The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. December 30, 1874.

BOTH Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday last until Tuesday next, the 5th of January.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEBRIGHT, of this State, proposes that those who have lost an arm or a leg in the service of the country shall have a pension of twenty dollars a month. It is likely to be adopted by Congress.

SENATOR MORTON'S 16th Amendment, abolishing the Electoral College, and providing for the election of the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, will be pressed in the Senate, this winter, and it is thought it will pass both Houses by good majorities.

THE St. Louis *Despatch* in a late editorial says:

"The day is at hand when it will be no more harm to kill a carpet-bagger than a moccasin snake."

That paper evidently understands the full meaning of the late Democratic victories.

ROBERT BONNER has again indulged his fondness for fine horseflesh by the purchase of the bay filly Lady Stout from Mr. Penistan, of Fayette county, Kentucky. The filly has a record of 2:29 in her three-year old form, and cost Mr. Bonner the handsome sum of fifteen thousand dollars cash.

C. K. ROSS, father of the lost Charley, offers a reward of five thousand dollars for the return of the boy or information which will lead to that result, and will ask no questions. He is satisfied that the burglars killed at Bay Ridge were the kidnappers of his child, and will be satisfied with his safe return, now that the perpetrators of the outrage have been so effectually disposed of.

THE Democrats who are urging Wallace for U. S. Senator, insist that he has resigned the Vice Presidency of Col. Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad. If our memory serves us correctly, it was also insisted by the Democracy that John Reilley—when a candidate for Congress—had resigned his position on the Pennsylvania road. Yet the Hon. John is still working as assiduously as ever at his old post. We are really beginning to think that you can't always rely upon what these Democratic politicians say. Bad, ain't it?

THE Allegheny and Butler district, (the 23d) which elected a Democrat to Congress at the last election, has just elected Col. Jno. M. Thompson, Republican, of Butler, to fill a vacancy in the present Congress, caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, who was elected to the Bench in November.

In electing Col. Thompson the Republicans have done themselves honor, and have placed a most valuable man—tho' but for a couple of months—in the public service.

DESPITE their present loud howl for "hard money," it is a significant fact that on the passage of the financial bill which definitely fixes a day for returning to specie payments, *every Democratic Senator voted against it*. When the bill comes up in the House we lose our guess if all the "hard money" Democratic members are not found voting against its passage. They don't want the financial question settled. They want the chance of keeping up the cry of "hard times" during the next Presidential canvass.

A HARRISBURG letter to the Clinton *Republican* says: "The changes in the political complexion of the House of Representatives has brought to the capital a swarm of hungry, eager office seekers, willing to share in the spoils of the Democracy, and entirely forgetful of their boasted reforms. For every office on the hill you can count well nigh a half hundred applicants. Indeed, Harrisburg alone is more than willing—and has her men ready—to fill all the offices within the gift of the newly returned exiles, while there is not a doubt but that every position under the patronage of the House and the newly elected offices of State will be filled by 'the faithful.'"

HERE is the full text of the new financial bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the restoration of specie payments.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositaries, and post-offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,177 of the revised statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and any existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, principles, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This bill has passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (of Mich.) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill (of Me.,) Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton, (of Tex.,) Johnston, Merrimon, Ransom, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton.

Messrs. Cameron, Morrill (of Vt.,) and Windom, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Kelly, M'Creery and Norwood, who would have opposed it, thus showing that all the Republican members except Sprague are in favor of the measure, while every Democratic Senator voted against it.

We trust to see this bill speedily pass the House, after the holiday adjournment, as it is the best and most practical proposition yet submitted for the adjustment of our financial difficulties. We have held all along, and still believe, that the restoration of business to its usual channel, is dependent more upon a fixed and settled policy being adopted than upon the policy itself. Moneyed and business men want to know what the policy is, and they will soon shape their course to meet the end in view. It is the uncertainty that has surrounded the future financial policy of the Government that has kept business in its present unsettled condition. Had this measure been adopted last session, we believe that ere this the business of the country would have been restored to its condition before the panic.

