The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - October 7. 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
of Potter County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren county.

FOR SECRETERY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
ROBERT B. BEATH,
of Schuylkill County.

Republican County Ticket.

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

STATE SENATE.
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.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JONATHAN H. FRITZ.

To the Farmers.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage of last year, we again offer our services as

BUTTER
Commission Merchants
TO THE
Dairymen of the Glades.

We have a very large and increasing

BUTTER TRADE,

and having every facility for selling BUTTER to advantage, we can pledge ourselves to give

Satisfaction to our Shippers

by selling at high prices; and will always send

Sales and Check

as soon as the BUTTER is sold. Hoping to receive large shipments from all sections of the Glades, we remain

Respectfully, &c.,

Kennard & Oudesluys,
Butter Commission Merchants,
83 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

sep9

For the proceedings of the Senatorial Conference, published in another column, we are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the Bedford *Press*, who kindly furnished us a proof slip in advance of the publication of his own journal.

MR. JUSTICE TEMPLE, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was never heard of before his nomination out side his own district, and has no record except that which he kept when prothonotary of Greene county. And this is the man the Democrats want to supersede Gen. Allen in the most important office in the Commonwealth, except, perhaps, the office of Governor. The idea that such a man would work a reformation in the affairs of the office and hold the State Treasurer in check is too preposterous to be entertained.

SAYS the Adams *Star and Sentinel*: Ten days ago the whole country stood on the brink of civil war. A single hour of irresolution on the part of President Grant and the tragedy of 1861 would have been re-enacted. Had a Democrat, divided in his duty between his country and his party convictions, been in the Presidential chair, the land to-day would almost surely have been wrapped in the flames of war. Let us see to it in November that we do our personal duty in avoiding the very possibility of such a danger. Let Pennsylvania show to these white leaguers her firm determination to stand by the Republican colors until Peace and Order reign supreme, and the Rights of Citizenship are respected, over the entire Republic, north and south. Not till then will the mission of the Republican party be ended.

The *Press*, speaking of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, says:

When in 1864 a constitutional amendment was proposed to confer the right of the elective franchise on Pennsylvania soldiers in the field fighting for the Union, John Latta, then in the Senate, spoke and voted against the measure, doing all in his power to defeat it. Among the reasons given for this opposition to enfranchise the soldiers of the Union was that men who bear arms are not fit to exercise an elective franchise, and another that the proposed amendment was contrary to the genius of our institutions.

It is for services like these that the Democracy of Pennsylvania now honor John Latta, because he did other little work while in the Legislature save that of delivering bitterpartisan speeches against all propositions to secure the liberty of the slave and do honor to the soldiers who were defending the Union which the slave holders were waging a traitorous war to destroy.

THE dedication of the Lincoln monument will take place at Springfield on the 15th of October, the day appointed for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

THE Prohibitionists of Allegheny county have resolved to station six ladies at each poll on election day for the purpose of urging voters to cast their ballots for the prohibition ticket.

WILL the people of Pennsylvania support, for the office of Secretory of Internal Affairs, Col. Beath, who served with distinguished bravery through the war, and lost a leg in the service? or, will they vote for Gen. M'Candless who, although a good soldier while he remained in the army, left it after a comparatively short service, declaring that "the post of honor was a private station?" We put the question without comment.

AFTER a protracted session at Bedford last week, the Congressional conference being unable to agree upon a candidate, adjourned to meet at Summit in Cambria county on Tuesday, the 6th inst. Of the two sets of conferees claiming to represent the sentiment of Bedford county, those favoring the nomination of Hon. John Cessna were admitted by a unanimous vote At the date of the adjournment of the conference there were no positive indications as to the probable nominee, each county having tenaciously stuck to its own favorite. Each of the four candidates has acceptably served in Congress, the rivalry between them is spirited but most amicable, and be the result what it may, we have the assurance that the conference will present us with a good candidate, who will unquestionably carry the district.

THERE is one portion of the public record of Gen. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, that is of peculiar interest to the citizens of this county: and that is his persistent and unscrupulous efforts, when in the Senate, to prevent the completion of the Connellsville railroad.

