The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, - - - - - August 11, 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 rigid 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 equalization 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 elevated 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 repeat with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent results 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 ungathered; 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 some States defiantly inefficient to the exploitation which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and into day relentlessly upon the track of wrong doers; has largely reduced the nation's 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 redundant 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 unassailable 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 secure 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, we call on the Union Republican Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing mal-administration 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 promise upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to Legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed 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 internal revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S monthly statement of the public debt shows a reduction for July of over one million two hundred thousand dollars. These steady monthly reductions speak well for Republican management of the Treasury, and wish wise people will be a strong reason against a change of power to Democratic hands, where government finances have been invariably mismanaged.

THE best abused man in Pennsylvania for the last half dozen years has been R. W. Mackey, the State Treasurer. To believe his enemies, Mr. Mackey had boldly robbed the Treasury and was rioting on the spoils. According to them, there was an immense deficit in the State funds, the sinking fund had been robbed to make good the defalcation in the Treasury, and worthless securities were carried in the vaults in place of the money properly belonging there. As a corollary to these manifold lies, a committee of investigation was raised by the Democratic House last winter, ostensibly to investigate the Treasury, but really to make capital for the campaign of this fall, for the House, knowing it had not the power to raise such a committee, and that Mr. Mackey would not acknowledge its legality, or right to investigate his accounts, calculated to put him in a false position, point to his refusal to submit his books to an investigation by this illegal committee, as evidence of the truth of the charges against him, and so go into the canvass with this damaging cry against the Republicans of a robbed Treasury, and a rascally Treasurer.

Well, the plot, to all appearances, was working admirably. The committee called on Mr. Mackey, and as was anticipated he refused to acknowledge their right or authority to investigate his accounts, but he rather took them aback by proffering to them as individual citizens, the inspection of his books. Their only recourse was to throw themselves back on their dignity and decline the offer. This of course exposed the fact that they were after political capital, not the truth, but notwithstanding, as preconcerted, the howl was raised by the Democratic press of an impoverished and swindled Treasury. Now for the sequel. On Monday last the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—one of whom is Justus F. Temple, the new Democratic Auditor General—met at Harrisburg, and after investigating fully the condition of the Sinking Fund, they have published their statement, under oath, which shows not only that Mr. Mackey is not a defaulter, but that the accounts of both the Sinking Fund and the general Treasury fund are found to be correct, the money intact, and that there is on hand the handsome balance of a quarter of a million of dollars. Thus the Democratic Auditor General has publicly sworn that all these charges against Mr. Mackey, made by his political partisans, are utterly false, and the grand conspiracy against Treasurer Mackey and the Republican party is exploded.

IT was cruel, very cruel in Mr. Mackey to pay off over a million four hundred thousand dollars of the State debt, make a clean exhibit of his accounts, and then publish the certificate of the Sinking Fund Commissioners—one of whom is the new Democratic Auditor General—that his accounts are correct and that no defalcation exists in the Treasury or in the Sinking Fund, thus proving the Democratic rabble that has been baying on his track to be fools and liars.

Having thus dumbfounded his enemies, and squelched their cunningly concocted plot to destroy the faith of the people in the integrity of the present State administration, it was to be inferred that further assaults on Mr. Mackey would be dropped, but the hope of making some capital out of the Treasury management, so long and fondly cherished, could not be abandoned without a further attempt, and so the Philadelphia *Times* plaintively mourns over the fact that Mr. Mackey "believes the first duty of a State officer is to elect the Republican candidates," and that the powers of the Treasury may be employed to secure political success.

What a dreadful thing this is to be sure, that a Republican officer should use the influence which his position gives him, to insure the success of his party's candidates, and how deftly this complaint lies in the mouth of the editor of the *Times* or of any other Democratic politician. That party never acted upon the declaration "to the victors belong the spoils," nor ever used present political power to perpetuate its continuance in office, nothing but the purest patriotism ever influenced it either in or out of power, as witness the moving causes of "the late unpleasantness."

