The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY, ... September 22, 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. Fidelity 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 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 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 foreign envoys received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and carelessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungathered; the lately rebellious States solid; 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 ineffectual to the expiation which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unprecedingly reformed every known abuse, and is to 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 safely 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 semblance 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 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 of the Union, it behooves our 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 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.

IN the State election of 1869, when Pershing run for Supreme Judge, he ran 3,281 behind his colleague, Packer, the candidate for Governor.

WE observe that Col. McClure, who has the credit, if it be one, of making Pershing the Democratic nominee, advises him to resign his present judicial position, and in person lead the Democratic party to victory.

Pershing doesn't belong to the resigning kind. If the Democracy can only carry Ohio by half a million or so, perhaps he might be coaxed into resigning it, but until that miracle occurs he will stick.

PIOLLET was placed on the Democratic ticket as a bait for the Granger vote. That organization is based primarily on hostility to monopolies. Pershing has been for many years the attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the worst and most exacting monopoly in this country, and during his entire legislative career was simply its representative and advocate. Yet the Grangers, because Piollot belongs to their organization, are expected to support Pershing, the paid representative, attorney, and leader of the legislative forces of that monopoly. In other words, for the sake of having a member of their fraternity elected to a subordinate position, they are expected to place the State Government in the hands of the very enemy it was organized to oppose.

PERSHING voted against a bill to require corporations to pay their employees in money, instead of orders on stores, and one of the reasons Governor Hartranft gave for vetoing the charter of the Keystone Iron Company was that the charter gave no protection to the employees which would insure the payment of their wages. That's the difference between the two men.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been beaten three times as a candidate for Congress, and can therefore sympathize with PERSHING, who was beaten twice for Congress and once for Supreme Judge, and PIOLETT, who has also had three defeats as a Congressional candidate. The three together, are a sad lot of dead beats.

Two years since, the Democracy of this State had spasms over the "salary grab" and the "back pay," and in a fit of virtue refused to elect Speer, of Huntingdon, President of the State Convention, because he was a salary grabber. At Erie, Speer and Sam Randall, of Philadelphia, both salary grabbers, controlled the convention and nominated Pershing at the dictation of Alex McClure. What a lovely lot of "reformers" to control a gubernatorial convention! and what a huge moral reform there will be, should these candidate be elected! Faugh! Pershing, the hireling, and Piollet, the pincher, in the role of reformers!!

THE Republican State Central Committee held a large and harmonious meeting at Harrisburg on Thursday last. Nearly every county in the state was represented, and the members gave the most encouraging reports of the political situation in every portion of the Commonwealth. The committee was unanimous in the belief that all that is necessary to secure victory to the Republican party in November, is to inaugurat an active campaign and work together with a will for the whole ticket.

CARL SCHURZ has returned from Europe, and having accepted the invitation of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, is now on the stump in that State against Allen and the Democratic rag baby. The Democrats who, ten years since, patted him on the back, and sung poems to his integrity and independence, because he joined hands with them in the support of Greeley, are now making ugly mouths at him, and charging that he has been bought up by the Rothchilds and other bankers in Europe to advocate hard money.

UNDER Democratic rule in Pennsylvania the farmers and householders paid $1,500,000 a year of State tax, and the great corporations almost escaped taxation on their vast wealth. In 1866 the Republican party urged the repeal of all State tax on the farms and homes of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead. The Railway Monopolies ordered their creatures in the Legislature to defeat this just law. In obedience to this command CYRUS L. PERSHING, afraid to offend the Railroads, and too cowardly to stand by the farmers, ran away from the House of Representatives and "DODGED" the vote.—*See Legislative Record* 1866, *page* 231.

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times in Pennsylvania is the fact that, in the counties where the Republicans were last year divided by local quarrels, there is now no indication of distraction. Delaware county, which last year elected two Democrats to the Legislature through a Republican split, is this year united upon the ticket, and promises to give 1,800 majority for the State ticket. The same spirit rules in Lancaster, Crawford, Bradford and other counties that have been distracted heretofore, and there is not now, a single county in the State in which harmony does not prevail in the Republican ranks

THE repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad during the session of 1864, was the grossest and most flagrant outrage ever perpetrated by the Legislature of this, or any other State. It was a naked theft of a most valuable property. It was an illegal forfeiture of a franchise on which millions of money had been expended, without a shadow of excuse, or even an allegation of wrong on part of the corporation. It was an outrageous violation of law, equity, the constitution of the State, and of common honesty. It can be neither palliated, excused, nor defended. It stands among the statutes of the Commonwealth a damning, perpetual disgrace to the State and to all who participated in it.

