The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... April 15, 1874

STATE Treasurer Mackey, who has been dangerously ill, is said to be convalescing.

A TEMPORARY press of advertisements trenches upon the space usually allotted to editorials and news matter in this paper.

THE report of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, just published, shows that the debt of the Commonwealth was reduced $194,416 35 from December 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874—an exhibit as gratifying as it is creditable.

THE bill appropriating a million of dollars to the centennial celebration has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. So much for the safeguards placed around the public funds by the new Constitution.

THE returns from the local elections in Ohio do not indicate a remarkable success on part of the crusading ladies. Of course the temperance question more or less entered into the municipal elections, and some queer results are shown. In some places the prohibitionists elected their ticket, but on the whole they did not exhibit a strength commensurate with the zeal lately displayed, and notably in the towns where the crusading first commenced, the anti-temperance or Democratic tickets were successful.

THE female temperance crusade has been inaugurated in Pittsburgh, and squads of ladies are visiting the liquor dealers in all parts of the city, and wrestling with them in prayer. So far they have been respectfully and courteously treated, but they attract and are followed by mobs of the curious citizens, who obstruct the sidewalks, and seriously interfere with business avocations. The Mayor has been appealed to, and has determined to enforce the city ordinances against obstructing sidewalks. The ladies will, therefore, have to obtain permission to enter the premises of the dealers before they can proceed with religious services.

THE timely arrival of the English steamship "Greece" prevented a horrible catastrophe in mid-ocean on the 2d inst. The French steamship "Europe," from Havre to New York, sprang a leak, and was taking water rapidly, when the Greece, bound from Liverpool to New York, fortunately came up and took off her passengers and crew (four hundred persons.) The vessel was taken in tow, but soon went down. The Greece not having yet arrived, the causes of the sinking of the Europe are not certainly known. The lost vessel was valued at $1,250,000, and her cargo is estimated at $1,000,000.

GOV. HARTRANFT has nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen as Judges, made necessary by the new apportionment bill. Their appointments will only hold good until the next general election in November.

Additional Law Judges: J. H. Orvis, Twenty-fifth district, Center, Clinton, Clearfield; R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin, Lebanon; Thomas J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sulivan, and Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district; Butler, and Lawrence. President Judges: John M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer; John V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

THE Connecticut election resulted in favor of the Democracy, they electing their candidate for Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, thereby securing a U. S. Senator in place of Buckingham, the present Republican incumbent. Various causes led to this result, notably the apathy of Republicans and the running of a third (Temperance) ticket. The Democracy are immeasurably jubilant over their victory—and forgetting that but a few days since, they could not even raise the ghost of their party in the adjacent State of Rhode Island—loudly proclaims a wonderful change in public sentiment that will shortly restore their party to national power. Connecticut has been a close State for years, and the present result is of no special significance, the vote of the winning party showing no important increase, while the Republican vote is short about thirteen thousand, thus proving that when they please to do their duty to themselves and their party, the State is in their hands.

The latest returns indicate that the majority for Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, will not exceed 2,000. In 1873 the majority for the same gentleman for that office was 3,357 over all competitors. It will be seen from this that though the Democrats have proved successful in electing their candidate, yet their victory is noticeable chiefly for the large reduction effected in his majority. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic, the Senate standing 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the House 143 Democrats to 98 opposition.

MASSACHUSETTS is a great, a very great State, and consequently all her politicians are very great men. The nation always has its eyes on Massachusetts, intently watching its next move, and therefore Massachusetts always moves with deliberate slowness. It does not comport with the Massachusetts idea of dignity, to do things as other States do them, else Massachusetts would not be so great a State. Hence, when Massachusetts politicians have an extraordinary opportunity to attract national attention, they coddle it, and make the most of it. The Massachusetts politicians are all of near kindred to the brother of the sun and moon, and only after they have dined can the balance of the pigmy population of the globe "fall to". They have a Senator to elect in Massachusetts to take the place of the dead Sumner, and Massachusetts has a plethora of great men, who ought all to be Senators. But unfortunately Massachusetts can elect but one of them at this time, and if she went to work in a business like way, and made her selection, why there would be an end to the pother; but then the universe would temporarily cease revolving around Massachusetts, and mere vulgar matters might attract the world's attention. So—not being able to eat their orange and still have it, the Massachusetts politicians with delicious deliberation, daily suck a single drop of juice from it, and smack their lips in extacy over the enviable luxury.—Perhaps some day it may finally be squeezed dry, and the rhind be thrown away, when, if we survive the event, we may be permitted to announce that Massachusetts has elected a Senator to succeed Charles Sumner.—Meanwhile, hear ye all the world! the Legislature of Massachusetts will continue to take a daily vote for Senator.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1874.

