The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - July 29, 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.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JONATHAN H. FRITZ.

WE alluded, a few issues back, to the alleged hostility of the Republicans of Cambria county to the nomination of Hon. A. A. Barker for Congress in this district, as indicated by the vote in convention and an article in the Johnstown *Tribune*. In justice to the Honorable gentleman, we publish in another column of this issue an editorial article from the Cambria *Herald* of the 16th inst., placing an entirely different estimate on the personal strength of Mr. Barker as a candidate.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the State Superintendent of public instruction has issued a circular to county superintendents, directing them to withhold all school money coming from the State from all those districts in their counties which have no suitable outhouses attached to their school buildings. Separate apartments must in every case be provided. Separate buildings are recommended. Wherever satisfactory buildings are erected by the first of September, the penalty imposed will be remitted.

THE Ku-klux have re-organized in Louisiana, under the name of the "White League," the purpose being the unity of the whites against the blacks, and the "establishment of the white man's government in that State." The feeling between the two parties is very bitter, and the Democratic press have come out boldly in advocacy of the discharge of all colored persons in the employ of the whites. They intend to carry the next election at all hazards. It is announced that the whole Southern mind is centralizing around this one point—"opposition to the negro."—Much apprehension is manifested among law-abiding citizens.

A YEAR since, the Democracy of this State in convention assembled, hooted from the platform, in a spasm of professed virtue, Congressman Spear of the Huntingdon district, who had been nominated for chairman, because he was a back-pay salary grabber. The honest impulse—if it was not a mere blind—proves to have been very short lived, as we observe the Democracy of Philadelphia have re-nominated Hon. Samuel J. Randall and endorsed his action in Congress. Randall not only voted for and took the increased pay, but he was on the committee of conference that devised the steal.

AT their late State Convention the Indiana Democracy revived, endorsed and promulgated the repudiation doctrine on which Pendleton made his inglorious canvass for the Presidential nomination in 1868. Speaking of this incredible folly the N. Y. *Herald* says: It would have seemed incredible, previous to the fact, that a body of sane men assembled for opening a political canvass should pick up the dead horse of repudiation, set it on its legs by party propping, and gravely mount it in the expectation of winning the race. How is it possible that they could so misconceive the public sentiment of the country? The assembled Indiana Democrats have the amazing folly to declare that "we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks;" that "we are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold;" and that "we are in favor of the repeal of the national banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency." We can conceive of no greater blunder which the Democratic party could perpetrate, in the present state of public sentiment than to unbury the Pendletonism of 1868 and present its corpse as a candidate for reception in living political society. This issue killed Pendleton as a candidate, although it received a trimming indorsement in the national platform. The platform defeated the actual candidate, who had made able and vigorous speeches against its principle, and was as strongly committed as a statesman could be to a faithful payment of the public debt. If the people ever decided anything in a Presidential election, and decided it irreversibly, it was the greenback controversy in 1868. When the Republican Congress, in the extra session of March, 1869, enacted the law of which the Indiana Democrats now demand the repeal, it merely gave legislative expression to the popular will as then recently declared by an overwhelming popular vote. The Democratic party discreetly acquiesced in that verdict, and have never sought to disturb it until now.

THE harvest of the country is safely housed, and proves to be an enormous one. Every indication now points to low-priced wheat and cheap bread.

THE medical jury on the celebrated hydrophobia case in New York agreed that M'Cormick came to his death from hydrophobia, and that the post mortem investigations made were not of any scientific value in determining the pathogeny of the disease. As a means of prevention they recommend that a person bitten by a dog or any other animal shall at once, if the wound is received in a part where it is proper to practice excision, have the wounded part thoroughly excised, and that the wounds be allowed to bleed for a few moments in a basin of warm water, and finally that the wounds be cauterized with nitrate of silver, nitric acid, caustic potassa, hot iron or a burning coal.

In case a surgeon cannot be found to practice excision the patient should apply a cord above the wound and then suck it, provided that he has no excoriations in his mouth, and at the first opportunity he shall apply some one of the caustics mentioned above. At any period prior to the development of the disease it will be proper to excise the cicatrix and to cauterize.

