on the river fronts of New York and Jersey City is also urged, and of large warehouses for storing and buying and selling cotton. This is well enough as far as it goes, but it is not enough to hold the trade for New York. The Erie Canal ought to be enlarged so as to admit boats of twice the present capacity and it should be kept free to all, without tolls. Then grain should be loaded from the lake to the boats, without paying tribute to Buffalo. This, with the improvements mentioned above, will restore the trade to New York and nothing else will.

RATS.

A society has been organized in the city.—for what? Why to promote the consumption of rats as food! One enthusiast avers that as compared with rats, squirrels, rabbits and chickens are diminutive tubers. The Parisians ate them during the seige, and rat was pronounced good eating. People could live cheaply in New York if they could only come to liking rodents.

PIETRO.

Raid on a Distillery.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The revenue officers, with government troops, raided on an illicit distillery on Barren island last night. They found a number of workingmen, who all denied the ownership of the concern; also forty-five barrels of first class whiskey, which were seized. A schooner laying close at hand, was found to contain several hogsheads of molasses. The vessel and cargo were seized. Fifty thousand gallons of mash were spilled into the sea and the tubs destroyed. The machinery, which was in good working order, was removed to Fort Hamilton, and the building fired and destroyed.

HARRISBURG.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, February 9 1874.

House met at two o'clock.

Mr. Newmyer offered a resolution limiting all speeches hereafter to ten minutes unless by unanimous consent. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, of Washington offered a joint resolution appropriating $500 to paint the Governor's portrait. Agreed to.

Mr Wainwright offered a resolution to provide for night sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays. Agreed to

Mr. Thompson, of Fayette, read an act for the protection of farmers and owners of cattle along the line of railroads.

Mr. Wainwright presented a petition from citizens of the borough of Braddock, Allegheny county, praying for the repeal of the local Option law.

Mr. McMillen presented a petition from eight hundred citizens of Somerset of a similar import.

Mr. Orvis, one of the same character, signed by one hundred and thirty-two citizens of Centre county.

Mr. Mylin, of Lancaster, introduced and passed a resolution granting the Seven Day Baptists the use of the hall of the House on Monday (this) evening to explain the proposed change of the law of 1794.

Mr. Cooper Talley, of Delaware county, offered a resolution that hereafter the sessions of the House shall commence at 10 o'clock except on Mondays and Saturdays. Agreed to. —14 to 14.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported as committed a joint resolution requesting our Representatives, and instructing our Senators, to vote for the bill now before Congress, providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia; also with amendments, the act fixing the number of jurors in cases of partition, etc.

Mr. morgan, of Lawrence from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably the act authorizing county commissioners, supervisors and auditors to purchase implements for making and repairing roads.

Mr. Hays from the Judiciary General Committee, reported favorably an act to provide for the submission of facts to juries in civil cases.

Mr. Gerwin—An act to fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. Wolf offered a bill to define the necessary and propper expenses incident to the election of Senators, Representatives and other State officers.

Mr. Bates, of Crawford, read an act to provide for the purchase of ground for a State arsenal, and the abandonment of the arsenal on the capitol grounds.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 10.—Mr. Rutan called up Mr. Warfel's Election bill and had his amendment, substituting clerks of courts for prothonotaries, adopted and the bill passed finally.

Senator Graham presented a remonstrance signed by a majority of the insurance agents of Pittsburgh, against the new Insurance bill which renders it obligatory on the companies to keep their surplus in ready cash and not in mortgages.

HOUSE.

Petitions for and against the repeal of the Local Option law were presented.

The Usury bill came up on second reading.

Mr. Newmyer said he had had his say on that subject last winter, and until the general public rose to a proper consideration of it he would not agitate it further.

Mr. Hays characterized all restrictions as nonsense.

Mr. Christy thought they had better be abolished.

Mr Gerwig said the people did not regard them any way.

Mr. Young said he stood with Mr, Newmyer on the matter.

Speaker McCormic and Mr. Wainwright were for the repeal of all rates.