BOSS TWEED

Doesn't like his quarters at Blackwell's Island. It was expected by the burly Boss, and his friends, that the officials on the Island would not dare treat the great swindler as other criminals were treated, but they were grievously mistaken. Boss was shaved, and cropped, and arrayed like Joseph in a coat of many colors, and pants to match, and he was put to just such service as he was fit to do. Consequently he has tired of it, and invokes the law to get him out. He wants to go to Ludlow-st Jail, where a man may have as many rooms and just such living as he chooses to pay for. Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to imprisonment in the "county jail" which he corrected to "the penitentiary." The Boss's counsel insist that he had no right to make the correction, and that Ludlow-st jail is the place where he must be confined. They want the Boss in quarters where he can reorganize his court; where wine and wassail will be as of yore, where he can bring together the scattered hosts of Tammany, and be once more the dictator of New York Democracy. For after all they miss the great organizing ability he undoubtedly possesses. The Boss will get out before long entirely. Then look out for a ring that will be a ring

CREMATION.

There has been a society organized here for the purpose of doing away with burying the dead—burning the body instead. The members pledge themselves to be burned as fast as they die, and, as if to show the world the value of the idea, one member died last Friday and was burned. The coffin, we are told was placed in an upright position inside a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heated air was forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gasses up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue of snow-white ashes only. The process was completed in twenty minutes, at a cost for fuel of $2.25. The ashes were gathered and placed in an urn in the parlor of the father of the deceased. Those who are urging it say that the cost of disposing of remains is brought to a very small point; that the idea of consuming a body by fire is not so repugnant as to put it into the ground to decay; and that as cemeteries are sure to be crowded, cremation is better on sanitary grounds. The papers are all discussing it. It will doubtless come into quite general use.

THE POLICE.

To keep such order as is kept in New York requires an army of policeman, to the number of 2,500, which costs the city about $3,500,000 per annum. This includes only the regular policemen. The

DETECTIVES

are a body by themselves, who, while they are regularly appointed, get no pay from the city but from those for whom they work. These men seem to be a necessity, but it is questionable whether they do not make more crime than they suppress or prevent. The first requisite is to know, personally, every thief in the country their peculiarities and manner of work. We will suppose a bank has been robbed and a detective sent for. He looks at the work notes how the safe or thieves got into the building, and how the safe was operated on, and determines in his mind exactly who did it. He recognizes his work as accurately as a shoemaker would a shoe he had made. Suppose bonds to the amount of $25,000 have been taken. The bank offers $10,000 for the recovery. The astute gentleman knows that "Jemmy Dawson" "cracked a crisp," and he knows also that the finding of Jemmy would be an impossibility. But he knows Jemmey's woman, or one of Jemmey's friends, and so in his good time he informs Jemmey's woman that the recovery of the bonds stolen from the Bank of so-and-so is in his hands, and waits. Presently Jemmey's woman enters into negotiation with him the bonds are returned, the Bank pays the $10,000 which the thief and detective divide, and it is all over. There are very few arrests and convictions of big thieves, for the reason that the thief is necessary to the detective, and the detective to the thief. They have a common interest—in fact they work together. To arrest a skillful daring and industrious burglar would be to destroy his business. Another use these men are put to is.

