The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1874.

GOV. HARTRANFT has signed the warrant for the execution, in Westmoreland county, of Samuel Beighley, for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

A BILL has been introduced into the House at Washington for the repeal of laws imposing a stamp tax on checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of money.

THE scramble now going on among the Democrats, for offices at Harrisburg this winter, is unparalleled. Never before was there such begging, gouging and fierce contention over the spoils.

THE Democratic members of the Allegheny county Legislative delegation have decided in caucus to support James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, for U. S. Senator. It is an open secret that after complimenting Barr, they will vote for Wallace.

THE latest advices from Washington state that the financial plan finding most favor in the Republican Senatorial caucus, contemplates the increase of national bank currency by the establishment of free banking, and the retirement of greenbacks until the volume falls to three hundred millions, which it is supposed it will reach in four years from now, when the Treasury will have accumulated gold enough to redeem them, and thus inaugurate specie payments.

THE smallness of the Democratic majority on joint ballot, in the coming Legislature, is worrying politicians of that ilk most consumedly. They apparently have no faith in the integrity of their partisans, and threats of shooting recusants, such as were freely made when Buckalew was elected Senator, are being openly indulged in. This plan of forcing the support of nominations at the pistols' mouth is a species of political tactics in vogue in the South, now to be transplanted, we presume, into the rules and regulations of the northern Democracy.

THE unprovoked massacre of the Italian miners in Allegheny county, is bearing swift fruit. On Tuesday last, at the Duquesne coal works, Wilkensburg, near Pittsburgh, the Superintendent, Oatman, was shot and killed by an assassin concealed in the mouth of the pit. The men were on a strike, and some murderous scoundrel, feeling safe under the lax administration of the law, lately shown by the Allegheny county officials, wreaked his murderous spite on the innocent Superintendent of the company.

AT last the mystery of the abduction of the Ross child, has been solved, retributive justice having overtaken the perpetrators in the commission of another crime.

Whether the child will ever again be restored to its parents, is as yet unsolved, one of the abductors being shot dead, and the other only living long enough to confess the deed, and state that the dead man alone knew where the child is concealed.

So far all search has proved fruitless, and it is sad to think that by the sudden ending of the kidnappers, all trace of their innocent victim may be lost.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says the confidence of the Southern people in the credulity of their Northern brethren is something astonishing. In the Vicksburg riots, for example, we are expected to believe that thirty white men attacked 700 colored men, and drove them pell-mell into the woods, though the latter were well armed, and had marched on the town with the intention of giving battle. So we are told that though the negroes were strongly intrenched in one of the old forts, and the whites were exposed in attacking them, yet, after a desperate fight, the blacks were routed, losing sixty or eighty killed, while the whites lost but one, and this one by an accident. The miracle of the Hebrew children was nothing to this. When we come to the truth of the matter, we shall probably find that it was simply another Mechanics' Institute or Colfax Parish massacre.

THE widely blazoned contested election case of Schell vs. Yutzy, ignominiously collapsed, at the special court held here last week, from mere lack of stamina. It didn't require the spear of justice to prick the bubble, it collapsed, simply of its own thinness. The five gentlemen of the straightest Democratic persuasion, all residents of Bedford County, who made haste to swear to a set of facts that never had existance, will in the future, we apprehend, be a little more careful, how they commit themselves by solemn oath, to a matter of which they could have no personal knowledge.

We are charitable enough to believe that Mr. Schell was grossly deceived in regard to the facts upon which his presumed case was predicated, but in a matter of such grave importance, he should have made proper inquiry and investigation, before recklessly rushing before the public and into the court, with a series of baseless charges annoying and expensive to the district as well as to his competitor.

The opinion and judgment of the court we publish in another column of this paper.

IN accordance with law a proclamation has been issued by Governor Hartranft announcing that during the year ending November 30th, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed one million, two hundred and thirty thousand, one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents ($1,230,186 57) of the State debt. Thus it will be seen that notwithstanding the hard times and general stagnation of business, the Republican State Administration has been steadily paying off our debt. The balance of the State debt now is only $24,500,000, and there is in the Sinking Fund to meet this, nearly $11,000,000 of securities which are pledged to its redemption, so that the real amount of the debt is only $13,500,000. When it is remembered that when the Republican party came into power in this State the debt was $42,000,000, its steady reduction to the present amount, is the highest possible testimony to the ability and honesty of Republican rule.