The introduction of free banking, and thereby the abolition of the present monopoly enjoyed by the national banks, the substitution of silver coin for the present fractional currency, and the fixing of a time certain for a return to specie payments, are all features that will commend themselves to the general public.

Of course the Democratic politicians are opposed to this bill, and the Democratic press is denouncing it with vigor. The gist of their hostility to it is readily comprehended, and is summed up in two brief sentences. Its passage shows the Republican party to be again united on the only national issue on which it was divided. It will restore public confidence and lead to a general revival of business.

Thus in the coming Presidential campaign, to which the Democratic party is making everything bend, they will be deprived of the two chief cards they contemplate playing—division in the Republican ranks and the depressed condition of business—hence their hostility to this measure.

THE moderate Democratic press, the St. Louis *Republican*, for example, admit the substantial truth of the latter revelations as to the Vicksburg horror. The facts, as condensed from the detailed accounts in the journal under mention are these. First, that the recent troubles in Vicksburg grew out of the desire of some Democratic politicians to obtain control of the local offices. Second, that the Bourbons went into the election campaign with a thoroughly armed organization to carry the municipal election, and succeeded by overawing the colored men. Third, after having carried the city, they determined to oust the county officials whose terms had not expired. Fourth, they compelled every white man who had his name upon the colored Sheriff's bond to withdraw it, and thereby vitiated it. Fifth, when new bondsmen were obtained, they tampered with the Grand Jury and the Board of Supervisors, and prevented its approval. Sixth, they then forced the Sheriff to leave and sign his resignation upon peril of his life. As soon as the opportunity was offered, he recalled his resignation, and called upon the citizens to aid him in holding his office. Out of this grew the hunt after the negroes, which resulted in the death of so many of that class, and of so few of the whites. This is the kind of peace and good will, political fairness and regard for the colored man that the old rebel element of the South promises.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Criminal Malpractice.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—A young lady named Belle Werts, moving in respectable society in Miamitown, died suddenly while ostensibly visiting some friends in Greensburgh, Indaina, and her body was shipped to Miamitown for burial. By some means or other, suspicions of foul play were aroused, but nothing was done until the funeral was progressing, when the excitement became so intense that the ceremonies were stopped. A jury was empanelled, and an inquest held on the spot. The post mortem proved that death had resulted from malpractice, which had been done in the most bungling and brutal manner. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A Kentucky Melee.

LOUISVILLE, December 23.—In a shooting affray in Mercer county yesterday two men were killed and one mortally wounded. The quarrel arose about a dog, and one Daniels was shot in the leg by Isaiah Gobbert. A constable with a posse attempted the arrest of Gobbert, and in the melee Gobbert was felled with a shovel, when one Herring, a friend of Gobbert, shot the constable through the body, killing him. The constable's brother, who interfered, was also killed. Gobbert's wound is mortal.

Postal Scales.

The Postmaster General has awarded to Fairbanks & Co., the contract for supplying the department with counter and platform scales, in order to meet the requirements of the newspaper law, which goes into operation on the 1st of January next. The number of such platform and counter scales will be three thousand, the largest contract of the kind ever awarded.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

THE HOMELESS BOYS.

New York, like London and Paris, has its thousands upon thousands of homeless uncared-for children who live the Lord only knows how or where. They are the offspring of either drunken, criminal, or unfortunate parents, who either turn them out into the streets as soon as they can walk, to live or die, as fate may have it, or die and leave them to shift for themselves. Who they are and from whence they came, they do not know themselves. That they are, is a terrible fact.

Some years ago Corlear's Hook was the rendezvous of the depraved and desperate of the East Side. Gangs of half-grown boys, lawless and desperate, made that locality their centre, and it was as much as the life of a man was worth to venture there. The homeless boys and girls there graduated from boot-blacking and newspaper selling to pocket-picking, burglary and murder, as increasing years gave them increased strength. If one died in a street brawl, or was offered up a sacrifice to law, a score of recruits stood ready to take his place from the numerous ranks of the homeless. These children sleep in store boxes, in ash-barrels, in hay lofts—any place that can afford a protection from the wind and rain. For food, the garbage barrels give them something, the light chances of chance jobs another part, and theft the remainder.

