The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - July 15, 1874

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
W. H. KOONTZ.

STATE SENATE.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
E. D. YUTZY.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. ENDSLEY.
JOSEPH D. MILLER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JAMES L. PUGH.

COMMISSIONER.
OLIVER W. BOYER.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
SAMUEL TRENT.

AUDITOR.
DANIEL S. MILLER.

MR. SPEAKER BLAINE, of Maine, last week, received his seventh Congressional nomination at the hands of his constituents.

COL. ANDREW STUART, JR.,—son of "Tariff Andy"—is said to be the forthcoming Republican Congressional candidate in the Fayette district.

THE grasshopper plague is so severe in Minnesota that the Commissioners of the county within which St. Paul is situated have voted to appropriate $5,000 for their relief.

WHAT is said by the physicians to be an undoubted case of cholera is reported from New York, but the circumstances prove it to have been a special instance, and do not justify any apprehension of an epidemic.—The woman who died took the disease from the foul air generated by decaying matter in the room which she occupied, and when the physicians were called in it was too late to save her.

A KANSAS paper says: "If there still be persons who think that the world does not move, we refer them to the name of S. D. Lecompte, attached to the call for a Republican District Convention to nominate a Congressman for this district, and remind them that this is the same Judge Lecompte for whom Lecompton was named, and the very mention of whose name, less than twenty years ago, caused a shudder everywhere in the Free States. He is one of the pleasantest looking old gentlemen imaginable. It may serve to strengthen their faith in progress, to know that Gen. Stringfellow is a member in good standing of the Republican party.

THE harvest is now being gathered, and judging from the comments of our exchanges, the crops of the present year will largely exceed those of the last in all the States of the west and south. In addition to this the crops in Indiana, Ohio, and in this State, will be considerably above the average. In these latter States corn and fruit are backward, but with a few weeks of favorable weather a large yield is anticipated. This will be gratifying news to the poor and the non-producers, for with abundant harvests in all the States prices of bread-stuffs must fall, as a matter of course.

NOTWITHSTANDING that over one hundred million of postal cards were sold during the fiscal year that closed on the 30th of June, the postage stamps sold increased from 601,931,520 to 632,733,420. There were also issued over 32,000,000 of official stamps for the Government. The number of stamped envelopes that were sold has not yet been made public. The total value of all the adhesive stamps issued was over twenty-five millions of dollars. Doubtless the abolition of the franking privilege has had something to do with the increased sale of stamps. But the postal cards were first used in the year just closed, and their extensive use does not seem to have diminished the sale of stamps in the least.

THE New York "Reformers," of which the *Tribune* was chief, glorified much over the purified city government they established after the overthrow of the "Tweed ring," despite the politicians and in defiance of political parties, as they so exultantly proclaimed. It turns out now, according to that same *Tribune*, that the new government is no improvement on that of Boss Tweed, that the "Mayor of their choice is their most dangerous enemy, with a strange fondness for all that is most disreputable in politics, and a stolid indifference to public opinion altogether unparalleled," and that they had bad Mayors before, "but never one until now who did not care what the world thought of him." Having made this discovery, with rare and admirable truthfulness the *Tribune* charges the scoundrelism of its own creature—this shameless Mayor—to the account of President Grant, conveniently ignoring its oft repeated boast that the "independent movement" in New York, that selected this "monstrous scandal" to preside over the government of that city was a "great popular rising, sweeping away for the nonce the differences of factions, and uniting Democrats and Republicans in a common cause." The shamelessness of this organ of Reform is equalled only by the recklessness and depravity of the creatures it elected to power, and the country may well be thankful that it escaped the "reform" these doubly dyed knaves labored to engraft upon the national government. As corrupt as Tweed, or as false as the *Tribune* will hereafter be terms of bitterest reproach.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* predicts Senator Thurman's nomination for President by the Democrats, and Speaker Blaine's nomination by the Republicans.