The repeal of the charter of this road, when its construction was being energetically pushed, was the grossest outrage ever perpetrated by any legislative body claiming the attribute of common honesty, and no man in the Commonwealth ever attempted to justify it on any other than the highwayman's plea of might, and yet this Democratic candidate, totally ignoring all sentiments save those possessed in common with a receiver of stolen goods, stolidly voted during his Senatorial career against the restoration of the charter, filched from this road. The man who could thus outrage every dictate of propriety and honesty, is unfitted for any public position, and is not to be trusted. The enterprising citizens of the numerous thrifty towns and villages now dotting the line of this road, and real estate proprietors who have been so largely benefitted by its construction, have now an opportunity to show their appreciation, at the polls, of the man who voluntarily stood between them and the restoration of their rights. Let them remember what the valleys of the Wills creek, the Casselman and the Yough were a few years since, contrast it with their present condition, and then determine what they owe Gen. McCandless for his persistent efforts to prevent the development and the progress which the building of the Connellsville road has secured.

THE nomination of Col. E. D. Yutzy as the candidate for Senator in this district, will afford unbounded satisfaction to the Republicans of this county, and is cordially approved and will be endorsed heartily at the polls, by our friends in the other counties of the district.

Col. Yutzy was born in Elklick Tp., in this county, in 1835, his parents soon after removing to Greenville Tp. The limited school facilities of that neighborhood induced him at the age of sixteen to leave home in pursuit of better educational advantages, and of the means to procure them. He became a student at Mt. Union College, Ohio, working during vacations and teaching during the winter terms, and after graduating in a scientific course went south and for some time taught school in Mississippi.

In 1858 he returned to this county, was afterwards elected county surveyor, became clerk in the office of the Prothonotary, and commenced the study of law. At the outbreak of the slaveholder's rebellion he volunteered as a private soldier, was elected captain by his company, and was attached to the 54th regiment, commanded by Col. Jacob M. Campbell. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and at the close of his three years' term, commanded as Colonel the consolidated regiment composed of veterans of the 3d and 4th Reserves and the 54th.

Col. Yutzy participated with his regiment in nearly all the battles in the Shennandoah Valley and in front of Richmond, at Piedmont, Lynchburg, Kerntown, Snicker's Gap, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and a number of minor engagements and skirmishes, and in 1865, near the close of the war, being disabled by wounds, was honorably mustered out of the service.

Since the war his time has been devoted to his own business affairs, and during the construction of the Connellsville railroad he was alloted and prosecuted to successful completion several heavy and important sections of that work. He is a gentleman of liberal culture, strict integrity, and indomitable perseverance and will, was two years since made the Senatorial candidate for this county, but was defeated for nomination by the present Senator from Blair—Col. John Lemon, and if elected, as he undoubtedly will be, will make a useful and valuable Senator, of whom the district will be proud.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, October, 5, 1874.

THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN.

I had the curiosity the other day to sit in one of the clubs of this city a part of a day, to the end of studying the daily life of the "young man about town," a class very numerous in this city, where fortunes, colossal in their proportions, were made by the last generation for the present generation to spend. It was a serious study, and one, I trust, that carries with it a moral.

The young man about town is, of course, wealthy. His father made a large fortune in something, and sent the young man to college. He graduated somehow, without learning anything, and being too rich to follow any business, gave his whole mind (it wasn't much to give) to the spending of it.

His day commences at noon, when he rises. Before he gets his pantaloons on he staggers to his side-board and swallows a brandy-cocktail to give him a little life, for the night before took out of him all the vitality he had, and his sleep has not been sound or refreshing. Before he has himself encased in his elegant clothes, he has swallowed four or five of these invigorators, and has got up enough friskiness in his stomach to be able to eat a breakfast, which he does at his club.

He may play at being a broker, in which case he goes to Wall street, and, with a set of choice spirits of the same kidney, he makes a few "transactions," going out for cock-tails before and after each one. After business hours, he drops in at Delmonico's, and takes a bite of something, drinking the while every fifteen minutes, and about say six in the evening he is ready for dinner. At dinner he drinks chablis, sherry, champagne and burgundy, winding up with cognac.

