The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - February 10, 1875.

THE Civil Rights bill passed the House at Washington on Friday last. It goes to the Senate for concurrence in amendments.

U. S. SENATOR Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose term expires on the fourth of March next, died on Friday last.

DEATH is busy among the members elected to the next Congress, four of them having died since the election, the last being Hon. Samuel F. Hersey, of Maine, a member of the present, and re-elected to the next Congress.

AND now the Democracy is not so jubilant over the election of Andy Johnson to the U. S. Senate. It turns out that he received the votes of every Republican member of the Legislature, and as he defeated his rebel opponent by six votes, he clearly owes his election to the Republicans.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, has been defeated by re-election to the U. S. Senate by a combination of a few bolting Republicans with the Democrats. A Mr. Angus Cameron, a Republican, has been elected in his stead, but we judge he will not do to lie to, as he pledged himself to the Democrats in favor of free trade before he received their votes.

THE investigators of the Congressional Committee into the state of affairs in Alabama shows a state of affairs that will scarcely be credited in the North. Intimidation was practiced to an enormous extent, Republicans were assaulted and killed, their meetings broken up, their houses burned, and other outrages committed. One well informed witness testified that he was positive the State would have given 10,000 or 15,000 Republican majority if the negroes had been allowed to vote without intimidation.

A REPORT has been made to the Legislature by the committee appointed last year to suggest amendments to the new constitution. A number of amendments are recommended, principally in the article on the judiciary, and in favor of striking out the bumbug cumulative voting as applied to the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, County Commissioners, Auditor, &c. The amendments suggested will commend themselves to all reflecting members of the Legislature, and we trust will be adopted.

MR. WATTS, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in summing up the grasshopper calamity, makes out the devastated area to be about 200 miles north and south, and about 500 miles east and west, altogether an area of 100,000 square miles, or a district nearly one and a half times as large as New England. The population of this district was 500,000 four years ago, and is now probably 750,000. As nearly as can be determined, fully 50,000 are in more or less want, and probably 75,000 will not cover the whole number of persons who have suffered damage.

A MOST significant answer to the report of the sub committee on Louisiana affairs, declaring the White League to be an innocent political club, and that the uprising in New Orleans on the 14th of September was merely a justifiable movement on part of these innocents to possess themselves of arms purchased for self protection, is the fact that Governor Kellogg is now advertising a reward for the returns of between one thousand and two thousand State arms, stolen and carried away by these political lambs at the time of the revolution in September.

THE House at Harrisburg was last week made the theater of one of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted in the Legislature of this State. The facts, as we gather them, are as follows: Mr. Talley, Democrat, from Delaware county, moved that the House consider the petition in regard to the eligibility of Mr. Rosenmiller, one of the sitting members from Lancaster county. Messrs. Leigh and Agnew, Republicans, raised the point of order that the petition referred to not having been presented within ten days after the organization, as required by law, was not in order. The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken, when an appeal was taken and lost by 100 to 75, the Speaker himself voting to sustain his own ruling. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Wolf, Republican, from Union, raised the point of order, that the petition being an original petition, could not be then entertained without a two-third vote or a suspension of the rules. The Speaker at once ruled that point of order not well taken, and Mr. Wolf took an appeal. The Speaker declared Mr. Wolf not in order and ordered him to take his seat. Mr. Wolf denied that he was out of order and insisted that he had the right to take an appeal from any ruling of the chair. The Speaker then directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. Wolf into custody. As the officer was proceeding to execute his order, the Republican members gathered around Mr. Wolf, determined to protect him from insult and violence, and for a time a scene of the utmost disorder and confusion ensued. Finally, amid great confusion, the Speaker declared the House adjourned and rushed from the hall. The House the following day, passed a resolution of censure of Mr. Wolf, by a vote of 95 to 83, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against, and to sustain themselves in this despotic act, the Democratic majority had to falsify the Journal, and by the power of a caucus compelled many of their disgusted adherents to stand by the actions of the Speaker.

