The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . . June, 30 1875.

REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE,

of Erie.

REPUBLICAN

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

FRANCIS J. KOOSER.

FOR SHERIFF,

GEORGE W. PILE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

AARON F. DICKEY.

FOR TREASURER,

JOSIAH KELLER.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

DANIEL PHILIPPI,

WILLIAM REEL.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

ISAAC YODER

FOR AUDITORS,

SAMUEL SMITH,

SAMUEL S. MILLER.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith, as follows:

1. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

3. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a right of accountability of public officers.

5. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8. Free banking, a safe and uniform National currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10. The consolidation of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

1. *Resolved*, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

2. *Resolved*, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof, for their vindication and his; that having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and recklessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war magathered; the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self protection, the ballot; foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly inefficient to the expiation which their rebellious action required, The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong doers; has largely reduced the national debt; has largely reduced the people's taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens—all which events mark the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

3. *Resolved*, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious, and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him—making thereby a record which will cover his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates—brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of the evils common in the government of most of the lesser municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase of municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority of the whole subject.

5. *Resolved*, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the utter failure to redeem the pledge upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to Legislative parity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has performed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of Legislative powers.

6. *Resolved*, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

It is estimated that over three hundred thousand visitors were in Boston during the Bunker Hill centennial celebration.

It is calculated that 75,000 Americans have gone over to Europe to see what they can see this summer, and that the husbands will lay out over there fifty millions of dollars in new whistles for their wives and daughters. A few thingembobs are necessary, of course.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad companies have advanced their charges for Western freight. This is only the legitimate result of the settlement of the difficulties lately existing between these companies.

"We need the means for organizing the Democratic party in this State," wrote the chairman of the convention at Columbus to a brother Democrat at Chicago. The reply came: "Will ship one barrel of whiskey and one orator; invoice by mail."

The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that the public authorities are charged with the maintenance of the highways and they have abundant power for that purpose; that the citizen pays his taxes for such purposes; that it is necessary for his safety and welfare, and therefore that the county or township, as the case may be, is responsible for all damage resulting from neglect of duty. This decision is of general interest.

The oath of office of the first female in the Commonwealth commissioned to fill a public position has been filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is that of Miss Sarah S. Lewis, Co. Superintendent of Tioga county.

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, has been named Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is a gentleman of marked energy of character, and is regarded as admirably suited for the position to which he has been chosen.

On the first of July two hundred and ninety-nine additional money order offices will be established. Including these, there will have been established during the present fiscal year three thousand six hundred and ninety-four new money order offices. Nine money order offices have been discontinued.

The Philadelphia *Times* is authority for the statement that the prospects for peaches at the East were never better. The owners of orchards are troubled to know what to do with the superabundant crop that is coming forward. This is a gratifying fact, and will serve to relieve the apprehensions of a meagre fruit yield.

The yield of wheat in Texas is even greater than was expected, notwithstanding the sanguine expectations indulged. The Galveston *News* of the 16th inst., says: "From the best data obtainable it is estimated that, after making a very liberal showing for home consumption and the demand of Western markets, Texas will have, as a net surplus, 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, for which a market, new to our producers, must be provided."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* (independent) says: "The spectacle of Allen and Carey on a rag and whiskey platform surpasses in the grotesque anything heretofore seen in Ohio." It adds: "There is not a thief in America who would not thrive, not a rascal who carns nothing, but lives riotously in the profession of ward politics, who would not fatten—not a bummer looking to a dirty public job who would not bloat and grow greasy—if this sort of Democratic doctrine should prevail."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the selection of Gen. Harry M. Hoyt, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, means hard work, intelligent organization, restless energy, and a campaign of the old-fashioned sort, where the principles of both parties will receive full discussion, and the approval of one of the m by the fully enlightened voters, will definitely decide to which the management of their affairs shall henceforth be committed.