THERE seems to be no longer any room for doubt that we are in for another serious Indian war, extending probably all along the Western border from Minnesota to the Texas line. Judging from accounts, this is the most serious outbreak we have had for years, and will more than tax the strength of our miserably small army. Indians from a large number of tribes are on the war path, and the telegraph reports their operations as extending over a tract of country so large as to prevent the concentration of troops in sufficient bodies to subdue and punish them. No accurate estimate can as yet be made of the number of savages engaged in hostilities, but their murderous activity, displayed at so many different and distant points, shows that a large proportion of the tribes are concertedly contributing to the roving bands that are killing and scalping all the settlers they find unprotected. A panic prevails all along the border, and settlers are fleeing from their homes and hurrying to the towns for protection. General Sherman is reported as expressing the opinion that if the Indians obtain the advantage in the first serious engagements that ensue, very grave troubles may be anticipated.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1874.

THE HEATED TERM.

Think of being compelled to stay in narrow streets, built up with stone and brick either side three, four, five six and seven stories, with the sun's hot rays sending the thermometer up to 90°, and on occasion to 105°! This is what New Yorkers had to endure for the last two weeks. It has been terrible in the best and most pleasant parts of the city—in the roomy and airy parts—and what it has been in the lower parts, where people herd together in sub-cellars and attics, may be imagined. Think of a building six stories high, with windows only in front and rear, say 50 by 100 feet in dimensions, containing six hundred men, women and children, all cooking, eating and sleeping being done therein! And this with a glowing sky, a burning sun, with no air! Imagine the atmosphere of such a building, when the thermometers in the open parks stand at 100°!

But there are five hundred thousand people in New York who exist in such buildings.

LUXURY.

Where there is extreme poverty, there is extreme luxury. Probably one makes the other. It is a curious contrast, these hot, stifling tenement buildings in the lower part of the city, with the luxurious mansions up town. While the mechanic smothers in a tenement house, Mr. Wm. B Astor revels in the possession of $2,500,000 in pictures, plate and furniture. Geo. W. Burnham confesses to $150,000; the Lennox family can't enjoy life with less than $1,255,000 worth of jewelry, plate and pictures; the Brown Bros., bankers, have over $1,000,000; the Kingslands, Tailors, Spoffords, Lorillards, and a score of others wear, sit on and look at such property to the amount of $200,000 each, and upwards. And bear in mind, these sums represent the rare and curious in these luxuries, the diamonds, pictures, ornamental and luxurious furniture, the quaint and curious, the beautiful and luxurious. It is nothing for these people to pay $20,000 for a picture or a piece of statuary, and that sum for a piece of jewelry, is as common as eating. That is to say it, *was* common. Just now, men are not investing in this way as much as they were. The tight times have checked this kind of extravagance, and for some time to come the dealers in articles of mere luxury will languish.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Speaking of luxuries, vehicular expenditure is not the least thing that the New Yorker has to encounter. Fashion decrees that any family making any pretense to means must be carried, and of course the vehicles and horses must be owned. And it costs, as the head of the family discovers.

To begin with, a simple phaeton for two horses, (and two, at least, must be had) costs with the horses, not less than $2,000, and to keep it going requires a coachman, who costs per annum not less than $1,500.

This is the very least that can be done to be anybody. If you desire to be more than merely comfortable, a *coupe* can be had for anywhere from $1,500 to $2,500, and still higher up is the Clarence, which will require something like $3,000. A wealthy family will have six or eight horses—one for single driving, two pairs for carriages, one or two for the saddle, and so on. They will have several carriages, for it is a point to be seen one day in one and another in another. Then in addition to a solemn looking coachman in livery on the box, you must have two flunkies equal in solemnity on behind, the entire outfit costing probably $20,000, and requiring an outlay of fully $10,000 per annum to keep it up.

THE NOBS.

This statement includes only quiet people who do not especially desire display. Those who wish to make a figure in the Park and on the drives spend much more.

HEMBOLD

For instance, the great medicine man, had one team of six horses, that cost him $20,000; he had carriages that cost $10,000, and his coachman that he seduced from the service of Potter Palmer, of Chicago, he paid $5,000 per year, beside house rent, fuel and lights. This man was six feet six inches in height, and probably the best whip in the world. It was a sight to see him handle that team of horses—all thoroughbreds. I say it was, for poor Hembold's horses—he had twenty of them—are scattered to the four winds. As enormous as were his profits, high living, horses, and the accompanying extravagances broke him, and he is today living on charity in London. In the last days of his prosperity he called in a friend to advise him what to do to save himself.