The Child Murderer.

The youth in question will be remembered as the author of several outrages upon younger and smaller children in Boston several years ago, where he created an excitement not second even to that caused by the sad event which is now uppermost in the mind of every parent in Philadelphia. Pomeroy's plan was to entice his victims into out-of-the-way places, and there perpetrate a variety of tortures upon them, such as cutting off their ears, slitting their noses, or making gashes in their faces. The young fiend was arrested, convicted of a half-dozen such crimes, and sent to the Reform School, from which place good conduct and the clemency of the Governor of the State soon released him. A few months since he was arrested for the murder of a playmate whom he had first tortured, and is now in prison awaiting trial. Now comes the sequel. On Saturday, while workmen were tearing down a building in Boston in which the mother of the boy formerly lived, they came across the body of a small girl, aged ten years, who had been a servant in the family, but who disappeared some four months ago. The wretch had enticed the little maid into the cellar, first tortured and then murdered her, and afterwards buried her body under an ash-heap.

THE Pittsburgh *Telegraph* makes the following complimentary remarks of an eminent Democratic statesman, who has assisted to make laws for this Commonwealth for a number of years, but who has been lately retired by his appreciative and admiring constituency, composing a portion of the citizens of Philadelphia: "The Hon. Samuel Josephs, after twelve or fourteen years of plundering, blackmailing and bribery in the Legislature, has at last been retired from duty as a Democratic candidate by the party in Philadelphia, and the State capital that has known him so long and so infamously will know him no more. This is one of the reforms of the new Constitution. There is no longer a market for Sam's vote, while lobby influence is at a discount and pretty near valueless. There was a good humored, matter-of-fact, business air, about Joseph's legislative roguery that disarmed resentment to a great extent. He always had the reputation of keeping well up the price of votes, and had a thorough contempt for the five dollar roosters, as destroying business. By great industry and the rare economy of living at the best hotels, drinking the rarest wines, and spending money with a liberal hand, Mr. Josephs has managed in the past decade, on a salary of a thousand a year, to save up a nice little fortune of a couple of hundred thousand dollars."

Hon. A. A. Barker.

At the head of our columns will be observed the name of Hon. A. A. Barker as the candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Conference, and in referring to him we think he deserves something more than a passing notice.

He came to this county in 1854, and engaged, as a common laborer, in the manufacture of shook, for one year; after which time he commenced business for himself, and has done more towards opening out the wealth bound up in the dense forests of northern Cambria than any other man in it. In his operations, which have been quite successful, he has employed from two to three hundred hands, almost constantly for the past fifteen years. His shook and lumbering business, at the present time, extend not only in the northern, but through the central part of the county. He is an indefatigable worker, mentally, physically and politically, and has been engaged in nearly all the moral reforms of the day, which have the tendency of elevating mankind to a higher and loftier stage of morality and usefulness. These traits in his character alone speak volumes in his behalf; and the tenor of his whole life, since he became a resident of our mountain village, strongly depicts him as a good and noble man, and as one whose uprightness and probity remains unimpeachable.

The magnanimity of his soul is strongly portrayed in the active part which he took in the political struggle of 1844, and the subsequent Free Soil movement, when the idea first began to dawn upon the American mind that "all men are born free and equal." He was found manfully battling in the ranks of the anti-slavery party, against the unholy practice then rife in our land, of human bondage, which was at its height, but which no longer desecrates or clogs the advancement of our free institutions. The activity which he displayed in the cause of right against oppression, gives an unusual luster and brightness to his political character.

The campaign of 1856 gained for Mr. Barker the proud appellation of "the old war horse," which he at that time well merited, and still continues deserving of the same, from the untiring energy and zeal which he has ever displayed in advancing the interest of Republicanism. We feel free to say that he has done more towards establishing, in Cambria county, the party with which he has been always identified, than any other single individual within its limits. Neither his time nor money were wanting to promote the advancement of his party's interest.