The leading German Democratic papers in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, Sandusky *Democrat*, and the Cleveland *Waechter*, all denounce the financial plank in the Democratic platform. To show how they talk, we quote from the latter: "This will have the effect that thousands and thousands who would have willingly aided the Democrats to victory will now turn against them, at least so far as the State election is concerned, however discontented they may be with the Republicans on account of their 'muckerism,' temperance and corruption; for however bad the temperance nuisance may be, compared to the mischief that has and will be done by this paper swindle, it is harmless. A victory in this direction cannot and must not be encouraged. The paper swindle doctrines must be opposed wherever they appear."

After years of assault upon the National currency as "rag money," "lampblack and rags," &c., &c., and continuous systematic parading of the fact that it was not on a par with gold, and many other devices intended to impair public confidence in it, the Ohio Democracy at their late State Convention, made a full declaration against the entire national banking system, and in favor of an unlimited issue of greenbacks. These declarations are received with many marks of approval by almost the entire Democratic party of the South and West, and it seems highly probable that this unprincipled expedient of flooding the country with an irredeemable currency, amounting to virtual repudiation, will be adopted—not without a fight, however, by the honest men of the party—as a cardinal principle by that organization in the coming Presidential campaign.

This platform, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is a declaration of war upon the National credit. Its provisions, carried out in public affairs, would unquestionably plunge the country into ruinous extravagance, ending in bankruptcy and dishonor. The programme of repudiation is made particularly clear. The result is not only manifest—the design is hardly disguised. The talk about public honesty in connection with the proposed cornstalk and cabbage leaf currency is preposterous and insolent. It is precisely as consistent and honorable for Gov. Allen to stand upon the shinplaster platform and exalt the glories of unlimited rag money as it is for Gen. Cary to be associated with and the candidate of a party that denounces sumptuary laws, with especial reference to the liquor traffic—the very sort of legislation that Cary spent a quarter of a century in advocating with his characteristic vehemence, and fury of invective lavished upon all who dared to make or sell "the accursed stuff." The spectacle of Allen and Cary on a rag and whiskey platform surprises in the protesque anything heretofore seen in Ohio.

Hostility to the National credit, and repudiation of the National debt is what these Democratic resolutions mean, and the sure result of this doctrine, if carried into practice, is well portrayed by the Germantown *Telegraph* in an article from which we make the following extract: "There are two thousand National banks in this Republic, and every dollar of their currency is guaranteed by a full paid capital deposited in the United States Treasury in Government bonds. No system of banking in Europe or America was ever before as amply secured or as sound as this one, and yet its extinction is demanded by the Ohio Democrats for no other reason than because it is National, and it is spoken of as a monopoly, whereas it is open and free to all. Worse still, the Government owes a great debt, the interest on which must be paid in coin, and this Ohio platform proposes to pay at least half the customs duties in greenbacks, and to reduce the tariff to a low standard, which would leave the Treasury short of gold to pay interest on the bonded debt. It is demanded that the States alone shall govern the banking system, whereas the whole current of our history shows that State regulation was confused, contradictory, heterogeneous and chaotic, and entailed untold miseries and evils upon the country.

As the Democratic party has just about managed to get as far as accepting Emancipation and the Constitutional Amendments, so it is somewhere about the inflation period of our history which was cotemporaneous with those events. The Republicans have gone ahead; have occupied new ground far in advance; they are seeking reconciliation on the one hand and a specie currency on the other. But the Democrats appear to be ten years behind them on both subjects. They seem to fancy the war still raging, the Republicans still forced to rule at the South with a stern and heavy hand; inflation still unavoidable and money scarce. It matters not that the South is at peace, that its prosperity is reviving, that capital is so superabundant as to be vainly seeking employment.—The same old Bourbon hash is served up as usual. All the old odds and ends that have done duty in many a dish in years past come up again as though they were fresh and new.—And this is the way that our affairs are to be reformed, that the errors of the Republicans are to be corrected, that business troubles are to be overcome. The expedient is very simple—unlimited greenbacks, and unlimited and unsecured State banks. Greenbacks for free trade; greenbacks for protection; greenbacks to pay coin interest with; greenbacks to pay off gold bonds with; greenbacks to restore specie payments without any redemption in coin. How astute, how sagacious, how ingenious, how comprehensive, how profound, how wonderful, how smart!

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, June 25, 1875.

STOCKS.

