The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . January 27, 1875

OUR representatives have been placed on the following committees by the Speaker of the House: Endsley—on Manufactures; Agriculture. Miller—Public Buildings, Banks, Mining, and Printing.

THE Legislature of Nebraska has elected Hon. A. S. Paddock, a staunch Republican, to the U. S. Senate, in place of the blatherskite Tipton. In Michigan, Hon. J. P. Christiancy, (Rep.) has been elected to succeed Chandler, and in Maine Hon Hamlin Hamlin has been re-elected.

THE new Democratic Mayor of the city of New York has selected as his secretary the late private secretary of his Excellency Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy. Thus we go. Wherever the Democracy gains power, there a rebel is sure to be pensioned.

IN the U. S. Senate last week Mr. Logan made a sharp hit in reply to the fierce denunciations of Gen. Sheridan's despatch to the President characterizing the White-League outlaws as Banditti." Said Mr. Logan:

The Democrats in this chamber have denounced Sheridan more since he wrote the despatch than they ever denounced Jeff Davis and the whole rebellion during the four years it was thundering at the Constitution of the country.

Two years since Carl Schurz loaned himself to the Democrats, in their attempt to divide and overthrow the Republican party by running Horace Greeley for President, and he has his reward. On Tuesday last the Democrats of the Missouri Legislature elected as his successor in the United States Senate one of their own kidney, one Cockerel, whose only merit is that he commanded a rebel brigade during the rebellion.

LIKE the Irishman at Donnybrook fair who, whenever he saw a head hit it—so the Democrats by a similar rule, whenever they spot a rebel, promote him. The two latest glaring instances are the election to the U. S. Senate of Crockrell, a rebel General from Missouri, and Kernan, from New York, whose votes in the lower House of Congress during the war were invariably in sympathy with the rebellion.

AT last the agony is over, and William A. Wallace is elected to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, for six years, from the 4th day of March next. Never before did poor devils sweat and travail as did the Democracy of this State pending this election. With a clear majority of not less than nine on joint ballot, so little confidence had they in the integrity of their chosen representatives, and of each other, that they could not sleep o'nights, or breathe easy until the fact was accomplished. The threats made and terrors held over the heads of members were as multitudinous as their own political sins.

WHILE Northern Democratic orators and journals are howling over the oppressions of the South, and the denial of their rights to the Southern people, it is a fact worthy of note, and most significantly giving the lie to their allegations, that in the next Congress, out of 138 members elected from the South, 112 of them were soldiers in the rebel army. Instead of suffering the pains and penalties of their treason, here are 112 rebel soldiers selected to make laws for a country whose government they tried their level best to overthrow. This is oppression and a denial of rights, with a vengeance.

Two classes of voters, the "Moral reformers" and the "Temperance reformers," both of whom gave their aid to the success of the Democracy last fall, are receiving their reward. The first fruits of the great moral reform is the supplanting of John Scott, a consistent, Christian gentleman, without spot or blemish, in the U. S. Senate, by William A. Wallace, a noted creature of a most corrupt ring, and himself tainted with participation in the grossest political fraud ever perpetrated in the State. And the temperance reformers have their hand money in the appointment by the Democratic Speaker of the House, of a committee on "Vice and Immorality"—to which will be referred the question of repeal of the Local Option—of which the chairman is a temperance man, while a large majority of the committee are in favor of repealing the act. Gulled by promises, only made to be broken, their "reforms," like apples of the Dead Sea, have already turned to ashes on their lips.

A desire for reform and economy, were the reasons assigned in many portions of this State, for supporting the Democratic ticket at the last election. Well—we are just now garnering the fruits, thrust upon us by these zealous reformers. For three consecutive weeks the House met daily, twiddled its thumbs, and adjourned without doing a particle of business. Why? Because no business could be transacted until the committees were appointed, and the Democratic Speaker was afraid to announce the committees until a U. S. Senator was elected, lest offence should be taken by some of the brethren at the positions assigned them, and they would not work kindly in the traces, where a "pull all-together" was necessary to elect Wallace. So for twenty-one days the House did nothing, at a cost of not less than $75,000 to the State Treasury. We commend this sample of Democratic economy and reform to the attention of the tax payers, and it is only the beginning. Wait until the end.