The House then adjourned till tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 11. Numerous petitions were presented for the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr White introduced an act amending the Homestead law. Extending the amount exempted to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Ermentrout, of Berks, introduced an act limiting the time in which inquisitions in cases of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

Mr. Wallace,— To authorize the owners of mines and quarries to drain them through the lands of others.

Mr. Yerkes, of Bucks—To repeal the Jury Commissioners act.

HOUSE.

The bill repealing the rate of interest was called again and the debate continued.

Speaker McCormick left the chair and again favored the repeal.

Messrs. Brockway and Cooper Talley, from the Democratic side, favored the repeal.

The bill as it stands, is as follows-

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to charge and receive a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, on the loan or discount of money; *Provided*, That when the rate exceeds six per centum per annum the contract shall be in writing and signed by the borrower or party agreeing to pay the same.

Supplement to the Election law, declaring election assessors to have no connection with property assessors except in townships etc., composing but one election district, where the same officials shall act in both capacities, considered, on motion of Mr. Newmyer and passed first reading.

The section of the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the commonwelth to pay the papers which printed the Constitution without express authority of law, provided the Secretary thought such publication necessary, was defeated; as was also an amendment proposed by Mr. Webb, requiring the publication to be charged only at a regular advertising rates, not as reading matter, or as specified advertisment. The fifteenth section of the bill, authorizing the Secretary to settle the accounts of papers which published the Constitution by authority, was agreed to.

Mr. Christy offered a bill to make an appropriation for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Committee on Constitutional Reform reported favorably a bill for the election of a Lieutenant Governor at a salary of five thousand dollars.

The bills changing venue in civil cases and securing more strict accountability on the part of county officers were reported negatively.

Mr. Talley introduced a bill providing for a thorough geological survey of the State.

The House bill requiring railroad companies to erect gates at dangerous crossings whenever six persons certify that such crossings are dangerous, was reprted favorably from committee.

The House bill repealing the Usury laws was postponed until Friday week.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 12.—The Singerly Printing bill occasioned considerable debate. The total amount to be allowed under the bill was $31,000.

The Judiciary Apportionment bill was then taken up, when Mr. Wallace offered several amendments. The debate waxed warm, with Mr. Strang on the other side. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The bill on entailments accupied the morning hour. Mr. Christy opposed and Mr. Little favored the bill, which was passed to second reading.

The Judicial Salary bill was called up. Mr. Newmyer moved to enforce his ten minute rule for speeches.

Mr. Weeb opposed the bill.

At the afternoon session one amendment after another was voted on, and the entire afternoon was spent on it, Messrs. McCormick, Newmyer and Christy supporting, and Messrs. Webb, Wolfe and Ramey opposing it.

The bill got into such a mix that a motion was made to recommit it to the General Judiciary Committee.

Not agreed to.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—The bill for the relief of the State Printer failed by sixteen to ten.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hays reported Senate bill No. 33, "Act authorizing change of venue in criminal cases," with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the House bill on the same subject is much more complete.

Mr. Christy reported favorably from the General Judiciary Committee the "Act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district,', in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Newmyer, introduced a carefully prepared bill, providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, defining the duties and fixing the salary at $5,000; also one appropriating $10,000 to the "Sheltering Arms" of Allegheny county, and for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

A Hunter Accidentally Killed by a Companion.

FRANCISVILLE, Ind., Feb. 10.—A terrible accident occurred about six miles east of this place on Sunday last. The facts are, that four persons had seen the track of a deer and armed themselves with double-barreled shot guns, and in the morning of the day mentioned started out. Their names were Thomas Mills, B. F. Lincoln, L. Hurley, and a Dutchman whose name is unknown. After going a short distance, Hurley returned to the house, and was to watch the south side and come to them if they called. The other three went on. They soon came upon the deer, and Lincoln was to fire, but his gun snapped. Then Mills said, "Kneel down and let me give him a shot." He knelt down. Mills fired one barrel, but failed to bring down the deer, and it started in a circle that brought Lincoln directly in line, and just as Mills pulled the trigger Lincoln raised just high enough to get the contents of one barrel of six buckshot in the head, the charge entering at the left side and back of the ear and tearing the whole front of the face in a dreadful manner. Lincoln lived only about ten minutes. He was a single man, aged about twenty-one years. Mills is nearly crazy. He has been watched ever since the catastrophe. He has tried to end his life once or twice already. The whole thing was accidental.