SHADOWING

suspected people. For instance, if a bank officer or merchant suspects an employee of appropriating money, a detective is put apon his track. Wherever he goes, there will be behind him a gentlemanly man, who never looses sight of him. The number of times he goes into drinking places—the very liquor he drinks, the kind of money he pays for it, the gambling places he goes into, and the houses of ill fame he visits—all these are recorded, and so recorded that it can all be brought home to him. They never know they are being followed, for the detective is too adroit for that. The result of his observations are given every morning to his employers, who have no difficulty in coming to very accurate conclusions. If the suspected man has a salary of $5,000 per annum, and no other resources, and if he is living at the rate of $10,000, they have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he is stealing from them $5,000 per year. And then, just when he fancies he is all secure, he is taken to task. He of course denies the charges, but the detective, with his fatal book, catches him, and he confesses his sins. But these are not the only use they are put to. If a woman suspects her husband of unfaithfulness she resolves her doubts by the aid of these convenient persons, and *visa versa*. They are paid high salaries, and may be of some use to the community, but I doubt it. They make thieving a safe business, at all events.

INFLATION.

The proposition to inflate the currency meets with the most determined opposition in this city. The press is howling against it, and the citizens back the press. The *Herald* holds that inflation means repudiation and that if it is persisted in, it will prove a civil war. The fact is New York, having so much of the wealth of the country, wants as little currency as possible, for the less there is the more secure her grasp upon the country. Then again the purple-nosed old gentlmen who are out of business with a milion or two, want the purchasing power of the dollars they have to be great as possible. Their view of the case is purely selfish. They do not take into account the needs of the country. They want to continue to hold in their own hands the financial destiny of the country: to let on the steam and turn it off just when the turning on and cutting off will make them the most power. The *Herald's* talk of trouble is all bosh. There is a great deal of arrogant egotism in a great city, but the city of New York knows very well that while the country can get along very well without New York, New York can't get on at all without the country. The war between the East and West which the *Herald* is trying to force, would make New York a deserted city in six months. The war with the South illustrated this. The great trade—the trade that had been courted—was the Southern. A Southern merchant was made as much of as a Barbary prince, while the Western merchant had no attention shown him whatever. The war broke out, and six months after the firing upon Fort Sumpter nine-tenths of all the houses in the Southern trade were bankrupt. The Western trade is now the big trade, and any interruption of relations would be fatal to nine-tenths of the merchants and bankers. Whatever sections may get to warring with each other, New York and the West will not be the combatants.

TEMPERANCE

continues to be the absorbing topic in all the churches, and it has got its grip on people outside. Some thirty divisions of Sons of Temperance have been organized in this city within three weeks, and also a very large number of other secret societies having the same object in view. Cases of "swearing off" are as thick as blackberries. Say what you will about the work of the women in the West, it has had the effect of awakening the public conscience to the evils of liquor drinking, and has resulted in organization against it everywhere. For the first time in this country, an organization of Germans opposed to liquor has been made. Some sixty Germans met Friday night and agreed not only not to use stimulating liquors themselves, but to labor among their countrymen to change their practices and opinions. And they are making converts. A great many Germans have discovered that they can get on without wine or beer, and that life is endurable without it. If the new idea gets a foothold among the Germans, it will be very near to the control of the city.

PIETRO.

A Fearful Leap for Life.

MILLERSTOWN, April 4—The Hampshill farm, a short distance southeast of Millerstown, was the scene of an explosion, fire and probable loss of life, at eight o'clock this evening. It seems that two men named Clark, and Herrick, working on the Blair well, were in the act of pulling the tubing. Harrick was on the top of the derrick and Clark was standing on floor beneath, when an explosion took place, igniting the oil tanks and derricks.

Clark rushed precipitately from the spot and escaped with slight burns, Herreck jumped from the top of derrick with his clothes on fire and ran up the hill where some men succeeded in extinguishing the flames on his person. How he escaped without broken bones after jumping from the top of a fifty foot derrick is something which borders on the miraculous. His injuries are severe although not necessarily fatal. The oil as it poured its liquid fire down the hill toward Millerstown threatened to ignite numerous other tanks; these tanks, however, did not happen to be full and the oil burned itself out after destroying one dwelling and fifteen hundred barrels of oil.

