The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. April 12, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMINE H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny.

DISTRICTS.

1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAB.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGH.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NEIL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW B. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

M'CLELLAND, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is a salary-grabber who voted against the bill—but took the cash.

MORE Republican corruption, extravagance and mismanagement. The National debt was reduced $4,240,866,92 during the month of March.

THE Democrats in Congress are striving to accomplish by ballots what they failed to achieve in the field by bullets. Sherman and Sheridan were victorious in the bayonet contests, but now the tables are turned, and the Democrats demand a reduction of their salaries. The country ought to be rid of such vile demagogism.

THE Democratic committees having wasted about $100,000 in paying witness fees and expenses of the various investigating committees, the committee on appropriations has agreed to report favorably a bill giving them an additional $50,000. As these investigations are intended solely for political purposes, this bill should be endorsed "appropriations for Democratic campaign expenses."

PARSON BROWNLOW may be grim but he has sound ideas. He says, in a late issue of his paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*:

"A Democratic victory in November means the ascendancy of such men at the South as Ben. Hill, Toombs, Isham G. Harris, Tucker, and other extremists, and of such Northern Copperheads as Fernando Wood, Heister Clymer, Eaton, of Connecticut, and others of similar political interests. With such a revolutionary, reactionary element at the head of National affairs, assisted by the corrupt, incompetent and reckless men who control our Southern State governments, what have we to hope for.

THE general impression among Republicans seems to be that some public man not now talked of is just as likely to win the prize of a Republican Presidential nomination as one of those whose merits have been so widely discussed. The Democratic papers are all at sea about their candidates, not daring to commit themselves until they are sure they can do so without danger of the discovery of acts such as besmirch a man's reputation. Pendleton and his big fee, Hendricks and his water bonds, and Tilden and his Terre Haute Railway and Tammany transactions do not encourage them to express their preferences.

IT is urged by the friends of other Presidential candidates that because Hartranft will probably go into the National Convention, with the delegates of no other State save his own, pledged to him, that therefore Pennsylvania only intends to compliment him with a ballot or two, and then go for some one else. By a parity of reasoning, Conkling and Hays are only ornamental candidates, being backed by New York and Ohio respectively, while Blaine cannot count up more votes in all New England, than either one of these States can give its candidate. That kind of twaddle—not reasoning—would soon dispose of the field of candidates now entered for the Cincinnati races.

THE Congressional appropriation for gas, water and fuel for the U. S. Custom House, Court, and Postoffice buildings, became exhausted last week owing to the pigheadedness of Democratic Congressmen, who, although notified in time, neglected to provide the means to pay for these essentials. Secretary Bristow immediately ordered these necessaries to be cut off as there was no longer money to pay for them. Consequently the offices in the principal cities were closed, except where the business men came forward and subscribed funds sufficient to meet the demands, and the mails which in the cities are principally made up and dispatched at night, were much delayed and disarranged. Finding that the Secretary was not to be "fooled with," and that the business community were the only sufferers, the Democratic idiots burried up the appropriation and things are again working smoothly.

THE difference as to "whose ox is being gored" is most amusingly illustrated by two copies of the Cincinnati *Times*, now on our table. Says the *Times* of March 30—speaking of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention held on the previous day—

"It also presented the name of Governor Hartranft to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for nomination to the Presidency of the United States." It is well understood that this presentment is one purely of compliment, and that there is no expectation anywhere of Gov. Hartranft's remaining in the field after the first ballot. As the rules of the Convention require that the vote of the delegation shall be cast "as a unit" where the majority may direct, it becomes a question of great interest whom that majority may favor. Upon that point there is such an amusing conflict of opinion that we are led to present some specimens thereof, &c., &c.

On the succeeding day, March 31, the *Times* publishes the following:

On the whole, yesterday was Blaine's day. Pennsylvania instructed its delegates for Hartranft and Ohio for Hayes, but the real sent in each delegation is believed to be for Blaine.—New York Tribune.

If the *Tribune's* information concerning Pennsylvania is as erroneous as that relating to Ohio, Mr Blaine *not* tired a sad set-back on the 20th.—Among he seven hundred delegates to the Ohio Convention, there was but one who lifted up his voice for Blaine—a delegate from the Twentieth District. It seems as if it were utterly impossible for the New York papers to possess themselves of any accurate information concerning Ohio politics. They appear to evolve their correspondence from their individual desires, and are rarely hampered by facts.