Bank Robbery at Quincy Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 13.—Great excitement is created at Quincy, Ill., this morning by the discovery that the First National bank had been entered and robbed of about one hundred thousand dollars in currency belonging to the bank, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers, and it is said quite an amount of special deposits. The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry of about four feet square. They then cut through the thick sheet of boiler iron, with which the vault is lined, and removing it, descended into the vault. They then charged both the money safe and the one containg the bonds and valuable papers with powder, and, by means of a small rubber hose, carried a train to the top of the safe, where a small pistol, screwed to an old ledger, was arranged to set it off. A string was attached to the pistol and passed out of a window of the second story to the street below and by this means the operators were enabled to discharge their blasts when the streets were clear of people. The clock in the bank was stopped at seventeen minutes past two o'clock, as is supposed by the explosion, which must have occurred at that time. The door of the safe, which was a Dodd's burglar proof, was completely wrenched from the hinges. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators, but one McCoy, recently connected with a variety show, has been arrested and is held on suspicion.

Fall of an Ice-House.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The ice-house attached to Miller's brewery, on Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, fell this morning, burying eight men in the ruins. Thus far the police have succeeded in extricating the following persons; Henry Miller, son of the proprietor, badly injured and taken to his father's residence; Gottlieb Schwank, Wm. Stieben, Patrick Molthy and Thos. Reept. They were taken to the German hospital. Schwank has one leg broken in five or six places. Thos. Allen was taken out dead. His body was mangled horribly.

The brewery is a large three-story brick building, occupying a space on Jefferson street of about one hundred feet, and on Thirty-first street of forty feet. The rear portions were only two-stories high. The crash did not extend to the main portion of the building, which is still standing in apparently good condition. What was the cause of the accident can not be surmised. The brewery was built but a short time ago, and opened for business in February last.

Another fatal accident occurred at the same place this evening. A citizen, name unknown, who was aiding in rescuing the bodies, fell into the excavation, and his head striking on a piece of timber in the fall, he was instantly killed. Policemen Stinson and Carby were also seriously injured by being precipitated into the same excavation.

The Indians.

CHEYENNE, Wy., February 11—A telegram from Fort Laramie states that the mail-carrier from the Red Cloud Agency, with an Indian escort, just arrived, brings information that Frank Appleton, who was acting Indian Agent in the absence of Agent Saville, was shot on Monday night by a Minneconyce Sioux. On the same night fourteen mules were stolen from the Government freighter, Chas. Gorean within three miles of the agency. At white Clay agency the Indians have driven off the beef herders and taken charge, saying they will do their own issuing. The corpse of Mr. Appleton has left, with the agency's doctor, for Fort Laramie. The doctor says he will not return to be made a target of. Troops have been telegraphed for, and the greatest excitement prevails.

A large fire was seen in the direction of Red Cloud agency last evening, and it has probably been burned ere this, as there appears to be a general uprising. The bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman have just arrived at the post in a mutilated condition. Capt. Egan's command expected to arrive at the fort to-night, as the Indians crossed back to the agency on the same day of the massacre.

OMAHA, February 12.—A report has just been received from Fort Fetterman that the Indians attacked a wood party near there this morning, and that twenty-five men had been sent to its relief.

General Smith at Fort Laramie telegraphs: "Have just received information that arms and ammunition are en route to the agency for the use of hostile Sioux., furnished by the Interior Department. Have ordered Captain Eagan out to intercept the train and bring the arms and ammunition to this post.

It is estimated there are about eight thousand Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes who could be in the field on call, if the whole of them are on the war path, which the nature of there attacks along the line from Fort Fetterman to Republican river, would indicate. To oppose them there are but two companies of calvary and nine of infantry. Active operations continue by the military to meet the Indians. It should be borne in mind that these troubles are, at the nearest point, four hundred miles from here.