A Triple Murder and Lynch Law.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 9.—Ardazel, an Italian and captain of the sloop New Louisiana, entered the residence of Mr. Jett, three miles from Orange, Texas, during the owners absence, and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children. A daughter, nearly grown, made her escape and gave the alarm, when citizens arrived in time to catch Ardezel in the act of endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested.

Later—Last night, soon after the Sheriff entered the jail to give the prisoners their supper, a crowd of armed men rushed in, overpowered the officer, took the murderer of the Jett family outside the prison and leterally riddled him with bullets.

A Double Murder.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 9th.—A special dispatch from Ottawa, Ohio, says John W. Goodwin murdered an aged man and his wife, named Haywood, in the eastern part of Putman county last night. Goodwin was arrested, and was with difficulty saved from being lynched by the infuriated people.

Democratic Rejoicings.

NEW HAVEN, April 8.— The democrats are jubilant over their recent victory. A salute of one hundred guns was fired last evening, and a band of music serenaded Governor Ingersoll and others.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—This morning a fire broke out in a house on Sycamore street while the inmates were asleep. Mrs. Rother, widow, and one son aged thirteen years, were smothered.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 7. —In the Senate the following bills were read in place.

Mr Anderson of Allegheny—Prescribing the mode of ascertainment and payment of damages resulting from grading streets, &c., in cities.

Mr. Wallace—To provide for the submission of civil cases by agreement of parties to a referee learned in the law; also allowing married women to open and keep bank accounts.

Mr. Warren—Authorizing cities, counties and townships to enter into contracts with railroads when they enter their limits, whereby said roads may relocate or change said roads also allowing Notaries Public to ap point deputies.

Mr. Warfel—For the preservation of official records in the several counties.

The House remained in session but a short time and adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Mr. Graham presented a petition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary.

Bills were read in place relating to suits by Sheriffs, Prothonotaries and other officers.

The session was occupied on the bill providing for the criminal insane.

In the afternoon session the Legislative Apportionment bill, passed second reading. The Democrats offered amendments, but were voted down by a strict party vote.

HOUSE.

The Centennial bill occupied the day. A move was first made to amend specially. This was opposed unless it be a general amendment. Finally after some filibustering, an amendment was added providing that one million should cover the entire amount asked of the State.

The calendar of bills prepaired for second reading was not touched.

The committee on Enlargment of the Capitol was read and adapted, recommending an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In the afternoon session the Centennial bill was again called up and for the first time during the session party lines were drawn. Points of order were raised that it required a two-third vote to pass according to the Constitution.

The Chair ruled that it did not.

An appeal was taken and the Chair sustained by a pretty full vote.

The bill past finally by a vote of 34 to 60 the Philadelphia, Bucks, Luzerne and Schuylkill Democrats going for it and Wilcox of Erie, Morgan, of Lawrence, Thompson of Fayette Cross, of Beaver, Jones of Potter, and Ramey of Indiana, Republicans against it.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—Mr White read in place a bill fixing the maximum limit of taxation for county, borough, school and poor purposes at five mills.

The following bills passed both Houses, and were signed by the speakers.

Act for increasing the capitol stock and indebtedness of corporations.

Act to allow officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporotions.

Act relative to issuing warrents to survey vacant lands.

Mr. Graham read in place a bill making an appropriation of $3,000 to the Allegheny Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

The bills on first and second reading occupied the morning hour.

John H. Orvis was confirmed Judge of the twenty-fifth district.

The confirmation of the rest of the nominations were held over under the rules and the Senate adjourned till Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.

The act taxing anthracite coal having been changed to a tax on all coal companies, a point of order was raised by Mr Brockway that it was contrary to Section 1. Article 3 of the Constitution to change the entire subject of a bill on second reading.

Speaker McCormick ruled the point well taken, and the bill was postponed.

The act fixing the compensation of members of Assembly, and the number of employers passed finally—69 to 13.

Senate bill No. 15 supplement to insurance laws, passed finally; also a bill authorizing the settlement of Benjamin Singerly's account against the Stat for printing—58 to 13.

An afternoon session was held for the purpose of receiving reports from the various standing committees, and the resignation of John H. Orvis, as a member was received.

