The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . April 1, 1874

HON DANIEL KANE, of Uniontown, is favorably spoken of as the probable Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the next election.

THE U. S. Treasurer's official statement for March shows that during that month, the National debt was reduced in the sum of two million one hundred and eighty nine thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($2,188,338). This is a very gratifying financial exhibit for these dull times.

JUDGE PAXTON, of Philadelphia, who was beaten by Judge Gordon in the last Republican State Convention for Supreme Judge, it is said, will again be a candidate for nomination at the next State Convention, and will be backed by a unanimous delegation from that city.

THE rumor comes from Washington that the Democracy are casting about them for available candidates at the next Presidential election, and that a favorite idea at present is to run Senator Gordon, of Georgia, for Vice President, with a leading northern man—General Hancock or Thurman, of Ohio—for President.

THE New York *Tribune* evidently aspires to a leading position in the next national election, we judge so at least from the savage and indiscriminate vituperation it hurls at the present administration, its employees, and policy. A horde of thieves now control our national affairs, if Mr. Greeley's young man is believed.

IT gratifies us to see it stated that Governor Hartranft will appoint Hon. W. W. Ketcham additional law judge for the county of Luzerne. This will be not only a proper but a popular appointment, as Judge Ketcham is an able lawyer and has hosts of friends who look forward to a still higher position for him.

THE importance of a few votes was never more forcibly proven than at the late election in Rhode Island. The official vote shows that in the city of Providence six members of the Legislature were elected by majorities of three and upwards, while six members and one Senator entirely fail of an election, thus requiring new elections to be held at a large expense to the tax-payers.

ON Wednesday night of last week, at Middleton, Wis., while exercises were being held in the school house a lamp exploded, which set fire to the building. About three hundred persons were present and became panic stricken. In the rush for the doors about forty persons were injured, four seriously. The fire burned about half an hour, when it was extinguished by two plucky women, who smothered it with overcoats and carpets.

THE United States Senate, to which the country has always looked for prudence and conservatism, appears to have lost its head in financial matters. Thus instead of curbing the tendency to inflation in the House, the Senate is running mad on the currency question. On Thursday last it voted for an additional National Bank currency of forty-six millions, which if the bill becomes a law, will make the volume of that currency four hundred millions of dollars, while the amount of legal tender currency, fixed by vote a few days previously, was made four hundred millions, thus making the grand total of our national currency eight hundred millions of dollars.

THE Philadelphia and Reading, and other railroad companies, and the city of Philadelphia, are resisting the payment of State taxes settled against them under existing laws, amounting to a sum variously estimated at from a half million to a million and a half of dollars—the companies claiming that they are exonerated from the payment of these taxes by a provision in the new constitution. In case these appeals are sustained by the courts—and some of the points are strong and well taken—and a million dollars is voted by the Legislature for the Centennial, the State Treasurer will find himself short to such an amount as can only be made up by taxation on real estate.

IF reports of the doings at the late English elections be true, the smart politicians of this country have yet something to learn in the way of courting public favor and procuring votes. It is alleged that a Mr Grant, to induce his election to Parliament by the voters of a certain district, purchased two hundred thousand dollars worth of carpets at Kidderminster, which exceedingly pleased the manufacturers of that article. Then he disposed of this immense amount of floor covering at a sacrifice of ten per cent., which very much gratified those who needed and purchased the carpets. Thus Mr. Grant won many friends and secured his election, although his enemies do talk of suits for constructive bribery.

Hadn't our Legislature, when passing the act made necessary by the new Constitution, defining what expenses a candidate may legally incur to procure his election, prohibit the purchase and resale of carpets and "sich?"

THERE was, last week, very serious trouble at "Susquehanna depot," an important station on the Erie Railway, where it cuts through the northern border of this State, and where the shops of that Company are located. It appears that nine hundred machinists employed by that Company had not been paid since the 1st of January, and on Thursday last they struck. All trains, freight and passenger, were stopped by the strikers, cars switched off and spiked to the track, engines disabled by carrying off portions of their machinery, and a general stop put to all business, travel impedded, mails delayed, and a riot imminent. The citizens sympathised with the strikers, the Sheriff was powerless, and Governor Hartranft was appealed to. His sympathies were with the unpaid workmen, but his duty was to preserve the peace, so with the promptitude of a soldier, he telegraphed the strikers and their friends that at all hazards he would preserve the peace and he promptly hurried fifteen hundred soldiers forward to co-operate with the Sheriff. Within forty-eight hours trains were again running, the strikers had been paid by the company all that was due them, peace had been preserved, the law had been vindicated, and the troops were on their return home. Thanks to the nerve and promptness of the Governor, this very formidable looking affair was quelled without bloodshed and the public peace maintained.