The Children's Aid Society, an institution which is practical in its designs and methods of work, determined to purify the "Hook" and to that end established a lodging house for boys. A large building was leased for that purpose in Rivington street, near the East River, and placed under the superintendence of a man who put his heart into the work, and was not afraid to go out after night in search of these homeless youths, sometimes bringing home as many as a half a dozen to a good supper and a comfortable bed.

A boy who has no money is given food and lodging free—if they have money, five cents is charged each for meals and beds. A night school, where these Arabs are taught to read and write, is in full operation. A bath-room is free to all, as well as a library and reading-room in which all the daily and weekly papers are filed.

The effect upon the boys has been wonderful. The Superintendent, backed by influential citizens who give a good share of their time to the work, not only feeds and clothes the boys, but he instructs them how to get an honest living, and aids them to get in the way of it.

Since the House was opened it has fed and sheltered no less than 6,500 different boys; furnished 204,250 meals; provided homes in the West for 420 boys; found employment for several hundred others in the City, and restored 160 truant boys to their friends. Hundreds have been educated. The good work goes on, so that the Society has been obliged to lease an adjoining building, to afford more room for the purpose of the lodging house and school. There is no reformatory enterprise in the City that has accomplished more or better work than this. There ought to be twenty of them where there is one.

NEW YORK VS. THE INTERIOR CITIES.

I have mentioned several times the trouble New York is laboring under at this time concerning her trade. The merchants of the city have finally discovered that the loss of trade is not chargeable altogether to "hard times," but that the cause is deeper. An act passed in 1870, made ports of entry of Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo and various other cities in the west, and provided that goods might be imported direct in bond, appraised at the point of final destination, and the duties be collected there. In consequence of this, the importing trade increased very largely in the interior cities, for the retailers were not long in discovering that they could purchase foreign goods just as well in those cities as in New York, and even better, for beside the cost of transportation there is a system in doing public business in New York that is expensive to the outsider. The importers here will make a vigorous effort this winter to repeal the law, and compel dealers in imported goods to buy in the Atlantic cities, as of yore.

The West ought not to permit this. The privilege of direct importation to Western cities, has brought mourning to the extortioners in and about the Custom House, and has seriously injured the importing business here, but it has saved the West hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is no reason why the cities of the West should not have all the facilities for importing that the Atlantic cities possess, nor can there be any good reason given for giving three or four cities a monopoly. Look out, gentlemen of the West, for the New York importers in Congress this winter.

POLITICS

In the city is mixed. The Democracy are fighting over the spoils; and the Republicans are lying back waiting for events. The Democracy have never yet profited by a victory, for the fact is their political ventures are all for spoils. They win a victory and immediately spoil the effect of it, by not knowing how to improve it, or rather not caring. They will plunder the city and State right and left for a year, and then the people will rise and oust them. The Republicans have a sure thing on the State, in the long run, so long as the Democracy are controlled by the men who now hold the power in that organization. To succeed they have to promise plunder, and those to whom they promise are very sure that the promises are fulfilled. Then the people when they get tired of being plundered they dethrone the thieves, who stay out till the people get careless again.

You may look for a reaction next fall. I prophesy it.

HOW THE THING IS DONE.