THE lower House at Washington has passed a bill appropriating $150,000 to purchase seeds for the Kansas and Nebraska farmers whose crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial*, whose editor-in-chief is Clerk of the Senate, figures up the cost of a session of our Legislature, in round numbers, at five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) One half of the session is nearly passed, and yet, owing to the incompetency and utter disregard of public duty by the Democratic members, who control the House, that body has made no progress with the public business, and thus two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the people's money has been worse than squandered. The Senate is well up with its business, and is daily employed in perfecting legislation, but the House—a "reform" House, too, God save the mark!—is a perfect bear garden—incompetent, turbulent and indolent, holding sessions of about two hours per day, shaping no legislation of its own and neglecting the bills prepared by the Senate. In all the history of Pennsylvania a more inefficient and incapable House was never convened. There is apparently no effort made to accomplish any work, and the sole object of the majority of that body appears to be to draw their pay, and dawdle away the time. No better proof of the utter incompetency of the Democratic party of this State to care for the interest of its people could be afforded than by the action of this Democratic House. The truth is the Democratic party has done nothing for the last dozen of years, except carp at and decry Republican measures and men. Its stock in trade has consisted solely of hostility to Republicanism, and now, when unexpectedly to itself, it has obtained control of the House, by the false pretense of "reform," it is without chart or compass floundering in the deep sea of its own incapacity, a ragged wreck.

There is no fear that the people of Pennsylvania will for many years be again deluded into intrusting their State interests to the hands of a party so eminently incapable of good, and perhaps the whistle is not too dearly paid for, even though it does cost the sum of half a million of dollars.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1875.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has become an epidemic in New York and Brooklyn, and indeed in many of the Hudson River towns, particularly in Albany. It is claimed that the disease has increased frightfully by the common practice of salting the streets in snowy weather. It appeared in Albany early in the spring of 1858, and in that half of the city which is situated south of State street almost decimated the children between two and seven years. Over 2,000 cases occurred in the whole city during the first ten months of its prevalence, and 179 deaths are recorded from it. Since that day it has appeared as a local epidemic, and has raged with more or less virulence in all the principal towns and cities in the country. It is fearfully prevalent now in New York and suburban cities and villages, carrying off hundreds per diem. The disease is so virulent in its nature that the physicians find it difficult to treat it successfully.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Well, Frank Moulton is off the stand after weeks of examination and cross-examination. He has surprised his friends and his enemies. The most acute legal talent of the city has been after him all these weary days, traps have been set for him without number, but from first to last he has held squarely to the statements originally made, and has not deviated a hair's breadth. He has explained in the most frank and candid manner has entire connection with the matter, and has thrown floods of strong light on all the dark places. He has shown himself quite the equal of the lawyers who had him in hand, and has impressed everybody with the idea that he was telling the truth and nothing less.

This trial will probably furnish authorities and precedents for all the divorce cases to come in the century. Such ransacking of judicial decisions on difficult points, and so many of these points as occur, make this a trial of special interest in a legal point of view. Thus far two pretty important side-lessons have been eloquently enforced by the history of this case, namely, the folly of believing in bearsay, and the uselessness of lying. Much of the scandal that has broken up households, when placed under the searching ray of judicial examination, melts away to impressions, to gossip, to imagination that has made the worst of things, and taken its own horrors for fact. And this bold and deliberate system of lying, which even good men held justifiable to keep scandal from breaking out, proves but an added trouble, that darkens the case for both sides.

The struggle now is whether Tilton shall be allowed to testify in this case, and a vigorous fight is being made over it. I can see no reason why he should not. If he tells the truth, all well; that is what the people want. If he lies he cannot so hide it but that the lynx-eyed lawyers for Beecher will discover it. It strikes me that Beecher is injuring himself by this perpetual objecting and quibbling. If he is innocent he ought to give every one who knows anything about it a chance to tell what they know. Keeping testimony out of court which everybody knows exists, may acquit him in a court of law but it will not before the people.

BUSINESS.

The first of February, merchants' faces grow a shade lighter, for the Spring trade opens, which it is hoped, will revive business from the depression of the last two years. It is very well understood that inflated prices are things of the past, and to do business in future, a man must offer the public something it wants, at the lowest prices, for economy is growing fashionable, and socially a grace is made of a necessity. Merchants are marking goods down unsparingly. A. T. Stewart & Co., whose figures are the thermometer of prices, began their spring campaign by offering the standard twilled wool dress fabrics, which sold last year at $1.00 a yard, for 30 cents—a difference by which one can measure the tumble in the value of most fabrics. In cotton goods the reduction is equally gratifying to consumers; Lonsdale muslin selling for 12½ cents, and New York Mills, the finest American brands, for 15 cents.