THAT new ally of the Democracy, the New York *Tribune*, is apparently not content to join in the singing, but is determined to lead the choir, and accordingly it has taken charge of the Senatorial election in this State, and thus deservedly ridicules the absurd letter of Judge Black:

"The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has written a letter to a friend defining his position. The occasion for such definition is the suggestion of his name by various persons as a candidate for United States Senator, and the subject is deemed of sufficient public interest to warrant the publication of the letter. Mr. Black thinks if the Legislature were left to their own spontaneous choice a clear majority would vote for him without hesitation. But he says "the candidates are very numerous, and highly respected for their ability, integrity, and great service to the party." These candidates who are respected for their ability and integrity, he thinks, will all of them be very active, and in the most *naive* manner he adds, "*I* I am supposed to be in their way they will be very effective in making my demerits known to the constituent body." And so in view of the fact that the men of integrity would make his demerits known, and the farther fact that he has "neither time, taste, nor talent for personal solicitation;" and the still further fact that he happens "to be especially obnoxious to the corrupt rings of the so-called Republican party," he thinks his chances are very small, and virtually takes himself out of the canvass.

Upon the whole he is wise. No one can read his statement of the reasons which actuate him without being struck with the uncommon discretion he has exhibited. One gets a little confused, to be sure, by the statements—that he shrinks from the personal solicitation which is necessary and which men of integrity and ability will resort to, that if he were a candidate the men of integrity would make his demerits known, and that in addition to the men of integrity the corrupt rings also oppose him, but he afterwards expresses his confidence that the State "will be represented by some other Democrat who will do more than I can to lift her up and wipe all the shames of the past from her queenly brow." The other Democrat will be, according to Mr. Black, a man who personally solicits votes—which Mr. Black has not time, taste, nor talent for—and who is not so obnoxious as Mr. Black to the corrupt rings, and yet a man of integrity who would make Mr. Black's demerits known if the latter were a candidate. If out of this description the person to whom the letter was addressed can make out what kind of a man Mr. Black is, or what kind of a man will be elected Senator, he ought to communicate his information to the public. Perhaps it is enough though to know that he will lift up the State and "wipe all the shames of the past from her queenly brow." We rejoice in Mr. Black's confidence that the next Senator from Pennsylvania will be such a powerful lifter and faithful wiper. We would not intimate a doubt as to his abilities in these two directions. It is an uncommonly large contract, but we do not forget that Pennsylvania has taken large contracts heretofore.

Mr. Black speaks in very affectionate terms of "the great old State," and is jubilant to enthusiasm over the fact that "she is redeemed from her long and ignominious captivity." All of which shows a good heart and demonstrates that his long and successful career as a claim agent at Washington has not checked the generous impulse of youth or dried up the springs of his ardent boyish nature. Mr. Black is feeling very well over the late election. His remarks concerning her "long and ignominious captivity," and her "queenly brow" are in the same lofty vein in which Mr. John Miller, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, burst forth the week after the election with an anthem which begun as follows: "The battle is over. The enemy left the field at dark on Tuesday last, in full retreat, beaten at all points. The Democracy, with its ranks in perfect order, recruited from the patriotic people, attacked the fortification of the Radical party and carried the assault. The setting sun lit up the banners of the Democracy in light and made them glorious. We encamped on the field of battle." And this we understand is the ordinary tone of Pennsylvania Democrats since the election. The country will now wait with impatience for the coming statesman to lift up Pennsylvania and wipe her queenly brow.

Having, as it evidently supposes, disposed of the Judge, this masterful ally in a subsequent issue, turns its attention to "the coming statesman who will lift up Pennsylvania and wipe her queenly brow," and peremptorily demands "a little less coffee" in the Senate.

One of the candidates for the Senatorship in Pennsylvania is Mr. Wm. A. Wallace, who from his long service as chairman of the State Central Committee is supposed to have a strong claim upon the favors of the Democratic party.

We are not so sure about that. Mr. Wallace is the same person who was popularly known a few years ago as "Coffee-pot Wallace," on account of some curious election frauds committed in the XXIst Senatorial District during the campaign of 1867. It was proved, in the contested election case of Robinson vs. Shugart, that in order to carry Center county for Mr. Shugart a colony of Irish railway hands was imported under the direction of the Democratic Central Committee (that county being, as the foreman of the gang expressed it, a "Republican hole"), and that every man was furnished with a bogus certificate of naturalization, soaked in coffee to give it an appearance of age. About the same time a secret circular addressed by Mr. Wallace to the local Democratic managers was brought to light, in which Mr. Wallace instructed his lieutenants to pay a certain sum per head for all Democratic votes polled above the average number. We venture to suggest to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, that after just winning a victory over a Ring of the most corrupt politicians who ever made a farce of elections, they cannot afford to bestow their highest honors upon a person of such questionable antecedents. "Coffee-pot Wallace" may be a very innocent man personally; but he would not look well in the Senate.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

SINGING IN THE CHURCHES.

In our boyhood days when we went to singing school, partly to learn psalmody, but principally to gaze on the pretty face of Mary Jane and go home with her after the exercises were over, we were content to furnish vocalism to the churches for nothing, and even esteem it an honor and privilege to be invited to make one of the choir.