I attended a funeral yesterday. It was the last office I could perform for a young man who was, in his life, a friend of mine, and as a friend I followed him to his grave in Greenwood. He had only reached twenty-eight years when he died, but such years as he had lived! Pardon me if I give some space to the history of one who is a representative of a class that is unfortunately too numerous now, and is daily getting more so. My friend was born rich. His father was originally a tanner, and by a long course of honorable industry and good management accumulated wealth—great wealth. He died a dozen years ago worth a million or more, leaving one son, my friend, and three daughters. The young man received a collegiate education, and, graduating came back to New York to live. Life was to him as rose-tinted as possible. Oceans of money, excellent society, a splendid home, everything in short that a man could have to enjoy life and be happy. He joined clubs, of course, he instituted a stable, of course. He proposed to live. He made the acquaintance of all the men who live, and he found plenty of them willing to help him. He had no business to do, for why should a young man with a million do business or bother about it? His father had made the money for him to enjoy it. His life was a routine very easy to describe. The morning at his clubs—drink. The afternoon in all sorts of places—drink. The early evenings in the theatres—drink. The latter part of the night in gambling hells and places of just as bad a nature—drink. Drink in the morning to tone him up for dissipation later in the day. Drink to drown remorse—drink, drink, drink. And at twenty-eight the poor fellow, born with splendid possibilities and with capacities for all sorts of good, sank into a drunkard's grave, with no good deed left behind him to signalize his life or to mark the fact that he lived. He died of being left a fortune, instead of having been compelled to make one.

This is a brief history, but there are one hundred thousand young men in this city repeating it at this moment. Are there not similar cases in your locality?

THE SUNDAY QUESTION

assumes more importance every day. The Germans and French back up the "sacred concert" theatres, and the Americans generally support those endeavoring to crush them out. And the fight is waxing warm. The Broadway Theater was open last Sunday night with their ghastly melo-dramas, as usual, and the old place was jammed with people, of the class who do go to the theatre week-day nights—half grown boys and girls. It was a wild night they made of it. It seemed as though the fact that their amusement was illegal and likely to be interrupted, gave an additional zest to it. for never in the history of the place were peanuts so literally masticated or applause so freely and boisterously given. It was a pandemonium from the rising of the curtain to the going down of the same.

The beer-gardens and "Concert Saloons" were in full blast, the police not having been instructed to make raids upon them. It is singular that the work did not commence with them, for if the theatres are, as Talmadge styles them, "the vestibules of hell," these places are in the exact centre. They are the resort of the lowest, vilest men and women that the Almighty for some, to us unknown, purpose permits to exist, and the orgies nightly held in them would put a debased Fiji Islander to blush. But somehow the police pass them by without an effort to break them up.

BUSINESS

is improving steadily in many of its branches. The strikes are all over, and though laborers are on short time and reduced pay, they are squeezing through better than was anticipated. The coming of the holidays has put a great deal of money in active circulation, and there is a briskness, which, if it be spasmodic, is pleasant.

THE WEATHER

The weather is pleasant and bracing, and the health of the city vastly improved. May the good we have be increased. PIETRO.

Railway Robbers Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 23.—Last week William Kinsbury, Jordan Ivey, Van Hatfield, Henry Wood, Carey Young, and Vincent Petty, all colored, were arrested at West Point, Mississippi, for the systematic robbery of the freight cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. All of them are prominent colored men, Petty being county treasurer, and Ivey an alderman. Their mode of operations was for one or two of the gang to force an entrance into the cars until the train had gotten under way, then to throw off the cotton, merchandise, etc., which was gathered up by others and taken to Ivey's or Petty's stores, where the marks were destroyed and the goods or cotton sold. They have been operating for a long time, and it is supposed their robberies amount to many thousand dollars. On being arrested, Kingsbury made a confession which led to the arrest of the others, several of whom made full confessions on being arrested. Petty was arrested as accessory, two bales of stolen cotton being found in his store. He gave bonds in $800 to answer the charge.

Capture of a Noted Desperado.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., December 24.—Bill Rodefer, the convict and noted desperado, who scaled the wall and escaped from the State Prison on Tuesday morning, and robbed the residence of Mr. Mann, of New Albany, that night, was arrested today at Memphis, Clark County, Indiana, after a desperate fight. Rodefer entered Mat. Coombs' store for provisions, and was recognized by Mr. Reynolds, who stepped out and got assistance, and returning met Rodefer and attempted to arrest him, when Rodefer drew a huge knife, and defying anyone to arrest him, started down street to where his horse was hitched. He cut his horse loose, mounted and rode away at a fearful rate, hotly pursued by men on foot and horseback. Being pressed closely he turned and fought his pursuers desperately. After a number shots were fired at him he was surrounded and clubbed until he threw up his hands and surrendered, when he was brought here and placed in his old quarters in the prison.