Chicago gambles in wheat and corn, New York in gold and railroads, San Francisco in mining stocks. Every man, woman and child in this city, almost, buys and sells stocks, and they get up as heavy an excitement over it as the gold and railroad stock gamblers do in New York.

The lady of the house takes her chances in Orphir and consolidated Virginia, which are high priced stocks, and the cook in her kitchen takes a shy at Poarmen Leapard, or any of the little stocks which cost only only from 50 cents to $1 50 per share. If the stocks go up, madam indulges in diamonds and silks, and the kitchen girl immediately sports a new calico dress on their winnings:—if they go down—well, I don't know what they do that case. The way

STOCKS ARE MANIPULATED

may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers. It runs about this way. A mine is discovered, or rather a location is taken which gives promise of a mine. It is named we will say Golconda, and a company is at once formed to develop it. The ownership is divided into one hundred thousand shares and the par value of each share is made $10.00. Of these shares the original proprietors keep in their own names 60,000, and place 40,000 on the market, the proceeds of which are to be used in "developing" the property, which means opening the mine and finding if there is ore therein, and if so, putting in all the machinery necessary to the working of it. It will be observed that the original projectors have not put a dollar of their own money in it. All comes from the purchasers of the 40,000 shares.

Now, we will suppose that a rich bed of ore is really found. Immediately machinery is put in, the ore is taken out, immense profits are made, and the stock mounts up from $10, its original value, to $50, $75, $100, and in some cases $400 and $500, and the fortunate holders of the 40,000 shares dream golden dreams. But mind the half dozen originals hold a majority of the stock, and as they act together they control it. Of them are all the officers of the Company. They form the Board of Directors, and Smith is President, Jones, Treasurer, and Thompson, Secretary. When the stock is up to the brightest point it can be got, say at $300; then comes a change. The shipments of ore decrease, and finally stop altogether. Rumors get abroad that the vein has given out, and that to prosecute the work an assessment will be soon made, and the stock drops, drops, drops, till a panic strikes it and it goes down by terrific leaps till it strikes the original $10, or perhaps lower than that. Of course the original six buy it all in. When it gets low enough ore is found again, and up it goes. And this game they play over and over again, the deluded public being always the victim, because the six controlling men hold the cards in their own hands. The value of the stock depends of course entirely on the production; they can make it produce or not, as they choose.

OPHIR

is just now the football, and it is being manipulated in the interest of the ring that has the Bank of California for its centre. The par value of Ophir is $50—it has been up within a year to $475, and down to $12. Sharon & Ralston who own it have made millions out of the rise and fall of the stock, and to this day no one but themselves know whether it has any value or not.

Even rich mines that are not made mere stock speculating machines of the original owners make enormous fortunes; for they let all the contracts for supplies to themselves, and the way they bleed the stock-holders is astonishing. But the stocks are only for well-to-do people to gamble with. Biddy in the kitchen and John on the dray can be accommodated as well as the rich people on Van Weis Avenue. And for people with very small means there are stocks to be gambled in.

KANGAROO MINE,

for instance, is discovered and put upon the market at the nominal price of $1.00 per share. Reports are circulated of the richness of the mine, of its wonderful prospects, and the certainty of its becoming a second Ophir; and John on the dray and Biddy in the kitchen, invest their hard-earned dollars. Now the Kangaroo may be a myth, there may be no mine, no ore, no company, for that matter, but Kangaroo shares, despite all that have a value in the market, and they go up and down just the same as consolidated Virginia or any other stock that turns out $100,000 of ore per week. Nobody knows anything about it; those who buy have no idea where it is located, or that it has any value or even existence; but a share is a share, and it sells.

There will be an item in the newspapers some morning, that the developments in the Kangaroo district are of the most encouraging nature, and forthwith Kangaroo stock goes up from $1 to $10, and certain men rage about the street wanting to buy all they can get of it at that price. Seeing that these mining experts want to buy, Biddy and John want to buy, and they do buy, but the experts do not. Those who are talking buy are really, through their brokers, selling at the price that the clamor has made. It is a very pretty game, when they have used all the poor dupes will buy, they simply let it go, and Kangaroo fades out of sight, and becomes one of the things that were. The people pocket their losses, and the operators begin engineering another swindle of the same sort, which they carry through the same way.