THERE has been much bitter denunciation of Grant and Sheridan's course in Louisiana by the Democrats, and much windy criticism of it by "great lawyers" like Wm. M. Evarts, Reverdy Johnson, *et id*, from false premises and wrong standpoints. Wendell Phillips (whose speech we publish in another column) takes the true and uncontrovertible position, and dispels, like mist before the morning sun, their absurd theories and fine-spun arguments to prove that a state of facts that never existed were illegal, unconstitutional, and censurable.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* has constituted itself a censor of our public men, and its "editor in chief"—Whitelaw Reid—imagines himself a veritable Warwick. He has been blustering for weeks over the Pacific Mail Investigation, undertook to dictate to the Congressional committee, and finding his counsels not heeded, eventually more than insinuated that at least two members of the committee were implicated in the theft they were investigating. Immediately Reid was subpœnaed, put on the stand, and ordered to tell all he knew. The examination took the starch right out of him. He shuffled and whimpered and finally was forced to admit that he knew nothing, that his journal was a mere retailer of street slang and prurient gossip, and that he himself did not believe the lies he had circulated through it. This disgraceful exposure of a paper that claims to be at the head of the American press, is most humiliating, and we emphatically enter our protest against the code of morality set up by this washbuckler in extenuation of his slanders that a journalist cannot be expected to verify the truth of what he gives to the public as news. He can at least abstain from publishing slanders against his fellow men, (which he admits he did not believe) on no better evidence than street rumor. The *Tribune* has found its level, and gods! what a descent from the days when it was edited by Horace Greeley.

THE sub-Committee of Congress, that spent eight days in New Orleans, investigating the state of affairs in Louisiana, report that everything is lovely in that political Edea; that the Democrats elected a majority of the Legislature; that the White Leaguers are innocent lambs, armed only for their own protection, and that they could obtain no evidence of intimidation having been used.

We have no denunciations for, or argument to make against this report. We will merely set beside it a few uncontroverted facts, and permit the public to form its own conclusions. It never has been denied that massacres of negroes, in cold blood, were perpetrated at Colfax and at Coushatta; that local officials, who had resigned and were being conveyed out of the country, ostensibly protected by a guard of citizens, were waylaid and murdered, and that the White Leaguers, with much slaughter, captured the city of New Orleans, deposed, temporarily, Governor Kellogg and the State authorities, proclaimed Penn Governor, and telegraphed the President that the revolution had been peaceful, and that they were in uncontroverted possession of the State. Yet say the Committee, "the White League is a peaceable organization, armed only for self protection," and we could obtain no evidence of intimidation, and before their report had been submitted, a Mr. Oglesby, a prominent merchant of New Orleans and an estimable citizen, whose testimony before the Committee was not acceptable to the "banditti," was forced to resign his position as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and an attempt to drive him out of the presidency of the Louisiana National Bank is being made, by a withdrawal of funds by the depositors. Yet, say the Committee, there is no intimidation. Place these facts beside their allegations, and judge ye.

THE attention of all our readers is invited to the message of the President on Louisiana affairs, published on our first page.

It is frank, fair, and moderate in its statements, and completely demolishes the calculations of the Democracy, who expected to make a large amount of political capital out of the unhappy state of affairs existing in Louisiana.

Elated by the first lying telegrams from New Orleans, Democratic Governors, Legislatures, officials, and journals, by preconcerted action, raised a howl against the Administration and the military officers in command in the South, and hugged to their bosoms the delusion that here was their opportunity to overthrow the Republican party, but this message, giving the status of affairs so fully and clearly, has scattered to the winds all their hopes.

Indeed the effect of this document has been magical. It has not only overthrown the machinations of the Democrats, but it has satisfied and consolidated the Republican party everywhere. It proves that the President is not to be deterred from doing his plain duty, under the laws. It shows that the grossest outrages against the personal safety and rights of the colored people have been perpetrated, that the leaders of the White League were properly stigmatized as "banditti," and that almost every imaginable crime, murder not excepted, has been committed, with a view of obtaining control of the State government; and it thoroughly explodes the allegation that the national troops dispersed the Legislature, by clearly showing: First, that there was no legal legislative organization to disperse, and secondly, that the party now charging the national Government with illegal and unauthorized interference, was the first to call upon the national troops to put down the tumult they had created. The facts of this message cannot be gainsayed, and it carries the conviction of truth in its every paragraph. No fair-minded man can arise from its perusal unsatisfied.