WHEN the new Constitution was being discussed by the press of the State, previous to its adoption, a few journals constituted themselves its special champions, and either poohpoohed all objections as weak and silly, or proclaimed the objectors as venal, huckstering politicians, dreading a change as detrimental to their personal interests, and the public was daily treated to sounding homilies on the blessings of promised reforms, and more particularly on the impropriety of taxation and the economy of appropriations to be secured by the adoption of the new instrument. Now we find these same journals either boldly advocating or quietly assenting to propositions appropriating a million of dollars to the Centennial and exempting college property from taxation—both measures clearly prohibited by the new instrument. The consistency of these journals is quite as conspicuous as was their immaculate action during the canvass.

THERE appears to be but few dissenting voices among the people of the State to Senator Rutan's proposition to enact a law empowering the Governor to appoint a commission of educated and worthy men to select and adopt a uniform system of schoolbooks for the public schools of the State, which series shall remain unchanged for not less than five years. As the law now stands, the adoption of a series is for three years, and each district is empowered to select for itself. The result is that scarcely two adjacent districts use the same series, the selections are made by directors unable to discriminate or unwilling to devote the necessary amount of time to the subject to enable them to make wise selections, and cheeky book-agents, or perhaps mercenary directors, teachers, or superintendents, with an eye to a tempting commission to be earned, entail on parents heavy expenses and an inferior series of books. Moreover, if a uniform series be adopted, the furnishing of the immense number that will be required to supply all the the schools in the State for a period of five years, will enable the publishers to furnish them at a much cheaper rate than they can now be put upon the market, when no safe calculation can be made upon the number required nor the probability of a continued demand for a fixed period of time. We trust, therefore, that the bill will speedily become a law.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 6, 1874.

The most interesting topic at the Capital is the investigation of the Sanborn contracts before the House Committee on Ways and Means. It appears that in April 1872 a law was passed authorizing contracts with not more than three persons, to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to detect and cause to be collected Internal revenue taxes withheld. Said contractors were to receive fifty per cent. of such moneys actually recovered and paid into the U. S. Treasury. Several parties solicited contracts under the law, but like numerous similar contracts given out by the Treasury authorities during several years prior to the passage of this law, the contracting parties entirely failed to detect frauds and some of their contracts lapsed, or were, voluntary given up. More than a month after the passage of the law the now celebrated Sanborn whose name has been lately so much in the papers, came to know that such a law existed, and trying for the contract, succeeded both in securing it, and also with it large sums of money withheld from the Government by various individuals and corporations. None of this money had been less than two, and much of it was ten years overdue. He employed assistants in this country and Europe and is said to have spent in his investigations at least $120,000. He succeeded within less than two years in paying into the Treasury nearly half a million of money which though overdue was either unknown to the revenue officers or was for years ignored by them as collectable claims, and would not otherwise have been collected.

The magnitude of Mr. Sanborn's collections caused as usual great jealousy and envy, on account of the large sum which fifty per cent. of the amount recovered yielded. Revenue officials joined in a jealous war upon Mr. Sanborn, and his operations have been denounced as fraudulent. The N. Y. Tribune and other papers, after the Secretary of the Treasury made a full report of what appeared officially on the books of the Department, employed writers totally ignorant of the revenue business to write up a great scandal out of what was a very simple matter of business, its unexpected magnitude alone excepted. The grossest misstatements and silliest inferences were made regarding this statement of what appeared on the Treasury books. Thus all that any informer under any moiety law is required to do is to give information which shall be effective in causing the collection of money from which his moiety arrises. But the tyros in question, seeing that mutch of the money was paid directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, or through the proper legal officers of the different localities, and the temerity to denounce the payment of Mr. Sanborn's share as all such cases as a fraud on the revenue. Such an idea is no less absurd than to denounce the payment of a reward offered to a detective who has secured a murderer, because he did not also act as Prosecuting Attorney, Judge and jury at his trial and conviction.