In 1860 he was unanimously chosen as delegate to the National Convention which convened at Chicago, and was a firm and ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, who was selected as the Republican presidential nominee; and in 1864 he received the nomination for Congress in the Seventeenth Congressional District, and was triumphantly elected, notwithstanding the strenuous effort which was made by the opposing candidate to defeat him. The inherent energy and personal popularity of Mr. Barker proved too much for his competitor and resulted in his being sadly defeated—having run in Cambria county some eighty votes ahead of every other candidate on the Republican ticket. The contest was sharp, hot and decisive, showing that he was the strongest and most available candidate in the District.

Mr. Barker was renominated for Congress in 1872, and run some three hundred votes ahead of the ticket in northern Cambria, and was only defeated through the treacherous conduct of the Republicans of Huntingdon county. Their conduct in this case was but a mere repetition of the treatment received, at their hands, by the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, and which was the occasion of his defeat at a prior campaign.

We believe Mr. Barker to be as strong, if not the strongest man, that could be placed in the field as our standard bearer in the coming Congressional contest. Always devoted to the well being and advancement of the cause which he espoused, not since the party has grown strong, but affiliated the principles of Republicanism when there could be no motive, other than a strict adherence to what he deemed essential to bettering the condition of mankind. And should he receive the nomination from the Congressional Conference of this District, we feel satisfied that he would be as strong a candidate as could be placed in the field.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1874.

The Tilton-Beecher trouble is, apparently as far from a settlement as ever. The most curious thing in the matter now, is the sudden separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband. Mrs Tilton went before the committee appointed to investigate Mr Beecher and gave her testimony. What she testified to the committee only know, but it is understood that she denied distinctly and explicitly that Mr. Beecher had ever offered her an indignity— in short that the statement of her husband was false.

At all events, she returned to her home and told her husband that in consequence of the course he had taken, their paths in life would henceforth be apart, and she left him, probably forever.

Of course, this is all conjecture, but the probability is that the Beecher party knew what Mrs. Tilton would testify to, which accounts for their jaunty confidence in their ability to crush out Tilton. But what becomes of Mr. Beecher's confession? methinks I hear one ask, easy enough. Suppose the astute Henry Ward Beecher should affirm that he signed it under compulsion; or suppose there is nothing direct in it. Supposewhen it comes to be read it is found to be, well, anything but a direct confession of a specific attempt upon the person of Mrs. Tilton, and suppose Mr. Beecher should swear he never signed anything of the kind. It strikes me he has the Tilton people. At least he has them so far as Plymouth Church is concerned, for those people are bound to believe in him anyhow.

There is another thing Mr. Beecher can do. Suppose when he gives in his testimony he is asked, "What about that confession which you gave Tilton, in which you wished you were dead?" He will probably answer. Theadore was at that time running very wild. He was having affairs with various women, and Mrs. Tilton came to me for advice. Believing that the reports were true, I did advise her to a course which, as I afterwards found, was unjust to Theodore. Therefore I made him the apology which he has since published. My zeal for Mrs Tilton did get me into an awkward position."

This story Mr. Beecher's friends are circulating at this time. One thing may be depended upon, viz: if the thing is possible Mr. Beecher will be completely exonerated by the committee. They will not bring him in guilty of anything.

The Tilton family have seen a great deal of trouble. Theodore is in an excitable, impetuous, impulsive man, who has wandered after a great many strange gods, and not a few strange goddesses. It is said that the time he was standing side by side with the Woodhull faction, that he was accustomed to take the Woodhull to his house, despite the tearful protests of his wife, and insist upon her being recognized as a women fit for the companionship of any woman on earth. This he denies; but it is true, beyond question, that he was infatuated with the doctrines of the woman, if not with the woman herself, and that that fact, injudiciously and skilfully managed by his mother-in-law, a lady of very certain temper, made his home an uncomfortable place. Theodore felt that he was acting upon principel in giving countenance to the Woodhull, which Mrs. Tilton felt that giving her any countenance whatever, was an outrage; and the mother-in-law who possesses enormous capacity for trouble raged between the two, serenely happy in the row that was developing.