CHEYENNE, W. T., February 12.—The beef cantractor at the Red Cloud agency arrived here to-night having left there Tuesday morning. He brought the body of Acting Agent Appleton.

A teamster named Edgar Gray, was killed by Indians, on the 6th instant, at Running Water twenty miles this side of the Red Cloud Agency where he was bound with freight for the Indians.

The Indians say they will kill Agent Saville if he don't leave White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency. Indians attempted to shoot Agent Hammond, but were prevented by Black Crow, one of their chiefs.

A report from Sidney, Nebraska says five railroad section men, six miles west of there, were fired on by Indians this morning.

Many stockmen, who live here but own large herds of cattle north of this place, have gone out to-day to bring them in.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 14.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has a special from Fort Fetterman which states that a Cheyenne runner has just arrived there from Red Cloud agency. He says that Red Cloud's son was killed last Monday night by a party of Sioux, whom he had compelled to return stolen stock. He reports that nearly all the Cheyenne and Sioux have left the agency, and that one hundred and fifty lodges are now within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman, and will come in or send to that post. He reports plenty of buffalo in Bighorn county, and thinks the Sioux will go there. Two companies of cavalry are ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—Large amounts of amunition are being shipped from the Fort Levanworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russel by rail, and thence to Fort Laramie. Indians ran ranchmen in six miles west of Big-springs to-day. Forty cavalrymen, under Captain Mills, left immediately by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. Officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible, that half breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to the Indians, to whom they would certainly carry it.

A Whole Family Supposed to have been Poisoned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A singular and, so far, unexplained case of the sudden illness and death of an entire family in the North Division came to light to day. A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, corner of Trumbull street and Bissell avenue, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors fastened, and, suspected something wrong, procured help, forced an entrance to the house and found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of her four children dead, and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The cause of the illness and death has not yet been ascertained, though it is supposed they were in some way poisoned. An inquest on the dead children will be held to-morrow.

The Tomb of Lazarus.

The most recent discoveries by the Palestine Expedition are such as to excite the liveliest interest of the Christian world. The explorers have found on the Mount of Olives a number of Jewish Greek sarcophagi bearing inscriptions. In these were bones of Christian Jews, and one of them bears the name of Lazarus. Others are inscribed with the name of Simon and Martha, and although the discoverers do not claim that these sarcophagi actually served entombment of the biblical individuals known to the world under those names, they leave it to be inferred that such may be the fact. The tomb of Lazarus—the scene of one of Christ's miracles—it is believed will be definitely located before the exploration is finished.

A Washington county man threatens to bring suit against a young farmer who persists in sitting up with his daughter Sunday nights till 4 o'clock in the morning. The stern parent claims, first, that the following day being wash-day, his gal ain't of no account; second, that if they would only use two chairs, the one they do use would not cost so much for repairs.

Hostile Indians.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—General Sheridan, under date of New York February 12, telegraphs to General Sherman as follows: Trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peacable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton's chief clerk at Red Cloud agency has been killed. The agent of Spotted Tail agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians, from both agencies, have left for general hostilities. General Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn ranchers and to order their return to the railroad. I will go home to-morrow to superintend any action that may be necessary.

General Sherman replied the same date. Under the call of the Interior Department of to-day, sent to your headquarters at Chicago you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by rail to Cheyenne to march to Red Cloud agency, striking every party of Indians that opposes. Every Indian who has marauded south of the North Platt should be demanded and held as an accomplice in the murder of Lieut. Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now, and game must be scarce, so the occasion to give the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me favorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri river.

A Novel Convention of the Deaf and Dumb.