This brings him to the serious business of the day. He may go to the opera with his sister, or the unfortunate young lady who is to be his wife, or he may join a "stag party," and drop in at one of the theatres for an hour. Following this he goes, if he is in a virtuous frame of mind, to a ball or two, dancing a little at each, and drinking a great deal; or, if in a vicious mood, there are balls of the demimonde. In default of these, there is always a game of draw-poker at the clubs, with stakes unlimited; or, if his system demands a fiercer excitement, there are the faro-banks, where, with the aid of wine and brandy, the young man may lose as much money as he chooses, and the proprietors generally manage that he shall lose a great deal. He keeps at this steadily till six o'clock in the morning, when he goes home, not drunk, but in a semi-intoxicated and generally befuddled condition, and drops into a sleep which is not natural—an alcoholic sleep that comes from the inability of a not over-strong constitution to bear any more stimulants and cigars; for be it known, this gentle youth smokes the strongest cigars every minute of the time that he is not in bed or in the presence of decent women.

The "young man about town" does not confine himself to the three vices of alcohol, tobacco and gambling. Not he. There is not a woman of doubtful character in the city who is unknown to him; and he has always one, and generally more, mistresses, who share his income with the faro-banks, the liquor and cigar dealers.

He dies at something less than forty, as a rule, though if he lives beyond that age, it is to wish that he had died before; for his death is not the ordinary dissolution. It is a break-up. The system infeebled by dissipation, kept alive by stimulants, and drained by every known excess, comes to a point where stimulants will no longer act, for the tissues upon which they acted are gone. There is not enough of the man left for rum to take hold of, and as rum has kept the machine running for years, it is really all there is of it. Then it brakes and goes in a minute. There is no fuel for the fire to take hold of, and it dies.

Poor fellow! A life that might have blessed the world ended with not a good deed to leave behind—a career characterized by nothing but lust and self-indulgence, and a death mourned only by the harpies who ministered to his sins, their regret being that he did not live long enough to squander upon them his entire fortune.

There are forty thousand of these young men in New York this day living the life I have only in part described.

THE COSMETIC ARTIST.

If the young men of New York are given to one kind of dissipation, their sisters are to another. There are in the city at least one hundred men and women who have amassed, or are amassing, large fortunes by beautifying women. The cosmetic artist is generally a lady whose antecedents are unknown. Where she comes from no one knows, but she always professes to come from that especial vanity-fair, Paris. She lives in a quiet and severely respectable neighborhood, and no sign advertises her calling, for no lady would, for the world, be seen visiting a known beautifier. She is admired by her customers, and if she is skilful she has enough of them.

What does she do? Look at the complexions on Broadway, and there find your answer. A lady has good enough features, but her complexion is bad. She would be completely beautiful, so she goes to Madame X——. Madame seats her in a chair, dips a soft brush into a villainously smelling liquid, and paints the face, the neck and bust, and presto, the sunburn, tan, freckles, or whatever may be the trouble, have disappeared, and in lieu therof, there is a complexion as clean, clear, soft and beautiful as the most exacting could wish. This is enameling. The preparation is a mineral paint that similates the clearest flesh, and it stays on several days without repairs. The victim once enameled has to go regularly for repairs, which gives Madame a mortgage on her purse. Unfortunately for the artist, the mineral gets into the system, and the victim dies in a few years of paralysis; but as there is a new class of vain women born every year, she never lacks customers.

The hair is another source of revenue to the beautifiers. Does the lady want to convert her black tresses into the yellow, now so popular? Nothing easier. The hair is plastered with something about as pleasant as lime, which must be kept on night and day for a week or so, which bleaches it to the color required, the eye-brows being similarly treated, that the effect may be harmonious. True, this induces paralysis, but where is the woman who would not take the chances of paralysis for the enhancement of her beauty? Is the forehead too high? Madame shaves the hair on the forehead an inch or two, and applies a liquid which she makes, and a fine fuzz grows. This is shaved again and again till it gets thick, and long enough to be arranged to the taste of the wearer.