In New York sacred music is quite another thing. Singing in choirs is as much of a profession as singing in operas—in fact, the singers who delight the public in opera, week-day nights, furnish the sacred music for the churches Sundays, and a very pretty sum it costs a church to get such music as it wants. The organist, for instance, in a reasonably plain church gets $1,000 per annum, the leader or manager gets as much more, the soprano gets from $500 $700, the alto as much, and the tenor and basso about the same, or generally a little less. This makes the quartette. Then comes a chorus of perhaps twenty voices who are paid from $100 to $500 each, according to position, quality and capacity.

These singers are almost without exception professionals, who sing praises to the Almighty without feeling, caring or knowing what they sing—their business being purely mercenary. This scale of prices applies only to the moderately opulent churches—the great ones double or treble these figures. In Trinity for instance the music is quite as excellent in character as that of the operatic stage, and it attracts thousands of people who go for that alone.

In many of the churches choirs of boys are employed. It is all well. I see no reason why the Evil One monopolizes all the good things of life. Why should not sacred music be rendered artistically, and why should not the best musical talent be employed in the service of the temple? It attracts people to places of worship, and impresses them when they get there. At least so say the clergymen, and who should know if they don't? Beecher's church has a superb organist, Zundel, and a choir who simply lead the multitude, and Talmadge does without a choir. The organ and a cornet-player lead the people. When 5,000 people in that immense audience-room raise their voices together, the effect is indescribably grand. And, speaking of

MUSIC,

the theatres of the city have for some months been giving what in the bills are called "Sacred Concerts," Sunday nights. The value of the "Sacred Concerts" may be inferred from the following programme:

30TH SACRED CONCERT—BOWERY THEATRE.

The concert this evening will commence with the romantic drama entitled

The French Spy,
with Miss Louise Sylvester as the Arab boy. To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
Jonathan Bradford,
or the
Murder in the Roadside Inn.
To conclude with
Jack Sheppard.

In all the minor theatres dramatic performances, the same as on week-day nights, have been given Sunday nights, under the name of sacred concerts, and the opera troupes have been quite as unblushing in the evasion of the law.

Finally the managers of the better class of theatres entered their protest against it, in conjunction with the leading citizens, and a raid on the places was inaugurated. Last Sunday night a number of them were closed, but the majority of them went through with their performances.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION

is a very difficult one to manage here. There is an enormous German and French population, who will not yield one iota of their notions on this subject. They regard Sunday as a day not only of rest, but recreation, and crowd into it all the amusement of the week. They want their gardens in the summer, and halls in the winter, and in the evening their theatres and concerts. They cannot understand why, in a "free" country they should be debarred from doing as they please on any day in the week, so that they do not interfere with others. They want to observe the day in this country as they observed it in the land they came from, and they make a vigorous fight for it. It goes into politics and has its effect upon all the elections. The German of New York knows of no question of public policy that is so important to him, and his vote is influenced more by this question than by any other. He does not believe in religious observances on Sunday, he has no sympathy with the Puritan idea—in short, he is in antagonism with it all. And to him it is a vital matter, and he fights it in every possible way. It counts on election days, and from this time out it will count more.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE.

The real estate people are disturbed. Under the stimulus of the war and war inflation, real estate went up fearfully. Building lots in the vicinity of the Park where a few years ago counted fairly cheap at $20,000, and $25,000 was not an unusual price. They are not so high now, indeed they couldn't be sold to-day for the half what was paid for them. They lay dead property. There is no use in building on them, for there are a thousand or more empty houses above 42d street, and three times that number below, not going lower down than 14th. I mentioned last week the fact that there are thousands of empty stores and offices. This condition of things is easily accounted for. New York has built houses and stores without providing the business to fill them. She has permitted Baltimore to take one part of her trade, and Boston another part. She has allowed the dangerous classes, to take possession of the government of the city, and has done everything possible to check her growth and limit her prosperity. The Legislature, instead of selling or filling up the lateral canals, which never did any business and makes heavy drafts on the Erie, foolishly keeps them up and drives away the trade which otherwise could find the city by that channel, and her merchants sit down on "natural advantages" and allow cartmen, middlemen and leeches generally, to suck the substances out of the grain trade.

In the meantime, Baltimore and Boston are building elevators and reaching their long railroad arms out over the country; and Canada is arranging to improve her river and canal system so as to get better connection with the great West and clip the metropolis still more.

New York is the great commercial center of the continent, and always ought to be; but there has got to be a change of tactics or she will lose her place, sure.

AMUSEMENTS AND LUXURIES.