Of course just enough outsiders make money in these things to encourage people to keep continually going in. Now and then a man who buys at a dollar, has sense enough to sell when it reaches ten, and the money he made in operating is enough to set a thousand wild. And this thousand are the people the sharks are after, and they get them every time; there is no mistake about it, they gobble them.

But the game goes on just the same; everybody gambles in stocks, men and women. It has always been so from the time the mines were first stocked. In the East you hear ladies discussing books, pictures, and music, with occasional dashes at the theatre and opera. Here they discuss stocks, everybody has a stock-list, and everybody has shares. And everybody, but the rings that control the stock, and the brokers who get their per cent. for handling it, lose the money they put in.

FRUIT.

San Francisco is better supplied with fruit than any other city on the continent. The southern coast supplies it with oranges, lemons, and limes. Strawberries ripen here ten months in a year. New potatoes are always in the market, as also are peas, asparagus, and in fact all the vegetables. Apples come here from Oregon. Grapes grow here to a size and of a flavor unknown elsewhere; in short, there is not a fruit known in the temperate zone or the tropics, that you cannot find in the markets here. It is a beautiful sight, the markets; there is every fruit and every flower that you can think of or imagine exposed for sale, and at very reasonable prices. Strawberries are always high in price, for whenever they get down below 12 cts, a quart, they are canned for export.

California itself produces everything, and—pardon me an Irishism—what it does not produce, Oregon, on the one hand, Mexico on the other, and the islands in the Pacific, supply. I think you shall see more kinds of fruits and vegetables in the markets of San Francisco than in any city in the world. The tropics meet the temperate zones at this spot, and you get all the products of both. This state of things make

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quite different from what it is East. You can have fresh trout from the Sierra brooks, cod and bass from the sea, the juicy steaks of ranch-fed cattle, fattened on alfalfa, and the wonderfully sweet mutton of the foothills, game of every description, elk and bear steak, delicious mucks, shrimps, and oysters, offer variety of meats and fish enough to satisfy the most capricious.

California has every delicacy known to the eastern States and a thousand that the eastern States have not. In point of variety of production it is simply wonderful. Of course all these things are not procurable without labor, but he who labors can have them. The strawberries and oranges won't grow without planting and care, and the fish don't come out of the sea, asking you to put them on a gridiron. But it is all here, and labor will bring it.

Altogether, I like California. Twenty years from date, unless an earthquake swallows it, it will be the choice place to live on the continent.

Pietro.

Destructive Storm in Kansas.

Kansas City, June 21.—The most terrific storm since 1844 visited this section on Sunday night. It began about 9 o'clock and lasted four or five hours. The rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied by a very high wind, hail, and thunder and lightning. Several houses in the city were struck by lightning, and a number unroofed. Immense damage was done to the streets, and many cellars flooded. The storm extended over the country for an area of fifty or more miles to the south and southwest, but it is thought not to have extended far to the north. The damage to farms is very great, fences being washed away, and fields of corn on the bottom lands submurged and damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Three bridges were washed away on the Fort Scott Road, two on the Kansas Pacific, and six cars ditched on the North Missouri Road.

Storm and Loss of Life.

A dispatch from Olathe, Kansas, says that during a storm there on Sunday night, a house occupied by a man named Leavitt was blown down. The father and a child were instantly killed, and the wife was badly injured.

Loss of the United States Steamer Saranac.

San Francisco, June 21.—The United States steamer Saranac, having on board as passengers Lieut. Washburn Maynard, United States Navy, and Dr. Emil Bessels, of the Smithsonian Institute, left this port June 8 for Sitka and Behring's Straits, on a scientific exhibition and to make a collection for the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. On her way north she took the inside channel between Vancouver Island and the main land, called at Nanaimo, and at 7:45 A. M. on Friday, the 18th inst., struck the famous mid-channel rock in Seymour Narrows. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the proposed bridge at the Narrows for the Canadian Overland Railroad. The Saranac was going fourteen knots with a seven-knot current at the time of striking. After striking, she hung for a few moments, and then swung off. Her bow was immediately run into the Vancouver shore, and made fast with a hawser to a tree. An hour afterward she had sunk completely out of sight, not even her mast-heads being visible. But little of the stores or personal effect of the officers and crew were saved. The ship's company are camped on the beach, with no shelter and little provisions. Lieut. Commander Sanders, with the pilot and thirteen men, made their way on foot to Victoria, V. I., where they arrived last night. The steamer Otter left this morning for the wreck. No lives were lost

The Saranac was a side-wheel steamer of the second rate. She carried eleven guns and measured 1,238 tons.