"Do," said the friend. "Why it's easy enough. Sell off your horses, and your carriages, put 'em up at auction, get what you can for 'em, and live sensibly."

"Sell my horses," quoth Hembold, with tears in his eyes. "I can't do it. Who knows into whose hands they would fall. Imagine my feelings, standing in front of my store and seeing that six-in-hand driven down Broadway *by a cursed quack!*"

Hembold wept at the picture in his mind's eye, but his friend didn't.

DOGS.

The hydrophobia question is up again fiercer than ever. Several persons have been bitten by dogs and died of what looked wonderfully like hydrophobia, but the learned men differ as to whether hydrophobia or fear of it killed them. But in the meantime the killing of dogs is going on very lively. The *gamins* capture them by the hundred, and they are put out of their misery the moment the hours of grace expire. The trade in dogs is about the only brisk trade in the city.

BUSINESS

is a little duller, if any difference, than when I wrote last. The bottom is out and it will stay out till the fall. The man who is making a living and is not running in debt, is the lucky man just now. Nobody expects anything better than that.

PIETRO.

The Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department has received dispatches from Lone Tree, Nebraska, confirming the press accounts of a battle with the Sioux about ninety miles from Camp Brown, in which fifty Indians were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Young is reported dangerously wounded. Captain Joseph Bush commanding the military station at the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota, writes that the Indians there are in a warlike mood, and that nothing but a good show of the force will prevent a serious outbreak. Capt. Carlisle Boyd, commanding at Cheyenne Agency, reports that the supply of rations for the Indians is about exhausted, and says that should the supply of rations, and especially of beef, be stopped for any lengthened period it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare on the part of the Indians. Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanding the Sioux expedition, under date Camp Robinson, Nebraske, June 22, writes as follows: Indians arriving from the north yesterday, report large war parties, estimated at from four to six hundred Indians, divided into four parties, one for this vicinity, one to the old Red Cloud Agency, with the intention of crossing the North Platte, one to Laramie and one to Fetterman. These two last probably intend to cross between the two posts; also one party reported as intending to go to Sweetwater. Of course, this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly. General Ruggies, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch says: The department commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians, and steps have been taken to intercept them.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The commissioner of Indian affairs received the following important telegram today bringing news of a serious outbreak among the Indians of Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, Kansas, July 7.—To Hon. E. P. Smith, commissioner; I have just arrived from the Cheyenne and Arrapaho agency on the north fork of Canadian river. The hostile Cheyenneys, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in this vicinity of the agency on the 2nd inst., and on the same day killed and scalped William Watkins thirty miles north of the agency. Five war parties seemed to be moving in the direction of the trail from the agency to Caldwell, Kansas.

I at once dispatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which were temporally granted. Hostile Indians have been seen at Kingfisher's ranche, proceeding north. We took all our men and stock to Lee and Reynolds' ranche, on Turkey creek, and on the 2d inst., the Indians attacked this ranche, but were repulsed, they getting only some horses.

Four miles north of Baker's ranche we found four men, Pat Henney, George Faud, Thomas Callaway and one unknown lying in the road murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Hawreth, all of which were destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Henney had been tied to his wagon and burned. We gave them a hasty burial and proceeded to the next ranch.

Here we found teamsters' stages, ets., concentrated. They reported a war party of about one hundred having passed north and east that morning. The ranchmen had driven them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranch we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into a camp four miles east on Skeleton creek. I advised all ranchmen and freightmen to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday noon.

We found Saffian's ox train ot Pon creek, twenty five miles south of Caldwell, and fear this train, loaded with subsistence for these agencies, will be captured, as we saw nine hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. Our chief clerk is in command of the party There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them.

I have no doubt the Indians will clear everything until repulsed. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry, one to be stationed at Baker's ranche to protect the government interests on this road, and one at the agency.

These troops should be transported as quickly as possible to Wachita by rail. No hostile Indians shall be quartered at the agency, and I must have the troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck with such power as will make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions and ready to consult with General Pope.