The history of this villainous transaction is short and easily understood. After many years of hostility, a charter for this road had been procured, that portion of it extending from Pittsburgh to Connellsville had been constructed, and after an arduous struggle means had been secured during the year 1863 to complete the work to Cumberland. At this juncture, and at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a bill was introduced into the Legislature during the session of 1864, absolutely repealing the charter of the road, and all postponement being refused its friends without a hearing, and without an allegation that the company had either misused or nonused its corporate privileges—in short without rhyme or reason—it was deprived of its charter, and its stockholders robbed of the large amount of money they had invested in it.—Several years were lost in vainly attempting to induce subsequent Legislatures to undo this wrong, but so thoroughly did the Pennsylvania Railroad control these bodies that all redress was denied. Proceedings had in the meantime been instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States, and finally when the case came on for hearing, that tribunal, Judge Grier presiding, unanimously decided the law to be unconstitutional, null, and void, and the company was restored the charter which had been filched from it, by these legislative thieves.

Conspicuous among the supple tools of the Pennsylvania road who voted for and afterwards sustained this iniquity, was Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whose election is urged upon the grounds of his high and stern judicial qualities, his honest, upright, trusty, conscientious character.

Now, if Pershing is possessed of one tithe of the legal ability his friends claim for him, he knew when he voted for this act that it was illegal and unconstitutional, if he was honest or conscientious in the slightest degree, he felt that he was perpetrating a gross wrong, and if he had been possessed of either manliness or independence he would have revolted against assisting to perpetrate this iniquity. But restrained by nothing, knowing no law but the dictates of the Pennsylvania road, his master and owner, he threw conscience, honor, knowledge and honesty to the dogs, and sustained this bill, which no lawyer in the Commonwealth dare say was legal or predicated in justice, or no honest man will claim was equitable or right. The people in this section of the State fully understand this matter, and appreciate as fully the character, legal and moral, of this Democratic candidate for Governor, but we put it to the people of the State, is this man honest? is be capable? is be true to the constitution? or rather does not this transaction prove him to be dishonest, incapable, and a mere palterer with integrity, the tool and slave of others, ready to do their bidding, even to the sacrifice of common honesty, and therefore utterly unworthy of the high position to which he aspires.

How the Democratic journals do wriggle, and squirm, and squeal, under the assaults upon Pershing, and how suddenly they have grown conservative and decent in their language, and how they do deprecate personal assaults upon public men, and how earnestly they now point out, as a warning to the Republican press, that the gross villification and scurrility they heaped upon Governor Hartranft three years since, only rejected and helped to swell his majority, and how frankly they now admit the Governor to be an unexceptional gentleman, and beg us to do the same for Pershing. But how singularly, and significally, and signally they fail, or rather refuse to see, the difference. Their charges against Hartranft were mere scurrilous inventions, figments of the brain, lies from the whole cloth, unsubstantial, unsustained and untrue, while we go to the record, and prove by his votes, that Pershing was a virulent copperhead, a political dirt eater, a tool and representative of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here is a difference which the people cannot fail to see. We heap no mere abuse upon, we bring no mere railing accusations against Mr. Pershing. We publish and denounce his public record, and we dare a successful contradiction. His private life may be spotless and pure, but his political record is vile and indefensible, and we go the country upon the fact that it proves him to be totally unworthy to be the Chief Magistrate of this grand old Commonwealth. "By their works shall ye know them," and no claim of personal purity, no shrieking for moral reform, will, or should efface from the minds of the voters, the public works of this apostle of private morality, so opportunely discoverded and so fitly championed by the saintly McClure.

JUDGE PERSHING'S letter accepting the nomination for Governor, is published. In it he says that he is a hard money Democrat, opposed to inflation, and that he will not resign his present position. Who'se afeard?