The Tigress.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Captain Bariett, of the whaling steamer Panther arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, and gives the following account of his meeting the Tigress, and a story of a terrible disaster to that vessel, as told by her officers. On Friday 3d inst the Panther was in long. 51 deg 15 min. west, lat. 50 deg. 22 min. north, on her return to St. Johns, when the look-out reported a steamer apparently moving only under sail, with her flag at half-mast. After signalling her, I went on board of her myself, when I discovered her to be the steamer Tirgress, of Polar fame. Her Captain and chief officers were on deck. I was then informed that on Thursday, April 2, at two in the afternoon, the vessel was shaken all over by a terrible explosion of her boiler, which created great terror and confusion, as the escaped steam completely enveloped every compartment below. In consequence, all the steam faculties had been destroyed, and they had then been under sail against the head-wind twenty-four hours. When I reached the deck of the Tigress a number of the men were making up and nailing together some rough pine boxes. I asked the commander what they were for, and he said that they were designed for receiving the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been killed by the accident on the day of the explosion. The weather was dreadfully cold, with a stiff breze blowing, and heavy swell on. A number of the men went below after the watch, and had turned in on the top of the boiler for the warmth. Nineteen af the crew were reposing in this way when the crash occurred, and some of them were literally scalded beyond recognition. The consternation was fearful. Two of the engineers were on duty at the time, and both were killed.

Sumner Obsequies in Hayti.

A dispatch from Port au Prince states that upon official announcement of the death of Senate Sumner, flags on the President's palace, forts and public buildings, were placed half-mast and that the badge worn from the 21 to the 26th of March, when a solemn and impressive funeral service took place at the Cathedral, attended by the President and Cabinet diplomatic troops and all the officers of the government. During the service minute guns were fired from the fortifications around the city and the millitary were under arms.

Indian Affairs.

CHEYENNE, April 12.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following from its correspondent at Red Cloud Agency, dated April 7. The Commissioners returned from Spotted Tail to-day having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their Powwowing at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the government. The Indians at Spotted Tail refuse absolutely to have their agency removed; say they are tired of seeing the commissioners and have invited the present delegation to leave in language more forcible than polite. It is understood that the commissioners will proceed east at once and ask for a strong military escort and return with in a month and move the agency. The visit of the commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by the troops. Indians who are keen observers, have noticed that there is hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the military, and are led to believe something else from the Peace Commissioners.

Spotted Tail accused the Commissioners in council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the Northern Indians, and in the language of the interpreter, said he wanted them to dry up; he says he hss been moved around and pestered so much by these flies from the Great Father that he wants his words written down this time, to show to all of them who are begging around hereafter that he won't talk to them any more. There is no doubt that Spotted Tail and Red Cloud are acting in accord. The former, after a few words spoken in an excited manner, waved his hand to his people and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud. A show of counting the Indians has been made here; that is, the Commissioners called in the head men and took their word for the number they had. So far six thousand have been registered. There are probably four thousand or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the number for which they have heretofore drawn rations. Some of them, after they had handed in their numbers, came next day and claimed they had forgotten their women and children, and wanted to register them. The Peace Commissionsers arrived at Cheyenne yesterday.

Destructive Incendary Fire.

The Loss Estimated at $500,000

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 11.—An incendiary fire was started at one o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co's saw mill. It destoyed all the lumber, amounting to about twenty millions of feet, piled on thirty acres of ground, between the above named yard and White, Lenz, & White's saw mill. In its course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co's saw mill, C. H. Krouse & Co's planing mill, and fourteen frame dweeling houses on Filbert street. The fire was under control at eight o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Lockhaven and Sunbury fire departments. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurance at $150,000. The following are the principal sufferers; Brown, Early & Co., P. Herdic & Co., Filbert, Otto & Co., Filbert, Otto & Miller, C. H. Krouse & Co., S. N. Williams & Co., and R. K. Hawley & Co.

Accident on Lake Michigan.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL., April 9.—A party of fishermen, nine in number, were driving piles about two miles from land, in Lake Michigan, opposite this village, for the purpose of buoying their fishing boats, when the wind came up suddenly and capsized their boat, drowning seven of the party.