And yet croakers fear that the spirit of republican institutions is losing its force in this country. In what other one, pray, is a round-thread, full-bleached, and soft-finished, taking the needle freely, sort of a "biled-shirt," within reach of every voter who goes to the polls?

AMERICAN SHOES AND SILKS.

Even those who go abroad—and there are not a few who make light of a winter voyage across the ocean—are beginning to appreciate home manufacturers, as they deserve. I was surprised to hear a fastidious lady, late from Europe, declare that the shoes made in this country were better than those she found either in London or Paris. The shape of American boots was more graceful than the English, which were clumsy-looking, unnecessarily broad and square, and short in the ankle, while French shoes, of good make were little, if any, cheaper than in New York.

American silks are steadily gaining a national repute, like that of Irish poplin, like it defying changes of time and fashion, always in style and favor for its worth and intrinsic beauty. It is the thing for ladies going abroad to take dresses of American silk with them, partly for the sake of home associations, as the Scotswoman takes her clan tartan, or the Irishwoman her Limerick lace, but more because no other fabric stands the voyage as well or is as good a hotel toilet, always sufficiently rich and subdued.

Nor are these the only manufactures which we have reason to esteem. The late meeting of the American china and pottery-makers to take measures for protecting and developing their industries brought to light the fact that the finest clays and china earths were more abundant in this country than in Europe. Already more than half the china in common use is home-made, and a vast improvement we find, this semi-opaque porcelain on the old fashioned stone-china and queensware. All the varieties of ornamental ware are made here, such as decorating tiles, majolica, and imitation wedgewood. It ought to be the pride of a good American to hunt out, and do justice to the productions of home art, just as they come up to the desirable standard, and which they are fast doing.

THE PRICE OF BEING ILLUSTRATED

Would you like to know the price of fame at last quotations? Young readers who envy the fortunate musician or literary man who is brought so far into notice that the public demand to know how he looks, and where he dines, when he was born, and what he has done since he was of age to spead, listen. Whatever pious or useful work you do for the world, short of taking a gun-boat fleet, or reaching Wachtel's high C as a tenor, do not expect to find an artist envoy at your bedroom door, beseeching your picture for the illustrated papers. Such was once the case, but the pictorial newspapers have changed all that. If you choose to furnish your imperial photograph, and pay $250 in addition, you may have the pleasure of seeing your face in a full-page portrait, with the privilege of writing your own history to be added thereto. The managers of public singers and actresses pay for the publication of their pictures as a part of necessary advertising. It is a special vanity with manufacturers to have pictures of their factories and portraits printed side by side though what good a print of long lank looking buildings, coupled with that of a snub-nosed man, with hair brushed into a perpendicular agony, as the genuine crystalline, salt works and proprietor, can do the business, is one of the inscrutable mysteries known only to the advertising clerk, who pockets $50 for the operation. Such is life.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

A society has been inaugurated in New York for the prevention of cruelty to children, under the patronage of many prominent and excellent persons. It will protect the child against a brutal father, and try to save it from a life of sin or shame. It will also shield the ill-used wife, and look into cases where the officers of the law have cruelty maltreated a child. It is an excellent and humane idea, and deserves every encouragement, for in this rum-ridden city there is more cruelty to women and children than there is to animals. And the abused wife or child is just as helpless as the abused horse. The child cannot complain, and the wife will not, for she knows that when the law has withdrawn its protection the brute who beat her will beat her again for complaining. The society ought to have ample powers and ample funds.

LIQUORS.

You who take the morning refresher, the noonday sustainer, or the evening soother, read, and observe what it is you drink.

Last Friday a trial came off in a city court in which a liquor "importer" was defendant. On the trial the following facts came out.

Bourbon or rye whiskey is manufactured from high wines, commonly called fusil oil whiskey, made to-day and drank three days after. It also contains vinegar, syrup, oil of bourbon, French coloring, bluestone, and other poisonous chemicals. It costs 80 cents to $1 a gallon, and retails for $5 to $6 a gallon.

Cognac brandy is made from French or Cologne spirits, burnt sugar, oil of cognac, vinegar, bluestone, Jamaica rum, honey, syrup, port wine, French coloring, alum and aloes. It costs $2 a gallon, and retails from $6 to $10 a gallon.