JUST now, while the Democrats are holding up their hands in affected horror over the action of General Emory in preventing a mob from assuming the functions of a Legislature in Louisiana, and bitterly maligning Grant and Sheridan, who had nothing to do with the matter, it may not be amiss to recall a not unforgotten transaction occurring in Kansas during the halcyon days of the Democracy, under the administration of Franklin Pierce. Here is the story of the Democratic dispersion of the Legislature of Kansas at Topeka on the 4th of July, 1856:

"WHILE the members of the Legislature were in their respective halls waiting for the hour of noon, to be called to order, according to a previous adjournment, Col Sumner and his troops appeared. At his right was the military band, and close behind about two hundred dragoons. The military battle-flag was afloat. The soldiers were drawn up around the hall and along the street facing it, and one hundred yards off were two cannon posted so as to command the street, and gunners were stationed by them ready for the word to fire. An army surgeon was also conspicuous, with his case of instruments! This disposition having been made, three other companies of dragoons approached the town from an opposite direction from which those stationed had come. Just before twelve o'clock Col. Sumner entered the hall and went up to the platform. The First Clerk, Mr. Tappan, proceeded to call the roll, when Col. Sumner said:

"'Gentlemen,—I am here to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. Under the authority of the President's proclamation, I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I therefore order you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter, and will hold none so long as I occupy my present position in Kansas.'"

"Judge Schuyler, a member, asked, 'Are we to understand that the Legislature is driven out at the point of the bayonet?' 'I shall use all the force in my command to carry out my orders!' was the reply. The Representatives then dispersed, and the officer proceeded to the Senate chamber and ordered the clearance of that body. 'My orders are that you must not be permitted to meet, and I cannot allow you to do any business,' said Colonel Sumner. The presence of the troops was enough. Mr. Pillsbury said, 'Col. Sumner, we are in no condition to resist the United States troops, and if you order us to disperse, we must disperse.' Col. Allen suggested that this be taken as the expression of all the members, and this was assented to. Col. Sumner then left the hall, and the dragoons were filed away."

Can the oldest inhabitant remember any Democratic denunciation of this gross innovation of State and Legislative rights, at the time, or since?

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan 18, 1875.

Mr. Cooper offered a supplement to the Election law, providing for the preservation of ballots and other papers pending a contest in elections for members of Congress.

Mr. Alexander—Relating to official acts of notaries.

Mr. Lamon—Enabling citizens to hold titles previously held by aliens and corporations not entitled so to hold.

Mr. Bechtel—To provide for the payment of costs in cases where the venue is changed and no provision made for costs.

Mr. Jones—To enable guardians to bind out minors to the State.

Mr. Winslow—to punish the carrying of concealed weapons.

Mr. Jones—To provide for awarding charters to savings banks without charters.

The Philadelphia Aldermen bill, the joint resolution increasing the officers of the two Houses and the bill exempting coke companies from taxation passed finally. The bill to increase the officers of the two Houses passed by a vote of 32 to 8. The yeas were 25 Republicans and 7 Democrats; and the nays, 2 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

HOUSE.

The death of William H. Fagen member from the Third district of Philadelphia, this morning, was announced by Mr. Spicer, who offered resolutions of respect and providing for a committee to attend the funeral. Mr. Huhn seconded the resolutions and pronounced a eulogy. Messrs. Spicer, Huhn, Hall, Billingsley, Faunce, Plummer and Piper were appointed as the committee.

The House then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 19.—The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Rutan—Regulating the rights of property of married persons.

Mr. Ermentrout—Amending the libel law.

Mr. Jones—For the removal of the contents of old jury wheels to new.

Mr. Winslow—Repealing the act allowing certain parties to be witnesses.

On the second reading the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was lost by a vote of 20 to 25.

The bill authorizing married women to transfer securities, was postponed indefinitely, after the second and third sections had been struck out.

The bill supplementary to the partnership act, and the act relating to the return of writs in courts abolished or changed, was passed after its second reading.

LATTA'S DEMAGOGISM.

Lieutenant Governor Latta was sworn in by Judge Pearson. Mr. Latta made a speech denouncing the Government interference in Louisiana. This part was regarded by the Republican members as in very bad taste, and was freely denounced by them.

THE VOTE ON UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senate held an afternoon session to vote on United States Senator. Wallace received eighteen votes, and Allison twenty-nine. Mr. Rowland, Democrat, was absent, and Mr. Alexander paired with Mr. Wallace.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wendt, in place, presented a bill to punish persons buying scrap iron and brass from minors or irresponsible parties. Also, protecting labor and the commercial interests of the State.

Mr. Fincher—Relieving pensioners from paying personal tax.

Mr. Gunster—Relative to limitations of action for injuries causing death.

The Senate bill relating to Philadelphia police magistrates, was referred to a committee of Philadelphia members.

Mr. Graham's bill extending the terms of municipal officers was reported from the special committee favorably.

The vote on Senator was as follows: Wallace 197; Allison 88.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20.—Mr. Strang offered a resolution to adjourn on March 25. Referred.

Mr. Yeakle reported a bill to amend the game laws.

The vote rejecting the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was reconsidered, and the bill was postponed.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Jones—To repeal the law allowing a bill of exceptions in criminal cases.

Mr. Payne—To punish the unlawful taking of personal property where the same does not amount to larceny.