(Signed) JOHN D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

Miles is a Quaker and considered by the interior department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been endorced and recommended for immediate attention by the millitary authorities of the war department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number 2,000, comprising about one fourth of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Arrapaho tribes.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The report of John D. Miles, Indian Agent at Osage City, Kansas, in regard to the depredations of the hostile Cheyennes, Commanches and Kiowas, was received at the army headquarters to-day, and orders were immediately telegraphed to General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, directing him to use the Sixth Cavelry in Kansas and the Indian Territory for the purpose of breaking up the raid of these Indians and forcing them upon their reservations.

ST. LOUIS, July, 8.—A letter received at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, from A. C. Myers, of Dodge City, Kansas, stated that his ranche on the Canadian river was attacked by Indians on June 27, and three men killed. The Indians were repulsed, however, and eleven of them killed, after three hour's fighting.

CHEYENNE, July 8.—Authentic information has just been received here that a war party, supposed to be Northern Sioux who attempted to capture a party of soldiers, were followed up the Mud river valley by the Shoshone scouts, and trailed to their camp, some seventy-five miles east of north from Camp Brown. A partyof troops and Shoshone scouts were organized under the command of Capt. Bates, and Lieut. Young, of the Fourth Infantry, commanding the scouts. They followed the trail for three nights, and on the morning of the 3d came up to and attacked the Indians, killing and wounding about fifty Sioux, and capturing over one hundred head of horses. Three soldiers were killed and three wounded, but not seriously. These Indians have been committing depredations along the frontier for some time.

OMAHA, July 8.—Intelligence just received from Camp Brown, Wyoming, states on the 2nd of July Company B. Second Cavalry, commanded by Captain Bates, and twenty-five Indian scouts, under Lieutenant Young, and one hundred and fifty Shoshones, under Washakie, were, by command of Generals Sheridan and Ord, who were at the post, sent out in pursuit of a band of Sioux, who had a few days previous outraged and killed two white women in the vicinity of Camp Brown, and committed other outrages. On the morning of the 4th of July, about daybreak, the Sioux were surprised in camp, and after a short but sanguinary fight they were completely routed, with the loss of about fifty killed and wounded, two hundred horses and a large number of prisoners. The troops lost two soldiers killed and four wounded, including Lieut. Young, slightly.

Terrible Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over the city last evening. Trunks of trees two or three feet in circumference were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and public parks, were either destroyed or shorn of their branches. Five houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, which were carried a distance of several hundred feet. Several carriages passing along the streets were overturned and a lady in one sustained a severe injury. The telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjooying themselves in a hall the roof fell in, caused by the wind straining the rafters. Four of the children were injured. The steeple of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, one hundred feet in height, was moved five feet from its perpendicular, and is now in a dangerous condition.

Execution of Rosentine and Moody.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 9.—Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in the jail yard here to-day, for the murder, in November, 1873, of Abram Behm, an old farmer of Dauphin County. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution. At 11 A. M., a lunch was served the condemned men, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made a remark that it was their last meal on earth, and hoped their next would be in heaven. At 12:25 o'clock the prisoners were brought into the jail yard, accompanied by the clergy and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the scaffold with a very firm step. A hymn was sung, in which the prisoners joined with great animation.

At 12:40, the spiritual service being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him, as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet them all in heaven. He said: "I bless all who pray for me. I hope to meet you all again. I thank God I can die now. I have done wrong, and I am sorry for it. I have no bad feelings against any one. I murdered Abram Behm. I bid you all goodby. May God have mercy on my soul. Amen." Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent, the substance being that he was along with Rosentine, and desired to die. He hoped for forgivness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in heaven.

The caps were then placed on their heads and their hands and feet pinioned. At 12:50 o'clock the drop fell with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticed with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct.

Mr. Stephens Declines a Renomination.

AUGUSTA, July 7.—In response to a letter from a number of citizens, Hon. Alex. A. Stephens announces his determination not to be a candidate for reelection to Congress on account of failing health. If it does not improve during the summer he will resign his seat in the present Congress, in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time that the election shall be held for a member to represent this district in the next Congress. Mr. Stephens is so feeble from an attack of rheumatism, as not to be able to be out of doors but twice in six weeks.