In some cases, which to the knowledge of the Department Mr. Sanborn had been working up the parties finally sent the money as directed by draft to the order of the secretary and, without any authority therefor, named Mr. Sanborn's agents as Treasury officers, or refered to the Supervisor of internal Revenue who was authorized to assist in recovering the money. At once the newspaper "babes in the wood" asserted that Sanborn was not entitled to a share of this, because somebody else had also something to do with the recovery of the money. To facilitate the detection and collection of this class of defunct claims, in some cases a nominal authority to act was given to Sanborn's agents, merely as a passport and to secure the aid and co-operation of revenue officers. Thus S. S. A., which meant Secret Service Agent, was gravely announced as a nondescript "Special State Agent Treasury Department." In this way it came to be currently believed that Sanborn did nothing to earn his fifty per ct., but the facts were pretty well set forth yesterday by Mr. Baufield Solicitor of the Treasury, and other officials and it now wears quite a different aspect.

We shall soon have the figures and facts respecting the educational progress of the United States for 1873. The report of the Commissioner is now being printed. The book will not be so large in size as the report for 1872; but it will give much fuller information respecting our own instituticns than that report. The most interesting table is that relating to educational benefactions. The tables show the name of the benefactors, the amount of benefactions, and the name of the institution receiving the same. The aggregate amount for the year is $11,226,977, of which $8,238,141 was given to colleges; $780,658 to schools of medicine; $252,005 to colleges for women $575,241 to the high schools and academies; $379,021 to libraries; $131-680 to museums of natural history $19,000 to the deaf, dumb and blind; $152,840 to miscellaneous institutions. Maryland is the favored State, its institutions having received $3,-508,198 mostly the gift of Johns Hopkins the old Quaker of Baltimore in Texas the gifts amounted to $6.-259 in Missouri, $256,000 Massachusetts, $1,057 612; Kentucky, $125,425 Illinois, $378,339; Michigan, $145,000 Nebraska, $22,000 Pennsylvania, $657,824; Mississippi $3,000 South Carolina, $8,743; Virginia, $344,858.

Judge Laurence, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, presented a report as a sub-committee, which will be the majority report of the Committee, proper. It appears that there were about 800 war claims before the Committee March 1st, 1874. These, with the respective amounts are arranged under various heads and form a grand total of $16,500,-000. Pennsylvania's war claims amount to $3,450,909,85.

The discussion of finances was continued on Wednesday in the Senate. But for Mr. Bayard's objection to any cutting off of debate, the voting would have been fixed to Bogy's motion to make the amount legal tender currency circulation four hundred million, the amount fixed by the House. If this fails, the next vote will be on the motion of Mr. Schurz to fix it at 356 millions, or a contraction of 20 millions.

The transportation bill entitled "A bill to regulate commerce by railoads among the several States" is fully what its title implies. On a motion made to table the bill only seven Democrats failed to vote for tabling so that little need be expected from that side to sustain the bill to-day when it comes up for final action. The special railroad interests as represented by Republican members seem to be almost the only opposition it will receive from the republican side. It is now pretty certain to carry without considerable amendment.

Monthly report No. 5 on commerce and navigation from the Bureau of Statistics, to be issued to-morrow will show 33 per cent. more importations of specie and bullion to have been imported into this country this year than last in eleven months ending November of each year. In the same time our importations of merchandise have decreased considerably.

Since writing the above a visit to both Houses of Congress has confirmed the supposition that the House woud pass the Transportational bill and that the debate would end to-day in the senate on the subject of finance. The Transportation bill passed by a vote of 121 for and 117 against without amendment.

At four o'clock the Senate stopped miscellaneous debate, and only ten minute speeches are allowed previous to the vote which is to take place on the question of fixing the circulation at $382,000,000 before the adjournment. Senator Thurman admitted that the contractionists have fallen off within a few days in the Senate and it is quite clear that not less than the above named sum will be noted by the Senate to-day as the maximum volumn of currency.

LIFE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1874.

TEMPERANCE.

The rum cyclone has struck New York at last. In Brooklyn it came with all the force of a hurricane, and it is rivaling the Western movement so far as power is concerned. The drinking places in New York, by which saloons and groceries, in which liquor is the principal article dealt in, is meant, number 7,514; one to every 133 of the population. This is exclusive of druggists, club houses and places of that class which dispense liquors quite as freely as the professed dealers.