As dull as are the times and as hard as money is to get, it is a singular thing that the places of amusement are better patronized than ever. The opera, with seats at $4, is crowded, the theatres are full nightly, and the drinking houses and the more fashionable restaurants, where a dinner costs $4 to $6, have lost none of their patronage. And the retail stores are doing exceedingly well.

There has never been a time when the fashionable retailers sold more costly goods than they have this season. The jewelers are selling enormous quantities of expensive goods and the importer of silks and laces and that class, never sold more. And the question is, who buys them? New Yorkers, as a rule, are economizing, but nevertheless the goods go. One standing an hour at the bars of any of the great hotels, and seeing the amount of brandy consumed at 40 cents a drink, wouldn't suppose the country was suffering from stagnation in business, and that there was universal distress in the city. Nor would they suppose that 50,000 men were out of work on the island, and that their wives and children were actually suffering for bread. The two extremes come very close to each other.

LABOR

continues unsettled and unsatisfactory. The employers are discharging vast numbers of men and reducing not only the time but the wages of those they retain. The poor fellows, driven to madness, strike—the factories close, and then comes hunger, cold and desperation. This will be the worst winter New York has ever seen. Laboring men who have something to do out of New York are very lucky.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Public interest in the great scandal is being revived, the matter having come up in the courts. Moulton has settled the libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor by paying the costs already incurred and counsel fees, amounting in all to about $5,000. The public take this action of his as a confession that her case was good, but it will be remembered that he never asserted that Beecher had had criminal intercourse with her—only that Beecher told him so. This he still asserts. He settles because by giving this publicity his counsel advise him that he has laid himself liable to Miss Proctor.

There will be a happy time getting a jury in the main case. Where can twelve men be found in Brooklyn who have not formed an opinion in this case? It will take months to empanel a jury, if it can be empanneled at all. I predict the trial will be a farce, and that the public will be left at its conclusion no nearer the truth than it is now.

BUSINESS

Is still abominably dull, though there is something doing all the time. The wholesale people are laying back quietly and waiting, and the manufacturers float along by discharging half the workmen and reducing the time of those they keep. Oh for the good old times when things went with a jump.

PIETRO.

THE ROSS KIDNAPPING.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW YORK, December 14.—This morning Superintendent Walling, of the police, received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, stating that two men, named William Mosier and Joseph Douglass, were shot and killed while attempting to commit a burglary.

Douglas, before dying declared that Mosier knew all about Charlie Ross, stolen from Philadelphia. A detective was at once summoned from the central office to identify the burglars. Mosier is supposed to be the man who wore goggles and induced the missing boy to go with him in the buggy.

The burglary was attempted at the residence of ex-Judge Rulett Van Brunt, on the Coney Island plank road, at Bay Ridge, Long Island. The judge saw the men endeavoring to force an entrance into his house and fired two shots, both of which took effect, one killing Mosier instantly, and the other so wounding Douglass that he died in an hour. Douglass stated positively that it was Mosier who abducted Charlie Ross.

An extra reporting the shooting of the two burglars at Bay Ridge says: Among the persons attracted to the spot was Richard Harken, a sailor, whose house was a little distance from Judge Van Brunt's residence. Between him and the wounded man the following remarkable conversation took place:

"The dying man," says Harken, "was lying on the ground, and I asked his name. He said it was Joseph Douglass, and that he resided in New York. The name of the man who was killed was Mosier, also of New York. He then voluntarily made the following statement, without any suggestion having been made by any one present: "I and Mosier were the men who abducted Charlie Ross." I said to him; "Do you know where he is now?" He said "No." He said Mosier had him concealed somewhere, but where he did not tell me. He also stated that Mosier was a married man, and had six children, but whether he had Charlie Ross with them he could not tell.

He begged God to forgive him, and asked for a minister. He was quite sensible when he made that statement, and several persons were present and heard what he said.

The bodies of the men were covered up and left in the place where they were shot on the grass, in the custody of a constable, until the coroner should give permission for their removal. The men are believed to have been river pirates. A boat was found moored to the shore, about half a mile from Judge Van Brunt's residence. It appears that in effecting an entrance to Judge Van Brunt's residence they sprung a burglar's alarm which connected with the adjoining residence, and apprised the inmates, who turned out. The burglars, discovering they were likely to be taken, left cautiously. They fired at two of the pursuing party and ran. They were then fired upon with the effect stated.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Another report of the shooting of the two burglars at Bay Ridge shows that the house of Judge Van Brunt was empty, and that it was the judge's brother, his son and a farm laborer named Scott who did the shooting, they having come from the brother's house when notified by the burglar alarm. Albert Van Brunt, the young man, killed Mosier, and Douglass was killed by the laborer with a shot-gun, his bowels being frightfully mangled. He survived half an hour.