Seven Boys Struck by Lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Seven boys were struck by lightning, during a severe thunder and rain storm this afternoon, at the entrance of the Trotting Park. One of them, a lad of ten years of age, named Johnny Shay, was killed out-right. The others were severely injured, but will recover. The boys were climbing the fence at the time, immediately under the telegraph wires connecting with the park.

Railroad Disaster.

NEW HAVEN Conn., July 6.—The greatest excitement prevailed in the city this morning, caused by the announcement that a train of six cars had been thrown from the track at Stony Creek, distant about eleven miles from New Haven, and that a large number of persons, Superintendent Wilcox among the number, had been killed.

President Wm. D. Bishop and Superintendent Reed, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, were fortunately in the city at the time the dispatch was received and they at once sent a wrecking train with men and tools to the scene. Mr. Reed accompanying to see that all was done promptly.

Arrived at Stony Creek they found a scene of destruction which pen is hardly adequate to describe. A locomotive was standing on the track and by the side of the track near it, fiften feet below, were a baggage and smoking car and four passenger cars, literally torn in pieces.

And large numbers of men, women and children in the vain attempt to free themselves from the debris, the work of clearing away the wreck was began without delay, and seventy-five persons, with broken legs, arms, ribs, and all terribly bruised, were taken to the depot, at Cedar Creek.

Superintendent Wilcox, an efficient railroad man, highly estemed socially in this city, was instantly killed. He was standing on the baggage car at the time of the accident, lost his balance, fell, and the car fell upon him, killing him instantly the cause of teh accident.

Came from a misplaced switch. Passenger cars had been left at Stony Creek on Saturday, and this train, bound for New Haven from New London, and due here at thirty-five minutes past seven, stopped at Stony Creek to receive passengers and take these cars.

It will be understood that the Shore Line road has but one track. The cars stood on a turnout, and the train backed down to the cars, Switchman Beach had attended to his duty and when the train moved on the forward truck of the last car struck the end of a worn rail next to the end of the switch to open again. In a moment the wheels of the car, forward and back, were running on the ground, striking the wooden ties with force as the speed of train increased.

The train ran in this way a distance, of 150 feet, when a trestle bridge, approached by a sharp curve was reached. This curve caused the hinder car to cant one side, roll from the truck and fall fifteen feet to the marsh below. The second followed and so on until six cars were detached from the locomotive, which remained on the track uninjured.

A General War Imminent.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, July 8.—There can no longer be any doubt that a large body of Indians are on the war-path, and menacing the lives and property of the people on the southern and southwestern borders of Kansas. The raid was begun by the Kiowas, and now comprises war parties from that tribe, from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Lone Wolf and Kicking Bird are the leaders, and the outbreak is being made on their part with unusual ferocity. The Quaker Indian Agent Miles had to fly for his life from the Cheyenne Agency.

Three men were killed and scalped near Mozer's Ranche, in the Indian Territory, on Monday, and one of them, Patrick Henessy, formerly Sheriff of Christian county, Ill, was tied to his wagon and burned alive. Two men, herders, were killed and scalped within three miles of Sargent, Kansas, and two others on Bate Creek, in Colorado, about twelve miles from Granada. A party of hunters were surrounded by the Indians on the Cimarron, seventy-five miles from Caldwell, and have been fighting for their lives since Sunday last. Eight of them have been killed, and there is little chance of escape for the remainder.

A panic prevails all along the border, and the settlers are leaving their homes and hurrying into the towns and railroad stations. A strong party of Indians is reported at Bute Mound, thirty miles from Granada, and the people of Granada are expecting and preparing for an attack on their town. Three companies of the Fifth Infantry passed here yesterday from Fort Leavenworth for the scene of disturbance. Adjutant General Morris has also gone to the front to organize and arm the settlers. Governor Osborne and General Pope are doing everything in their power for the protection of the people and the chastisement of the Indians.