The Black Hills.

OMAHA, December 23.—General Ord yesterday read the following from Colonel Bradley: Yesterday an Indian came into Spotted Tail and reported that twelve days ago he met a party of twenty-one white men with six teams on Elk Creek, at the eastern foot of the Black Hills. They came from Missouri, and were going into the Hills.

The following is his reply: Send a company of cavalry from Camp Sheridan or Robinson, as you think best, to overhaul the party in the Black Hills and to expel it from the Indian territory, under instructions of September 3, from Headquarters Military Division. Furnish the command with a good supply of tents and stores and blankets for the men and beasts.

The command will start when the weather permits.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, December 22.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Greensburg says that a boiler exploded yesterday morning in the saw mill of J. B. Laird & Co., at Angelica, Shawano county. Fifteen men were killed and twenty wounded.

Fire at Sea.

News of the burning of a large vessel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been received in the following dispatch from Hong Kong under date of December 19th.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Japan, from San Francisco and Yokohama for this port, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of her crew and passengers have arrived here. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

Another dispatch received by Rufus Hatch, President of the Company, says:

The chief engineer, seven of the Chinese crew, and one lady passenger, who arrived to-day in a ship's boat, report that the Japan was burnt at midnight on the 17th inst., forty miles this side of Swatow and twelve miles off the land. The other boats made for land. Further particulars shortly.

The steamer left San Francisco on November 14th with a mixed crew of American and Chinese sailors. There were eight cabin passengers and 442 steerage passengers, of whom all but 18 were Chinese. The vessel carried 973 tons of freight, mostly flour; $350,000 in treasure and the United States mails for Eastern Asia. Yokohama was reached Dec. 10, all in good order. From the meagre accounts which have been telegraphed it appears that the fire broke out at or near midnight, probably like the similar accident to the America in Yokohama in 1872, just after the passengers had retired. It is altogether improbable that any lives were lost. Had this occurred it would have been certain to find a place in the dispatch to the company, and all the indications point to a smooth sea and pleasant weather, which would have given ample time for the removal of all the passengers in the boats with which the vessel was fully provided. Her complement of boats was calculated with reference to the needs of the vessel when carrying her full number of passengers, or about one hundred and fifty cabin passengers, and 1,200 steerage, and the number on board last Thursday night was little less than a third of this.

Destitution and Suffering in Kansas.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The following dispatch was received by the *Tribune* to-day from Governor Osborn, of Kansas, in reply to an inquiry as to the extent of suffering among the people in regions of that State desolated by the grasshopper plague:

I estimate the number of people in the western counties of Kansas who will need aid during the coming winter at 20,000. A large proportion of these are now in want. People in the eastern part of the State are doing all in their power to prevent suffering on the frontier, but the extent of the destitution warrants the conclusion that they are unequal to the emergency. Flour, potatoes, hominy and beans for food, and clothing, especially for women and children, are most needed. Feed for stock is also much needed, as is also spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax for planting.

The winter thus far has been very favorable, and the prospect for a good crop of wheat is most excellent. A large increase of average has been sown, and if no unforeseen misfortune should occur to these people, they will next year be able not only to subsist themselves, but also to assist unfortunates in other localities. Donations sent through the Kansas Central Relief Committee, of which Lieut. Governor Stover is President, and W. W. Giles, Treasurer, with headquarters at Topeka, will be sure to reach those for whom they were intended, and will be publicly acknowledged.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

The Coroner Elect of Northumberland County Murdered.

SHAMOKIN, December 19.—At six o'clock this morning, as the engineer of the breaker at the Hickory swamp colliery, two miles and a half from this place, was entering the engine room, he discovered the body of Frederick Hesser, the night watchman, with his head beaten in an unrecognizable mass.