How significant of the utter failure of the conspiracy against Mr. Mackey and the Republican party, is the change of tune from charges of defalcation and fraud to whimperings over the use of official influence for party purposes. The Democratic banditti went out a shearing and came home shorn.

THERE is a report current that should Mr. Delano resign the Secretaryship of the Interior, Mr. Armstrong, of this State, will succeed him. The position was offered to ex-Senator Scott, but he declined to accept for private reasons. It thus seems entirely probable that the next Cabinet appointment will come to this State.

EVERY dollar of debt due from the State of Pennsylvania to its bondholders can now be presented to the Treasurer and it will be redeemed.—The outstanding over-due bonds on the first of August amounted to $434,850. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have passed a resolution to notify the holders of these bonds that the interest will cease after ninety days. The New York *World* is particularly interested at the present time about the Pennsylvania finances. The State Treasurer of New York, whom the *World* commends, has a balance on hand of over $4,000,000. Will it please say whether all the debt due the bondholders of that State has been paid?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SOME time ago Auditor General Temple stated to a correspondent of a Democratic paper that he would at an early day make an examination of the Treasurer's accounts, and if he found anything wrong the public should know it. If he found them correct and the Treasury intact the public should also know it. Well, Mr. Temple has now examined the accounts, vouchers, safe, and banks; will he keep his promise? Let the public hear from the Democratic Auditor General. We believe he intends to be honest; we are not of the class who belive that when a man becomes a public officer he necessarily becomes a rogue. We also believe he intends to do his duty, regardless of newspaper clamor. Let him speak out; now is his opportunity.—*Ibid.*

AUDITOR GENERAL Temple, Democrat, again makes oath to the correctness of the Treasury accounts. This he has done after the most thorough examination into the condition of the vault, the banks, and the vouchers. Will the hyper-critics of his party charge him with perjury in their mad race after partisan capital? Or, will they give up the chase and acknowledge that they have raised a false issue, and are ready to suffer the defeat due convicted liars?—*Ibid.*

AT the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, whose report we publish in another column, Mr. Temple, the Democratic Auditor General, was present. He examined the accounts with the banks in which the funds of the State were deposited, the vouchers and certificates from the officers of the various banks stating that the amounts charged against them respectively on the books of the Treasurer were deposited with them to the credit of the State. He also examined the famous vault account, about which so much has been said falsely, and after the most thorough and searching investigation he declared himself perfectly satisfied and convinced that the funds of the State were intact. Will the Democratic press believe now that there is no defalcation, or will they persist in their defamatory course, in the vain hope of making partisan capital?—*Ibid.*

State Financial Affairs.

The following is a general press dispatch, in reference to the State finances, published in this morning's papers:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met here to-day, in conformity with law. The State Treasurer submitted a statement showing the balance in the Sinking Fund to be $435,533,08. Whereupon the following was offered by Secretary Quay, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the State Treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are prepared to redeem upon presentation the balance of the five-ten loan of the Commonwealth, amounting to $434,850; and further, that the State Treasurer be directed to notify the holders of the Chambersburg certificates issued under the act of May 27, 1871, to present the same for payment forthwith at the Treasury, and that interest be stopped upon all the indebtedness above mentioned on the first day of November next."

The amount of loan thus called for is as follows: Five-ten loan, act of February 2, 1867, $434,850; Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871, $73,168 26. Total, $508,018 26. Exceeding by $72,485 18 the present available balace in the Sinking Fund. The redemption of loans for the present fiscal year will exceed fourteen hundred thousand dollars, and exhaust all the loan of the Commonwealth now due, or which can be reached at the option of the State by the present Board of Commissioners.

Before the adjournment of the board Mr. Mackey voluntarily submitted a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, with a list of depositaries of the State funds, including the sinking fund supported by vouchers, with a request that the board should examine and verify it, which was done.