A Bad Lot.

It is claimed that Mr. Pershing gave a cordial support to the Government in the late war. Read the following, and ask yourself if they were the votes of a loyal and patriotic man?

Voted for resolution declaring the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional, and the President's acts arbitrary.—*See Journal House of Representatives of Pennsylvania*, 1863, *page* 887.

Voted against ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery.—*See House Journal*, 1865, *page* 172.

Voted against the passage of the act of May 4th, 1864 (P. L. page 990), giving the soldier the right to vote.—*See Legislative Record*, 1864, *page* 1,330.

Opposed the passage of act of May 3d, 1864 (P. L. page 732), providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in legal tender notes, instead of specie. He also took the position that the United States Legal Tender act is unconstitutional.—*See his remarks on this subject, in Legislative Record for* 1864, *page* 140, *&c.*

The significance of this opposition consisted in the fact that gold at that date commanded a premium of nearly 100 per cent.

It is alleged that Mr. Peshing is the friend of the working man. Let men who toil for bread, examine the following votes, and determine for themselves whether these are in the interest of the laboring classes.

Voted against passage of act to prohibit corporations paying their employees in orders upon stores.—*See House Journal*, 1863, *pages* 796, 797.

Voted for passage of act to make employees of railroad companies responsible for accidents—*See House Journal*, 1865, *pages* 619,620.

The three following votes further illustrate the attitude of Mr. Pershing in the great contest between the corporations and the people. He was not with the people:

Voted against repealing the act of 7th March, 1861, releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from payment of tonnage tax.—*See House Journal*, 1862, *page* 558.

Voted for passage of an act giving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company power to construct branches without limit or restriction —*See House Journal*, 1866, *page* 583.

Voted for the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—*See Legislative Record*, 1864, *page* 800.

The following is of interest to every farmer and lot owner in Pennsylvania:

Under Democratic rule in Pennsylvania, the farmers and house holders paid $1,500,000 a year of State tax, and the great corporations almost escaped taxation on their vast wealth. In 1866 the Republican party urged the repeal of all State tax on the farms and homes of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead. Cyrus L. Pershing "dodged" the vote.—*See Legislative Record*, 1866, *page* 231.

The crowning impeachment of Mr. Pershing's claims to broad or decent statesmanship is founded on the vote following, especially directed against a class of our citizens who were helpless, and fleeing to our borders from their enraged oppressors:

Voted for bill to prohibit negroes coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence.—*See House Journal*, 1863, pages 556, 574.

An Awful Calamity.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, communicates to General Anson Stager, as follows:

A Morgan steamship has just arrived at Galveston, and reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed. The lighthouses, wharves and nearly every house been swept away, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo.

ST. LOUIS, September 21—Colonel Clowry has received the following from Galveston:

Additional accounts of the Indianola disaster say the loss of life and suffering is terrible. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the beach. The citizens here are organizing for the relief of the sufferers. Over one hundred bodies had been found and buried up to the time the steamer left. Mr. Sanborn, manager of the telegraph office, is reported safe, but the office is destroyed and the lines down for miles.

The following note has been received:

INDIANOLA, Sept. 20.

To the Editors of the News:

We are destitute. The town is gone. One quarter of the people are gone. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help, for God's sake.

(Signed) D. W. CRAM, District Attorney.

A FEARFUL HURRICAN.

The following has been received by business firms from correspondents:

On Wednesday, the 15th, the wind was from eastward, veering to north. On Thursday morning it became more steady, increasing to a gale. The water was waist deep. Every man, woman and child were seeking a place of safety. It blew fearfully. The situation was awful. Screams from women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning the wind veered to northwest. The waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind towards morning began to lull a little. The water was getting lower, the wind having veered to the north. Then came hope. Daylight began to break, and then did we behold the awful destruction around, and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens along the bay. Broad daylight revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous.

People were seen walking and jumping over one gully and another. Neighbor met neighbor and told of the troubles and tribulation of the previous night. Death and destruction were all around us. Houses were crushed to the ground. Others swayed round and leaning over. The wind was dying out and water disappearing from places in the streets. Those that could called out to learn the news. The bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. Police and guards were organized, and the search was made for missing relatives and friends. How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn. Up to this time sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Women were found, and men also, who had floated on doors, or anything they could get hold of. Some were beneath the roofs, carried away long distances The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvellous. The search for bodies is still going on, and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town.