Leaping One Hundred and Three Feet for Twenty Dollars.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named John Leasser, 18 or 19 years old, a worker in a machine shop on West Front street, jumped from the Cincinnati and Covington suspension bridge on a wager of $20, and the preformance was carefully prepared for, skiffs having been provided and manned to save the foolish youth from drowning. there were only a few spectators, as the preformance was private, but Leasser climbed one of the rails, six feet above the floor of the bridge, buttoned his coat and jumped. He struck the water with his feet, disappeared for a few seconds, and came to the surface all right. He was picked up by one of the skiffs and conveyed to the steamer Pat Rogers. The distance from the rail to the surface of the water, perpendicularly, is 103 feet. The wonder is that deaht did not ensue from the concussion or shock to the system produced by the sudden contact with the water from such a vast height.—*Cincinati commercial July 7.*

Mail and Express Car Burned.

NORFOLK, VA., July 9.—The mail and express car attached to the eastbound train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, about nine miles east of Petersburg. The mail car contained an unusual heavy northern and southern mail, which, together with the express matter in the adjoining apartment, was entirely consumed. The route agents, C. L. Jones and N. J. Jennings, the only persons in the car at the time, were badly burned about the face and arms. They were unable to give an alarm, owing to the burning of the bell-rope, and after an ineffectual effort to save the most valuable part of the mail they both jumped off and were afterwards picked up in a bruised condition. The fire was not discovered by those on the forward cars until the train had run several miles, and the car was burned down to the wheels. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Locust Plague.

The following was received at the War department to-day:

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary of War, Washington: A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the north-western part of this State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop, and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to two years quota of arms, estimated at $8,160. I respectively inquest that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms a quantity equivalent in value of rations, or such parts of the ration as I may request. I should not make the request but for the gravest reasons and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

O. K. DAVIS, Governor.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap at New London, with the indorsement: "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source, even in cases of emergency."

Ripley, O.

RIPLEY, July 8.—About eleven o'clock last night the community were horrified by the shooting of Mr. John Caslett and his son Taylor, by Charley Swisher, of this place. Swisher had been keeping company with Caslett's daughter against the wishes of her father. Between ten and eleven o'clock last night Mr. Caslett found them sitting in his parlor, and ordered Swisher away. A difficulty ensued, in which Swisher shot Caslett, and then fled, the girl accompanying him, being afraid to remain at home. While on the road two brothers of the girl, John and Taylor who knew nothing of the previous shooting, discovered the flying couple, and pursued them with the intention of bringing back the girl. Swisher supposed it was the elder Caslett in pursuit, and after ordering him to return, fired. The ball took effect in the abdomen of Taylor, and produced a hemorrhage, from which death resulted within an hour. The elder Caslett was wounded in the thigh and is not considered in danger. Swisher is still at large, although the officers have made an active and extended search. Taylor Caslett was a fine young man, and leaves a widow and one child. His funeral to day was the largest ever seen here. The procession was over a mile in length.

Destitution in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 9.—As the appeal of Gov. Davis, of this State, to the War Department is likely to be denied because of the insufficiency of the law, it is time for the people of the United States to be informed that utter and widespread destitution exists in the south western counties of this State, among the new settlers, whose crops have been destroyed for two years, and that urgent appeals must be made to benevolence everywhere for contributions in aid of the starving people who own farms under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, but who have been unable to obtain subsistance from their farms because of the destruction caused by grasshoppers. These pests are now moving away to other regions, to devastate and ruin other settlers, now in comfortable circumstances, but, in the meantime, those who they have just ruined are in a starving condition. The County Commissioners of the different counties in the State are making appropriations to relieve the present suffering, but large and immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money and clothing should be addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley or Gov. C. K. Davis, St. Paul. Provisions or their equivalents are most needed.