The Clog in the Sinking Fund.

The State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, composing the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, met yesterday at the capitol, and having in conformity with law applied the entire balance in the Sinking Fund to the payment of the public debt, transcended the requirements of the law by calling in and stopping interest, after the first day of November next, upon the sum of $72,000 of State indebtedness, for the redemption of which the Sinking Fund was not in immediate condition, relying probably upon the receipts of the next two months to provide for its payment.

The debt thus called for redemption, amounting to $508,018 26, includes all the indebtedness of the Commonwealth which was matured, or will mature, before 1877. The Sinking Fund Commission is thus brought to a dead halt in its operations. The Commissioners cannot go into open market to purchase the State loan at a premium—nor can they stop interest upon any portion of it until it becomes due in 1877. Until legislation is had to provide for the difficulty the Commission is powerless; and in the meantime what is to become of the Democratic clamor over the mismanagement of the Sinking Fund? How can it be mismanaged when it cannot be managed at all.

With three months yet intervening previous to the Gubernatorial election, this action of the Commissioers, virtually taking the Sinking Fund question out of the canvass, is unjustifiable and intolerable, and upon the part of Auditor General Temple simply inexplicable. He will be called to answer at the bar of his party for this ill-advised destruction of half its stock in trade for the present campaign.

Formerly the Commission was empowered to purchase the loan of the State at its current price in open market, but the practice was believed to enure rather to the profit of the Treasurer than of the Commonwealth; and the enabling statute was accordingly repealed. Its re-enactment would seem necessary to prevent a glut in the Sinking Fund, unless the Legislature shall see proper, relieving the State Treasurer and his sureties, to loan out the public funds to the highest bidders.

The State loan is held at a premium of from 4 to 9 per cent. and is never presented for payment until the holders are forced to come in by the stoppage of the interest upon their bonds.

Appended is a schedule of the loan of the State, for which no provision has been yet made, showing the amount and date of maturity of each:

Act May 4, 1852, due August 1, 1877	$3,267,500
Act Apr. 19, 1859, due Apr. 19, 1879	401,000
Act Apr. 19, 1859, due Aug. 1, 1879	278,000
Act Apr. 2, 1862, due July 1, 1882	482,000
*Act Feb. 2, 1867, due Feb. 1, 1877	7,980,500
†Act Feb. 2, 1867, due Feb. 1, 1882	9,905,800
Act Apr. 3, 1872, due Apr. 3, 1922	600,000
	$22,897,300

*Due in 1852, payable at the option of the State after February 1, 1875.

†Due in 1882, payable at the option of the State after February 1, 1882.

New Hampshire.

LACONIA, August 9.—The house of Mrs. Nellie Welsh, in the heart of the village was entered by two burglars last night. They gathered two packages of valuables in the lower story and then ascended to the sleeping room of Mrs. Welsh. The light from their lantern awakened her and they extinguished it and fled, she following and firing upon them with a revolver, but without effect. She pursued them through the streets when they turned and knocked her down, leaving her in an insensible condition. They deposited their plunder in the front yard.

Three Children Devoured by Bears.

OTTAWA, August 7.—A dispatch from Gatineau says three children, while picking berries in the bush, were killed by a bear. Only the feet and arms of one child can be found.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1875.

THE GREAT FAILURES.

Wednesday last the great banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., one of the oldest and, supposed to be, soundest in the city, closed its doors probably forever. Its liabilities are a long way up into the millions, and its assets a long way down in the millions. Of course the wildest excitement prevailed; it was unexpected—in fact, no house in the United States stood better or was considered safer. What was the matter with them? Just what is the matter with all the banking houses that fail. Instead of confining themselves to a legitimate business they went heavily into stocks, and that not being enough to ruin them they undertook to corner all the cotton in the world, and not being big enough went under. The failure produced such a sensation in Wall Street such as has not been witnessed there since the Jay Cooke smash. Old grey-haired men, young clerks, merchants, bankers, everybody, were rushing frantically up and down the street, banks were besieged for balances, stocks went down with a run, and for an hours or two it seemed as though all Wall Street was crazy. Finally the excitement cooled, and it was discoved that it wasn't much of a shower after all. No more failures were announced that day, and men slept tolerably well that night. But the next day the Commercial Warehouse Campany failed for a million and a half, and the excitement was renewed, and it is still raging.