Mr. Newmyer—Regulating the taking of bail in criminal cases by magistrates.

Mr. Wood—Fixing the first Monday of March as the beginning of the terms of municipal officers.

Mr. Rutan—To extend the time for the completion of railroads.

Mr. Payne—To secure to children the benefit of an elementary education.

On the third reading, the bill relating to the Supplementary Partnership Associations act, and the bill relating to the return of writs in abolished courts, passed finally, and were sent to the House.

The bill authorizing the County Commissioners to purchase toll bridges was recommitted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wise presented a bill preventing the unjust seizures of property by United States officers.

Mr. Joffer—Providing for the assessment and collection of taxes. A session was ordered at three o'clock to give the Speaker an opportunity to announce the standing committees. On reassembling, the Speaker stated that he was not yet ready, but would be to-morrow.

Mr. Newmyer's bill relating to the return of writs in courts abolished by the new Constitution, passed the first reading.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The joint convention balloted at noon for Senator. Wallace received 125 votes, and Allison 116. Knight, Republican, was absent. Miner paired with Gorman, and Wallace with Alexander.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 21.—The following bills were reported:

Extending to married women the power to transfer loans, the same as corporation stock.

Relative to days of grace allowed on negotiable paper.

Relative to the preservation of the contents of ballot-boxes in Congressional contested elections.

Supplementary to the *quo warranto* act. To punish the kidnapping and concealment of children.

Authorizing common pleas judges to hold orphans' courts in certain cases.

Extending the time for the completion of railroads.

The bill to divide the first normal school district, and the bill authorizing a husband or wife to convey property separately, were reported negatively.

The following bills were presented in place.

By Mr. Warfel—To simplify the pleadings and practice in personal actions.

Mr. Watson—Making judgment notes negotiable.

Mr. Jones—To punish the authors of threatening letters.

Mr. Shimer—Relative to streets in boroughs; also to limit local taxation.

Five hundred copies of the Compulsory Education bill were ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether a session next winter is necessary.

The following bills passed the second reading: The bill authorizing the entry of compulsory non-suits, and the bill to repeal so much of the Pennsylvania Township Road law as applies to Indiana township.

The following passed the first reading: Amending the game law; regulating schools; and making the Presbyterian General Assembly successors to the Presbyterian.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the standing committees.

Mr. Foster, in place, presented a bill preventing violations of the usury laws, and prohibiting banks under the State control charging more than legal interest.

Mr. Irwin—repealing the law of 1867 relating to fares on the Pittsburg passenger railways.

Mr. Gunster—A new county bill.

Mr. Toner—repealing the local option law.

Mr. Shidle—Relieving bituminous coal companies from the taxes paid by anthracite companies.

The Senate bill regulating the returns of process in the district courts passed its second reading.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 22.—Mr. Wood offered a resolution for a joint committee on medical practice.—Passed. Messrs. Wood, Rochuck, Jones, Yerkes, and Anderson, of Crawford, were appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate. The resolution did not reach the House.

The following bills were passed finally.

Authorizing the entry of compulsory non-suits.

To repeal so much of the Penn township road law as applies to Indiana township.

The bill regulating normal schools passed record reading.

The supplement to the game law was postponed.

The following bills passed first reading:

Relative to days of grace for negotiable paper.

Relative to the preservation of the contents of ballot boxes in Congressional contested elections.

Supplement to the *quo warranto* act to punish kidnaping and concealment of children.

Authorizing Common Pleas Judges to hold Orphans' Courts in certain cases

Extending the time for the completion of railroads

The following bills were reported:

To provide for the surrender of franchises of road companies within cities.

Supplement to the act regulating the formation of railroad companies.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stewart, of Lawrence, startled the Democrats by moving a resolution to rescind the Louisiana resolutions passed on the 12th. By drumming up the absent members they got enough votes to defeat it—70 to 64.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee on medical practice. Lost.

The Senate bill relative to Philadelphia magistrates passed first reading.

The Senate bill relative to process issued by abolished courts passed finally and has been signed by the Governor.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn to Wednesday night.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1874.

The Beecher-Tilton trial has fairly begun, and the public will, in the course of time, be made to know how much truth the respective combatants in this struggle have indulged in. Moulton has been on the stand, but nothing new was drawn from him. The public know already all that he gave the court. The only importance that can be attached to his testimony is that it is testimony in a court, under legal forms, with the solemnities of oath, and with the penalties attached to perjury. Before, what he said was merely the talk of an individual—now it is the solemn statement of an individual under oath.