Later reports of the disaster give the following particulars: The storm suddenly swept fearfully over the lake, detaching the boat containing the fishermen from its moorings and driving it rapidly out to sea. Apprehending their perilous position the men lashed themselves to the craft and waited the result, as they were powerless. The boat was finally capsized, dashing the whole party into the chilling water. The accident was witnessed by crowds of horrified spectators on shore, who felt it sure death to venture on the lake to assist them. One by one they became exhausted and sank untill but two remained, who pushed out from the boat, boldly striking for shore. A fisherman named Hessler jumped into a small boat moored on shore and started to their assistance, and by almost superhuman efforts rescued them.

The Breckinridge Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The *Courier Journal* has a full report of the shooting of young Breckinridge at Lebanon, Tennesee, yesterday. He and some companians had been drinking during the day, and a seeming playful dispute arose between Breckinridge and John L. Anderson, son of the Mayor of Lebanon about the possesion of an umbrella belonging to Breckinridge. This was finally quieted, and Breckinridge asked the party to drink. While they were leaning over the bar Anderson suddenly drew a Derringer pistol, and placing it at Breckinridge's head fired, the ball penetrating the brain. Anderson fled, and has not been captured, but a posse is out after him. The tragedy created much excitement in Kentucky, where the family of young Beckinridge is so widely known.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Scotland.

LONDON, April 10.—A boiler in the factory in Hamilton, near Glascow, exploded yesterday. A large portion went several hundred feet through the air, and crushed into a school house full of children. Three of the children were instantly killed, and thirty-one are reported more or less injured.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., April 7.—Two steam boilers used in driving machinery at Muscaneteoning Tunnel, on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, exploded to-night, killing the master mechanic, fireman and helper, and wounding the engineer. The boilers were comparatively new, and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Whiskey Question at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., April 7.— The Mayor and Police Commissioners have directed a double-shotted gun at the crusaders and saloonists. The proclamation requires the police to keep the women away from saloons in bands, and to enforce the State laws against liquor selling. Both parties are intensly excited.

Fire Record.

DETROIT, April 11.—The large steam saw mill at Nuskegou, owned by Ewan Forrest, was burned last night Loss $40,000 insured for $20,000.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—The large furniture factory of Green, Burthage & Co., corner of Fifteenth srteet and Portland avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The fire originated in the engine room and soon communicated to the main building.

LATER—Further inquiry develops a loss of over $9,000 in the fire to-night, the furniture in the warehouse being badly damaged by water. The total insurance is $52,000 on the warehouse, factory and lumber, a small portion only of the latter being burned. The insurance is divided among ten companies in small amounts, the largest being $13,000 in the Royal Company of Liverpool.

Indian Troubles on Texas Frontier.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—A special dispatch from San Antonia, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says that on the night of the 27th ult., a party of Indians from the reservation fired into a company of soldiers from Fort Sill. The troops returned the fire, and from the bloody trail and a war bonnet found the next day it is believed that several Indians were seriously wounded.

Probable wife Murder.

OMAHA, April 10.—A terrible affair has just come to light. It appears that on March 30 the wife of a settler, T. W. Burnham, died and was buried before daylight next morning. A few days after one of the children said her mother was dead. As she had not been sick suspician was aroused, and the Coroner and Sheriff exhumed the body, which was found in a nude condition. No natural reason could be found for her death. Burnham and his son were arrested and held to await an examination of the stomach.

A Law Student Shot.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.— A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: John R. Breckinridge, of Danville, Ky., but now a student at the law school at Lebanon, Tennesee, was shot and mortally wounded at the latter place this afternoon. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge and brother of Col. W. C. B. Breckinridge, of Lexington.

Charge Against a Lady in Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 9.—Quite an excitement prevailed to-day in consequence of the arrest of Mrs. Lucy Shrigley, a highly esteemed lady of this city, on an affidavit sworn out under the direction of the whiskey ring, charging the band with unlawfully obstructing the sidewalk by kneeling, praying and singing on the pavment in front of the saloon kept by one Kate Riley.