Irish or Scotch whiskey is made from Canada high wines, or new distilled whiskey, one week old, saltpetre, fine salt, essence of oil of Scotch or Irish whiskey, fusil oil, syrup, bluestone, St. Croix rum, some imported Irish or Scotch whiskey for flavor. It costs $1.50, and retails for $6 a gallon.

What sells for the best old Holland gin is made from French spirits water, oil of juniper, syrup, white wine vinegar, bluestone, New England rye, peach pits, with some imported gin for flavor.

Old Tom gin is made from the same ingredients, but double syrup is added to make it sweeter. It costs $1.25 a gallon, and retails for $5. It is also bottled as a medicine, and sold for the kidney disease.

Jamaica and St. Croix rum is made of double-refined high wines, French coloring, oil of rum, fusil oil, vinegar, bluestone, burnt sugar, molasses, syrup, with some imported Jamaica, Cuba, or St. Croix rum for flavor, alum, aloes and prune juice.

Stock ale or porter is diluted with oil of vitriol, strychnine and aqua fortis to make it keep. New ale is diluted with oil of vitriol and damaged molasses. Lager beer contains a little malt, plenty of water, some inferior hops, rosin, tar, saleratus, soda, with four different chemicals to make it keep after brewing.

Of course all liquors, ales, and beers, are not so made, but very much of it that is sold for the best is. It is a curious fact that New York alone consumes more champagne that the whole champagne country makes, and the same may be said of Port, Sherry, Maderia, and a dozen other brands. Drinkers in the interior smack your lips now over your "good" liquors.

THE WEATHER

Is delightful. The sleighing is good, the cold is not intense and the sun is bright and cheerful. Central Park is a pretty sight now, with its thousands of fine sleighs and their inmates robed in furs. I wish I was rich enough to afford $4 per hour, for a turn-eur just once.

PIETRO.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 1, 1875.

SENATE.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Rutan—A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. [They are the same as the constitutional commission proposed.]

Mr. Clark—Defining the imitation of prosecutions for forgery.

Mr. Winslow—To fix monthly return days in courts.

Mr. Playford—To repeal the tax on coal companies; also, to reimburse A. H. Waters, of Uniontown, for clothing and funeral expenses of soldier's orphans.

The following passed second reading:

For the surrender of the franchises of turnpike companies.

Mr. Playford's supplement to the several railroad acts, amended by striking out the narrow gauge provision and limiting the bill to roads not over fifty miles in length.

Regulating the election of trustees of normal schools.

Mr. McMullen's supplement to the game laws, amended to fix the time for killing deer from the first of September to the first of December.

The following passed first reading:

To provide for the payment of costs in change of venue cases.

Supplement to the Foreign Corporation act, exempting foreign insurance companies from its operation.

To punish the carrying of concealed weapons.

HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Hays—Fixing the number, duties, and compensation of officers and employees of the Legislature.

Mr. Fortenbaugh—Providing for the erection of a Homeopathic Insane Hospital.

Mr. Miner—Appropriating $20,000 to the Luzerne County Hospital.

Mr. Vogdes—Appropriating money to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

Mr. Hallembeak—Requiring unexpended balances in the State Treasury to be applied to the monthly payment of the State debt.

Mr. Mitchell—Joint resolution providing for additional amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Wolfe—Further supplement to the act relating to divorces.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Philadelphia Magistrate bill, and appointed a Conference Committee.

Mr. Tally moved to refer the petition in the Rosenmiller case to the Committee on Elections. A question of order was raised, and the Speaker decided the motion in order. Mr. Leigh appealed, and the Speaker was sustained—yeas 89 (Democrats), nays 74 (Republicans).

Mr. Wolfe raised the point that the motion required a two-thirds vote, and appealed. While he was stating his appeal, Mr Patterson having the chair, said he was out of order and told him to sit down.

Mr. Wolfe refused, and the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the gentlemon out.

"No you wont," from the Republicans, who surrounded Mr. Wolfe.

Amid intense excitement, the Speaker declared a motion to adjourn carried, when the House adjourned in a disgraceful row.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Heilman—To established a homeopathic hospital for the insane.