Washington, June 21.—The Navy Department has advices that the United States steamer Saranac ran upon a sunken rock in Seymour Pass, Swanson Straits, on Friday morning at about 9 o'clock. No one appears to have been lost. The news comes by telegraph from Victoria, where Lieut. Commander Sanders had arrived in one of the ship's boats for the purpose of chartering a steamer to go to the assistance of the shipwrecked mariners.

Damage by the Late Storm.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Information of the damage done in this State by the late storms is just beginning to reach here. All the railroads in the State, especially those running east and west have been greatly injured. From Sedalia west, on the Missouri Pacific, several briges and culverts were carried away, and the track was washed out in a number of places. Like damage was done to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road on its Western Division, and the Eastern Division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road shared the same fate. The rain fall was unprecedented and the country for miles was covered with water. In some places hail as large as a hen egg fell causing great destruction to the crops. All the trains have been greatly delayed, but a large number of men have been energetically at work, and the regular time time-table will be resumed to-morrow or Wednesday. The amount of damage to the railroads cannot be given, but it will take many thousands of dollars to place them in a proper condition again. No lives are reported lost.

Tennessee.

Memphis, June 22.—The *Leader* has additional information concerning the killing of Esquire Brad Yarborough, Covington, Tenn., last Saturday, by his brother-in law, Wm. Kinney. It appears that one had sued the other, and they had been to Covington to attend the trial. On the road home, Yarborough, who was on horseback, passed Kinney, who was in a wagon, when the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at Yarborough, one taking effect in the right arm-pit. Yarborough rode some forty yards and fell from his horse, a corpse. When found he had his handkerchief wrapped around his hand as if to stop the hemorrhage. A negro who saw the shooting says Yarborough first struck at Kinney with a stick, while a lady who also witnessed it says he did not. Yarborough was a prominent Granger, and his funeral was largely attended. Both were prosperous and influential citizens, and the resources of both sides will be brought to bear on the trial.

Postmasters Responsible for Loss of Government Property.

Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, has furnished an opinion to the Postmaster General, taking the ground that Postmasters are liable on their bond for losses of Government property while in their possession. A registered package containing about $200 worth of postage stamps was received at the Boston Postoffice for transmission beyond. It was traced to that office, and there missed through the negligence of the Postmaster or employes there, as is alleged. The sum was charged up to General Burt, the Postmaster, who demurred in a letter to the Postmaster General, by whom it was referred to Judge Spence, who justifies the Department in charging it to the Postmaster. It is the first time that an opinion has been given holding Postmasters responsible on their bonds for the loss of Government property passing through the Postoffice.

A Disgraceful Scene in a Court Room.

Memphis, June 21.—During a trial in the First Circuit Court in this city to-day, one of the attorneys called the other a liar, whereupon the one so addressed seized the Court Bible and knocked the other down, and proceeded to administer corporal punishment according to the code P. R. The Judge called for the Deputy Sheriff The combatants were finally separated by the bystanders, and the Judge fined them fifty dollars each, and also fined the Deputy Sheriff twenty-five dollars for being absent, but happening to remember that he had sent that officer out just before the mill began, his fine was remitted.

A Steamboat Struck by Lightning.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22.—The steamboat R. W. Skillenger, while lying at her wharf here last night, was struck by lightning and burned to the water's edge. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in western companies.

Storm in Illinois.

Chicago, June 21.—Special dispatches from the central portion of the State say that one of the heaviest storms ever known there swept through that section last night and this morning, doing great damage to railroads, fences, crops, &c.

A Double Murder.