These furnish facilities enough for drinking in all conscience. Wall street is full of drinking places, many of them furnished without reference to cost, for gambling in stocks and gold is a business so exciting as to require stimulents constantly to enable the gambler to sustain the drain upon him. The Astor House bar does an immense business. From early morn till 12 at night the long bar is crowded with feverish-looking individuals, who keep the cool and self-possessed dispensaries busy. One thousand dollars a day for liquors alone is not a big day's work at the Astor. Delmonico's Broadway place is another famous place, then the Brandreth House, St. Nicholas, Grand Central, New York Hotel, and so on up, all on the west side. The east side has quite as many. The regular thing for the regular drinker who is in business down town, is to walk to his home, up above 20th street, and he is very apt to stop at every one of these places and drink.

Just at this time a series of meetings are being held in all the churches and most of the halls, the object being to create a sentiment against the traffic and use of liquor, and to so unite the people opposed to it so that a raid will have some effect. The clergy are all in it, and many of the leading business men have come out and announced their willingness to give the movement all the aid in their power.

DIO LEWIS

is here with his Western laurels fresh upon him, and the ranks are closing for a big movement. In

BROOKLYN

the women have taken the field with some prospect of success. One shrewd saloon man took advantage of the excitement to post bills all over the city, in the name of the Women's Committee, stating that a prayer-meeting would be held at his saloon a given evening. Of course his saloon was crowded from early in the evening till after 9 o'clock. Then, as no women came, it crept through the wool of the thirsty crowd present, that the saloon men had made a rather nice thing by attracting them to his den. The unscrupulous fellow made several hundred dollars by his shrewd dodge.

THE WOMEN

of Brooklyn did, however, organize, and are now on the war path. Last Monday they formed praying bands and visited various saloons, in which they held services. These agencies can be used in Brooklyn as well as in the West, for Brooklyn is a city of residences, and a very religious city. But they met with but little success. The saloon keepers were obdurate, and no result followed. They propose to keep it up, however, till they have crushed out the evil in Brooklyn at least.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.

A new disease has broken out among the horses in the city, which, if not checked, will create as much trouble as the epizootic of two years ago. It is a complaint entirely different from any that has yet appeared. Some horse doctors declare that the disease is of a mild type, runs its course in a very few days, never kills, that the horse does not suffer at all; that it merely feels dull, languid, under the weather, rather sleepy, rather dispirited, like a ward politician between elections. Other doctors insist that the horse suffers intensely with an aching pain alternating with colic spasms, and that in many instances fatal. One horse doctor insists that the disease is a form of lung fever. Another is certain that it is a case of catarrh fever. This latter opinion is rapidly gaining ground, and finds many advocates among the owners of horses affected, who are having their animals treated for this complaint.

In all the large stables the disease, whatever it is, has run through all the horses. In the stables 527 Washton street, a personal case has occurred. A horse was attacked twice by the disorder within two weeks. The first time he was sick six days. The second time the attack lasted *half that period*. The horse seemed to suffer as if affected with the quinsy sore throat. He refused food, avoided water, but did not lose flesh. In every case but this the animal became thin, but in this instance the horse was, after the second attack, even fleshier than at first. His joints, have become stiff; he was unable to move as if he had rheumatism. He did not seem to suffer any, but was as inanimate as a log. The horse the day or night before is perfectly well; when the next feeding-time comes he will not eat; he will not drink; his loins contract and the disorder is in full force, till at last it ceases as suddenly and as causelessly as it appeared. One fact has been verified by experience; the disorder only attacks horses of a certain age. Young horses and horses below 8 or 9 years are unaffected by it; and females are less susceptible to it than males. The disease is spreading rapidly and so far no remedies have been found for it.

THE CHARITIES.