What the upshot of it all will be remains to be seen. Shrewd men are taking in sail and going as close-reefed as possible. Another weeding-out, such as occurred after Jay Cooke's failure, is feared, for the reason that since 1873 everybody has been doing less business at a loss; but as money has been easy to get, any quantity of weak houses have been able to conceal their weakness and go on. To such, these heavy failures that shake the Street are death. For the moment the strings are tightened, they can't get the credit they need, and up they go. Whether this is the beginning of such a season or not remains to be seen.

FORD-BEECHER.

But the failure that makes the most talk is that of J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers of Beecher's book and of his paper

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

They announce a "suspension," and hold out a kind of vague promise to resume, insisting the while, that the great scandal had nothing to do with their troubles. All of which is bosh. The moment the scandal was made public the sale of Beecher's books dropped to almost nothing, and it has been growing worse since. The firm had an immense amount of money locked up in the first volume of "The Life of Christ," and as they couldn't get it out, down they went.

Everybody connected with this matter has had trouble except Beecher. He is as serene as a May morning; his salary has been raised to $100,000 per year; his followers accompany him to the depot in droves; big ovations are being given him, and all sorts of pleasant things are showered upon him. In the meantime, Mrs. Tilton is about to open a boarding-house, and J. B. Ford & Co. fail. Henry Ward ought to come to the relief of both of them. He ought to buy all of his books that Ford & Co. have on hand and give them to Mrs. Tilton, who could, doubtless, dispose of them for something. That would let them both out of the trouble he plunged them into. But I guess he won't do it. Speaking of

MRS. TILTON,

something ought to be done for her. If Beecher is innocent of course she is; but for all that the trial has ruined her. She has never a penny to bless herself with, and the scaddal has barred her from almost every employment she is fitted for. Theodore is even poorer than she, for he had nothing before the trial, and now he has the enormous expenses attending that to stagger under; so he can't help her if he would. It seems to me that Plymouth Church should stand by her in her trouble as it has by its pastor. The church is rich, and to give this helpless woman a moderate support for herself and children would not be a serious burden.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

there is trouble of a very serious nature. The ruling powers in Tammany have made war upon John Morrisey, and have the expugilist, at present writing, fairly down, though faro John is making a vigorous effort to get up again. It is said that this movement is to pave the way for Tweed to again take the reins. The old man is confident of getting his liberty in a very short time, and once at liberty he has followers enough to take possession of Tammany, and consequently the city. If this happens what a day of reckoning there will be. All the Democrats who went back on the Boss to save themselves at the time the reform movement commenced, will be held to a strict account—all the shysters now in office, who, supposing him dead, gave him the cold shoulder, will be slaughtered without mercy, and the Tammany Republicans who joined in the hue and cry against him will wish they had never been born. Tweed has a long memory and sharp claws. Those who are in the secrets of political matters in the city assert, that once let the Boss set his ponderous foot on the pavements of New York, a free man, he can rally a stronger party to his support than ever. The lower classes of Democracy remember his open-handed generosity, and they love him better than ever, for they consider him a martyr.