Women are not the only patrons of Madame. Men write to her, from all parts of the country for her preparations to make hair grow and to change the color of hair.

They drive a profitable trade, for a woman may go without sufficient underclothing but she will have the means of beautifying herself. Bridget, in the kitchen, buys her ten cents' worth of white lead for her face, and the mistress up-stairs pays the cosmetic artist $100 for enameling; but it is all to one end. One-half the world lives on the vanity and folly of the other half.

BEECHER-TILTON.

What happiness! A week has passed by and the papers have had nothing in them of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Tilton's last statement is acknowledged by every one to be a remarkable production, and it has changed public opinion in the matter to a wonderful degree. The good people of Brooklyn who believed Beecher innocent now admit that his guilt is possible, and those who sided with Tilton are stronger than ever in the belief in the strength of his position. Tilton keeps close to his house in Brooklyn, and keeps from becoming morbid by the hardest kind of work. His children see him occasionally, and his intimate friends are admitted, but none other. He was in New York yesterday for the first time in three weeks. He looks strong and hearty, and has full faith that he will be eventually justified. Moulton is as jolly as a grig, and is full of fight. He is getting ready for the numerous libel suits that have been instituted against him. Mrs. Tilton is still at the Ovingtons', and, it is understood, has expressed her determination never to resume her life with her husband. By the way, in the prosecution of Tilton's suit against Beecher how is a jury to be obtained? Where can twelve men be found who have not formed an opinion, pro or con?

BUSINESS

shows a slight improvement this week—very slight, but it is an improvement. Merchants from the great outside are beginning to buy, and though they touch it lightly, they are touching, and the wholesale people here are brightening up a little.

But it is not lively yet—not even fairly good. They are buying just as little as they can, and just as close as they can. But the flood gates are open a little, and it is to be hoped that they will be lifted higher ere many days. The sale of domestic manufacture keeps up better than imported goods. Imported finery hangs heavily, which would indicate an economy on the part of the people that leads them only to such purchases as are actually necessary. And yet the boot and shoe trade is very dull, and the grocery trade still duller. This is one of the seasons in which all signs fail, and in which judgment is good for nothing.

THE WEATHER

is superb and glorious. The days are cool and bright, and the nights are pleasant. New York is a blessed city to live in, in September and October. Have you had any rain? New York has been blessed with three days and nights of rain. It has been a very wet rain. The streets have been flooded, the air has been cooled, and it has become a pleasant, decent thing to live once more. It was needed here, as it was everywhere else.

PIETRO.

Terrible Affray Among the Trustees of the Justice Mining Company.

SILVER CITY, NEV., October 3.—A terrible affray took place to-night at Waller's Defeat, or Lower Justice Hoisting Works. Two men were instantly killed, two have died since, and the fifth won't live over night. There has been trouble among the Trustees of the Justice Mining Company, two parties fighting for the control. One side was represented by Mr. Minear, President of the Company, who appointed W. Kellogg Superintendent day before yesterday in the place of Fred Smith, the present Superintendent.

Trouble has been anticipated for the last two days. This evening about seven o'clock a party of men headed by Kellogg, the newly appointed Superintendent, went to Waller's Defeat Works. When near the works they were warned off. Instead of obeying they made a rush for the entrance when shooting commenced on both sides. The following are the names of the killed: W. Kellogg, M. Kane; Reily J. Brown, mortally wounded. The men killed are represented as most desperate characters. The affair caused great excitement in Gold City and vicinity. Shipple died during the night.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning at the pipe-works of William Smith & Sons, on Twenty-third street, between Penn avenue and the Allegheny river, resulting in the almost instant death of an employee named Thomas Stevanski. A heavy casting was being moved by a large crane, and had been elevated some feet above the ground, when suddenly the hooks gave way, and casting and flask fell to the ground. Stevanske, who was under the casting at the time, was struck by the descending mass, and was knocked into a casting pit, some twelve feet in depth. The workmen ran to the assistance of the unfortunate man, but when they reached him life was extinct. Coroner McCallin was summoned, and held an inquest on the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The body of deceased, who was about twenty-one years of age, and unmarried, was removed to his boarding-house, on Spring alley.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Murder at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 3.—A shocking murder was committed in the north-western part of the city to-night. John Despieler, a Belgian, engaged in peddling on the streets, quarreled with Joseph Vanacker, a fellow countryman, and also a peddler, when the latter drew a butcher knife and stabbed Despieler in the leg, severing an artery and causing death in a few minutes. The murderer was arrested and confined.