A number of the professional philanthropists of the city enraged at James Gordon Bennett, because he preferred to disburse his money himself, instead of putting it in their hands, attacked him roughly, and Bennett in turn, has has subjected them to a microscopic examination. Quite a number of interesting facts have been developed. For instance, there are seventy charities in the city governed and managed by "boars," "agents," &c. These charities disburse $1,700,000, and the cost of carrying them on foots up $185,000! Now, here is where Bennett gets them. Of the seventy, eight are Catholic, and the eight disburse over half the entire amount, at a cost of $23,000! To make the comparison more sharp and distinct he gives this instance:—The House of Refuge, a Protestant charity, collected and disbursed $61,000, at a cost of 33,238, while a Catholic Protectory, the same kind of a charity, expended $365,000 at a cost of $10,374! And Bennett pertinently asks—Where does the money go to? What do the demure individuals in black gloves who collect it do with it? And no one, as yet, has answered his question. The fact is there is a small army of professional philanthropists who live, move, and have their being by the collecting and disbursing of money charities. Of every dollar contributed so many cents stick to their fingers in some way. Mr. Bennett is doing the charitable a good work by his timely exposure.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Saving the cities on the Pacific Coast, New York has more Chinese resident, than any city in what may be called the civilized world. They are huddled together in the most squalid part of the city, and though they live wretchedly, they manage to save something every day, and many of them are absolutely accumulating property. The emigrants are, to a large extent, men, but they all marry after they have been here a time. It is a singular fact that Chinese men find their wives among the Irish. The Irish women of the lower grades have no objection to marrying the pig-tailed Oriental, and they all testify to the fact that they make good kind husbands. The progeny of these Mongol-Celto marriages are larger than the chinese, quite as nimble, lithe and active, and very much stronger. But it is a curious mix, isn't it.

FASHION.

Easter commemorates the resurection of the meek and lowly Jesus. How his followers in Gotham prepare for it? Read, and get an idea of New York religion.

"Madam——'s opening of Easter hats has called out the *beau monde*. The elegant drawing room was crowded. Among the nobby hats our attention was called to pretty *ecru* chip, embelished with French flowers and pure ostrich tips, also exquisitly cut garniture. A lovely chapeau composed of *gros de suez*, in a soft, gray tint, reminds one of Quaker simplicity, and yet there is no lack of grace about this natty Easter hat. Among the *recherche* Easter block silk and camel's hair cloth appear to take the lead in promenade Spring suits. Overskirts are not so extensively worn as formerly. The neat little postillion jacket is quite a favorite with the *bon tons*."

Isn't that a descent from the sublime to the rediculous? A "natty Easter Hat!" indeed. But Speaking of

HATS AND THINGS,

it costs something to be a fashionable woman in New York. The simples bonnet, without flowers or feathers, costs $20, and one as cheap as any woman of pretention would wear costs $50. Then a Spanish Mantilla to suit that bonnet costs $350, the roses on it being $4 each extra! And these two articles, bear in mind, only commence the dress. Some of your lady readers are doubtless able to take the cost of these two items, and from the figures see what the entire outfit from hat to shoes would cost. I can't do it. But this I know; if I ever marry a woman of position in New York I shall examine the resources of her papa before the ceremony is pronounced. I shall insist that the old gentleman settles on her at least $20,000 per annum. This sum will take an ordinary belle throu gh, unless she is very ugly, in which case more will be required. But think of a young merchant saddling himself with so expensive a luxury as a fashionable wife! What certain ruin it is for him, if he happens to be in love with her! Is it any wonder that so many young men live at the clubs, and keep rooms of their own, rather than marry? I think not.

PIETRO.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!

MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER COUNTY DESTROYED.

Seven Persons Burned to Death.

69 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

MILLERSTOWN, April 1.—At half-past one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered breaking from the basement story at the Central Hotel. J. A. Frisbee, the bartender, who happened to be sitting up with a sick friend discovered the fire, immediately rushed through the halls to arouse the guests. There were, including survents, a hundred souls in the house, and directly the corridors became the scene of the wildest dismay. The flames drifted up the wooden walls, and quicker than it takes to tell it, spread over the entire southern side, and were curling in a thousand tongues from cornice and gable. The heat had the effect to crack all the windows on that side of the house, and admitted the flames and smoke before the most expeditious of the guests could put on their clothing. Men rushed almost naked into the hall, some not even taking their clothing in their arms, and, anxious only to escape with their lives tore up and down corridors, madly seeking some outlet from the pursuing flames. The wildest horror prevailed. Many on the lower hall had found their way out of the building and the proprietor of the house, who was sick, had been borne out. For an instant it was hoped that all would escape but again that hope was dashed by the beseeching cries for help from those who had lingered to dress or in the excitement of the dreadful moment were unable to undo the fastenings of their doors. To add to the horror of the situation, it was discovered that the flames had crept through the southern sleeping rooms and, following the draft along the corridor head, cut off the servants escape from the attic. Between prayers and shrieaks and groans, the scene was now too much for human hearts, knowing their utter inability to render aid. Many turned away from the sickening scene. They found it as difficult to endure as to relieve Some of the girls had the courage and presence of the mind to turn their drapery over their heads for protection, and rush through the sheet of flame; and thus some escaped Others rushed back to the north side and cast themselves from the windows upon the roof of the adjoining building, whence they were rescued. Others sank bewildered in the suffocating some and, like somk of the guests on the floor below, yielded without a struggle to the terrible death before them. But the climax of the situation had not been reached till Nelly McCarty, one of the dining-room girls, appeared at the southern attic window and proposed to cast herself to the ground, forty feet below. A warning cry arose from the crowd but the poor girl would not retreat. Death was behind her and, with a wild cry of despair, she cast herself fourth and fell, a pitiful mass of broken bones, upon the pavement. In half an hour the greater part of the town was burning, and women were rushing wildly to the fields, dragging their children after them. No water was to be got, and no resistance was made after the first feeble effort.