There will be fun when he comes out of Ludlow street jail.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Anthony Comstock, the agent of the Young Men's Christian Association, is as vigilant as ever in the work of suppressing the sale of obscene literature. He made two arrests yesterday, and clapped two miserable hounds in jail. But few people have an idea of the extent to which this horrible business is carried on. There are large establishments run by steam engaged in printing obscene books—there are houses with large capital employed in importing them, and in numberless attics small presses are throwing off thousands each day of smut in the form of verses. They are sold by unprincipled booksellers on the sly, and by boys on the streets. Mr. Comstock has undertaken to stop this nefarious business, and he is at least making an impression on it. He has arrested over forty retailers of filth and a score of manufactories; and he has compelled the publishers of the flash papers to be at least decent in their illustrations and reading matter. He is doing a good work.

THE WEATHER

is muggy, damp, hot and miserable. It rains every day just as easily as though rain was the regular thing to do. Of course no one expects to do business, and none whatever is being done. New York is a fearful sick place just now.

PIETRO.

The Death of General Pickett.

General George E. Pickett, died Friday night, at Norfolk, Va., after a brief illness. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and entered the Military Academy at West Point from that State in 1842. He went to the Mexican war with the rank of second-lieutenant, and acted with bravery at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He also behaved gallantly in storming El Molino del Rey, and won the brevet of captain at Chapultepec. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army as a commander of Virginia volunteers, and soon gained high rank and distinction. He was present in nearly all the battles fought in the early seven years of the war by the Army of Northern Virginia, serving both as brigade and division commander. His most conspicuous services during the war was in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1864. At the battle of Gettysburg he led with his division of Virginians the memorable charge upon the Union forces holding Cemetery Hill. His troops fought desperately, encouraged by his gallant words and bearing, and the havoc in their ranks was appalling. Every brigadier general in the division was either killed or wounded, the colonels of five Virginia regiments were among the slain, and of twenty-four regimental officers, only two escaped unhurt. Among his brigade commanders on this occasion was Gen. J. L. Kemper, the present Governor of Virginia. Subsequently Gen. Pickett served in the defenses of Richmond, and was actively engaged until the close of the war, when he retired to private life. Gen. Lee considered him one of his best officers, and had great confidence in his skill and bravery. At the time of his death Gen. Pickett was general agent of a New York life insurance company at Richmond, where he resided. A few weeks ago he went to Norfolk in search of health, but his constitution was so impaired that his recovery was not expected by his friends.

The Floods.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A special correspondent of the *Commercial*, who is examining the effects of the flood in Southern Ohio, reports to-night having traveled from Portsmouth up the Scioto Valley as far as Piketon, finding a continued scene of desolation along the entire route. The Scioto river is still rising, and is over the entire valley, the depth of water ranging from five to thirty feet. By actual count he reports three thousand acres of corn gone, causing an entire loss to the owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to the acre This loss occurs in a territory only sixteen miles long, lying in Scioto county. These figures will probably be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat crop and most of the hay. Northwest from the Scioto line the devastation continues probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years say that no similar destruction of crops by an overflow has ever occurred before. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over half a million dollars.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The water from the river is invading the cellars on Broadway, Seymour, Main, Walnut and Vine streets, the depth varying from a few inches to four or five feet. Nearly all cellars on the streets mentioned up as far as Second street are flooded, the water reaching them through the sewers. The greatest damage is reported on Vine street, where the water was not expected to reach In the Mill Creek Valley the flood has taken away a portion of the fill of the Dayton Short Line Road, but trains are still running regularly. At the lower portion of Sixth Street, and near the mouth of Mill Creek, a number of houses have from two to four feet of water on the first floors. The water is also flowing into the bed of the old White Water canal, now occupied by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad track, and their Plum street depot has several inches of water on the floor. The river at six o'clock had $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in the channel, and is still rising. It is thought the highest point will be reached some time tomorrow.