Terrible Hail Storm.

EL PASO, Tex., October 2.—The most severe hail storm passed over this section of country last Sunday ever witnessed here. Some stones weighed six ounces. The trees were entirely stripped of their fruit.

Terrible Gale at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 29.—The most fearful gale known here since 1854 occurred here to-day, beginning about daylight with a strong southwest wind, and increasing in violence until nine o'clock, when it had become a hurricane. For an hour thereafter the gale was the most severe known here. The tide was forced up to a most unprecedental height, inundating the entire river front of the city, damaging the wharves, and in a great many instances sweeping away the pier heads. The long stone sea wall, known as "the battery," a famous promenade resort, was laid in ruins and the public bathing house was demolished. The shipping generally escaped serious damage. Some small crafts were wrecked; but large vessels were only chaffed. Throughout the city the effects of the gale were everywhere visible, fences and out-buildings were prostrated, branches torn from trees, and during the height of the tempest the air was filled with slates and tin, stripped from the roofs, making the streets impassible. The massive brick walls of the new theater which had just been ready for roofing, and which from its position in the burnt district was exposed to the full force of the storm, were leveled with the ground. About noon the wind shifted to the west, moderating the violence of the sea, and it is hoped that the worst is over. Two houses are reported to have been swept away on Sullivan's island and one life lost. The inmates of the bathing house were rescued with the utmost difficulty. Probably a quarter of a million of dollars will not repair the damage caused by the gale.

A Terrible Gunpowder Explosion.

LONDON, October 2.—12-30 P. M.,—There is great excitement in this city in consequence of an explosion which occurred this morning in Regent's Canal. At five o'clock this morning a barge lying in that waterway, near the Zoological Gardens, with a load of gunpowder on board, exploded with terrific force. Three persons were killed and many hurt. Bridges and houses in the vicinity were shattered. Thousands of persons are hurrying to the scene of the explosion. A number of newspapers have issued extras announcing the occurrence. They contain but few details.

Later—1:30 P. M.—The report of the gunpowder explosion on Regent's Canal this morning was heard twenty miles from the place where it occurred. The firemen have been dragging the canal all morning. Up to this hour five bodies, victims of the explosion, have been recovered. The lights in the railway stations and other buildings two miles away were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons made narrow escapes from death. A number of animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed.

The latest—2:30 P. M.—The quantity of powder that exploded on Regent's canal was four tons. Details of the occurrence show that its disastrous effects were widespread. Many trees were uprooted, and houses two miles distant from the canal were shattered. Seven persons are yet missing. There was a perfect panic here for hours, and it was not until the cause of the terrific report was learned that the fears of the people were allayed. Several persons died from fright.

Serious Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Sep. 30.—About noon to-day a collision occurred on the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad, three and a half miles east of New Bethlehem, between the mail train going east and a freight train going west. James Ester, engineer, M. Killler, fireman, and H. Doyle, a passenger, all on the mail train, were killed and Henry Hatz, an express messenger, was fatally injured. J. M. Fair, baggage master, John Brown, a newsboy and John Garrison, a passenger, were seriously injured. The baggage car containing baggage, mail and express matter was burned. The accident was caused by the telegraph operators at New Bethlehem failing to hold the passenger train for orders as directed.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA, October 1.—The upper story of the Grand Hotel caught fire at eleven o'clock this morning, and notwithstanding extraordinary exertions, the building was completely destroyed. The efforts of the firemen resulted in saving the Grand Union and Congress Hotels intact. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. It originated in the north end of the south wing in the upper story, and it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building. The opinion prevails that the fire was set intentionally, that the principal hotel escaped the conflagration is regarded as providential. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, carrying a shower of burning cinders on the roofs of the Grand Union and Congress Hotels. At one time, about noon, the firemen had the flames pretty well under control, and it was believed that they would be confined to the south wing, when suddenly fire was seen to burst from the Grand Central tower, driving the firemen out of the building and gaining sudden and irresistible headway. At this time it seemed as though the destruction of the Grand Union and the Congress was certain, when all at once the wind shifted more to the southward, and the flames were thus driven in the direction of Congress Park. Several times fire caught on the roofs and windows of the Congress and Grand Union Hotels, and was only extinguished by great effort in the face of the blinding heat and smoke. As soon as the wind shifted the firemen regained control of the fire. It seemed at one time as if the destruction of half the village was inevitable, and help was sent for from Troy and Whitehall. Aid came from both quarters and from Ballston, and the fire was prevented from spreading The Grand Hotel is entirely destroyed. The building was worth $300,000, and was insured for about $200,000. The furniture was insured for about $35,000.