The recent gales and hail storms have caused serious damage to crops in the West Indies, and there are now no hopes of an abundant harvest. The potato and tomato crops are almost destroyed.

New Advertisements.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

And Manufacturers of

Gent's, Youth's and Boys,

Fashsionable Clothing and

Furnishing Goods.

121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

apr1.

STATEMENT and report of the Somerset county Poor House and House of Employment from the 1st of April, 1873, to 1st of April, 1874.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM APRIL 1, 1874.

Head of horses	4
" " cows	15
" " young cattle	13
" " sheep	19
" " hogs	13

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Tons of hay	40
Bushels of wheat	4
" " rye	20
" " oats	429
" " buckwheat	40
" " timothy seed	6
" " potatoes	407
" " corn, ears	65
" " cobobes	19
" " onions	8
" " tomatoes	11
" " beets	8
" " beans	6
Barrels of cider	7
Gallons of apple butter	90
Kegs of butter	7
Kegs of lard	4
Barrels of soap, soft	30
Pounds of soap, hard	40
Barrels of Vinegar	2
Pounds of tallow	222
Bushels of apples, winter	15
" " dried	3
Barrels of cucumber pickles	3
Pounds of pork	3012
" " beef	1512
" " veal and mutton	405
" " calf skins	70½
" " beef hides	1007
" " wool	70
Hogsheads of kraut	2
Heads of cabbage	1300

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

Yards of flannel	28½
" " linen cloth	56
" " carpeting	44½
Cuts of stocking yarn	100
Vests	4
Pairs of mens' pantaloons	38
" " boys' "	12
Dresses, large, for women	43
" " small, for children	38
Chemise, large	30
" " small	13
Shirts for men	40
" " boys	10
Roundabouts	3
Aprons for women	26
Sacks for women	16
Bodies on Skirts	4
Caps for women	5
Shawls for women	1
Pairs of suspenders	10
Handkerchiefs for men and women	18
Bed sheets	10
Chaff ticks	10
Ticks for insane	4
Slips " "	13
Pairs of mens' stockings	24
" " women's stockings	37
" " small stockings	8
" " socks, mens	18
" " footed	36
Bed sheets for insane	5
Pairs of mittens	15
Bed bolsters	15
Pillow slips	14
Shrouds	8
Sun bonnets	7
Hand towels	36
Hats and caps for men	18
Skirts for women	11
" " small	3
Coats for boys	15
Flannel dresses, large	4
" " " small	5
Pairs new boots, large	2
" " " small	4
" " boots footed	4
" " new shoes, large	18
" " " small	4
Inmates April 1, 1873	66
Admitted during the year	24
Born in the house during the year	2
Died during the year	8
Discharged during the year	17
Number of children bound out	4
Inmates April 1st, 1874	65
Out door paupers that received support during the year	34
Vagrants provided with board and lodgings	279

DR. To cash received from the 1st of April, 1873, to April 1, 1874 . . . $281 42

CR. By cash paid different persons during the year . . . 268 12

Balance due Poor House . . . $13 30

WM. SUDER,
apr8 Steward.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified not to trust or give credit to my wife, Susan Landis, on my account as I will not pay any debts contracted by her, as we arenot living together as man and wife.

apr8 DANIEL LANDIS

New Advertisements.

200 LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on

Saturday, April 25, 1874,

at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., 150 Building Lots and 50 Out Lots. These lots are large and beautifully located. They are laid out on the "Ollinger Farm," a part of which was sold off in lots some four years ago, and has since doubled in value. The whole of the farm will be sold this time, including the farm buildings. Surrounded as this beautiful and flourishing town is with railroads built and in construction, and with the best mineral and agricultural country in the world, it is destined to become the largest town on the railroad between Cumberland and Pittsburgh. Only ten per cent cash required. Balance in 1, 12 and 24 months. On these terms the poor as well as the rich can buy. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

JOHN M. HAY,
JOSEPH KEIM,
PHILIP HAY,
apr8 SAMUEL GAREY.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1816, and the supplements thereto, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817, and the 20th of March, A. D. 1824, and the 6th day of March, A. D. 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Somerset hereby gives notice to all persons concerned herein, that unless the County, State, School, Road and Building Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes and cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in Somerset, County of Somerset, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day till all are disposed of. All taxes included in the following list must in all cases be paid before the day of sale, with cost of advertising, or the property will be sold as advertised.