Assassination in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—A dispatch from Carbonville, Ills., says another assassination, growing out of the Bollinger-Russel feud, in Williamson county, Ills., was committed, on Saturday night, at Crainville. William Spence, a merchant at that place, had retired for the night in a room over his store. About one o'clock he was aroused by two unknown men, who said they desired to make some purchases. Spence got up, went down stairs, and while pulling on his shoes, previous to opening his store door, he was fired on twice, both shots taking effect in the abdomen, killing him. The store was ransacked, but few articles taken, and Spence's empty pocket-book was found a short distance from the store. The real cause of the crime is not known, but is attributed to the fact that Spence entertained some friends who attended Geo. W. Sisner's funeral on Friday last. This is the twenty seventh murder committed since the feud between the Bollinger and Russell families began, a few years ago. The ransacking of Spence's store is considered as a blind to make people think the murder was committed for plunder.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—A *Gazette* special says; The engine of the construction train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad ran off the track last night near Stewart's station, thirteen miles east of Athens. The engine was turned over into Hocking river. Two men were killed, and nine others, including the conductor, injured.

Freshnrer.

CHARESTON, S. C., August 5.—Ex-State Treasurer Parker, against whom a verdict of $75,000 was rendered in a suit growing out of his official frauds and embezzlement, and who was in prison awaiting criminal prosecution for similar offences, escaped from Columbia jail at a late hour last night. There is no clue to his whereabouts, but every effort is being made to recapture him.

Dust to Dust.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—A special despatch from Greenville says: The funeral of ex-President Johnson took place this afternoon. The weather was cloudy and warm. Gov. Porter Comptroller Jaines, Senator Fowler, Mr. Burns, George White and other Nashville visitors, Deputy Grand Master Connor, Knoxville Commandery, and many other East Tennesseeans arrived on the morning trains. The room in the Court House where the remains laid was appropriately decorated. The casket, plain but elegant, resting on coffin stands, in the midst of f liage and flowers, was closed, and no part of the body was visible, but on it lay an excellent steel engraving of President Johnson in a heavy gilt Masonic frame, while on the walls and canopy posts were hung various portraits and en gravings of the deceased. The regular trains from the East, arriving at 7 and 10, brought a large number of people from up the country, and a special train of seven cars from Knoxville at 11 brought a large delegation from other towns along the route. Meanwhile, the citizens had been steadily thronging the roads from all directions, and before noon fully five thousand persons were assembled to attend the burial. At noon the family came from their residence to the Court House. Greenville Lodge brought the body out and placed it in the Learse. A procession was formed and marched to the grave, under charge of the marshal and assistants, in the following order: Johnston Guards, Patrons of Husbandry, Odd Fellows, Dickenson Guards, of Nashville, Masonic Lodge and chapters, the hearse bearing the body with pall bearers attending and Knights Templar as a guard of honor, the family in carriages, Governor Porter and other State officers and distinguished guests, members of the press, and lastly, citizens on foot and horseback. The coverings of the hearse horses were adorned with varied Masonic insignia. Among distinguished visitors not already mentioned were Judges McFarland, Trigg and chancellor Key, Congressmen McFarland Thornburg and Crutchfield. The grave is on a hill half mile southwest of town, in view and on the left of the railroad as you go to Knoxville.

The procession arranged in a double circle around the grave leaving an open space of about two hundred feet in diameter enclosing the family, Knoxville Commandery, Knoxville Glee Club and the Governor and other distinguished visitors. The Knights then performed their beautiful funeral ceremony under the lead of Commander Woodward and aided by the Glee Club. Amidst the moans and sighs and tears of the bereaved family the clods rattled upon the coffin lid of Andrew Johnson. His body was committed to the dust; his soul to the God who gave it. Nothing whatever of an unpleasant nature happened to mar the mournful harmony of the solemn occasion. Order and quiet reigned during the whole day, and the respectful silence of the large concourse of people was a fitting tribute to his memory. At 3 P. M. the services were concluded and the crowd dispersed. At 4 o'clock the trains bore away most of the East Tennessee visitors. The Nashville delegates left on the 7 P. M. train, and Greenville is left alone to mourn the loss of her illustrious dead.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—All the executive departments of the Government, and also the offices of the District Government, are closed to-day in respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson. Flags throughout the city are at half mast, and emblems of mourning are displayed in various localities.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Custom house is closed, and the flags on the City Hall and other city departments are at half mast to-day, out of respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson.