The scene at the Hanlon House was only a repetition of that which hardly a minute before had taken place at the Central, which was only across a narrow street. The proprietors made every effort to alarm the guests and from the fact that all the remains had clothing upon them, had undoubtedly succeeded in their duty, but they were forced to flee and when the flames had subsided, three human bodies were observed to be roasting in the ruins, and a like number were exposed to view upon the coals of the Centr al.

The general opinion is that it originated from escaping gas, but the Central Hotel people claim that it must have been the work of an incendiary.

The remains of seven crisp bodies have been lying in the lock-up all day, where they have been witnessed by thousands.

Nearly all the guests at the Central Hotel lost their money, clothing and valuables. Dr. Shamburg lost his watch and chain, and a thousand dollars in money, and all his clothing except one coat. Frank Washaburgh was the last guest and escaped. He was not aroused until strangled by smoke. When morning broke nearly a hundred families were seen in the fields protecting and seeking shelter among their goods.

Emanule Zell, aged sixty-five was found dead in a stable in Vogansville Lanchester county, on the 2d inst., under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions of foul play.

Horrible Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A despatch from Austin, Nevada, to-night gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smoky Valley, in that State. It appears jealous of his wife in consequence of attenti paidons to her by a young man named Norton and they had frequent quarrels about him. Yesterday a man named Osterhaus went to Rockstein's house and receiving no response to the demands for admission, broke open the door. On the floor lay the naked baby of Mrs. Reckstein, cut into pieces, and her head split open. At her feet were the bodies of their two little girls with their heads nearly severed from their bodies, and near by were the dead bodies of Reckstein and young Norton grappled as in the death-struggle. Reckstein had grasped in his right hand a large bowie-knife covered with blood, and in Norton's right hand was a dragoon pistol, two chambers of which were discharged. There is no living witness to the terrible affair.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—In quarter Session to-day the first conviction was had under the Sunday liquor law. A saloon keeper was convicted on the testimony of a woman, who testified that in the hope that she could prevent the defendant from selling liquor to her husband she went to defendant's tavern on Sunday March 15th- said her mother was sick and bought half a pint of whiskey, and then in pursuance of her original design, she prosecuted him. The defendant admitted the sale by him, but said it was for medicinal purposes. The Judge said a tavern keeper had no right to sell liquor on Sunday as an apothecary. Sentence was deferred.

Suicide in a Columbus Saloon.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—A man about thirty-five years old, supposed to be Charles Ferguson, of St. Louis, committed suicide in a saloon this morning, taking morphine in a glass of beer. Deceased was dressed as a laboring man and said he had walked from St. Louis. On his person a letter was found, dated Chicago, January 23rd, signed by Thomas Sharp, Chicago, and addressed to Charles Ferguson, Urbana, Ohio, congratulating him on his giving up the use of liquor. A trip pass over a Western road in the name of Winslow Johnson and a memorandum book having on one of its pages the names of Mrs. Jennie Wrighley and Jane Green, Toledo, Ohio, was also found in his pocket.

The Thirty-eighth Star.

The House committee on Territories held a regular meeting this morning and considered the bill of Mr. Elkins, Delegate from New Mexico for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico as a State in the Union. Although the committee have not yet decided on their action, it is understood that they will report in favor of the bill for the admission of New Mexico.