In his confession he said he and Mosier were well known to the police. While he declared Mosier was the kidnapper of Charlie Ross, he admitted that he was an assistant in the theft of the child. He asserted that the hiding place of the child had been kept from him by Mosier. He was unmarried, but Mosier had a wife and six children. None but the robbers were wounded in the conflict, though five barrels of their revolvers were found discharged. They were supplied with burglars' tools. The police entertain hopes of finding the missing boy. The police have been hunting for these men for some time

MRS. MOSIER'S WHEREABOUTS KNOWN.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Sillick, of the central office, who was sent to Fort Hamilton to identify the burglars killed there returned shortly after two o'clock and reported to the superintendent that they were the men who stole the Ross child. Mosier was shot in the head. They arrived there early this morning in a sail boat. The police are aware of Mrs. Mosier's whereabouts.

THE CHARLIE ROSS ABDUCTION.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Young Walter Ross viewed the bodies of the dead burglars at the Brooklyn morgue to-day. He was unable to express a positive opinion as to the identity of the men as the abductors of his brother. But pointing to Douglass' body said, "I think he is one of them." The sister of Douglass and supposed wife of Mosier also viewed the bodies to-day.

THE ABDUCTORS IDENTIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—The following dispatches were received in this city early, this evening:

"NEW YORK, December 15, 1874.—To Mr. Jones, Chief of Police, Philadelphia—Walter identifies both the dead men positively

WM. R. HEINS."

"Captain Detective Police, Phila."

The witness mentioned is Peter Callahan, who is employed in the residence adjoining that of Mr. Ross. It will be remembered he saw one of the kidnappers in the neighborhood of the house before the abduction.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

KING KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION—THE FIRST KING EVER RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The King of the Sandwich Islands arrived here this morning by the Baltimore and Potomac road at half-past eleven o'clock. He reached Baltimore at 10:15 where he was received by Captain Temple, of the Navy, and officers of his staff, all in full uniform. At 10:45 a special train, having on board Secretary Robeson, Secretary Belknap, Secretary Fish, and a few representatives of the press, left Washington for the purpose of meeting the king at Benning's bridge a few miles out side of the city. The train was on time, and upon its appearance the Washington party immediately got on board to receive the king and his suite. Secretary Fish, as the representative of our government, was introduced to the king by Mr. Allen, minister of the Sandwich Islands, sent here in advance to arrange the king's intended visit, and make all necessary arrangements for his reception.

Mr. Fish, shaking hands with the king said: "Your majesty, I am glad to see you, and to welcome you to the capital of the United States. I hope you are well."

The king replied; "Your excellency, I am pleased to meet you. Allow me to inquire about your health."

Secretary Fish then introduced Secretaries Robeson, Belknap and other members of the party, including newspaper men. The king said to the latter: "Gentlemen: I am glad to meet representatives of the American press, of whom I have heard much, and some of whom I have already met." The king then ordered his valet, a lively-looking negro, to open some champagne, which he proceeded to do, and the king drank the health of the party."

It was observed that the king merely tasted the wine, while the other members of the company drank theirs off with evident relish.

The king is a fine looking mulatto, at least six feet high, heavily built and muscular, with a very intelligent and amiable face. He appeared to take matters very quietly and was not at all embarrassed by the presence of the American dignitaries. He was dressed in a plain business suit of dark color, has no insignia of rank about him, and was totally destitute of jewelry, except a plain gold ring, and could only be singled out from the members of his suite by his great stature and manly bearing. After congratulations had been exchanged the entire party embarked on the train that brought over the king and proceeded to Washington. On the train very social conversation was indulged in without regraint. The king and his suite speak English fluently and appeared quite conversant with affairs in this country.

Secretary Belknap asked the king if it was cold coming through Iowa? At this his majesty appeared puzzled, and repeated "Iowa! Iowa! really I forgot," and, suddenly recovering himself, inquired, "Mr. Secretary, where is Iowa?" This incident was greatly enjoyed by the whole company at the expense of Mr. Belknap, who proceeded to explain the geographical location of the state from which he hails.

The train arrived on time at the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, where a full battallion of marines, headed by the marine band, was in readiness to receive him and escort him to his quarters at the Arlington hotel.

The king, accompanied by Mr. Fish, was conducted to the Secretary's private carriage, which was in waiting. Carriages were provided for the members of his suite and the party who went from Washington to receive him. The line of march was then taken up by the marines, followed by the carriages containing the royal party. They reached the Arlington a little after twelve o'clock, where they made preparations for breakfast.

The room assigned at the Arlington for the king's own immediate use was the parlors fronting east and looking out upon the residence of the late Charles Sumner. They consist of a parlor, reception room, bed room and bath room, all connecting. They are magnificently furnished and all alike, with rich Axminster carpets, light blue ground work delicately ornamented with flowers of every hue. Handsome lace curtains and furniture upholstered in blue silk, mahogany and marble top tables, heavily framed mirrors and every convenience can possibly be thought of to administer to the wants of the king, are in the apartments. On the same floor rooms are assigned to the use of members of his suite and they are furnished in similar style. He also has the reception parlors on the first floor. There during the king's visit will be for his exclusive use.