BOSTON, August 3.—Minute guns were fired here to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock as a mark of respect to the late President. The flags on the public buildings are at half mast.

Shooting at Elkhorn.

OMAHA, August 7. At Elkhorn, Nebraska, this morning, a crowd of men, assembled in quiet conversation, were approached by two men, named Kane and McIlro, the latter carrying a shot gun loaded with buck shot. When within range, at the word "fire," given by Kane, McIlro shot into the crowd, seriously wounding Mr. Dungmond, proprietor of the Phillips House, his son and Charles Baldwin. The assassins immediately jumped on horses and fled. The cause of the shooting is supposed to be an old grudge against Baldwin. Mounted men, well armed, are in pursuit.

Attempted Escape of Convicts.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 2.—Three convicts, named Rodifer, Ryan and Briggs, made a desparate attempt to escape from the State's prison today. They overpowered the guard, took his revolver away, and were marching off, when an alarm was given. Warden Howarp and Storekeeper Allen came to the assistance of the guard, when a scuffle took place, during which Rodifer was shot three times and the guard shot in the arm. The convicts finally were overpowered, Ryan and Briggs locked up, and Rodifer sent to the hospital. His wounds are not fatal.

Wife Murder in Kansas.

ATCHISON, KS., July 31.—At White Cloud, on Thursday last, a man named Horst killed his wife. They had been married only six months, and separated. On Thursday afternoon he went to the house where his wife was staying, called her out to the fence, put his arms about her, kissed her affectionately, then cut her throat with a large knife. Hurst was arrested, and it was with difficulty that the officers prevented lynching by the populace. He is now in jail at Troy and pretends to be crazy.

Fighting Editors.

TERRE HAUTE Ind., August 5.—At Brazie, Ind., a series of bitter personalities between Peter T. Luther, editor of the *Echo*, and Sam. B. Riley, editor of the *Miner*, culminated in an attack by the former on the latter with a pistol, the shot passing through Riley's coat. Riley picked up a piece of blast cinder and closed in with Luther, the latter snapping his pistol repeatedly. With the cinder Riley inflicted seven blows upon the head of Luther, doing serious injury. But for the interference of bystanders Luther would doubtless have been killed. The attack of Luther on Riley was premeditated and deliberately planned.

Poisoned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—This morning Obediah Leeser, who keeps a grocery store on the Frankfort road, threw into his stable yard several strings of bologna sausage, which had become mouldy and were unsalable. Lesser says a boy named Koenig aged eighteen years, carried away the sausage, cleaned it in a tub of water, partook of it himself and invited some eleven children in the neighborhood to do likewise. All the children were taken sick and are now seriously ill. One of them the brother of Koenig, aged three years, died this afternoon. Koenig avers that Leeser, gave him the sausage. Leeser, the store-keeper, and a man nomed Housefus, who made the sausage, have been arrested.

Terrible Storm.

OMAHA, NEB., August 4.—This morning between three and four o'clock a most terrible storm of wind, hail, and rain, accompanied by remarkable thunder and lightning, passed over the city. Immense damage was done to streets, foliage and crops standing. Thousands of panes of glass were shattered. Plate glass five-eighths of an inch thick was shivered to atoms. The hail was of large size, some weighing a pound and a half. The fire was confined principally to the Missouri river valley from Sioux City, Iowa, to Brownsville, Neb., where it passed in a southeasterly direction.

The Storm Yesterday.

TRENTON, August 5.—During the storm yesterday a house occupied by Mr. Mr Goldey and George Sines was struck by lightning and the front torn out. Bureaus were upset, carpets torn up, floors destroyed, and contents generally damaged. Mr. Goldey, his wife and child were stunned by the shock, and narrowly escaped being killed. A daughter of Mr. Mitchel, living in an opposite house, was so stunned that she could not speak for several hours. George B. Mitchell, living in the same house, was paralyzed, and unable to use his arm for a considerable time.