St. Augustine, Fla., June 14.—About a year and a half ago a Mr. Keech emigrated from Wisconsin to this section, and purchased a farm in this (St John's) county, a few miles from the old fort, Matanzas Inlet. He was industrious and energetic, and soon became noted as one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. Mr. Keech was accompanied by his wife, or by a woman that purported to be his wife. To all appearance the two lived together in the utmost peace and tranquility.

Some time ago a man calling himself J. Smith Newton, and representing himself as a land prospector, made his appearance in Keech's neighborhood, and remained several days. He finally left, and neither Mr. Keech nor his neighbors thought any more of the stranger. A few days ago, however, he again made his appearance, and after making inquiries of a Mr. Williams, proceeded to Keech's house. It happened that Mr. Keech owed Mr. Williams a small sum of money, and had promised to call and pay it the next day after Newton made his appearance. That day, however, and the next passed, and still Mr. Keech did not appear to fulfill his promise. Knowing his neighbor to be a very prompt man in business affairs, Mr. Williams at once proceeded to investigate the cause of the unusual delay. Mounting a horse, he rode to the farm of Keech, and there discovered that a most atrocious murder had been committed. Mrs. Keech was found in her room shot to death, while Mr. Keech lay near by with his throat cut, a bullet hole in the back of his head, and his skull crushed in.

Mr. Keech's neighbors immediately assembled and organized two pursuing parties, one under the command of Mr. Virgil Dupont, and the other under command of the Sheriff of St. John's county. They followed the murderer nearly fifty miles, sparing neither whip nor spur, and finally came up with him in Vhlusia county, where he was endeavoring to make his way on foot to the St. John's river.

The confession of the murder, which has been made, invests the crime with mysterious interest. His name is J. Smith Newton, and says he was born in Buenos Ayres, of English parents. He says that his purpose was not robbery, but the hope of ultimate gain. He states that the woman known as Mrs. Ellen Keech was not the wife of Mr. Keech but his mistress, and that the real Mrs. Keech is a resident of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin. Keech deserted his real wife, took up with the murdered woman and fled to Florida. The prisoner says he was employed by Mrs. Keech, who is his aunt, to follow her truant husband and murder both him and his mistress. As a reward for his trouble, Newton was to receive a share of the estate of Mr. Keech, which is said to be worth about $30,000.

An attempt was made by some of the citizens of Orange county to lynch Newton, and it was the fear of this that led him to confess the crime.

Yellow Fever on United States Vessels.

Washington, June 24.—The mails for the navy department from the South Atlantic station have not yet arrived, though they are hourly expected; therefore the department have no official advices of the existence of yellow fever on United States vessels in those waters. A private letter received here to-day by an officer of the navy from a brother officer at Rio, dated May 23, reports that the yellow fever was raging at that place, and the number of deaths daily was from fifteen to twenty.

During the first half of March 192 deaths were reported. On the United States steamer Lancester there were several cases. Fleet Surgeon Denby and Assistant Surgeon Fassing died, the former on the 3d of April, at Bahia, Brazil, but the date of the death of the latter is not mentioned. There had been much sickness on board of that vessel.

On the Brooklyn several cases of fever were reported and sailors died in April. She arrived at Rio on the 20th of May, and was then reported by the surgeon in good sanitary condition. There were a few cases on the Monongahela but no death mentioned. When she left Rio several officers and seamen remained in the hospital on shore, but all had recovered except Assistant Surgeon Waugh. It was expected he would soon be able to start for home.

The Annual Press Banquet at Bedford Springs.

Bedford, June 24.—The annual press banquet was given at Bedford Springs last night. About 250 people were present. Toasts were responded to by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown; William Hartley, of Bedford; Y. S. Walter, of Chester; W. W. Nevin, of Philadelphia; John Cessna, of Bedford; H. J. Stahle of, Gettysburg; W. H. Bradley, of Danville, and W. P. Schell, of Bedford.

The editorial association was welcomed to Bedford by the burgess and council through an eloquent address by S. L. Russell, esq., which was responded to by the president of the association.

To-day the association visited Cumberland, Maryland, where they were received by the mayor and city councils through a speech by Mr. Fay, of the Cumberland bar, which was replied to in fitting terms by the president of the association, Mr. B. F. Meyers, of the Harrisburg Patriot.