Mr. Wallace—To validate conveyances by married women; also to authorize a change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Rutan—To enable foreign executors to transfer loans in this State.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—To fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. Newmyer—To provide for the measurement and inspection of lumber.

The following passed finally:

House resolution in favor of a Congressional appropriation for the harbor of Erie. To regulate the election of Trustees of normal schools. To provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike companies in cities.

Mr. Playford's Narrow Gauge Railroad act came up on third reading. Mr. Playford moved to reconsider the vote passing it on second reading. Agreed to. Mr. Wallace's amendment, adopted last night, was then struck out and the bill passed to third reading again, as originally introduced.

The supplement to the game law was amended and laid over.

HOUSE.

The trouble of last night was resumed immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the Journal to correspond with the record of the official report, as read from the notes of the stenographer. Lost—yeas 85, nays 96.

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Mr. Wolfe at the bar of the House. In reply to the Speaker's question, if he desired to make a statement, Mr. Wolfe said he was perfectly willing to go before his constituents and the people of the Commonwealth with the record as reported by the official reporters. He further justified his course, and declined to purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Huhn submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That, in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, showing that a misunderstanding arose as to what treally was the decision of the Speaker on the point of order, it is inexpedient to take any further action in his case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Lusk offered a substitute in the shape of a resolution of censure, pending discussion on which, at one o'clock, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 3, 1875.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented in favor of the Pipe bill, the Homeopathic hospital and the bill to suppress quackery.

The Pipe bill and the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Commission were reported favorably.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Albright—Relative to taxation of banks.

Mr. Jones—Relative to Sheriffs' Indemnity bonds.

Mr. Ermentrout—Relative to costs in felony cases.

Mr. Shimer—To authorize foreign manufacturing corporations to hold lands and develop the same.

Mr. Becutel—Supplement to the act regulating the division of boroughs into wards.

Mr. Payne—For the better protection of railroad travelers.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Relative to county advertising.

Mr. Rutan—Requiring annual statements from all banks.

The following passed finally:

Supplement to the game law, permitting the killing of deer only from September 1st to December 1st; and Mr. Playford's railroad law, authorizing charters to companies with a capital of six thousand dollars per mile, five thousand dollars of which is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in.

The following passed the second reading:

For the payment by counties of costs and expenses where the venue has been changed; to punish the carrying of concealed deadly weapons; exempting foreign insurance agencies from filling duplicate notices of places of business.

HOUSE.

The Speaker awarded the floor to Mr. Reighard, and he commenced a speech favoring the resolution of censure in the case of Mr. Wolfe.

Mr. Mitchell raised the point of order that the matter should come up as unfinished business.

The Speaker decided that nothing was in order until the contempt case was disposed of.

Mr. Mitchell appealed from this decision, and the chair was sustained—yeas 97, nays 89.

Mr. Reighard resumed the floor, concluding a somewhat bitter speech by calling the previous question, which was sustained, twenty-one Democrats rising and standing until their names were taken. The main question was ordered—yeas 96, nays 86.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that men on trial usually were granted a hearing, in person or by counsel; but the calling of the previous question would cut this off

The resolution of censure passed—yeas 95, nays 83.

Mr. Logan, of Erie, rising to a question of privilege, had read an article from a Scranton paper, published by Mr. Beamish, the Sergeant-at-Arms, which he denounced as a willful, malicious libel. Papers containing the article were distributed on the member's desks, and there was a strong feeling against Beamish.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 4, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills passed finally:

To punish the carrying of concealed weapons; to release foreign insurance agencies from giving duplicate notices of places of business.

The following passed first reading:

To authorize borough councils to vacate streets, subject to an appeal to court; requiring recorders to keep general, direct and adsectum indexes; supplement to the act creating an insurance department; providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies; authorizing turnpike companies to surrender to townships parts of their roads. Supplement to the act for the forfeiture of charters of railroad and turnpike corporations; to establish a nautical school at Philadelphia; to prevent the sale of liquor near soldiers' encampments.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill protecting all persons in the right to acquire useful trades.

The Senate confirmed O. H. Miller, as State Librarian, and J. B. Epping, of Pittsburgh, as a notary.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Albright—To provide for the transfer of awards of arbitrators, liens and proceedings thereon; also, relative to bail for the stay of execution, where the bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Mr. Lamon—For stay of execution on all judgments.