300,000 Unclaimed Land Patents.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There are remaining in the General Land Office undelivered, more than 300,000 patents for agricultural lands. Of this number, about 75,000 are from Illinois, and nearly as many from Indiana and Missouri. Among them are patents signed by Monroe, and by and for every other President up to Lincoln's time. The cause for this accumulation of patents is in the fact that many land-owners believe the duplicate receiver's receipt is sufficient evidence of title to their land. It ought not to be so regarded. Entries are being constantly canceled by the General Land Office for informality, and if the address of an interested applicant is not known at the local office, as too often is the case, he, or the party to whom he has sold his land, will some day be much astonished to find another person holding a Government patent for his property.—*Cop's Western Land Owner.*

A Horrible Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A later dispatch from Fond du Lac, Wis., gives further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Loftus by her husband, at Gravesville, Calumet County, yesterday afternoon. Loftus crept into the house and dealt his wife a blow with a hammer while she was standing over a wash-tub, doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull with an ax, and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned for the ax, and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon afterwards found by the woman's six-year old daughter. Loftus was arrested in a salloon; he was quite drunk. He confessed the deed in an interview with the editor of *The Fond du Lac Commonwealth.* He said he had deliberately planned to kill her.

The Postage Stamp Trade.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued to postmasters by the Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, was 632,733,420. The issues for the previous year were 601,931,520. The value of the stamps issued in the last fiscal year was $23,827,000. In addition to the above, over thirty two million official stamps were issued to the several executive departments, not including postal cards or stamped envelops. The total value of all adhesive stamps issued during the year, was over twenty-five million dollars.

A man in Stark county, Ind., pays his boy ten cents a quart for potato bugs, and the boy says that if next year is as good as this he can buy the old man out.

Another Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Sidney *Herald* of June 5, gives particulars of the loss of the iron clipper-ship British Admiral on the west side of King's Island. Out of eighty-eight persons only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked on King's Island since 1840, and over 800 have perished on the shores. The captain and principal officers of the ship were lost.

Railroad Depot Burned.

FORT WAYNE, July 7.—About six o'clock this evening the Michigan Central Railroad depot and freight house at Grand Rapids, Michigan, were totally destroyed by fire, with their contents, among which were several valuable pianos. Loss, $12,000 or $15,000. It is supposed the fire originated from sparks from a locomotive.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Port Perry farmer has been stabling his cow in an ice house to make her give ice cream.

A writer asks if any one can inform him of the best way to start a nursery. Get married, is the answer.

Vermont has a young lady six feet seven inches high, and when a young man succeeds in kissing her they say he is "gone up."

Mr. Whiskey fell into a Wisconsin pond and was drowned. He thought a little water would improve him, but it didn't.

"O, Lord," prayed a Methodist minister, "keep me humble and poor." "O, Lord, it Thou will keep him humble," said the deacon who next prayed, "we will keep him poor."

A new style of boys' trowsers has been invented in Boston, with a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, rivited down the seams, and water-proof pockets, to hold broken eggs.

Out in Wisconsin a horse kicked and killed a book agent, whereupon the citizens made a donation party for the horse, and he now has oats enough to last him a full horse lifetime.

Secretary Bristow has declined a present of a carriage and pair of horses for his wife, offered by a personal friend. He probably does not wish to have any appearance of a landaulet about his establishment.

A Paterson, N. J., man who had placed several lightning-rods on his house was delighted, during a recent storm, at seeing it struck in two places, while the house of his neighbor, who was too mean to pay for a lightning-rod, was not struck at all.

A Boston correspondent to the *Courier Journal* says that if two Boston women stop to kiss each other on the street, the sidewalk is blocked for a mile, and everybody shouts "Butler," because that statesman is supposed to be the source of all woe.

Boston Corbett, who shot Wilkes Booth, is living in Camden, New Jersey, and on week days follows the profession of hatter in Philadelphia. He preaches every Sunday in the Independent Methodist Church in Camden, where he is very popular.

A naughty little boy, blubbering because his mother wouldn't let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished, said: "I didn't want to go a swimmin' with 'em, ma; I only wanted to go down and see the bad little boys drown for going in a swimmin' on Sunday."

Mrs. J. R. Carson, of Toledo, Ohio, enjoys the distinction of the first lady who has ever occupied the position of superintendent of a railroad. Mrs. Carson is superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, with which she has been connected in various capacities almost from its infancy.

A farmer in Assyria, Mich., while plowing through a mound recently, took off in one furrow the heads of seven buried skeletons. On excavating, the remains of twenty-two individuals were found buried in a sitting posture, with numerous silver ornaments bearing inscriptions in unknown characters.