Then Beecher got into it. It was by Tilton that he attempted to outrage his wife, and another element of discord was hurled into the already shaken home. Tilton and his friend Moulton compelled a document from Beecher confessing his guilt(the same, a portion of which was recently published by Tilton) and a settlement of troubles, financial and moral, was effected between Beecher, Brown and Tilton. Mrs. Woodhull was sent to the right-about, and it did seem as though everything would go on serene.

But Dr. Bacon and Plymouth Church would not let Theodore alone. They wanted him out of the way, and to that end they kept continually poking sharp sticks at him. Theodore is not the man to poke sticks at, sharp or otherwise. He has a trick of turning and pushing with the horn, and fearfully sharp horns he carries. He did turn and did gore not only the pursuers, but the man whose good name the pursuers wanted to shield. His mistake was in not punching deep enough. I am satisfied he has it in his power to strike a deadly blow at Mr. Beecher, and if he did anything, that is what he should have done.

But Beecher decided to brave Theodore, and this gives him this opportunity. The lucky Tilton has given notice that in a few days he will make a sworn statement of the exact facts in the case and that he will mash Mr. Beecher completely.

Mrs. Tilton's action is regarded as very curious and queer, for it is understood that it was from her lips that Mr. Tilton first gathered knowledge of the outrage. Altogether it is a queer mess, and our advice is wait coolly and calmly for a few days. Tilton must either kill Beecher or be killed himself. He is in a position where nothing but blood will answer. Wait and see whose Lead rolls in the sand.

HEALTH.

Now that the hydrophobia scare is fairly off, New York is getting in a fright over diptheria. The papers are calling attention to the fact that while London averages about six deaths from diptheria per week, New York, with about one-fourth its population, loses thirty-three. The physicians say it will increase unless the disease-engendering filth of the lower part of the city is cleaned out, and new, clean, healthful sewers constructed in their stead. But as New York has to have some disease why not diptheria? Until the city is about as good as rebuilt in the matter of sewers, and until the abominable system of over-crowding in tenement houses is done away with, New York will never be without an epidemic. Men women and children cannot live like swine without paying the penalty.

THE SCHOONER BENSON,

which sailed from Toledo, Ohio, direct to Cork Ireland, with a cargo of corn, has arrived safely, making the voyage in thirty days—a rather quick trip. The news produced a sensation on the Produce Exchange. She carried about 28,000 bushels of corn, and made an excellent profit on the voyage. The query among the merchants here now is: If Toledo, Chicago and Milwaukee can send their grain direct to Europe, via the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and load back, what is New York going to do for this very important business? The lack of facilities for handling grain in this city, the infernal robberies committed upon shippers, and the general worry and trouble of getting grain through New York has driven a large share of the trade to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and now comes this new departure, which threatens the rest of it. Gentlemen merchants of New York, what you have to do is to enlarge the Erie Canal, remove the tolls and other impediments in the way of trade, erect elevators sufficient to handle the grain economically, and have some system in the business. Otherwise the trade will leave you as sure as fate.

THE MAYOR.

Some days ago it looked as though the Governor would relieve the city of one of its greatest troubles by the removal of Havemeyer from the Mayoralty, but as his term is short he will probably permit him to remain. It is claimed that the Mayor is actually insane, and his acts give color to the claim. If he is not insane, he is the most pig-headed, stupid man that ever lived. Elected as a Reformer he has played perpetually into the hands of the ring, and has openly affiliated with them. He is very old and is probably somewhat deranged. This theory of going to grave yards for officials never did answer. The citizens will know their man next time.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Our Catholic Irish citizens do not rule New York as much as they did. The Orangemen paraded the streets on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne Water, and were not molested. Possibly our Irish friends have come to recognize the fact that Protestant's have some rights in America, and that St. Patrick is not a greater man than the Fourth of July after all. The Orangemen are gratified, and we have no doubt that cool-headed Catholics feel better than they would had a riot occurred.

BUSINESS

is a little duller if possible, than when I last wrote, but the business men feel better. They know, now, that there is going to be no business till fall, and they have quit worrying about it. They have reduced their expenses to the minimum, and are sailing lazily along under bare poles, till such time as the revival comes. They expect a good business in the fall, for the reason that the people must buy sometime. They doubtless will not be disappointed.