A Railway Train Precipitated Over an Embankment.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., September 27.—Yesterday, about one P. M., a north-bound mail train on the Mississippi Central railroad was precipitated down an embankment over thirty feet, three miles south of here. The ladies' car and Pullman palace car turned over twice. No one was killed. Fifteen were wounded, one seriously, a colored man. Superintendent Sellars and Conductor Fowler are among the slightly wounded. The accident was caused by a heavy rain during the morning, which undermined the embankment.

Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2—The Vasco De Gama brings dates from Yokohama to September 11th—The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan August 20th, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping or Goaloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The iron-clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked, and fully two hundred lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Storehouses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Cabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Segoku came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON October 2.—The following dispatch was received at the navy department yesterday afternoon from Captain Semmes, executive officer of the Pensacola navy yard, who is again on duty: Commodore Woolsey is hopelessly sick. Lieutenant Commodor Kellogg and Barley are seriously ill. Acting Assistant Surgeon Miller and Assistant Engineer M'Elwell are doing well. Assistant Engineer Landen and all the sailors and marines are convalescent.

To-day another dispatch was received from the same officer, announcing the death of Commodore M. B. Woolsey, commandant of the Pensacola yard. He died of fever this morning. The deceased had been in command of the yard about two years.

A Little Boy Shoots His Brother Who Dies in Consequence.

On Saturday afternoon two small boys named Floyd Ross and John Wesley Ross started from their home in Wilkinsburg towards the woods with a shot gun, for the purpose of shooting a squirrel for their sister, who is sick. The former was carrying the gun and in crossing a fence near Mr. McKelvey's residence in Wilkins township, he allowed the hammer to strike against the rail thus discharging the weapon. The contents lodged in his brother's side and inflicted a wound from which he died about twelve o'clock the following night. The coroner held an inquest yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch Oct.*—5.

Shot in a Drunken Brawl.

WILKSBARRE, September 2.—John Dunleavy was shot and killed during a drunken brawl in the saloon of John Jones, at Plymouth, last night. Jones and three others have been arrested, but it is not known which did the shooting.

The temperance politicians of Blair county met in Altoona on Saturday, and nominated Alexander M. Lloyd for Assembly, and A. A. Stevens for District Attorney. Both accepted. The convention was not a large one.

George Labar, who claims to be the oldest man in Pennsylvania, exhibited himself last week at the Easton fair. He says he is one hundred and twelve years old. Let him fetch out the old woman who saw him born, to attest his veracity.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says a bed of singular clay has been found on the premises of Samuel Lavea, Fruitville, that bids fair to be valuable. For about eighteen inches in depth the clay is as black as tar, and very oily in its nature. Below this are strata of white clay (kaolin), which when dried is perfectly white.

Cleveland boasts two of the champion stingy men in America. One gave a car conductor nineteen cents for returning him $50 worth of revenue stamps; and the other, when a boy restored him his pocketbook with $500 in it, invited the youngster around to a fruit stand, bought a dime's worth of peaches, gave the youth one, and put the rest in his own pocket.