Terrible Explosion.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—A terrible explosion occurred on the farm of Mr. Ben Harlan, in Maury county, this morning. Mr. Cullen Harlan and a number of hands were engaged in threshing with a steam thresher, when the boiler exploded, killing Mr. Cullen Harlan, Howard, the engineer, and a colored man, instantly, and wounded seven others, two of whom will probably die. Mr. Harlan's head was torn from the body, and was found in a field some distance away. One colored man was blown a distance of seventy-five yards. The boiler of the engine was blown into atoms. One piece was found three miles from the place of the accident. The thresher and a large crop of wheat were destroyed by fire. The explosion is said to have been caused by letting cold water into the boiler when it was too hot.

The Storm.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The *Gazette's* special from Bluffton, Ind., says that the rumor of the breaking of the large reservoir at Selina, O., is confirmed by the heavy rise of the Wabash river. The railroad bridge is still standing.

John Thomas, a farmer living two miles east of this place, had twenty-five acres of wheat washed away, and he started down the river in a boat with his son to save part of his fence, and the boat capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Mr. Thomas was drowned, but his son succeeded in making his way to some willows, where he hung on to some limbs for three hours, when he was rescued. The body of Mr. Thomas has not yet been recovered.

Dan Hilbert sailed up the river in a boat last night, and this morning the boat came back without Hilbert, who must have been drowned.

Tornado in Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The *Tribune's* special from Macomb, Illinois, says: The most disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town, and the country surrounding about 5:30 this evening, passing from northwest to southeast. It destroyed and uprooted trees in its course, carried away sidewalks, barns, and small buildings, unroofed the large Methodist church and carried away the steeple and the west half of that structure. Fisher Bro's foundry had the west end blown off and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two story brick block, just completed, owned by David Scott, was nearly destroyed. Total loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

A Terrific Hail Storm

OMAHA, August 5.—A terrific hail storm raged here yesterday morning, doing great damage to property and the crops in that locality. The storm came from the northeast and covered in its course some twenty-five or thirty miles of the country. The hail stones ranged in size from a hen's egg to a man's fist. They fell thick and fast and demolished every window in the city facing the north and east, including hundreds of expensive plate glass windows.

The skylight in the Union Pacific railroad depot, five-eights of an inch thick, was smashed in pieces. The damage on glass alone in the city will amount to $50,000. A number of buildings were damaged by the pelting hail, and the crops suffered severely.

Asiatic Turkey.

LONDON, August 7.—According to accounts from Demascus, up to the 22d of July, cholera was raging there. Four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarter was deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets. There are no physicians, medicines nor supplies. The disease is also bad at Antioch, Deer, Hems Hamah Kanran and Salihijeh and among the Druses. The mission schools are closed and the children have dispersed.

Marshal of Colorado a Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Attorney General has ordered the arrest of Shaffenberg, late Marshal of Colorado Territory, on a charge of concocting fraudulent accounts and swindling the Government out of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars. It seems, however, that Shaffenburg got wind of his danger and fled the Territory. He has a large property accumulated solely by these frauds, which will be attached. It seems the principal way of defrauding was by charging a dollar and a half a day for the subsistence of prisoners, who existed only on paper.

Killed by Lightning.

OMAHA, August 7.—M. Hogan, a shoemaker at Cheyenne, Wyoming, while standing in his doorway this afternoon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bolt struck him on the head and ran down through the body.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Cassius M. Clay takes two hours to tell why he left the Republican party. We can tell it in less than two minutes: Because the President would not reappoint him minister to Russia."

New Advertisements.

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July 28.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, the Honorable WILLIAM M. HALL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Counties composing the sixteenth Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and LEWIS A. TUNSON and JOSIAH MOWER, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offen