GEORGE M. NEFF,
Treas. of Somerset Co.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

ACRES.	WARRANTEES.	TAXES.
400	Biddle, James	$19 20
400	Bell Wm	17 07
400	Chary, Aaron	19 20
400	Chary, Jane (½)	5 21
417	Charey, Mary K	19 83
411	Moore, Hiram	19 68
156½	Moore, Mary	3 88
405	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	18 51
408¾	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	20 36
171½	Meyers, Martin	15 11
400	Hood, Abel	19 20
400	Hood, Josey	19 20
400	Cherry, Jerry K	19 20
400	White, Adam	19 20
200	Miller, David	9 80
400	Wright, John	9 20

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

300	Baer, Ludwick	13 65
114	Woods, Wm	2 44
49	Wolf & Co	4 51
46	Wolf & Co	5 53

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

177	Berkey, Joel	6 85
412	Suffborough, Nathan	14 42
207	Stein, Abraham	6 54
100	Potter, Sarah	3 50

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.

341½	Jones, Israel	4 25
200	Lurbit, Thomas	4 59
449	Williams, Israel	5 54

ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

400	Charry, James (⅓)	4 40
112	Clary, Wm	2 42
410½	Cory, James (⅓)	3 31
400½	Cory, Wm	8 01
400	March, Leonard (⅓)	4 40
400	Moore, John (⅓)	4 40
400	Moore, Betsey	8 80
400	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	8 80
45	Wolfersberger, P. and D	1 02
288	Grandman, Charles	8 58
40¾	Cory, Josiah (⅓)	4 56
415	Cory, Thomas (⅓)	4 54
22	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	48
64	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	1 44
208	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	5 74
194	Meyers, Martin, in trust for Wolfersberger	4 40

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

411	Thompson, Jacob	16 50
400	Riley, John	16 50

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

127	Cunningham, John	3 04
200	Denton, Thomas	7 60
400	Gibson, John	7 60
400	Gilbraith, Mary	7 60
400	Hall, John	7 60
12	Knupp, Isaac	1 14
12	Knupp, Jacob	1 22
17	Shaully, David	1 14

JENNER TOWNSHIP.

400	Humbert, Christian	8 00
402½	Musser, John	9 35
292	Oliver, Wm	8 21
400	Scott, John	9 20
221	Whitmore, Jacob	6 40

LOWER TURKEYFOOT TOWNSHIP.

404	Hallowell, John	21 64
400	Powers, Alexander	21 64
400	Patrick, Andrew	21 64
212	Stimmel, Mary, (in part)	8 09

LARIMER TOWNSHIP.

200	Bowman & Ebersole	40 20
18	Bowman & Berkley	3 94

MIDDLECREEK TOWNSHIP.

403	Redford, Gerning	8 94
254	Conner & Connelly	8 74
180	Miller, Jacob A	3 78

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

154½	Beam, Jacob	5 82
25	Enos, Franklin (⅓)	76
119½	Oesbert, Mathias (⅓)	3 20
418	Hoover, John	15 64
400¼	Johnston, Wm	15 21
188¾	Lents, Thomas	3 30
415	Margreedant, Charles	15 73
50	Wolfensperger	1 65
382	Price, Isaac (⅓)	7 25
374	Tom, Rachel	14 25
338	Tom, Dinah	12 83
399	Wilson, Thomas	15 18
61¼	Witt & Wolfensperger	2 32
152	" " "	5 76
200½	Kendel, John	7 60
25½	Wolfensperger, P. and D	95
122½	" " "	3 07

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

28	Geiger, Daniel	2 27
471	Young, Ann	40 20

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

275	Moore, Joseph (⅓)	4 00
203	Johnston, Berry	7 45

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

18¾	Mong,