Plymouth Church remains true and steadfast to Beecher. The recent sale of pews in the church was the best expression of confidence the church has yet given. The premiums ran up largely in excess of any previous year, placing the organization on a better financial basis than ever before. Mr. Beecher expressed himself highly gratified at this result, as well he might. For the enemies of Beecher have predicted that the Tilton charges would break down and ruin the church, and that the great body would break up and dissolve. The sale of pews demonstrates that the croakers were not prophets. Whether Beecher is guilty or not, one thing is evident—his people believe him to be innocent and propose to stand by him. It is a great thing to have so many fast friends.

THE COLD SNAP.

It has been terribly cold in New York for a week, that is, cold for New York. The thermometer has touched as low a point as 12° below zero, which is very rare here. Cold in New York means more than it does with you. You have very few people in your midst who are without the means of getting fuel enough to keep them warm, and if you have such, they can be found and supplied. But in this great Babel there are thousands and tens of thousands of unfortunate wretches who have not the wherewith to buy fuel at all, and who get what little is necessary to cook their wretched food by picking up little bits of coal and wood where they can find it. It is too precious to be wasted in heat. Then as they have no clothing, and as their wretched rooms are as open as all out-doors, their condition may be imagined when the thermometer touches the zero point. Men and women have been found frozen on the streets, and several cases have been reported to the authorities of families found frozen to death in their horrible apologies for beds. At points on the Hudson, above New York, the thermometer has gone as low as 30° below. Ship-arriving have come in in bad plight. The crews of a number have been nearly disabled by cold.

A SHREWD DODGE.

For a number of years A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, has had in course of erection an enormous building on 4th avenue, corner of 34th, which he gave out, or permitted it to be given out, was intended as a Home for Working Women. The whole city threw up its hat at this munificent gift to Humanity, and from Maine to Texas the trumpet of the philanthropist was sounded. The building progressed very slowly, and is now far from finished. Now the story is current that it was never intended for a Working Women's Home at all, but that it is to be furnished for a hotel—a mammoth and Brobindignagian Hotel—one that will eclipse all those farther down town. If this be true Stewart is a dodger of the shrewdest kind. That building has given him advertising to a full half of its cost, and I guess if all that has been said of it—all of which drew trade to his great stores—was counted at ordinary charges it would cover its entire cost. The old gentleman is very comfortably fixed in this world. He is worth not less than $50,000,000 now, his real estate increases in value 25 per cent. per annum, and the profits of his business are too enormous to be calculated. He will have enough for his declining years.

POLITICAL.

Let no Republican be deceived by the recent manifestations in this city on the Louisiana question. The *Times* went off half-cocked against the President, but it took the back track immediately when it got its second breath and had received some facts. The big meeting of the 11th over which so much fuss has been made, was engineered entirely by Democrats, who got enough sore-headed and impracticable Republicans into their traces to give the thing a color. The Republicans of the City of New York sustain the President in his action, and so do thousands of the decent Democracy. Remember, please, the *Tribune* is not a Republican paper, and remember also that the *Times*, though generally right, is very liable to go into spasms on exceedingly thin provocation. And remember, above all that a man does not necessarily become a Solomon the moment he assumes the management of a newspaper. The *Tribune* is as virulent in its opposition to the Administration and Republicanism as the *World*, and even more unfair, and its utterances on any question of this kind should be taken with this knowledge. The message of the President has settled the question. The few Republicans who allowed themselves to be carried away by the clamor of the papers have come back to their senses, and are giving the Administration a most hearty support in this matter, and the Democracy have found that the capital they made is as worthless as North Pacific bonds. In ten days from date all the cry of "usurpation," of "military force" and "Caesarism" will be heard no more, and the people will applaud the man who had the nerve and wisdom to use the power at his command to check the lawless and preserve peace in Louisiana. Depend upon what I say, the Republicans of New York are to-day in full accord with the Administration on this question, and thousands of the best Democrats agree with them.

PUBLIC BALLS.

The Infant Asylum ball as it is called, for the benefit of one of the finest charities in the city, opens the gay season as usual this week. It is the occasion for displaying more elegant toilets than are seen at any other public ball, excepting those given by clubs like the Union League receptions, which have much of the selectness of private parties, with a splendor of entertainment not possible in private houses. The twentieth annual Charity Ball comes off on the 4th of February, at the Academy of Music, which has now room enough for the gay and mixed assembly. This favorite old charity attracts the largest number of people, and all grades of society meet there once a year from the elegant and marriageable lady managers in their private rooms, the brilliant foreigners of the legations, to the popular actresses from the coming opera, and all the theatres, who make it a point that their attendants shall present them at the Charity, on a footing with the most respectable society of the town. In short, everybody who has a silk gown and a taste for fashionable life, and can spare five dollars for a ticket goes to the Charity. This liberality of admission which some of the more fastidious turn up their noses at, results very happily for the benefit of the charity itself, for its list of net profits, since its beginning, as shown last year, never fell below $5,000, and has ranged as high as $10,000, which is a very pretty toll for fashion to pay benevolence each year.