We estimate the number of lives lost at one hundred and fifty. H. J. Huck lost everything but his house. Eighteen bodies were found yesterday, and the search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You cannot imagine the extent of the disaster. Nothing short of its full details will give a proper knowledge. Numbers of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were not saved.

Wm. Taylor, on trial for the Sutten murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned, and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away. The Court House is safe. One hundred and fifty five persons, Capt. Sam Brown and two of his family, were saved. They took refuge in the lighthouse and were thereby saved. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the Pass.

A *Picyanne* extra has the following:

SABINE PASS, VIA GRANGE, September 21.—This city is submurged, and considerable damage has been done to wharves and buildings by the terrific storm through which we have just passed. Much loss of stock is reported, and crops in the surrounding country have been considerably injured. No loss af life, happily, has been so far reported. The little mail steamer Pelican State was wrecked in Sabine Lake, but the passengers and crew were saved. Many small craft have been blown off and capsized.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Later information from the Texan coast says that the town of Matagorda is swept away, only two houses remaining standing. The town of Cedar Lake is washed away and all the people lost. A public meeting of citizens was held this evening and largely attended. Many liberally subscribed to aid the Indianola and other sufferers. A steamer will leave here to-morrow morning with provisions and clothing. Information received from Eust Bay states that the suffering among the people is terrible. Out of twenty-eight human beings, only five are known to be alive.

A Horrible Murder.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—A Bellefontaine, Ohio, special says: Yesterday Miss Laughlin, a young lady aged sixteen, accompanied a man named Schell and wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell, being fatigued, was left with the team, and Schell with the young lady started after wild plums. Schell returned without Miss Laughlin, stating that she had strayed from him and he could not find her. An alarm was given and search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear, and the grass showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest with a heavy guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—A Belletontaine special says Mrs. Schell, wif of the man arrested yesterday for the murder of Miss Laughlin, was arrested to-day and testified before the Coroner that her husband had told her that he intended to ravish Miss Laughlin and kill her afterwards; that there ride on Thursday was planned for that purpose, and that her husband threatened to kill her if she followed him when he went into the bushes with Miss Laughlin. She says he returned in about two hours, statihg that Miss Laughlin fought so hard he did not succeed in ravishing her, although after he had stabbed her she said, "Don't kill me, Jim; I won't resist any more," but he feared she would tell, and so killed her, threatening also to kill his wife if she told of it. Mrs. Schell also testified to other crimes committed by her husband. The affair causes the most intense excitement. Business is suspended, and it is reported several hundred citizens of the surrounding country are coming into Bellefontaine to-night determined to lynch Schell. Many wagon-loads have already arrived. The Sheriff has summoned a strong posse, who are guarding the jail, but trouble is expected before morning.

SCHELL LYNCHED.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—About three hundred men attacked the jail at Bellefontaine, Ohio, about half past 12 o'clock to-night, battered down the doors, dragged Schell out and hung him to a tree. The guard made no resistance. Schell protested his innocence of the crime.

The Texas Cyclone.

CINCINNATI, O., September 23.—A special Southern despatch to the *Times* says parties who arrived from Indianola last night, and who were there during the terrible cyclone, fully confirm even the most sensational report of the destruction of life and property there.

Out of three hundred houses only five are left standing. During Thursday night, while the storm was at its height, the water in the city rose over six feet in two hours, the wind blowing eighty-eight miles an hour, driving the water and breakers through the city at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way, and covering the plain in the rear of the city for ten miles to a depth of several feet.

Several small settlements, numbering a total population of one hundred and fifty, were also swept out of existence, making with two hundred and fifty lost at Indianola, a total of four hundred lives lost.

The gentlemen conveying this information gave a most harrowing account of the desitution of the survivors. When they left Indianola on Monday afternoon ninety bodies had been recovered. The stench in the city from the putrefaction of these bodies and with the stench from dead animals was almost intolerable.