Mr. Clark—Regulating the issue of venires for jurors.

Mr. Ermentrout—To prevent the defiling or ice or water leased for the production of ice.

The salaries of judges have been a good deal discussed, and the sentiment appears to be settling down on five thousand for city judges, and four thousand for country.

HOUSE.

A resolution was passed to appoint a committee of five to investigate charges against Sergeant-at-Arms Beamish, for writing and publishing a slanderous article relating to Mr. Logan, of Erie, a member of the House.

Afternoon sessions will be hereafter held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The Philadelphia Police Magistrate bill and Mr. Graham's bill regulating the terms of municipal officers, passed finally.

The hour of adjournment was extended and several bills passed first reading. Several reports of committees were also received.

The following passed first reading:

Senate supplements to the act authorizing the formation of partnership associations; Senate bill authorizing the entering of compulsory non-suits and repealing the Indiana township road law; House bill repealing the proviso of section one of the act to provide for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans.

The Vice and Immorality Committee this afternoon agreed to report Mr. Toner's bill repealing local option. Only one member was absent. Messrs Rodgers and Graham, of Allegheny, and Williams, of Susquehanna, voted against reporting the bill.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1875.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To reimburse Mr. Waters, of Uniontown, for clothing furnished to soldiers' orphans.

Fixing the salaries of county officers in counties having over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

The bill to repeal section 7 of the act taxing corporations, so as to exempt coal companies, was reported negatively.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Heilman—To extend the mechanics' lien to work and materials used in pavements.

Mr. Ermentrout—to prevent cattle from running at large.

Mr. McKinley—To submit to a popular vote the question of the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia.

The bill authorizing borough councils to vacate streets was postponed for the present.

The bill requiring recorders to keep general indexes of deeds and mortgages was discussed, amended and passed to a third reading. The amendments made to-day will probably be reconsidered on Monday.

Adjourned till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Petroff, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to raise a committee of three to investigate the facts about pistols being drawn Monday night. After discussion it was indefinitely postponed—yeas 75, nays 71.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Shonk—To amend the penal laws, increasing the punishment of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Fortenbaugh—Making an appropriation for a homœopathic insane hospital.

Mr. Fincher—Supplement to the Landlord and Tenant act.

Mr. Talley—Exempting from taxation machinery used for manufacturing and mining purposes.

Mr. Jackson—Supplement to the Free Banking law.

Mr. Faunce—Relative to insolvent debtors.

Mr. Wolf—For the erection of poor houses in the several counties of the State.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

### Robbery at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Saturday evening last a man giving the name of W. R. Parker, rented the basement of the Knickerbocker building, at 18 Madison street, for the purpose, as he stated, of opening a stock insurance office, and put up a sign with the name of W. R. Parker & Co., and placed an old desk and a few chairs in the back part of the office, which has a rear entrance through an alley. This morning John Brady, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who delivers all valuable packages, entered Parker's office to deliver a package said to contain $10 (addressed W. R. Parker & Co.), and expressed from Collinsville, Tenn. Brady asked to see a member of the firm, and made known his business. There were two white men and three negroes standing behind the counter. Brady presented his receipt book and at the same time threw a pouch containing a large number of money packages on the counter. At this moment a rope was thrown around his neck and a bag drawn over his head, and he was beaten to a state of almost insensibility. His cries attracted attention, and as the street was full of people a crowd soon gathered, but the robbers had secured the pouch and escaped by the rear passage. At present there is no clue to their whereabouts. Brady is dangerously, if not fatally injured. Persons at the express office have no present means of knowing or estimating the amount of the loss.

*Later.*—It is now believed that the men who robbed the express messenger this morning crossed the river in a skiff, within half an hour after the robbery was committed, and are now in the canabrakes in the bottom. Brady, the messenger, though severely beaten is not dangerously so. The express officers decline to state how much the robbers secured, but it is supposed a large amount was taken.

### A Passenger Train Thrown Over an Embankment.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The locomotive, tender and two coaches of a train on a branch of the Long Island Southside Railroad, which runs from Valley Stream to Hempstead, were precipitated from the track last night and the engineer, conductor, and a brakeman were killed, their bodies being dreadfully mutilated. It is said several other persons were very badly injured.