PIETRO.

A Tornado.

LOWELL, July 16.—A thunder-storm and hurricane passed over the city between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, demolishing chimneys and flooding streets and cellars. The damage to buildings was immense. The steeple of the First Congregational Church, on Merrimack street, was blown completely off and fell on an adjoining block and badly shattered the roofs of houses. Part of the roof of the Shattuck Street Universalist Church was blown into the street. A large tree in St. Anne's Church yard was blown down, demolishing the fence of the church. Branch Street Church, a wooden structure, was left in ruins. The dome of the locomotive house of the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad was carried away. The high brick chimney of Davis & Melendez's sawmill was blown down. Lightning struck the stable of H. P. Morse, on Merrimack street, shattering the roof. It also struck McLaughlin's opera house, on Market street. Hundreds of trees were partially or totally demolished, chimneys torn to pieces and other damage done to an extent which it is impossible to ascertain at present. The storm is the worst that Lowell has experienced for twenty-five years.

How Elliott Trapped the Robbers.

RENO, July 14.—Early this morning Elliott, proprietor of the Capitol Hotel, noticed four suspicious characters near his house, and arranged with Deputy Sheriff Hutton that he would go and pretend to be drunk and draw them into a trap. He did so and the man tried to rob him. Elliot drew his pistol, when a fight ensued, and he was wounded in the head, but shot one of his assailants through the body and leg and captured another. The other two ran, followed by, Hutton who shot one through the body and captured another.

AN AQUEOUS CALAMITY.

MANY LIVES LOST.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—All the flood gates of the heavens were opened last night and a vast volume of water was discharged upon the city. During the day heavy showers took place, but they proved only preparatory to the deluge which came down upon us between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The rain was accompanied with vived lightning, and for over an hour the storm was fast and furious, driving pedestrians to shelter with much precipitation, in fact, making everybody, and thing, "move on," with more alacrity than is ever infused into them by any of our energetic patrolmen. The water came down in sheets which fairly glistened as the flashes of lightning fell upon them in quick succession, and Nature was never grander in spectacular effect. As will be seen by the reports below, terrible damage was done in every part of the city and the full extent can hardly be known at the present writing. A fearful loss of life is reported from Allegheny, and a pecuniary loss beyond that caused by the late destructive conflagration. Half a million dollars will not cover the damage to property and the sum may be much greater.

In the Soho District of the city and in that vicinity the loss to the municipality is as great as to private individuals. On Dinwiddie, Tustin, Brady and Henry Streets the most serious results followed the rushing of the waters and so great was the havoc that for several squares the appearance is as if a huge water spout had burst. On Dinwiddie street the new sewer was stopped up then burst, and the whole surface of the street was washed out, disjointing the water mains and plugs. Brady street, from Tustin to second avenue, is completely washed away, and the water main connecting with the latter thoroughfare broken off at several places. Henry street and Tustin street are also in a like plight, and will not be passable for weeks to come. But for the quick discretion of Superintendent Atkinson, of the water works the damage here and elewhere would have been much greater. Fearing trouble he ordered the water shut off from the upper basin, and when the breaks in the mains occurred, no inundating effort occurred. An hour after the storm, he had succeeded in connecting a main at Dinwiddie street by which a small supply of water was given the East End, but found in imposible to furnish Second avenue.

The tunnel of the Pan-Handle Railway was flooded with some four feet of water, and of course became impassible for trains, and traffic, for the time being, on that road was suspended. The yards of the corporation were also thoroughly inundated, and the track of the road covered clear to the intersection with the yards of the union Depot.

From seventh avenue and Grant street the water had made itself a course to the Union Depot, and here it gave Col. Unger pleasant (?) reminiscences of last year's flood. The water here had a level of from two to five feet on the plat in front of the building, and had forced itself into the cellar and furnace rooms, putting out the fire and creating havoc generally. The bridge in the rear of the Elevator was partially washed away, but further than damaging a goodly amount of commissary stores in the Union Depot Hotel, no other damage was done here.