Warning to Railroad Conductors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Fennimore and Foy, conductors on the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, were each sentenced to-day to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of court. The Judge said he listened to the appeal of counsel for the corporation, and did not add imprisonment to the fine in the sentenoe.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$ 200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco second class, (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to Elias Cunningham, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Somerset, Pa., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Com. of Internal Revenue.
mar25

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Parker, late of Somerset bor. 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 his residence on the 18th day of April, 1874.

G. R. PARKER,
Executor.
mar18

SKIN DISEASES.

Acne (Pimples—Blackheads). Symptoms: Hard small pimples, with black points, most numerous in the cheeks, forehead and nose.

Prurigo, (Intense Itching,) which begins when the clothing is removed; increased by the warmth of the bed. No eruption except that produced by scratching.

The above and all Skin Diseases permanently cured. Entire cost of treatment, $1 50 per week, or $5 per month. Address Dr. J. M. VANDYKE, 1126 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. mar25.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

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mar27

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—

Wm. Smith, of Elklick tp., Somerset Co., Pa., having made a voluntary assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the undersigned in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Wm. Smith to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated.

LEVI LICHLITER,
Assignee.
mar4

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, Pa., to make and report a distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of Jacob Hersberger deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend at his office on Friday, the 3rd day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

H. L. BAER,
Auditor.
mar18

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, duly appointed by the Orphan's Court of Somerset County, to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of J. O. Kimmel Esq., adm'r., of Susan Parker dec'd., to and among those legally entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 10th day of April, at his office in Somerset, when and where all parties interested may attend.

H. L. BAER,
Auditor.
mar18

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Catharine Troutman late of Southampton Tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, 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 at the residence of the Administrator on Friday, May 8th, 1874.

SAMUEL COMP,
Administrator.
april

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Alexander Emerick late of Southampton Tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, 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 at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday May 9th 1874.

JOHN L. EMERICK,
april. Administrator

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Somerset county, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset on the 19th day of March, 1874, before the Honorable the Judges thereof, on motion of H. F. Schell, Esq., the Court appoint John H. Uhl, Esq., auditor to ascertain advancements, make and report a distribution of the funds in the hands of John D. Snyder, administrator of the estate of John T. King, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto. And the auditor is also authorized and directed to take into his calculation the real estate of said John T. King, with power to charge and reform the recognizance entered into by George A. King.

Extract from the record of said Court certified 21 March, 1874. J. R. WALTER, Clk.

All persons interested in the above estate will take notice that the undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office on Thursday, April 9, 1874.

JOHN H. UHL,
mar18 Auditor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day associated with us in the mercantile business, at Mineral Point, Pean'a., Samuel A. Haines. The style of the firm to be Miller Bros. & Haines.

Thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage given us in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same for the new firm.

JAS. D. MILLER,
Mar. 20 1874. E. D. MILLER.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Miller & Bro. will please call and settle their accounts at once.

MILLER & Bro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jeremiah Shaffer, late of Jenner 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 16th day of May, 1874, at the late residence of said deceased.

HARRIET SHAFFER,
Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County Pa., and to me directed, I will sell by public out-cry at the Court House in Somerset Bor., on

Friday, April 10th, 1874.

at 2 o'clock p. m., all the right, title interest and claim of David Saylor and John D. Saylor, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

A certain lot of ground situate in Meyersdale borough, Somerset county, Pa., and known as lot No. 44, said lot being 50 feet by 120 feet, adjoining alley on the north, lot No. 43 on the east, and First street on the south, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of David Saylor and John D. Saylor at the suit of Loren Morell.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
mar25 Sheriff.

THE SOMERSET HOUSE.

Having leased this magnificent and well known Hotel property from Mrs. E. A. Flick, the undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he will spare neither pains nor expense to make this house all that could be desired. Accommodating clerks and obliging waiters will attend to the wants of customers, and the table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords. Mr. G. H. Tayman may at all times be found in the office.

D. LAVAN.
mar25

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

Having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to distribute the funds in the hands of David C. Scott, administrator and trustee of the estate of James M. Scott, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset borough on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next.

J. G. GOLE,
mar25 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Burkholder, late of Summit 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 residence of the executor, in Summit township, on Saturday, May 2, 1874.

BERNARD MILLER,
mar25 Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Hans Heinrick Merle, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, to ascertain the debts and make a distribution of the fund in the hands of Aaron Blough, administrator and trustee of the estate of Hans Heinrich Merle, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of Wm. H. Koontz, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Wednesday, April 15th, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN R. EDIE,
mar25 Auditor.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. George B.