A California paper says twenty years ago a Senator of that Commonwealth remarked: "I would not give six bits for all the agricultural land in California." This year the state will harvest wheat enough to load a thousand ships, each of a thousand tons burden, and have enough left for home consumption.

General G. P. T. Beauregard has received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Argentine Republic, with a salary of $20,000 in gold per annum, and he will sail for South America within a few days. He will have charge of the defensive works, and will also superintend the exploration of the Platte river.

A London dispatch announces the death, of a professor while attempting to fly from a balloon to the earth. After rising a short distance the professor was lowered, and hung suspended from the balloon by a rope, with the wings of a flying machine extended. The balloon ascended to a considerable height, and at a signal the rope was cut, when the professor descended with fearful velocity to the ground and was instantly killed.

A priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "Tis a state of torment into which sowls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Being," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest, "for anything you or I know to the contrary she may be parfictly right."

The Rev. Mr. Parks objected to eating his pic-nic dinner at Moro, Cal., remarking that "that rag through which he had put many a bullet hole disturbed his enjoyment." On the folloing Sunday, as Mr Parks took his place in the pulpit, he found an American flag hanging from it. He was about to pull it down, when Mr. Miller, who placed it there, after hearing his unloyal speech at the picnic, quietly rose and presented a pistol, advising him to go on with his preaching and let the flag alone. Miller sat on the front seat with his finger on the trigger, ready for any allusion derogatory to the flag. At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Miller made a motion that the church had no farther use for the service of Mr. Parks, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Parks left Moro, and another minister is wanted there.

New Advertisements

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OF

Dr. Sykes' Mode of Treatment.

Case of S. H. Sitler, Esq.,

Of Leetonia, Ohio, Sick Fifteen Years, Disease of Lungs and Heart, Frequent Hemorrhages, &c.

LEETONIA, Ohio, December 22, 1870.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to make a just acknowledgment to you of the benefit I received of your treatment from April to September, 1869. When I resorted to you I had but little hope of a recovery, as I had hemorrhage of the lungs almost daily during twenty-two months previous, together with an affection of the heart, so that I could not lie on my left side during a period of fifteen years. The cough, pain, and constant oppression of the breast made life a burden. After taking your treatment for three months, I felt a decided improvement; the hemorrhage of the lungs had ceased altogether; the oppression of the breast, cough, &c., were much better, with a decided improvement of my general health; so that I commenced the second course of three months' treatment with more hope. After continuing the treatment (altogether five months) I felt myself entirely well, could lie on either side and breathe freely. Yet I could hardly believe the cure a permanent one. But now, 15 months have passed, and no recurrence of hemorrhage or cough, and I have regained my former weight so that I now feel thankful to God and to you for your invaluable treatment in my case, and shall not cease to recommend others similarly afflicted to your treatment.

Yours respectfully,
S. H. SITLER.

Home Estimation of Dr. Sykes

Among others received by us, we take pleasure in transcribing to our column the following testimonials from the editors of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* and *United Presbyterian.*

PITTSBURGH, May 15, 1867.

Publisher Religious Telescope:

DEAR BROTHER: I take pleasure in stating, for your information, that Dr. J. W. Sykes, of this city, is a reliable and skillful medical practitioner and justly distinguished in his specialty—the treatment of the lungs. He will not dishonor any words of commendation you may make in his interest in the *Religious Telescope.*

Respectfully,
S. H. NESBITT,
Editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate.*

Office of the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, No. 74 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1867.

Editors Religious Telescope—GENTLEMEN:

Dr. J. W. Sykes having applied to us for a letter of recommendation, we take pleasure in stating that he has the reputation here of being at the head of the medical school in the treatment of the lungs and other kindred diseases. And further, we are gratified at being able to say that he is a Christian gentleman, and in every way worthy of any commendation that you may give him in your influential and widely circulated paper.

With much respect, we are
Your obedient servants,
D. R. KERR & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors United Presbyterian.
j-24

ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Council of Berlin borough, the following ordinance was by resolution