The care of the king is assigned to Captain Temple of the navy, who has personally met him in the Sandwich Islands.

The public buildings and hotels and main places of private enterprise are all decorated to-day with flags and bunting and the whole city wears a holiday appearance in honor of the first reigning king ever on the soil of the United States.

A Doctor Hanged by a Mob.

From Mr. H. Detert, a merchant of Concordia, Mo., we learn the following particulars of the hanging of Dr. Rusch Saturday evening.

The doctor was a single man, and had lived some time in Concordia, and had never been suspected even of a disonorable act. He kept bachelor's hall in the town and lived by himself.

On the night of the 4th instant, Friday, the store of Mr. Henry Steigers was broken into and robbed of about $300 worth of goods.

This new robbery created a great excitement in the usually quiet burg, as a series of robberies had been recently committed there, and no clue could be got as to the persons perpetrating them. After a close inspection of the premises, the foot tracks of a person were found leading in the direction of Rusch's house, and soon quite a number were on the trail. The tracks entered his yard, but yet the doctor was not suspected, and it was believed the thief had taken this course to divert attention and throw those who would look off the track. The doctor met the crowd at his yard gate and accompanied them back to the store that had been robbed. Here a counsel was held, and it was determined to ferret out the robber, and the best means of doing so was to search every house in town.

Dr. Rusch heard this decision, and at once proceeded to the bank and drew $165 he had deposited and, saddling his horse, left the town. His action was discovered at once, and suspicion fell upon him. A posse of fifteen or twenty persons was dispatched after the fugitive on horseback, while a large number of excited persons went to the doctor's house and took the shutters off the windows so they could see inside. To their astonishment they saw, lying in his room, the stolen goods, and a search warrant was immediately sworn out and the house entered. Their search was rewarded by finding not only the property taken from Steiger's but a large amount which was recognized as belonging to Franklin & Stuenkel, whose store was robbed and burned about six weeks ago. Excitement now ran high, and was increased by the posse returning with the doctor, whom they caught four miles from town, making tracks for a more congenial clime. Upon nearing him he jumped from his horse and took to the brush. He was fired at twice, halted, and captured. The posse turned him over to Squire W. H. Tiemann, who, in addition to being a Justice of the Peace is cashier of the bank, into which the prisoner was taken. Dire threats of lynching could be heard on every hand.

The doctor made a full confession to Squire Tiemann, to the effect that he had committed eight different thefts, which had so increased the people of Concordia. He also admitted having robbed Stuenkel & Co.'s store and burning it to remove all evidence. This confession was carried to the excited populace outside, and added fuel to the already dangerous fire. They were furious, and demanded the prisoner, but the justice was determined to do his duty and protect him as long as he could. The outsiders then commenced firing into the bank, where the prisoner was being guarded, and the shots were returned from the inside, but it only exasperated the mob, which now numbered over a hundred persons. A rush was made on the building and the doors and windows broken in; the squire, constable and guards seized and held, while others of the mob picked up the thief and hurled him through the window. He was caught by the outsiders, who seemed at first determined to tear him to pieces. He was paraded through the streets amid the jeers of the populace, and every indignity inflicted upon him. A five-eighth inch rope was finally procured, and sentence of death was passed on the unfortunate doctor. He was then whipped through the streets over the head with the rope, and begged piteously for his life, but the mob, like all others, was inexorable, and answered his prayers with hoots and derision. He was then being marched to the gallows, a strip of timber in the outer edge of town, followed by nearly the entire population. Arriving at the timber, the noose was fastened around his neck and the end of the rope thrown over the limb of a tree and grasped by the eager and excited crowd, who in an instant had the body of the doctor dangling in mid-air. He was soon let down, though, and he was asked after resuscitation if he had an accomplice, an impression that he had having gained credence with his executioners. He denied having any, and was again swung up, only to be let down again and questioned as before, with exactly the same result. A third time this operation was gone through with, and the almost dead man persisted in the statement that he was alone in the robberies, and begged and implored for the crowd to save his life; but the fiat had gone forth from that mob that Dr. Rusch should die, and that kind of a body never offers any clemency. He was satisfied his time had come, and then asked the benefit of clergy. Strange to say, they granted this reasonable request, and a Methodist minister responded, who offered a long and impressive prayer for the doomed man's soul. The doctor also commenced praying, but his auditors were not impressed with it, and told him to cut it short.

He begged for more time to pray, but his impatient hearers swung him up with the words on his lips.