Perhaps the most novel in character of all the conventions held during the past season was that of the teachers of the deaf and dumb, held in Worcester, Mass., last Saturday. It was the first of the kind ever attempted in this country, was largely attended, and proved a surprising success. The special subject for consideration was the recently-introduced system of teaching articulation, or visible speech to the deaf and dumb, which was thoroughly explained by Dr. A. Graham Bell, of Bosten, son of the inventor. The plan was devised by Dr. A. Melville Bell, of Edinburg, in 1849. It proposes the representation of sounds, not as in the actual alphabets by arbitrary sounds, but by actual symbolic illustrations of the action of the vocal organs. It was introduced in this country two years ago, and has already come into general use at many of the institutions. The pupils are shown the position and action of the vocal organs required for the articulation of certain sounds and the symbols are made as closely as possible to represent these diagrams. All languages are of course, written or spoken in one alphabet. It was decided to hold another convention before next June.

The Quincy Bank Robbery.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery at Quincy yesterday morning, though several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of twenty thousand dollars is offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the capture of the thieves. The bank continues business as usual. Among the bonds stolen were one hundred thousand dollars of Adams county bonds, numbers 221 to 400 inclusive.

Another Whiskey Murder.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 10.—In a whiskey quarrel at Osgood, Indiana, last night, Joshua Mitchell killed his step-son, Emmett Vandever, striking him on the head with an axe and then shooting him.

CURRNET NOTES.

A prosperous merchant has for his motto, 'Early to bed and early to rise; never get tight and advertise."

State Printer Singerly is about to dispose of his printing material and presses here to the newly elected printer B. F. Myers.

When the jury returned a verdict that John Jackson, of Green-Bay was guilty of burglary, Mr. Jackson rose up and said, "I'll bet a hundred dollars I ain't."

An Indiana Reform candidate denounces the administration "for taking the tax off pianers, wat we don't use and keepin' it on whiskey wat we do."

This engagement was broken off. A young man in the wilds of Nevada bought a dress pattern for his fiance and a pair of new flannel pantaloons for himself and—he delivered the wrong bundle.

An old miser in Indiana county hoarded several hundred dollars in greenbacks under an old barrel, and when he went for it he found the mice had gone through it nicely. The moral to which is, let your money circulate and don't stow it away.

A Greensburg German had the misfortune recently to loose his better half. A kind friend called on him to sympathize with him. But the German cut his friend's lachrymose speech very short with—"Oh dat is nudding; we must look over dem leetle dings!"

A woman in Worcester, Mass., whose building was set on fire and damaged by ligtning, has recovered damages from the lightning rod company, whose agent, when fixing the rods in the building, guaranteed protection.

A man in Hartford has stopped his newspaper because his name was printed in a list of advertised letters, and his wife, happening to see it first, went and got it for him and found it was from a young lady, who complained that he didn't meet her at Worcester, as he promised.

The *Whig* devil smoeks. So we asked him the other day the question of the moral reformers; "Johny, why is it that none of the brute creation use tobacco?" "because they don't know enough," he answered; and the same Satan says he can get away with all such questions as that without taking the pipe out of his mouth. —*Troy Whig.*

A lady in Poughkeepsie found a little girl in the street crying bitterly and asked her where she was going, she was so small to be out alone. "Down town to find my papa." "What is your father's name?" inquired the lady. "His name is papa." "But what does your mother call him." "She call,s him papa." "What do you want of your papa." "I only want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child who was searching for her came and took possession of the little runaway, and told the pitiful story that the child's father, whom it dearly loved, had died recently, and she being tired of waiting, had gone out to look for him.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE County of Somerset, Penn'a.,

From January 11th, 1873, to January 12th, 1874.

Noah Roberts, Treasurer of Somerset County, in account with the County of Somerset.

DR.

To cash received from collectors of State and County rates and levies as follows, viz: 1872 and previous years.)