It is also stated that a party of Mexicans on Sunday began robbing the dead bodies washed to the plain, four to six miles back of the city. The scoundrels chopped fingers, hands and ears from men and women to obtain jewelry. As soon as this was heard of in the city a party of citizens went out and killed five Mexicans whom they caught at the devilish work.

Horrible Murder.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Jacob Reitler committed a horrible crime in New Albany this morning, murdering his wife, cutting his own throat and firing the house. He came home the night previous desperate from drink, forced his way to his wife's presence, and then commenced his crimes. Reitler first beat his wife until her screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, then he tied her neck to stifle her cries, and succeeding in this, beat her several hours with an iron instrument until her head was mashed to a jelly. Five holes were made in her skull, and her face was fearfully mutilated, after which he set fire to the house, leaving the body of his wife to be cremated by fire. Reitler concealed himself in a chicken coop in the yard of his residence, and watched the flames devour the house, and never moved until after the body of his wife was taken out. Her flesh was burnt to a crisp in many places, and the body presented a most horrible appearance. As it was being removed Reitler cut his own throat, severing the windpipe and inflicting a wound from which he may die any moment.

A White Man Murdered Near Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, WY. T., Sept. 23.—The body of a man named John Little has just been brought into this post. He was killed by Indians near the mouth of the north fork of the Laramie, about twenty miles from this point, not far from F. M. Phillips' ranch. Some of his stock had been run off, and he went in pursuit of it last Monday, which was the last time he was seen alive. His body was found yesterday with the ears cut off, and his disfigured face would indicate that his nose and chin had been shot away. He was also shot through the body. Three Indians only are supposed to have composed the party that killed him.

Pershing's Copperheadism Exposed.

The Pottsville *Chronicle* has dared to attempt to defend Pershing from the charge of opposition to the war measures deemed essential to the overthrow of the rebellion. And its temerity leads it on to say, "there is no such record; there was no such resolution" (as one censuring Lincoln for issuing the emancipation proclamation) "offered in the House of Representatives." Now let us see if there was not. On page 886 of the *Legislative Record*, of 1863, we find the following: "Agreeably to order the House resumed the consideration of the following joint resolutions on the state of the country;" * * "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met." * *

"*Fourth*. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, *by which he assumes to emancipate slaves* in certain States, *holding the same to be unwise*, UNCONSTITUTIONAL and VOID."

The previous question having been called on a proposition by Mr. Jackson, of Sullivan, to go into committee for the purpose of special amendment, the Speaker said, "Shall the main question now be put?" The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Benedict and Mr. Harvey, and were: Yeas, 50, nays 44. Pershing *voting yea* (*see Legislative Record* 1863, *page* 886). On the final passage of the resolutions, as amended, "the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Vincent and Champneys," and were yeas 53 nays 3. The Republicans, save three, abstaining from voting (*Ibid* page 887.)

—And now won't the copperhead press please deny our assertion that Pershing "dodged" the vote when the bill relieving the farmer of Pennsylvania from State tax, and putting a fair proportion of the burdens of taxation on corporations, was passed at the instance of the Republican party and in opposition to Pershing's employer, the Pennsylvania railroad company?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Bellefontaine Lynching Affair.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., September 25.—Schell, the murderer of Allie Laughlin, was buried this afternoon from the Court House, where he had been taken after he was cut down last night. Hundreds of people went to look at him to-day. He was hauled to the Potter's Field in an ordinary express wagon. The tree from which he was hung is literally cut to pieces by curiosity-hunters; also the rope and the box he stood on with the fatal noose around his neck were cut up into inch pieces. Schell's wife was brought here to-day and lodged in jail as an accomplice. She refused to look at his body. Since her confession to being privy to his intention of murdering this young lady and her mother, and of his burning Mr. Laughlin's house, people have become very much incensed against her. It was reported at one time to-day, before she was brought here and lodged in jail, that the women would certainly lynch her. She is considered by many to be equally guilty with her husband, many believing that she assisted him.

Religious War.