The association also visited the Frostburg coal region and then returned to Bedford.

Final Settlement of the Coal Mining Troubles.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 22.—A final settlement of the coal mining troubles was reached this afternoon. The Region Board called on Charles Parrish, Prsident of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company with a request that the officers of the Union who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Parrish wished it distinctly understood that the Miners' Union is no longer to dictate who shall be employed or discharged, and that men shall not be forced to join the Union in order to enter the mines. The greatest harmony prevails, and all the collieries will start to-morrow.

A Heavy Storm—Loss of Life.

Toronto, Ont., June 25.—A heavy storm passed over the province of Ontario, yesterday. The town hall in Brantford was blown down, and nine pupils and one teacher, who were in the grammar school, which was held in the basement, were buried in the ruins. When rescued it was found that three of the class were badly injured, and one Alexander Wood, was dead.

An Important Whiskey Seizure.

St. Louis, June 22.—Telegraphic instructions were received here to-day from Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt to seize the rectifying establishment of Bevis, Frazier & Co. for nonpayment of $44,000 taxes found to be due by them on whiskey produced, on which no tax was paid. The seizure was made, and an inventory taken by Supervisor Meyer and Revenue Agents Gavett, Colony, and Crane, under a warrant of restraint from Collector McGuire. The property seized consisted of the machinery, fixtures and rectifying house of the firm and one hundred and twenty barrels of whiskey. This establishment was seized, among others, a short time ago, and bonded for $20,000. Detention has already been made, and restraint will follow at once, of 118 barrels of spirits owned by Bevis & Frazier, on storage in this city; also their unpaid balance in bank. Other seizures on restraint warrants will be made in a few days.

Five Years with a Bullet in His Head.

In the battle of Hatcher's Run in 1864, Mr. Green Pittman of Wilkenson county received a wound in the face, the ball entering the upper portion of the nose on the left side. The wound was probed and dressed by an army surgeon, and finally healed up, and although the surgeon stated that the ball was still in the head, Mr. Pittman had almost forgotten it, never having experienced the least pain or inconvenience from it. In 1868, one Sunday morning in February, five years after receiving the wound, as Mr. Pittman was making his toilet to attend church, it fell out his mouth. Mr. Pittman was combing his hair at the time, standing perfectly erect, and came near swallowing the ball after it fell into his mouth. Strange to say no hemorrhage followed its exit, nor was there any pain felt. The ball weighed one ounce and two pennyweights. It is now in possession of Mr Pittman, who was a gallant member of the Third Georgia Regiment during the late war.—*Irwinton (Ga.) Southerner.*

Boiler Explosion at Steubenville.

Steubenville, June 22.—About seven o'clock this morning, the boiler in the brewery of M. Basler & Son, on South High street, exploded with terrific force, totally destroying a large portion of the building and severly injuring two men, Dennis Scanton and Alex. Greeishober. The boiler was lifted from its foundation, plunged through an adjoining dwelling house, and carried a distance of nearly two hundred yards through the air and landed in a yard on High street. The loss on the brewery is $10,000; insurance $5,000.

Something of a Farmer.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says four years ago Jacob Ziegler went from Normal into Dewitt county and rented Judge Davis' 1,700 acre farm near Clinton. His worldly possessions at that time consisted of eleven head of horses, a few family utensils, and about $500 in money. Last year he raised 18,000 bushels of corn, has 235 head of cattle, 30 head of horses, and about 400 hogs, showing in all stock on hand amounting to at least $100,000. The *Pantagraph* intimates that Mr. Zeigler made his money by minding his own business.

Missouri.

St. Louis, June 23.—On Monday night Policeman Jacob Suter, of Belleville, Ills., was called upon to arrest Patrick Mulligan, who was drunk and abusing his family. As soon as Suter laid his hand upon Mulligan the latter seized a carpenter's chisel and stabbed the officer twice. At this juncture City Marshal Charles Bom arrived on the scene and was also fiercely assailed and stabbed in the chest severely by Mulligan. Bom then shot Mulligan, killing him almost instantly. Both Bom and Suter are very badly injured.

Fire in a Mining Shaft.