THE PREDICTIONS BY THE NEWSPAPERS

that this would be a dull season for public gayeties, leads the lady managers to try their hardest to make these balls more brilliant than ever. At the Asylum Ball the best society does not disdain to air its

GOOD CLOTHES.

Maroon or seal-brown velvet, with light trimmings, is the choice for full dress among matrons, and pronounced colors, like fire-red and sulphur, make the scene very showy. Pale pink, I am told, is the preferred hue for young ladies. It sounds like hard times to hear of a dress of orange silk and crimson velvet train, with magnificent half-yard flounces of Brussels lace, the whole valued at $18,000. One dark complexioned, angular looking woman, over forty, attracts attention, at more exclusive balls, by wearing the famous

$75,000 NECKLACE OF DIAMONDS,

composed of very brilliant stones, each of which would be counted a very handsome solitaire by itself. Another lady owns $250,000 worth of diamonds, part of which she inherited from her grandfather, and which she wears daily in necklace and tiara to dinner, as you think you would if had them, Madam? Not much! Those fine diamonds are kept three miles away from their owner, down town, in a safety vault, and are only produced on rare occasions. The lady would not think of wearing them to a public ball. Indeed, judging from the intense seriousness of the faces of the most expensively dressed women at balls, they must be consumed by intense anxiety as to whether one of their precious stones is not loose in the setting, or the crush is not ruining their velvet with wrinkles.

After the charities of New York, why not speak of its energies, and especially of the instances of

INDIVIDUAL ENERGY,

which every day developes. A pretty story was told not long since, of a woman in Kansas, who had a gift for musical composition and a passion for making her way in the great world. She wrote songs, not simple popular melodies, but long and brilliant pieces of music, such as satisfy the ambition of cultivated singers, and sent them to a music firm in Philadelphia, with no sign that they were written by a woman. They were accepted and paid for. They are favorites upon many a pianoforte, side by side with the work of the best known artists, signed by the plain initials and the name. The author of these expressive and varied compositions, that rank with the work of Gounod and Stigelli, is a girl from the prairies of Kansas, who is industriously pursuing her studies in this city, by the aid of her own genius. She has her innings, and who will say that she will not make her winnings, since she has done so much single-handed?

Another instance, well known to the writer, is that of a young lady who came here from Indiana City to make her way in journalism. She was not only bright, but well informed, with her natural taste, and a most industrious worker. She has held the place of assistant editor on a scientific journal of high repute, and now is literary editor of a Democratic daily, for which she writes some of the most just and readable opinions on books that come from the press. In art, in books, in sketches of foreign travel, in essays alike, her work is known for its masculine vigor and clearness, with feminine interest and variety. Last winter her sympathies led her among the charities for working women, to which her pen was forcible and graceful in demanding attention. The matron of the Free Training School for Women told me that one article written by this lady last winter was the means of bringing people to the aid of employment societies and of finding situations for one hundred needy persons. It may not seem a fine thing to you, but it outranks all her other well earned and delightful successes in journalism, and there are not a few thoughtful people who would rather own this good deed than be the last successful American singer in Paris, or have a commission for a public statue. This girl and hundreds like her are not waiting for public opinion to clear the way for them to walk in. They are taking what they want, and the world is very glad and generous in giving it to them in return for excellent work.

BUSINESS.

has dropped again and the money changers wail. When will the good time come?

PIETRO.

A National Bank Closed.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Cook County National Bank closed its doors this morning, and a notice posted on the door informs the public that it is owing to the non-receipt of promised and expected aid, and that the shareholders have voted to go into voluntary liquidation under the national currency act. The depositors are assured that their payment in full is only a question of time.

Methodist Clergymen Uphold the Government in the Louisiana Difficulties.

BOSTON, January 18.—The Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity to-day unanimously passed resolutions indorsing and thanking the President and General Sheridan for their action on the Louisiana troubles; also thanking Wendell Phillips for his recent speech in Faneuil Hall. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, drew a melancholy picture of the oppression of Southern negroes, and said a tithe of the disturbances in that section had not been told.