The majority of the mob stayed until the last spark of life had fled, when they returned to their homes. Some others, heavily under the influence of whiskey, stayed behind, and perpetrated a more dastardly act than did the man they had hung.

They cut the corpse down, and robbed it of the money he had drawn from the bank, and his gold watch and chain, leaving his body lying where it fell with the rope still around his neck, in which condition it was found and taken charge of by the officers of the law. A jury was summoned by Squire Tiemann, and an inquest held. The verdict was in accordance with the foregoing facts.

There is considerable feeling against those who robbed the corpse, and they will be presented to the Grand Jury, now in session at Lexington. It will probably result in all implicated being indicated. A trial though would be a farce, as it would be impossible to convict them.—*From the Missouri Bazoo, 7th.*

Colored Children Driven from School.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17, 1874.—The students of the Central Boys' High School to-day appeared at the Girls' High School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A committee of five entered the school and stated the purpose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All colored girls present promptly and quietly left the building, and the boys returned to their own school. It is believed the School Board will establish an additional high school for colored children, thus abating further trouble.

The action of the students of Central High School this afternoon, in demanding the removal of colored pupils of the Lower Girls' High School, resulted in a general melee between whites and blacks in the neighborhood of the girls' school. A colored policeman was badly hurt by being struck in the breast by a negro with a belaying pin, and a number of other persons were more or less injured.

Shooting of the Superintendent of a Coal Mine.

PITTSBURGH, DEC. 17.—Yesterday morning John A. Oatman, Superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Works, located in the Seventh Ward in this city, while making his usual tour of inspection through the mines, was fired on by some one unknown, and fatally wounded. The miners employed by the company have been on a strike for some time, and consequently the pit was occupied at the time the assault was made.

Painful Case of Drowning.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Yesterday afternoon five children of John Datterich, the proprietor of a large dairy establishment, living near Patterson, New Jersey were playing with a sleigh on the ice near the house, when the latter gave way and all were precipitated into the water and drowned, in sight of their mother, who was standing on the bank of the pond. There were four girls and one boy, aged between six and sixteen years. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

Masked Robbers in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 17.—About 2 o'clock this morning four men wearing masks rode up to the house of a farmer about 12 miles north of Clarksville, Johnson County. They shot the farmer, choked his wife, robbed him of $900, and escaped. A posse of citizens started in pursuit, and at last accounts were close behind them.

Snow Storm in France.

PARIS, December 17.—There was a heavy fall of snow in the northern section of France yesterday. In the city of Angers, capital of the Department of Maine-et-Loire, a deplorable accident was caused by the storm. The roof of the Market Hall, unable to sustain the weight of the snow that had accumulated upon it, gave way, causing the death and injury of many persons.

New Advertisements.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

For years, quinine was regarded as the only specific for malarious diseases, and immense quantities of the drug were annually consumed throughout our western country, more particularly along the river bottoms and adjoining low lands.

With the fall months malaria, in all its varied form, stalks like an epidemic through the land, and whole districts are prostrated with chills and fever, the entire population shaking with ague. Heretofore, quinine was regularly resorted to; but, while it frequently failed to effect a cure, it invariably demoralized the stomach, producing nausea, vertigo and fugitive pains in the head to such an extent that months elapsed ere the system recovered from its effects. These objections to the use were so much so, that the introduction of Mosher's Herb Bitters was hailed as a triumph in medicine. Infinitely more certain in its beneficial effects than quinine, it possessed none of the demerits of that drug. Instead of nauseating, it tones and invigorates the stomach, and while speedily expelling the noxious humors, increases the appetite, facilitates digestion, thus rendering the system stronger, and better fitted to resist the attacks of disease. In fact, a judicious use of Mosher's Herb Bitters at the season of the year, will prevent the recurrence of this disease, even in those who have never passed an autumn without it. An experience of twenty years proves it to be the greatest ANTI-PERIODIC known to medical science.

There are, perhaps, no diseases so subject to climatic changes as ailments of the Kidneys. Hundreds of our farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, strong and hardy in all other respects, suffer continual inconvenience, and occasionally excruciating pains in the back and across the loins; experience a frequent desire to pass water, pale during its passage, and frequent stoppages in its flow. These are maladies resulting from some strain or heavy lift (perhaps years ago), and aggravated by every change in the weather. Every slight cold flies direct to this one weak spot, and unless promptly attended to the disease becomes chronic, and the once strong man a miserable wreck. Mosher's Herb Bitters is the only certain remedy for this class of diseases. It has a peculiar tendency to the kidneys, stimulates them to healthy action, and removing the cause, prevents the formation of brick-dust deposits, which, if permitted to continue, will by cohesion form gravel stone, necessitating a painful operation for its removal. Many of the ingredients entering into its composition are universally recognized as specifics for all complaints of the urinary organs. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all disorders of the Bowels, and affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally certain and efficacious; while, as a remedy for the complaints peculiar to the female sex, it has no equal. LADIES, old and young, married and single, in every condition of life, will find this GREAT FEMALE REMEDY *prompt, safe, certain, and reliable.* The pale, sallow complexion is replaced by a blooming healthful countenance, and its occasional use enables Nature to perform her functions REGULARLY AND WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE. Sold only in bottles by all Druggists and General dealers. Oct. 21.