The engineer sent for the authorities, who arrived shortly thereafter. The body was quite cold, the deed having been committed during the night. A search was made of the premises, and a hatchet and hickory club were found in the engine room, and as blood is on these weapons, there is no doubt the assault was made with them. Hesser was a very popular and amiable gentleman, and is not believed to have had an enemy. He was elected recently to the office of coroner. He was forty-seven years of age, and leaves a large family. There is not the slightest suspicion as to who the guilty parties are. The citizens have organized a committee of investigation, and great excitement prevails.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—The *Enquirer's* Lexington, Ky., special says it is reported there that a collision occurred between whites and blacks at Versailles Thursday evening, in which two negros were killed and others wounded. Two whites were perhaps mortally wounded. The affair originated in the sportive shooting of fire crackers between the two parties on each side of the street. A white man passing on horseback, annoyed by the firing, discharged a revolver, which was followed by indiscriminate firing on both sides. The negroes were driven for refuge into a house, which the whites set fire to and compelled their surrender. All the negroes were jailed and quiet restored.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, December 24.—A party of hunters who have arrived at Ogallala, Neb., report the finding of a deserted camp thirty miles south of Ogallala, bearing evidence that foul play had been committed. Some time ago three bleached skeletons were found on the spot. It is supposed that the men were robbed and murdered by men now in the North Platte jail, charged with murdering and robbing James Maguire. The investigation is progressing.

Distillery Burned.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—A fire at Newport, Ky., to-night destroyed Robeson & Co.'s distillery with the contents, and two small buildings adjoining. Loss on distillery, $30,000; insurance, $6,000. On other buildings, $4,000; insurance, $1,000.

A Mine Explosion.

LONDON, December 24.—An explosion occurred in Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, to-day Twenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out.

Reception of King Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua arrived here from Washington this afternoon. He was met at the Jersey City depot by the resident Hawaiian Consul and an Aldermanic Committee. The Chairman of the Committee welcomed the King and extended the hospitalities and freedom of the city during his stay. His Majesty replied in a brief speech, and the party then took a boat. On their arrival in this city an independent troop of cavalry was drawn up in line to receive the distinguished guest. Headed by a detachment of mounted police and the cavalry, the procession proceeded up Cortlandt street to Broadway thence to Fourteenth street and along Fifth avenue to the hotel, where the King was received by Mayor Vance and a number of prominent city officials. The Mayor tendered the hospitalities of the city to the royal visitor. The King made a brief response, and His Majesty and suite retired to their rooms.

The dinner was entirely private in character, only members of the Common Council partaking of it with the King. Subsequently there was an informal reception. A number of ladies were introduced. His Majesty was serenaded by the Seventh Regiment band, and made a brief address, retiring amid the cheers of the throng He will be given a sleigh ride through Central Park to-morrow, visit the Normal School, Produce, Cotton and Stock Exchanges and Chamber of Commerce. The committee had arranged for the King to visit Booth's Theatre at night, but he prefers the Black Crook, and the programme was altered.

A Terrible Fight on Board a Steamer—The Steward Killed.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of November 21st says: October 28th a tragedy occurred on board the American ship King Philip, from Baltimore for California, undergoing repairs. At 5:30 P. M. the master on going aboard found the steward, Alfred M. Jackman, an Englishman, dead, three seamen severely wounded, and the two mates fighting desperately on the quarter deck. He tried to separate them, but his efforts seemed only to exasperate them more, and at last he went to the United States frigate Lancaster, whence a force was sent that secured the two mates, who were afterwards handed over to the Brazilian authorities.

According to the evidence taken, the first mate W. P. Byrne, got drunk, and quarreled with the steward, whom he killed with shots and blows. He then attacked the only other four men on board, three of whom he prostrated with shots, and was engaged in a life and death struggle with the third mate when the Capt. arrived. The cook happened to go on board during the fight, but escaped by a cable to a neighboring island.