San Francisco, June 22.—The hoisting apparatus of the Murchie mine, at Nevada City, caught fire yesterday afternoon. There were six men in the shaft, which is 400 feet deep, at the time, one of whom made his escape. Two were taken out dead after subduing the flames, and a third will probably die. The remaining two were rescued uninjured.

A Railroad Accident—A Man Cooked to Death.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Two cars on the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad were wrecked and destroyed by fire last night at the town of Hamilton, through a misplaced switch. James Grey, the engineer, and James Kirkup, the fireman, were burned in the wreck. Kirkup was literally cooked to death, but the engineer, Grey, may recover.

Nebraska.

Omaha, June 23.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left their reservations during the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on their reservations through limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

Tornado in Minnesota.

St. Paul, June 25.—A tornado passed over Mendota, six miles above this city, at four o'clock this evening, unroofing a dozen buildings, several of which were entirely demolished. A child was blown from its mother's arms and so badly injured that it will die. No other casualties of consequence are reported.

New Advertisements.

DR. KEYSER,

Has examined more lungs, and treated more cases of Pulmonary and Chronic diseases successfully, than any man in Western Pennsylvania. His long examination embraces not only hundreds, but in the last 35 years he has listened to and treated over 20,000 cases of Lung Diseases.

Pamphlets sent free. Address,

DR. KEYSER,

june23 120 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of David Beal, late of Greenville 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 on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1875, at the office of the administrator in Pocahontas.

A. J. STONER,

june 18 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS, NOTICE

Estate of Peter Hochstetler, late of Larimer 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 24th day of July, 1875, at the late residence of said deceased.

PETER BROWN,

june16 Administrator.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*

$35,000 WORTH

FINE CARPETS.

STOCK OF

Henry McCallum

77 FIFTH AVENUE

Which was partially damaged by water at the late fire has been removed to the basement of the Diamond Bank, FIFTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST., and will be offered at a large reduction from cost, FOR 30 DAYS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

June 30-1875.

M. McCULLOUGH, Jr. C. C. EARNSBERG

Established 1848.

M. McCULLOUGH, Jr. & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale

LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 355 Liberty Street,

(NEAR UNION DEPOT.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call or write before purchasing elsewhere. We sell Brandies, Gins, Wines, Whiskeys, &c., at prices to suit the times. april4

BOOTS & SHOES!

Prices Reduced!

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

GILL & BROTHER,

253 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Complete assortment of all kind of Boots and Shoes, also a large stock of City made Goods, Gos Morocco, and Lasting.

N. B.—Bottom Prices. Orders promptly attended to. April7

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at private sale the following tracts of land belonging to Samuel Zimmerman, assigned to Wm. Zimmerman, for the benefit of his creditors, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Quemahoning township, containing 69 acres, with good buildings.

No. 2. A tract adjoining above tract and Joseph Zimmerman, containing 8 acres, with house and shop thereon.

No. 3. A tract situate in Shade township, adjoining Anthony Weichtenbiner and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, all good timber land, with a house and stable thereon.

Also, a No. 1 sawmill with circle saws and engine in good condition, and a large lot of various kinds of lumber, namely, pine, spruce, ash, oak, lina, poplar, chestnut, sugar, maple, cherry, &c. Persons desiring to buy will find it worth their time or call on the undersigned at Jenner X Roads.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,

may5 Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at private sale the farm of John Winters, situate in Somerset township, about four miles north of Somerset, adjoining land of George Lichty, Henry Watton and others,

Containing 160 Acres,

more or less, in good condition, with suitable buildings. Persons wishing to buy will address or call on the subscriber at Jenner X Roads.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,

may5 Assignee.

Notice to Farmers.

The Percheron Stallion,

SULTAN,

is a dark dapple gray, coming 6 years old, 16½ hand high, will weigh about 1,800 pounds. Head short, with great width between the eyes, which are large and expressive; powerful neck, chest wide and capacious. Quarters very broad and the body well ribbed up. Legs broad and muscular and noticably short from knee to fetlock. Mane and tail long and heavy, hair of fine texture, which is the distinguishing mark of the Arabian blood. Stock men need only see him to be convinced that he is just what they need to breed from.

SULTAN

will stand during the season commencing April 12th, at my farm