Collectors.	Districts.	Year.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Moses Bittner	Larimer Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Statler	Paint "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles C. Pugh	Stoystown borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benjamin F. Snyder	Upper Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Younkin	Addison "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Geiger	Allegheny "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Suder	Brothersvalley "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moses Esch	Conemaugh "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Lentz	Elklick "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George J. Flick	Jefferson "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick G. Neff	Jenner "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillian H. Walter	Dale City borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Shoemaker	Larimer township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander Nickalo	Lower Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Putman	Middlecreek "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Trimpey	Northampton "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. C. Horner	Quemahoning "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
David T. Zimmerman	Stoystown borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Greff	Shade township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ephraim Miller	Summit "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Snyder	Stonycreek "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irvin Sullivan	Upper Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Knecreme	Wellersburg borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George W. Anderson	Ursina "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elijah Wagner	Salisbury "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison Younkin	Addison township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Wolfhope	Allegheny "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
David Dickey	Brothersvalley township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick Swope	Berlin borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobias Kauffman	Conemaugh township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillian C. Lint	Dale City borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daniel Deucher	Elklick township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Brown	Greenville "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adam S. Shaffer	Jenner "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George J. Flick	Jefferson "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Knepp	Larimer "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Faddey	Lower Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander Moore	Middlecreek "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonathan Rhodes	Milford "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Steiff	Northampton "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aaron Miller	New Centreville borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobias Blough	Paint township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob J. Bowman	Quemahoning township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. P. River	Southampton "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonas A. Miller	Summit "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herman Stahl	Somerset "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benjamin Bowman	Stoystown borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George W. Benford	Somerset "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel J. Lichty	Salisbury "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Kimmel	Stonycreek township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Cable	Shade "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daniel Rhodes	Upper Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John H. Benford	Ursina borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Steck	Wellersburg borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To amount of State tax for 1872 and previous years brought down [illegible]

" redemption money received on unseated lands [illegible]

" " received from Schrock and Walter [illegible]

" " " Cornelius Berkley [illegible]

" " " Adam Trimble [illegible]

" " " James A. Dudgeon [illegible]

" balance due county at last settlement [illegible]

CR.

By cash paid on orders issued by the county Commissioners as follows, viz:

By amount paid assessors	[illegible]
" " for adjusting papers in Commissioners office after the assessment	[illegible]
" " auditors	[illegible]
" " for audititing public accounts	[illegible]
" " auditor's clerk	[illegible]
" " for bridge building	[illegible]
" " for constables returns	[illegible]
" " for election expenses	[illegible]
" " for fox and wild cat scalps	[illegible]
" " for fuel	[illegible]
" " grand jurors	[illegible]
" " traverse jurors	[illegible]
" " tip staves	[illegible]
" " for stamps for Treasurer's deeds	[illegible]
" " for stamps for Commissioners' deeds	[illegible]
" " janitor	[illegible]
" " for dockets and stationary	[illegible]
" " money refunded	[illegible]
" " for repairs	[illegible]
" " for County Fair	[illegible]
" " for County Institute	[illegible]
" " for road and bridge views	[illegible]
" " Western Penitentiary	[illegible]
" " Jury Commissioners, Wey and Knable and clerk	[illegible]
" " " Lichty and Lichty	[illegible]
" " for printing	[illegible]
" " House of Refuge	[illegible]
" of county script destroyed	[illegible]
" paid for merchandise	[illegible]
" " Commonwealth costs	[illegible]
" " on unseated land orders (road)	[illegible]
" " " (school)	[illegible]
" of redemption money paid out	[illegible]
" paid for Sheriff's fees	[illegible]
" " for Prothonotary's costs	[illegible]
" " for miscellaneous	[illegible]
" " Commissioner Walter balance for 1872	[illegible]
" " salary for 1873	[illegible]
" " Commissioner Miller balance for 1872	[illegible]
" " salary for 1873	[illegible]
" " Commissioner Dumbeld balance for 1872	[illegible]
" " salary for 1873	[illegible]
" " Countryman	[illegible]
" " Clerk Neff	[illegible]
" " Counsel Postlethwaite balance for 1873	[illegible]
" " for support of Poor House	[illegible]
By Treasurer's commission on $28030 81½ at 2½ per cent	[illegible]
" " $12945 88¾ at 1½ per cent	[illegible]
" balance in hands of Treasurer due the County	[illegible]

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Somerset County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the 47th section of the act entitled "An Act relating to the counties and townships," &c., passed the 15th day of April, 1834, we met in the Commissioners' office, in the borough of Somerset, on the 5th day of January, 1874, and did audit, adjust and settle the account of Noah Roberts, Esq., Treasurer of Somerset county, with the county, for the year 1873, and that said account as stated is correct, and that we find a balance due the said county from the said Treasurer of twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and six and one half cents, ($12,784 06½).