TORONTO, September 26.—This morning the Provincial Council commenced at St. Michael's Cathedral, Bishop Walsh, preaching the inauguration sermon. This afternoon the Jubilee Pilgrimage took place from church to church. During its progress several serious disturbances took place. At the corner of Green and Brack streets, a general fight occurred. With the aid of the police the Catholics succeeded in reaching the church they were aiming for. On coming out of the church they were again attacked, volley after volley of stones, etc., being fired from both sides. Pistol shots were fired from all quarters. It is reported that one man was killed, but it is not known for certain. About two thousand people took part in the procession. The city is quiet now. The closing pilgrimage is to be held next Sunday.

Fight between the pupils of Catholic and Protestant Schools.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—A Fort Wayne special says for some time back Jefferson Street Protestant and St. Paul's German Catholic schools have been quarreling, resulting to-day in a number of Roman Catholic scholars attacking Hulbert Hartman, aged ten years, who was kicked, stoned and beaten in a horrible manner. A large hole was knocked in his head between the eyes, which probably will cause his death. Much feeling, it is said, exists there to-night against the Roman Catholics, who are charged with upholding their children in a quarrel, which is attributed to the bitter discussion of the school question.

Terrible Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—About nine o'clock to-night an excursion train returning from New York, on the Pennsylvania road, ran into a dummy car on the Fifth and Sixth Street Railway, at Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue. The dummy which was filled with men, women and children, was cut in two by the train and demolished. Mrs. O'Connel, of Frankford, and Thomas Adams, connected with the railway, were instantly killed. Six persons, including one child, were dangerously, and about ten, slightly injured. The train was stopped, the engine being knocked off the track. It is expected three or four of the injured will die

Fires.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., September 27.—Two-thirds of the Rockland Print Works were destroyed by fire yesterday, viz: the old dye house, starch room, plaiting down room, wash house and steam chest room, and the large engine of eighty horse power. The roof of the packing house was also burned, but no damage done to goods. The exact loss is not known. There is a full insurance.

Peter J. Dennan, foreman of the printing room, was instantly killed. Two other persons were severely injured, and two slightly injured. The estimated loss ranges from $225,000 to 350,000

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., September 27.—Stephenson's Depot Hotel and restaurant was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, about 1 o'clock. The cause was a defective flue in the kitchen. The fire broke out so suddenly that only a small part of the furniture was saved. The loss is about three thousand dollars: insurance thirteen hundred.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon lands of the undersigned in Upper and Lower Turkeyfoot townships, Somerset County, under severest penalties of law. Hunters especially prohibited.

W. L. HOHLITZELL.
sep22

PATENTS

Procured quicker and better through THIS OFFICE THAN ANY OTHER in the county. No charge for preliminary search. No charge for advice. Manual sent free. 17 years experience in the sale of Patents, &c. Models made cheaper and better than can be got anywhere.

O. D. LEVIS,
122 and 124 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Direct communication with Washington, D. C.
sep22

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—LIVE MEN to travel and appoint County Agents for

DR. KARSNER'S CATARRH TREATMENT.

Warranted to cure Catarrh or pay $1,000.
J. C. TILTON, 10½ Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
june 23.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, and as executor of the last will and testament of Wm. May, Sr., late of Larimer township, deceased, I will offer for sale upon the premises of the said deceased, on

Wednesday, October 20, 1875,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, viz: The homestead of the deceased, containing 170 acres, be the same more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, good meadows, with a large dwelling house, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, with good water, fine timber and many other qualities that makes the place a well producing and desirable farm. This farm is about five miles west of Wellersburg, adjoining lands of W. F. Bittner, Jairus Shockey, Wm. May, Jr., Rebecca Sheets, Adam Poorbaugh and others.

TERMS.—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments from day of sale with interest; 10 per cent to be paid on day of sale.

JOHN H. UHL,
sep22 Executor and Trustee.

G. B. BARRETT & CO.,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches,

Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Watch Makers' Materials, Tools, &c. American Movements, and Cases, and Fine Swiss Watches a Specialty. Fresh Goods, Reliable Qualities, and Cheap. Wholesale exclusively.

may5 68 Fifth Avenue, (second floor) PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make and report a distribution of the funds in the hands of David Hay, assignee of Joseph Christner and wife to and among those legally entitled thereto, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, October 15, 1875, at his office in Somerset borough.

J. O. KIMMEL,
sep22 Auditor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Wellersburg & West Newton Plank Road Co., are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Somerset House, in the borough of Somerset, Pa., on Monday, November 1, 1875, to elect one President, one Treasurer and five managers to serve for the ensuing year.