The water came down Wylie avenue with a terrific roar. It semed mad in its fury. In its course it seemed to take everything with it. Huge cobblestones and bricks came down like light paper boats in the mighty torrent. Every thing passed before it. At a corner a pile of rubbish would be raised, only to be swept with greater force, soon to land at some pile of greater proportions.

Down Elm Street towards Fifth avenue as well as the other streets that run across from Webster to Fifth avenue, the water ran fiercely either way down the hills, always carrying with it the huge piles of debris.

Down Webster avenue the current seemed to have spent its force after it came to Seventh avenue, where the current grew strongest.

The storm last evening was no less violent in Allegheny than in this city, and while the rain fell in blinding torents the heavens were lurid with the lightning. The greatest damage done was on Spring Garden avenue, in the Seventh ward, where valuable property, as well as life, was destroyed. The sewers had not the capacity to carry off the immense quantity of water that poured into them, and being obstructed, the water rose to the height of numerous dwellings along the thoroughfare, tumbling many of them down, and, so far as is definitely known at present, drowning four persons. The entire strip of land from Madison avenue to Troy Hill as far out as Gerst's brewery, was flooded, and the contents of tanneries, slaughter-houses and other buildings were washed away.

The water rose with fearful rapidity, and before the occupants of the numerous dwellings and other buildings could escape to highland they were cut off, and remained in great dread of the result of the inundation. In most of the buildings the water filled the lower stories, and several were carried from their foundations and lie wrecked upon the bank of the run and in some cases well up in the street. On Concord street two houses with their occupants were swept away, but fortunately all the human beings were saved. At Spring Garden avenue and Chestnut street, the case was sadly different. In one tavern a number of persons, among them Constable Henry Hess, were seated when the water commenced to rise. Hess thought to attempt an escape by swimming out though strongly urged to remain where he was, he made the attempt and was drowned. A son of Alderman Bolster of the Third ward, also lost his life in a vain endeavor to rescue a babe. A young lady aged about sixteen years, whose name has not been learned, is also among the victims. A half dozen horses and several cows were carried away in stables and drowned. It was late before the water subsided sufficiently to admit of any approach to the submerged district, and the reports are therefore meagre and unsatisfactory. It is thought that several other children have also lost their lives.

A Boy Accidentally Shoots his Mother.

BOSTON July 16.— Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Sharlestown, was shot and instantly killed by her son, a boy nine years old, last evening. They were in an auction-room in Roxbury where the boy found an old pistol, and in playing with in, it was discharged.

Horrible Explosion at the Standard Oil Works.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Standard Oil Works, near the Forest Street crossing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at an early hour this morning. Three men, named Robert McDonald, Charles McFarlan and Christ Osterlin, were engaged in drawing crude oil from a train of oil taks into the reservoirs below by means of pipes.

One of the men went to tap one tanks to open the man-hole, whengas from the oil ignited from a lantern the man carried, exploded with terrific force. The men were thrown some distance from the cars, their persons covered with burning oil and surrounded by a mass of flames.

No help could reach them, and not until the fire had abated were their crisped remains recovered. McDonald and McFarlan were young unmarried men; Osterlin was married, and was aged fifty-five. Six oil tanks exploded one after another, scattering burning oil in every direction.

The cover of the man-hole was off the seventh car, and the oil burned out with out escaping. The oil sheds along the railroad track were destroyed, and it was only through the well-directed and strenuous efforts of the firemen and citizens that a wide-spread conflagration was prevented. Loss about $35,000. No insurance.

A Shocking Murder.

MATAPEDIAC, QUEBEC, July 24.—A brutal murder was committed in this neighborhood on Tuesday last. The victim was a widow named Merkler, an old resident. Suspicion points to a Norwegian named Fitzikam as the perpetrator. It is believed he murdered her to obtain possession of three hundred dollars, the proceeds of a farm which he had induced her to sell. Fitzikam had been residing at the murdered woman's house for some weeks, and was engaged to be married to her. It is supposed he prevailed on her to go with him to the woods close by, where he murdered and robbed her. Fitzikam and Mrs. Merkler were seen leaving the house together, the former returning alone, and he immediately left the vicinity. As Mrs. Merkler did not return suspicion was aroused and a vigorous search instituted. The body was found yesterday covered with earth and leaves, bearing marks of severe gashes and wounds. Fitzikam is believed to have reached Rimooski on Wednesday and taken a train for the west.