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this day of January, A. D. 1874.

ATTEST:
ELIAS CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.

GEO. A. KIMMEL, [L. S.]
JACOB J. SPEICHER, [L. S.]
JONATHAN J. WELLER, [L. S.]
County Auditors.

NOAH ROBERTS, Treasurer of Somerset county, in account with the several School Districts.

DR.		CR.	
To aggregate amount of Militia Fines assessed for 1873	1003 00	By additional exonerations allowed collectors for 1871 and 1872	[illegible]
To amount of outstanding Militia Fines for 1871 and 1872	410 05	By additional commissions allowed collectors for 1871 and 1872	[illegible]
		By exonerations allowed collectors for 1873	[illegible]
		By commissions allowed collectors for 1873	[illegible]
		By amount of outstanding fines for 1873	[illegible]
		By Treasurer's commission on $982 [illegible] one per cent	[illegible]
		By balance in hands of Treasurer due the several School Districts	[illegible]
	$1413 05		[illegible]

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Addison township	$27 90	New Centreville borough	[illegible]
Allegheny "	22 34	Northampton township	[illegible]
Berlin borough	14 38	Paint "	[illegible]
Brothersvalley township	32 87	Quemahoning "	[illegible]
Conemaugh "	21 81	Salisbury borough	[illegible]
Dale City borough	14 94	Shade township	[illegible]
Elklick township	18 66	Somerset "	[illegible]
Greenville "	10 62	Somerset borough	[illegible]
Jefferson "	14 42	Southampton township	[illegible]
Jenner "	22 87	Stonycreek "	[illegible]
Larimer "	11 98	Stoystown borough	[illegible]
Lower Turkeyfoot township	23 07	Summit township	[illegible]
Middlecreek township	11 98	Upper Turkeyfoot township	[illegible]
Milford "	27 90	Ursina borough	[illegible]
		Wellersburg borough	[illegible]

We the undersigned, Auditors of Somerset County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that in pursuance of the 47th section of the act entitled "An Act relating to the counties and township," &c., passed the 15th day of April, 1834, we met at the Commissioners' office, in the borough of Somerset, on the 5th day of January, 1874, and did audit, adjust and settle the the several accounts required of us by law, agreeably to the several acts of Assembly and supplements thereto, according to the best of our judgments and abilities.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at the office aforesaid this 16th day of January, A. D., 1874.

ATTEST:
ELIAS CUNNINGHAM, Clerk.

GEORGE A. KIMMEL, [L. S.]
JACOB J. SPEICHER, [L. S.]
JOHNATHAN J. WELLER, [L. S.]
County Auditors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jonas Hoover, late of Quemahoning tp. deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1874, at the late residence of said deceased.

DANIEL A. WEAVER, Executor.

jan28

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Fullum, late of Elklick tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned at the late residence of testator, on the 7th of March next.

SAMUEL FULLUM, Acting Executor.

jan28

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned will expose to sale on SATURDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1874, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the following Real Estate situate in the Borough of Berlin, late the property of William Imhoff of said Borough, dec'd.; one lot of ground adjoining lot of Snyder on the West, back Street on the North, alley on the East, —— Street on the South, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story with kitchen attached.

TERMS.——$250.00 payable on the 1st day of April, 1874, with interest, to be secured upon the premises. Balance in cash after confirmation of sale.

JOSEPH IMHOFF,
DANIEL J. BRUBAKER,
Executors of Wm. Imhoff.

PUBLIC SALE.—

I will sell at public sale, on Saturday, March 1874, two lots in the town of Lavansville, on the south side of the Turnpike road, adjoining lots of John Thompson and Alex. Countryman, owned by Mary Herring.

ELIJAH HERRING.

jan28