Details of the Execution of Beighley at Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, January 20.—The execution of Samuel Beighley, for the murder of Joseph Kerr, near this town in November, 1873, took place to-day. The time fixed was between ten and two o'clock, and the work of erecting the scaffold in the jail corridor was completed at one o'clock this morning. The prisoner slept soundly last night, and partook of a hearty breakfast this morning. He was in communication with the Rev. Messrs. Save and Morehead, his spiritual advisers, yesterday and to-day, and received the sacrament from the former gentleman this morning. Up to 11 o'clock to-day he showed great composure, but at that hour, as he began to realize his approaching doom, his well-sustained fortitude began to give way. Sheriff Guffey, acting under legal advice, decided to exclude the multitude, admitting only the deputy Sheriffs; the reporters present acting, for the time being, as deputies. At 12:45 Beighley was led, or rather carried up to the scaffold, and after the reading of his confession by Rev. Mr. Love, was asked by the Sheriff if he wished to say anything, and he made no reply but merely shook his head. The Sheriff then requested all spectators excepting the deputies to retire. The black cap was adjusted, and at one o'clock and eight minutes the signal was given, and Samuel Beighley swung off into eternity.

Samuel Beighley suffered death for the brutal murder, on the night of November 29, 1873, of a shoemaker named Joseph Kerr, in Franklin township, Westmoreland Co., about eighteen miles from Greensburg, the county seat, where the execution took place. The victim, Kerr, slept in his shop at night. Beighley, who was a former employee of Kerr was aware of this, and on the evening in question secreted himself in the loft of the work-shop. About 9 o'clock, Kerr, who had been absent, returned. Beighley then came down from his hiding place and attacked Kerr with a club knocking him insensible. He then, with a shoemaker's knife, cut Kerr's throat from ear to ear, and took what money he could find in his victim's pockets. He ransacked the shop for more, and failing to find any he then put on Kerr's coat, throwing his own under the bed. He obtained between sixteen and seventeen dollars in money and the coat. While the murderer was in the shop a son of Kerr's returned from a visit to an adjoining town. Hearing the noise and seeing a light in the shop he endeavored to gain entrance. Failing to get a response to his knock he forced the door and saw Beighley at a window in the rear of the shop. Young Kerr gave the alarm, and getting the assistance of the neighbors, followed Beighley to the place where he was boarding, some two miles from the scene of the deed. Learning that the murderer had returned home the posse went to his bedroom, woke him up, and when he was taken into custody blood marks were discovered on his clothing. He was compelled to dress and go with his captors. While they were talking to him about the murder of Kerr he made no reply to questions, but the perspiration rolled off his face in large drops. He was taken to Kerr's shop and compelled to look at the body of his victim, and was asked then why he did the deed. He gave no answer, and turned his head away. The party then proceeded with the prisoner to a justice of the peace. By this time a large and excited crowd had gathered, and a rope was procured and placed around Beighley's neck. He was then told that unless he told where the money was concealed, they would string him up. He remained sullen, and refused to answer. The crowd then threw one end of the rope over the limb of a tree and began pulling him up until his toes barely touched the ground. The wretch then pleaded for mercy, saying he would tell everything, and then named a place where he declared the money would be found. After taking him to the spot indicated and failing to find the money, he produced it from his sleeve. He was then brought to Greensburg and committed to jail for trial. There was no trouble in procuring his conviction, and after that he freely confessed his crime. When the wretch was compelled, recently, to listen to the reading of his death-warrant, he covered his eyes with his hands and broke into uncontrollable weeping. He was only twenty years of age.

More Southern Persecutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 18—The following dispatch has been received here from New Orleans:

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.—A report has just been received from Maj. Merrill, at Shreveport, which is too long for telegraphic transmission, but will be sent by mail. The following is an epitome almost in Maj. Merrill's own words: Threats made before the election to drive from the community all that voted the Radical ticket are being carried out. Combinations among the whites are forming and recruiting by every form of pressure, by which all negroes who voted the Radical ticket are to be refused work or leases. All the whites not belonging to the combination are to be ostracised. Already more than five hundred families, including at least two thousand people of all ages and sexes, are wanderers, without means to go elsewhere, and powerless to find other homes where they are, and on the verge of starvation in mid winter. Theft and other crimes may result, and it is feared that the bitter feeling naturally resulting from the sense of injustice received, may run into one of revenge. These homeless people will gradually drift together, and the white people are not slow, as the past has shown, to set afloat inflammatory rumors of intentions of organized violence on the part of the negroes, and where the revolver and mob law are the common resort in such cases, as they usually have been here, disorders, more or less extensive, are sure to result if some prevention is not found for such a state of things.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Tragic End of a Burglar.