Murder in Erie.

ERIE, PA., December 27.—A horrible and atrocious murder was perpetrated in this city about 7 o'clock last night. Catharine Hannon, widow, a midwife by profession, was found dead in the gutter at 9 o'clock, just outside a low groggery called the Franklin House. The inquest is not concluded, but there is no doubt that the woman was murdered during or after an attempt at rape by John Hanly, the proprietor of the the house, a man sixty years old. The woman was addicted to drink, and was probably intoxicated at the time of the murder. Hanly has a peaceful reputation, but is a notorious profligate. He is in custody, with the members of his family. His clothing and underwear are found stained with fresh blood, and the floor of the bar-room of the hotel likewise exhibits plain traces of blood.

Railroad Accident.

LONDON, December 24.—A shocking railway accident occurred to-day, near the town of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. An express train on a branch of the Great Western Railway was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into the canal skirting the road. Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All have been conveyed to Oxford

A Group of Islands Discovered.

NEW YORK, December 25.—The *Times'* London letter says: Her Majesty's ship Basilisk has just returned to England after a commission of nearly four years, and brings word that a large archipelago of islands has been discovered in the neighborhood of New Guinea, and that two mountains in this region, each about 11,000 feet high, have been named "Mount Gladstone" and "Mount Disraeli."

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says A. W. Hedges, postmaster at Lancaster, Ky., was shot and killed in his office last night by Ebenezer Best. The two men were brothers-in-law, Hedges having married one of Best's sisters. A family quarrel was the probable cause.

Attempted Robbery.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 24.—An attempt was made last night to rob James A. Robinson, a hog buyer, near Fort Branch. He was shot twice, one ball lodging in a package of money in his breast coat pocket and another passing through the skirt of his overcoat. The police are on the track of the robbers.

It turns out that the national Hawiian hymn is none other than the inspiring air of the Mulligan Guards.

GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Watches, Chains, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE.

Clocks, Bronzes, &c.,

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JANUARY 1.

Unprecedented Bargains Offered BY

GEORGE CRWFORD & CO.,

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They having restocked with New Goods since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer great inducements to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.

Go early and get choice of stock.

Dec. 23.

New Advertisements.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

For years, quinine was regarded as the only specific for malarious disease, 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 full moons 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 deranged 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 its use were so marked, that the introduction of Mishler'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 and facilitates digestion, thus rendering the system stronger, and better fitted to resist the attacks of disease. In fact, a judicious use of Mishler's Herb Bitters at this 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-BILIOUS known to medical science.

There are, perhaps, no diseases so subject to climatic changes as affections 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, pain during its passage, and frequent stoppages in its flow. These are manifestations 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 same weak spot, and unless promptly attended to the disease becomes chronic, and the once strong man a miserable wreck. Mishler's Herb Bitters is the *only certain* remedy for this class of disease. 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 or 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.

New-York Tribune.

1875.

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To all former subscribers to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE whose names have not been on its books since Jan. 1, 1873, the paper, if ordered now, will be sent until Jan. 1 1876 (*thirteen months*), postage paid, for $2; or, in clubs, at the yearly club rates. Persons not familiar with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or former subscribers who may be uncertain about its present standing and merits, are invited to take it a short time on trial. Any one may enter it between now and the 1st of February next, for one, two or three months at the rate of TEN CENTS PER MONTH; *and this, after the 1st of January, postage paid.*

In future NO EXTRA CHARGE will be made for addressing papers to *each member of a club*, and postmasters who desire it will receive packages with each paper addressed to its owner at *the lowest price*—practically a *reduction of thirty cents a year* from the previous lowest club rates.

After JAN. 1, 1875, THE POSTAGE on all editions of THE TRIBUNE *will be paid by the office* WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE thus becomes to subscribers in clubs THE CHEAPEST, *as it has long been the best, paper published.*

Agents wanted in every town.

Address for specimen copies, posters, and rates of commission.

THE TRIBUNE,

New York.

Dec. 9.

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