*Later.*—The persons killed by the accident on the Hempstead branch of the Southside Railroad were Eli Thorpe, roadmaster; James Scott, engineer; Barney Callahan, fireman; Benj. Carman, brakeman. The conductor, D. Rancom, was alive at last accounts, but there is very little hope of his recovery. Another of the brakemen, name unknown, is badly injured and will probably die. The only other person injured is a brakeman, but he will recover. The accident was caused by the washing away of the track. When the engine went over the boiler exploded, and this was the immediate cause of the fatalities.

### An Avalanche.

QUEBEC, February 3.—Shortly after 8 o'clock to-night an avalanche of snow from Cape Diamond came crashing down on the two-story wooden house occupied by a family named Gibson. It completely demolished the building, burying the family, six in number, and a child named Hetherington, in the ruins. Up to eleven o'clock P. M. only the body of Mr. Gibson had been recovered. It is supposed the remainder of the family are also dead.

QUEBEC February 4.—The fear that all the members of the Gibson family were killed by the avalanche of snow from Cape Diamond, which crushed their house last night, was fully confirmed later in the night by the discovery of the dead bodies of the Gibsons and of the child Hetherington in the ruins.

### College Building Destroyed.

RACINE, February 4.—The Taylor hall building used for the collegiate department of Racine Episcopal institution, was burned this morning. But little was saved. The college library and apparatus were entirely destroyed. Dr. DeKover's private library and effects were saved. Total loss $60,000, insurance $29,000.

The coinage of silver under the act which promises resumption of specie payments in 1879, has already actively commenced. Last month the Philadelphia mint turned out 722,300 half dollars, 800 quarters, and 550,300 dimes—in all, 1,272,900 coins, not to mention 690,000 pewter five-cent pieces and 1,180,000 minute bits of copper, called cents. No date has yet been fixed for the redemption of fractional currency.

### Coal Mine on Fire.

OSAGE CITY KANSAS, February 3.—This city was thrown into a frightful state of excitement yesterday by the breaking out of a fire in shaft of the Osage Mining Company. Thirty men and three boys were at work in the mine at the time, and as the flames shot out of the shaft high into the air, mothers, wives and children rushed to the scene, and rendered the scene harrowing to a heart-rending degree. Water was poured into the blazing shaft. While the fire was at its height, the head of a man appeared in the sea of flames, be having come out of a fiery furnace. As the man was drawn to the surface he fainted. This was two hours after the fire began, and soon afterwards a man named Marks bravely went down the shaft to rescue those who remained beneath the ground. These soon appeared, coming up one after the other; some with sufficient strength to hold on to the ropes, and others unconscious. By 4½ o'clock, every man was saved. All the men were doing well last night, there being no question as to the recovery of any

### Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator was taken this morning and resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, by the following vote: Cameron, 68; Carpenter, 59; Hazelton, 3.

The election of Mr. Cameron was brought about by the coalition of the Democrats with the bolting Republicans. The latter offered the Democrats four names from which to choose a candidate: Judge Cole, ex-Governor Lewis, General Guppy, and Hon. Angus Cameron. The Democratic caucus last night nominated Mr. Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of the platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace.

Mr. Cameron, the Senator elect, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, New York, in 1826. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, and has served six years in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1867. He is a lawyer and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people *by advertising in newspapers*. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year *and this is not a very good year for advertising either.*

*New Advertisements.*

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. jan13

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Robert Hunter, deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, February 20th, 1875, at the residence of the executor.
N. A. ROSS, Executor. jan6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Broucher, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the late residence of deceased on Wednesday, February 17, 1875.
SAMUEL BROUCHER, FREEMAN BROUCHER, HARRISON BROUCHER, Administrators. jan13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Daniel Stahl, late of Somerset Twp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at late residence of deceased, on Saturday, the 27th day of February 1875.
WM. STAHL, Administrator. jan13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Samuel Miller, late of Addison Tp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1875, at the residence of the administrator, in said township.
WM. MILLER, Administrator. jan29

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Abraham Mangus, late of Shade Tp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of the deceased on Saturday, March 13, 1875.
HENRY P. J. CUSTER, Administrator. jan27