BETHLEHEM, January 18—Peter Steinmetz, alias Snaffer, residing at Treichlero, while being brought to the Easton jail on train No. 1 of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, this morning, charged with robbing a store at Lockport on Friday night, in charge of a constable, asked permission to go to the water closet. The officer accompanied the prisoner to the door, and from outside heard the window raised. He opened the door in time to see the prisoner crawling from the window. The train was stopped and the constable went back and found the man's body, his head having been run over. The event happened at nine o'clock, a mile and a half above Bethlehem. Steinmetz was a bad character. He broke jail at Easton five years ago.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 21.—Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood canyon yesterday afternoon, near Richmond mine. A party of men engaged in "soaking down" ore in raw hides, were caught by the slide, and six men, named Thomas H. Bradrick, William Ritter, Charles Daddle, J. Breeze, Henry Atkins, and Reuben Moore were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George M'Conlid and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out, and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta city were recovered.

It is supposed many other persons have perished in the same manner, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, in a rocking chair with an infant clasped in her arms, and near by the bodies of her husband and her little girl. They had all perished from suffocation by snow. At another house a man was dug out alive, while a man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house. There is much terror in these mining camps, and most of those who can get away will possibly leave, but it is a difficult and dangerous undertaking to get away, as the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 20.—A fearful storm is reported on the Sierra Nevadas and vicinity and a number of bridges on the Central Pacific railroad are reported to have been washed away, among others that at Sacramento. Last night at seven o'clock a snow slide occurred at Alta City, Little Cottonwood canyon, Utah. The slide came into the upper portion of the town, demolishing two houses and killing six persons; James Carrie, his wife and two children, and John Vanderleen and Michael Kedy.

A Terrible Tragedy.

BRADFORD, N. H., January 22—A shocking affair occurred here this forenoon. Mrs. John Emerson was found, about 10 o'clock, sitting in the kitchen of her house with her head literally blown from her body. Her husband was at the barn. He heard the report of a gun, and entering the house, found his wife as above stated, with her knitting work in her hand. A double-barreled shot-gun, discharged, was on the floor. The greatest excitement prevails in the community. Mrs. Emerson has been married but a few months. She was twenty years old, and was not known to have an enemy. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

CURRENT NOTES.

An Ohio Court has decided that it is libelous to dun your creditors by means of postal card messages.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of King Kalakaua's reception in Washington.

There will be about sixty ex-rebel officers in the next Congress, while the Union army will be represented by less than half that number.

Four prisoners confined in the county jail in Salt Lake city escaped last Friday night while the officials were having a dance overhead.

Recent heavy rains in California have caused serious floods, many towns being inundated. The water is five feet deep in Marysville. Many lives are reported lost.

In New Jersey ex-Governor Randolph made the United States Senatorship, as against Stockton, the competing Democratic candidate.—Randolph is really the abler man of the two.

A bill to define and punish the crime of kidnapping has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Dunkel, of Philadelphia. The penalty provided is not to exceed $10,000 fine and twenty-five years solitary imprisonment.

In the foreign mail sent from New York on Saturday there were 59,800 letters and 82 paper bags. The Gallic took 27,500 letters and 41 bags, the Hohenstauffen, 29,300 letters and 36 bags; the Henry Chauncey, 3,000 letters and 5 bags.

Hon. Wm. Sharon was elected United States Senator from Nevada on the 13th, by the unanimous Republican vote of both houses of the Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris sailed from Liverpool in the steamer Republic on the 14th inst. for New York. There they will be met by President and Mrs. Grant, with whom Mrs. Nellie and her husband will spend the winter months.

A shrewd Indianapolis woman made her lover deposit $3,000 in the hands of a trustee on the morning of the wedding day, the money to be at her order for divorce purposes should she ever desire to take such action.

U. S. Revenue detectives are looking for violations of the law, requiring checks to be stamped, and suits have been brought against some 250 citizens of Richmond, Va., upon unstamped checks found in an official examination of the bank drawers. Similar proofs, it is said, have been found on searching the Chicago banks. If any of our readers have been negligent, they should take warning in time.

An Illinois Court has rendered a curious decision. A boot dealer in Plano sold a man a pair of boots, both lefts. The purchaser clamored for his rights, but the court decided that a pair of boots was a pair of boots, and if a man had to wear them both on one foot, it was a case which the laws of Illinois could not reach.

A Vermont school teacher says he never felt unequal to any demand in the line of his profession, excepting on one occasion, when a farmer brought his bouncing fifteen year old daughter to the school, and walking up to the master's desk, said: "That's my youngest gal, and if ever you catch her slidin' down hill with the boys I just want you to trounce her."

Terrible Affair.

NEW YORK, January 18.—About half-past six o'clock to night a fire broke out in the grocery store of F. J. Bolderick, corner of Herit and Pacific streets, Brooklyn. One person was killed and three fatally injured by jumping from the window, and three others were suffocated.

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