W. H. PICKING,
Attest— President.
J. R. EDIE, Sec'y. sep22

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Sarah A. Horner, (formerly Keiser) has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby give notice that any person trusting or keeping her will do it at their own risk, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.

DANIEL S. HORNER.
sep22

New Firm.

SHOE STORE,

SNYDER & UHL

Having purchased the Shoe

Store lately owned by

H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expect to keep constantly on hand as complete an assortment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture

as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of

SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO,

CALF SKINS,

KIP'S

AND LINING SKINS

Of all kinds, with a full line of

Shoe Findings.

The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of

N. B. Snyder, Esq.

Whose reputation for making

Good Work and Good Fits

is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.

SNYDER & UHL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Schmucker, late of Somerset twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, 1875.

G. F. SCHMUCKER,
J. J. SCHMUCKER,
sep1 Administrators.

DR. W. M. MARTIN,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

SOMERSET, PA.

Having several years' experience, is fully prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth.—Artificial teeth inserted on all the improved plans from one to an entire set. Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office two doors west of the Somerset House. Satisfaction guaranteed.
apr14

Duff's College.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a business education.

P. DUFF & SONS,
Sept 8. Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

Simen Vought, of New Centerville borough Somerset county, Penna., having made an assignment to me of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Vought to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against him to present them duly authenticated for settlement

D. W. WILL,
Assignee.

JAMES M. JACOBS. MRS. M. A. ABRAHMS

NATIONAL HOTEL,

PROPRIETORS

MRS. M. A. ABRAHMS & SON.

Nos. 137 & 138 Water Street,

Near Connellsville Depot, Pittsburg, Pa.

This well-known hotel has been entirely renovated and re-fitted, and having been leased for a term of years, the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it worthy of public support, and solicit the patronage of all who desire first-class accommodations. The bar is supplied with the best assortment of Wines and Liquors.

BOARDING—Meals 35 cents; per day $1 50 per week, $5 00 to $7 00.
May 19.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of Henry Wolfhope and Bernard Wolfhope, executors of Henry H. Wolfhope, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, September 23 1875 at 10 o'clock a. m., where parties interested can attend.

JAS. L. PUGH,
sep8 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Barrone, late of Somerset Tp., deceased, will offer for sale at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 2d day of October,

1875, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, viz: The homestead of deceased, containing 236 acres, of which about 180 acres are clear and under good state of cultivation, about 45 acres in meadow, with a large dwelling house, spring house, wood house and bank barn thereon erected, sugar orchard, apple, pear and peach orchard, lime stone quarry and many fine flowing springs of never failing water. This farm is situated about four miles northwest of the borough of Somerset, adjoining lands of John O. Barrone, Noah Barrone, Wm. L. Young, Peter Heffley, John H. Uhl, and others.

TERMS.—One third to remain a lien after payment of expenses, of which the interest is annually to be paid to the widow during her life; one-third on the first of April, 1876 and the balance in six equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bond on the premises, without interest; 10 per cent of the land money must be paid on day of sale. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next (1876.)

JACOB NEFF,
sep1 Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Jeremiah Snyder, late of Somerset 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 office of Wm. H. Koontz, in Somerset, on Saturday, October 9, 1875.

CYRUS M. SHAVER,
sep1 Administrator.

JNO. HICKS. LARUE M. HICKS

Fients for Fire and Life Insurance,

JOHN HICKS & SON,

SOMERSET, PA.,

And Real Estate Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to.
aug25.

UNION WOOLEN FACTORY,

Pleasant Unity, Pa.

A full line of goods consisting of Blankets, Flannels, Jeans cassimeres &c. can be had at the store of A. J. Casebeer & Co., Somerset, Pa., at factory prices.

aug26 GEO. CHAMBERS & SONS.

$290. PIANO. $290.

TWO HUNDRED and NINETY

Dollars CASH, will buy one of the neatest and best little Pianos in the market, full seven octaves, overstrung and full agraffe throughout handsome rosewood case, neatly carved legs &c. &c.

This instrument is first class in every particular, the material used in its construction being the very best to be had in the market, and is fully