RAIL ROAD NOTICE. Whereas the Somerset & Mineral Point Rail Road, with all the rights, powers, immunities, privileges and franchises of the corporation was on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1874, sold to A. H. Coffroth, who on the 21st day of December A. D. 1874 sold one-third thereof to M. A. Sanner and one-third thereof to John H. Uhl. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet at the office of Coffroth & Rupple, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 8th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a new corporation, of electing a President and a board of six directors, and to adopt a corporate name and common seal and determine the amount of the capital stock of said corporation, according to the act of assembly approved the 8th day of April A. D. 1861, and its supplements.
A. H. COFFROTH, M. A. SANNER, JOHN H. UHL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that appeals will be held from the assessments of 1875, at the Commissioners' office, Somerset, for the several districts of the county as follows, viz:

For Jenner township, Jennerville borough, Conemaugh, Paint, Shade, Stoystown borough, Quemahoning, Stonycreek, New Baltimore, Allegheny, Jefferson, Somerset township, Somerset borough, Berlin borough, Brothersvally, on Thursday, the 18th day of February next.

For Addison, Lower Turkeyfoot, Ursina borough, Confluence borough, Upper Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, New Centreville borough, Milford, Southampton, Northampton, Wellersburg borough, Garrett, Greenville, Larimer, Elklick, Salisbury borough, Summit, Meyersdale borough, on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1875, when and where all persons and corporations filing themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly in such case made and provided are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Art. 4, Sec. 2 of an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to wit: on the same days above mentioned the Commissioners shall also determine who are exempt or not liable to do military duty, &c.

The appeals will be held on the above mentioned days between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.
V. J. MILLER, F. J. COUNTRYMAN, OLIVER W. ROYER, Commissioners.
J. NEFF, Clk. jan29

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Matilda Royer, late of Addison Twp., deceased. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, at the residence of Henry Royer, Confluence, on Thursday, the 18th of February, 1875.
WM. ROYER, Administrator. jan13

ANDREW PEEBLES, ARCHITECT, Cor. Sixth Ave. and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Entrance No. 5 Sixth Avenue. sep23

*New Advertisements.* *New Advertisements.*

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE County of Somerset, Pa., From January 12th, 1874, to January 12th, 1875.

GEORGE M. NEFF, Treasurer of Somerset County, in account with the said county of Somerset.

## DR.

To cash received from Collectors of State and County rates and levies, as follows: (State tax of 1873 included.)

| Collectors. | Districts. | Year. | State Tax. | County Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Wolfhope | Allegheny township | 1873 | $ 37 19 | $ 68 05 |
| David Dickey | Brothersvalley " | " | 34 72 | 327 82 |
| William C. Lint | Dale City borough | " | 17 85 | 362 15 |
| Peter Brown | Greenville township | " | 32 69 | |
| George J. Flick | Jefferson " | " | 7 32 | 173 99 |
| John Knepp | Larimer " | " | 26 41 | 190 50 |
| John Fahnley | Lower Turkeyfoot township | " | 25 17 | 74 83 |
| Alex. Moore | Middlecreek " | " | 51 96 | 89 13 |
| Aaron Miller | New Centreville borough | " | 7 15 | |
| Tobias Blough | Paint township | " | 31 95 | |
| Jacob J. Bowman | Quemahoning township | " | 116 48 | |
| Wm. P. River | Southampton " | " | 9 96 | |
| Herman Stahl | Somerset " | " | 134 62 | |
| Benjamin Bowman | Stoystown borough | " | 4 92 | |
| George W. Benford | Somerset " | " | 42 43 | 96 00 |
| Jefferson Kimmel | Stonycreek township | " | 74 44 | 121 29 |
| Joseph Cable | Shade " | " | 90 04 | |
| Charles Stook | Wellersburg borough | " | 12 68 | |
| John H. Benford | Ursina " | " | 31 31 | 31 87 |
| John A. Walker | Addison township | 1874 | | 95 06 |
| Tobias A. Miller | Allegheny township | " | | 1005 00 |
| Frederick Swope | Berlin borough | " | | 597 16 |
| Simon P. Fritz | Brothersvalley township | " | | 557 82 |
| Jacob Mummau | Conemaugh " | " | | 1767 42 |
| Matthias Paxton | elklick " | " | | 510 40 |
| Conrad Eichenour | Greenville " | " | | 1699 17 |
| Frederick Shallis | Jefferson " | " | | 398 49 |
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