A THOROUGH & SUCCESSFUL

SCHOOL.

ATTENTION is called to the advantages of the

HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA., SEMINARY.

One of the most successful, thorough, healthful and economical Boarding Schools for Girls.

About $70,000 have been expended on the building, grounds and accommodations.

ADVANTAGES.

A Christian Home; experienced and successful Teachers; Philosophical and Chemical apparatus; Maps and Charts; thorough instruction in Music; fine Pianos; rooms unusually large, cheerful and warm; ventilation complete; gymnastic and vocal Music in class without extra charge; Gymnasium, ample grounds, and beautiful scenery; soft water, always pure; Bath Rooms for pupils; admirable location, with entire freedom from smoke, noise and dust; near the Churches; gas light; no danger from lamps; weekly class in Etiquette and Propriety.

ECONOMY: $120 will pay for board, tuition in all English branches and Latin, fuel, gas in room, and room completely furnished, from Jan. 13 to June 16, 1875.

No extra charge is made for Fuel, Light, Furniture, Tuition in Latin, Vocal Music in class, Gymnastics, or Chemistry; nor for incidentals, as Library fee, chalk, use of Apparatus, &c.

For full particulars as to expenses, &c., send for Catalogue which contains view of building, plan of rooms, &c., and will give an idea of the extent and character of the patronage.

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
PRINCIPAL,
Hollidaysburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that application will be made to the next Legislature by the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county for the repeal of the following laws, so far as Somerset county is concerned, viz: "The act approved the 11th day of March, 1850, enacting that "all fines and penalties imposed by the courts of Franklin, Adams, Somerset and Fulton counties, which by existing laws are not payable to the Commonwealth for its use, are hereby directed to be paid into the treasury of said counties for the use of a law library to be kept in the Court Houses of said counties for the use of the Courts and bar thereof.

"And the act approved April 9th, 1856, declaring that "the true intent and meaning of the act of 11th March, 1850, is and is hereby declared to embrace under the terms, pains and penalties, all forfeited recognizances in the said courts."

G. H. WALTER,
V. J. MILLER,
E. J. COUNTRYMAN
Commissioners.

Attest:
JACOB NEFF.

PATENTS, - PENSIONS,

And all descriptions of Army and Navy claims prosecuted. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. Advice free. Address

W. C. BERINGER,
Claim and Patent Agent,
1 & 3 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nov. 25.

D. G. LINT. C. G. LINT.

GLADE STEAM MILLS,

C. G. Lint & Brother.

Having recently leased what is known as the

Old Dennison Mill,

situate one mile south of Somerset, and having put it in first class order, we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding. Having purchased an engine we are enabled to use either steam or water power. All work

WARRANTED SATISFACTORY

If the grain is in good condition. Flour for sale always kept on hand. sept9

ALLEGHENY CITY STAIR BUILDING & WOOD TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with joints cut and bolted ready to hang, furnished on short notice. WM. PEOULES, Cor. Webster street and Graham alley.

Inquire of C. G. BASSETT, agent for Somerset and vicinity. july15

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have made application to the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, for a warrant for 10 acres of unimproved land in Southampton township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of ——Garver and Bedford county line on the east, Maryland line on the south, Samuel Kimmel and Fred. Roseboath on the west, and Gideon Stoffer's heirs on the north.

JESSE KENNEL.

dec2

THE BEST PUMP

IN THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED

Double-Acting, Non-Freezing

FORCE PUMP!

The Simplest, Most Powerful, Effective, Durable, Reliable and Cheapest Pump in use.

It is made all of Iron, and of a few simple parts.

It will not *Freeze*, as no water remains in the pipe when not in action.

It has no leather or gum *packing*, as the sucker and valves are all of Iron.

It seldom, if ever, gets out of order.

It will force water from 40 to 60 feet in the air, by attaching a few feet of hose.

It is good for washing Buggies, Windows, watering Gardens, &c.

It furnishes the purest and colder water, because it is placed in the bottom of the well.

Terms—¾ inch Pump, $10; pipe, 50c. 9 feet.
1 " " 13; " 60c. "

Larger sizes in proportion.

WEYAND & PLATT
Sole Agents for Somerset County,
Somerset, Pa., May 18, 1872.

DISSOLUT