A Mobile man, who, on returning home from his day's business, was surprised to receive the congratulations of his friends at his having narrowly escaped from drowning, thought it a very good sell, and laughed immoderately until he learned that they had handed his best Sunday-go-to-meeting suit to a darkey who had called to break the news, and got him some dry clothes.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Barrone, late of Somerset Tp., deceased, will offer for sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 22, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, viz: The homestead of deceased, containing 236 acres, of which about 180 acres are clear and under a good state of cultivation; about 45 acres in meadow, with a large dwelling house, spring house, wood house and bank barn thereon erected, sugar orchard, apple, pear and peach orchard, lime stone quarry, and many fine flowing springs of never failing water. This farm is situated about four miles northwest of the borough of Somerset, adjoining lands of John C. Barrone, Noah Barrone, William L. Young, Peter Heffley, John H. Uhl and others.

TERMS.—One-third to remain a lien after payment of expenses, of which the interest is annually to be paid to the widow during her life; one-third on the first of April, 1875, and the balance in five equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bond on the premises, without interest; 10 per cent of the hand money must be paid on the day of sale.

JACOB NEFF,
sep16 Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jane H. Morrison, late of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the residence of the administrator, in Mount Pleasant, Pa., on the 10th of October, 1874.

HIRAM MORRISON,
sep23 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jonathan Walker, late of Summit tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them for settlement and allowance.

DANIEL P. WALKER,
sep23 Administrator.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county to distribute the funds arising out of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of A. Dunham to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, October 9, 1874, at his office in Somerset.

PAUL H. GAITHER,
sep23 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Musser, of Berlinerville tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned, at the house of Alex Musser, on Saturday, October 31, 1874.

ALEX. MUSSER,
SAMUEL MUSSER,
sep23 Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Harriet Shaffer, widow, George Shaffer, whose residence is unknown, Jacob Shaffer, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Amwalt, residing in Cambria Co., Pa.; Adam Shaffer, Simon Shaffer, Aaron Shaffer, Noah Shaffer, Samuel Shaffer, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Elizabeth Shaffer, widow of David Shaffer, deceased, and issue unknown, the number, names and residence of the children are unknown; Levi J. Long, Lucinda Rhoads, Mary Shaffer and Catharine Long, (said Catharine being a minor) the last named four are children of Nancy Shaffer, who was intermarried with Levi Long, but who is now deceased.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Jeremiah H. Shaffer, deceased, in Jenner Tp., on Thursday, the 5th day of Nov., 1874, on the following named tracts of land, viz: No. 1. The home place, containing 27 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry W. Maurer and John Brooks; No. 2. A tract of land containing ½ acre, more or less, adjoining No. 1 and the Lutheran parsonage property with the appurtenances, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
oct5 Sheriff.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed 2d day of July A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The object of the election.
2. To designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, OLIVER KNEPPER, High Sheriff of the County of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the County of Somerset that

On the 1st. TUESDAY of NOVEMBER, next, being the 3rd day of the month, a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several offices hereinafter named, viz.:

TWO PERSONS for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Blair, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Bedford and Fulton, for the office of State Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for said county.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid Election, in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Somerset, are as follows, to-wit:

The electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house lately occupied by Thomas King, in said township.

The electors of New Centerville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of John A. Shultz, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot, to meet at the school house in Trains bor.

The electors of the borough of Ursina, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Levi Dean, in Petersburg, in said township.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Aaron Hechler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the new school house, in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury, to meet at the new school house, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the school house in Dale City borough.

The electors of the borough of Dale City, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg, to to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton, to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh, in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at Bittner's school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the school house at Shanksville, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, in Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of George A. Kimmell, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore, to meet at the house of ——, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade, to meet at the house of Jacob Helman, in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint, to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of Thos. Gallagher, at Jenner X Roads, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson, to meet at the house of Solomon Baker, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Jennerville, to to meet at the School house in said borough.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to a vote at all elections.

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

Section 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

Section 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State and no law shall be passed by the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

Section 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is true before his vote shall be received.

Section 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

Section 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, nor while confined in any public prison, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Section 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or a judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Section 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board; commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, as it shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz.:

Act of 30th June, 1874.

Section 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

Section 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with exist