The Jefferson Co. Murder.

Mention has already been made of the murder of a man named Henry Perry in Snyder township, Jefferson county, by a man named Amzia Sibley. It appears from a statement in the Brookeville *Republican* that a family difficulty existed between the parties, an improper intimacy existed between the wife of the murdered man and Sibley, and that threats of violence had frequently been made by Sibley in case any interference was made with him. On the evening the crime was commited Sibley passed Perry's house, when he was hailed by some members of the family and asked to take home some tinware that had been borrowed to be used while huckleberrying, and while engaged in conversation Perry ordered him to go away, and not talk to his wife, but he refused to do so and Perry coming toward him with a hoe in hand, he pulled a revolver from his pocket, saying that he would shoot if Perry came any closer. It is not known whether he made any further movement to strike Sibley or not, but the latter fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, passing through the hip, causing death. Sibley is still at large.

An Omaha Sun-in-Law Charged with Murder.

OMAHA, July 24.—On Sunday last, Paul Neilson, an old settler, died suddenly of cholera morbus, as it was supposed. The actions of his son-in law, C. Patterson, in refusing persons a sight and the hasty burial of the remains excited suspicions that all was not right. The coroner investigated the matter and exhumed the body. He claims that there is an appearance of Neilson's having been poisoned. Peterson is under arrest and confined in jail to await the conclusion of an analysis of the stomach, which will be made to-morrow. The offair creates a profound sensation, as the parties are well known.

A Double Homicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.— Information has just been received here of a double homicide in this county last night. A man named Clark was chopping wood at Worthington, a small town about twelve miles from this city, when two men named Lanston and Belsh suddenly attacked him. Lanston drew a pistol and Clark struck him with an axe, killing him instantly. Then seizing Lanston's pistol, he beat Belsh over the head with it, crushing in his skull and inflicting a fatal wound. He was arrested, taken before a magistrate and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. There was an old grudge between the parties.

Shooting Affray.

On Tuesday afternoon, two colored men named Willcott Amos, of Foxburg, and William Wright, of Pittsburgh, got into an altercation in a drinking saloon in Petrolia, about a woman named Mattie Harper *alias* "Strawberry." Words brought on Wblows and finally light drew a single barreled Derringer pistol and lodged the contents in the neck of Amos. Wright attempted to escape but he was arrested and placed in durance vile. Yesterday morning Amos died of his injuries, and Wright is now held on the charge of murder.

Bank Officer Arrested.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, July 24.—Wm. Powers, against whom an indictment for embezzling $5,000 from the Merchants' National Bank of this city was found in the chancery term of Court, but who made his escape, recently tracked to California, and a requisition from Governor Hendricks to Governor Booth, of that State, was forwarded. Powers was arrested, brought here and delivered over to Sheriff Vance. He was admitted to bail in $6,000.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Man.

St. Louis, July 24.— A *Democrat* special from Seneca, Kansas, says: Charles Cook, a merchant of Bul City, Osborn county, who has been deranged for some time past, thrust the blade of his knife through the brain of his infant child, last Friday, and then beat his own head with a hatchet, breaking his skull, and inflicting mortal injury. Pecuniary trouble is said to have been the cause of his insanity.

Sad Accident at Sandy Creek.

A man named Wm. George Thompson, in the employ of Mr. Herron, at Sandy Creek, while mowing with the machine passed over a gutter and was thrown from his seat, and falling in front of the knives. The right arm was entirely separated from the elbow the knives stopping before entirely severing the left. Drs. Magee, Latham and Wilson were called and found it necessary to re-amputate the right arm, and excise part of the radical bone. At last accounts the man was living and doing well.

CURRENT NOTES.

Michigan's wool clip this year will amount to 6,000,000 pounds.

An eight year old Lancaster girl is said to weigh one hundred and thirty pounds.

Maryland is becoming Republicanized. Twenty out of twenty-seven districts in that State have just given majorities against the sale of liquor.

The Governor of Kentucky is importuned to convene the Legislature in extra session to pass a stay law. Reason: The distress resulting from drought.

A Western paper speaks of the removal of "a wolf-tooth from the mouth of a horse which measured over three inches in length," but it omits to give the length of the tooth.

An old iron mine in Salisbury Connecticut, which has been worked over one hundred and fifty years, recently declared an annual dividend of one hundred and fifteen per cent!

The Angora goat, the most valuable of all the goat family, is now being raised extensively in the Pacific States for its long, silky fleece, and is likely to prove an important industry.

Land can be bought in Florida for five cents an acre, and anybody buying in lots of two or more acres is expected to treat. This understanding raises the price to such a degree that there is scarcely a purchaser to be found.

Two of the Methodist bodies of Canada have agreed upon a basis of union. The first general conference of the united body will meet in Toronto in September. The united Church will number about one hundred thousand.

The Chicago *Times* warns mechanics in other parts of the country to keep out of that city for the present. There are already many more laborers there than can find employment, even should building in the burnt district progress favorably, and the *Times* says that to multiply them is simply to augment the army of idlers.

A bridegroom seldom renders his mother-in-law speechless, but here is an interesting case: A self-possessed young man called at a house in Altona, Ga., a few mornings ago, and asked to see his wife. "She is not here," replied the mistress of the house. "There is no one here but the members of my own family." "Well," he replied, "it's one of them I want to see, I married your oldest daughter last night."

The average value of each immigrant arriving in this country has been frequently estimated by writers on political economy, but no two of them agree on this question. This value varies from $750, according to the lowest estimate, to about $1,500 in the highest; but in either case it is evident that in a more restricted material sense it is cheaper to import our population than to produce it ourselves. Assuming each child of fifteen to have cost $1,000, and that the money thus expended would have been otherwise saved, we find that the man who has raised a family of five children and remained poor might have accumulated a sum sufficient for the wants of old age had he not been subjected to this expense.

An inquest was held at Liverpool recently on the body of a little girl whose death was the direct result of having her ears pierced. The medical testimony adduced at the inquest was, without exception, strongly opposed to the infliction of such punctures. A ring thrust through the cartillages of the nose would, following the augment used in favor of earrings, be a great addition to female beauty. At their best they are the remains of barbarism and unfitting the present age of civilization. It is only fair to admit that the ear-piercing practice was not the invention of a woman. The Mohammedan tradition of its origin is that Abraham began it. Sarah, in one of her fits of jealousy regarding Hagar, vowed that she would not rest until she had dipped her hands in Hagar's blood. In order to quiet Sarah and at the same time allow her to fulfill her vow, Abraham pierced Hagar's ears while she slept, anointing Sarah's hands with the blood, and ever in memory of it placed rings in Hagar's ears.

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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The second gift, $15,000, was paid to State Bank, Madison, Ind., J. R. Wakefield and A. L. Sims, of Trenton, Ky., H. H. Bullinger, Pembroke, Ky., P. W. Decker, Los Angeles, Cal., W. G. Byerly, Portsmouth, O., Flint & Chamberlin, Waco, Tex., and others, the tickets having been sold in company.

The Farmers' National Bank, of Richmond, Ky., drew the half of the third prize, $37,500. Wm. E. Oates, Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Cooper, Inland, Franklin, Ky., Armstrong & Sawyer, Greensburg, Ind., each one-tenth. The remainder was sold in strips.

The first prize of the third drawing was all in one ticket, and owned by L. H. Keith, Esq., Kingston, Mass., to whom was paid $37,500 in cash.

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One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
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And 19,995 gifts, ranging in value from $20,000 to $50,	
Grand total, 20,009 Gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
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For tickets and information apply to THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library, Rm. Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or, THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 805 Broadway, New York. july8

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