It is thus shown that while the *Times* was willing, nay, eager, to circulate the canard that Hartranft would not remain in the field after the first ballot, the same story applied to Hayes' candidacy, quickly called forth a denial and a protest against its unfairness. It was fun to see the Pennsylvania ox gored but when it came Ohio's time, the amusement suddenly ceased.

THERE is little or no doubt that another Democratic candidate for President will soon have to join that innumerable throng of defunct politicians to whose ranks has so lately been added "Gentleman George"—Pendleton. One by one these Democratic Presidential candidates are compelled to take back seats, as the touchstone of integrity is applied to their personal character.

Hendricks has been hanging on the "ragged edge" for some time, and now comes another letter from that Democratic Diogones—General McGinnis—that so exhibits the true inwardness of this favorite candidate of the Keystone Democracy, that all the whitewash that can be externally applied, cannot purify the foulness within. Says General McGinnis, I repeat the charges made in my former letter that he (Hendricks) "as one of the directors of the Water Works company, in 1870, voted himself and several others $35,000 each of paid up stock, for which he never paid a cent. He permitted his name to be used for years in bolstering up an empty corporation. He gave his hearty co-operation to the work of enriching himself and the other stockholders (not one of whom had paid a cent, and he knew it,) out of the public. He was privy to my being induced, through fraudulent misrepresentations, to purchase $8,000 of this stock at fifty cents on the dollar."

Two years ago the Democratic party of this State set itself up as a "reform party," and partly by this false pretense, but mainly through the inertness of Republicans, it succeeded in securing a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature.

The first session of this "Democratic reform House" during the winter of 1875, was a gross libel on legislation, a farce, a mock, a burlesque on decorum, dignity and law, and the session of the past winter, while more decorous and less disgraceful, has been as inefficient and unproductive as was the preceding one. A week since the Republican Senate had passed all the bills on the calendar, and was ready for final adjournment, while the House had done comparatively nothing, and has yet over three hundred bills on its calendar. Apparently the Democrats of the House are determined to hold on for yet fifty days longer, in order to filch five hundred dollars each additional salary, thus further depleting the treasury to the tune of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, and meantime it appears that these "Reformers," according to late startling developments, while neglecting the public business, were quietly filling their pockets by selling their votes. The "great bill" of the session was one relative to the price charged for boomage on lumber at Williamsport, on the Susquehanna, and the struggle between the owners of the boom and the lumbermen has been fierce during the entire session, all other business before the House having to yield to the squabble over this bill. A few days since the bill passed the House, lowering the tolls, and now come charges of bribery, and a committee of investigation.—So far, it has been developed that three members of the legislature, *all Democrats*, were engaged in the effort to defeat the bill by corrupt means, and it further appears that the members, as yet implicated and tempted, all belong to the same political party. In view of these developments it is no longer doubtful that these reformers "assumed the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," and have not only belied their professions but indelibly disgraced the State.

THE twaddle, and gossip, and conjecture, and downright lieing that is circulating through the press, relative to the doings, object and management of the late Republican State Convention, the design of its delegates to Cincinnati to merely compliment Hartranft with a vote or two, and then trade him off for the benefit of Senator Cameron and his son, is well answered as follows by that veteran journalist, "Uncle Jake Miller," of the Uniontown *Standard*:

"And how the newspapers of both parties are lying about the objects and purposes of this Convention, and the great leader who, it is alleged, dictated its platform and its nomination of Gov. Hartranft for our candidate for the Presidency! All is attributed to Simon Cameron, and he is charged as having in view mere personal considerations, and charging him and the convention with the intention to trade off Gov. Hartranft, after a complimentary vote, in the National Convention, to Conkling, of New York, whom he prefers, or to Blaine, for a seat in the Cabinet for his son, Don. Cameron. For more than thirty years we have been a close observer of the political conduct of Simon Cameron, and in all that time we have never, in good or adverse circumstances, known him to forsake a principle or a friend.—Through all the changes of parties and times, we have never known him to falter in his firm adhesion to the interests of the State. In all this we have stood by him. Never has a question, involving the interests of the common laboring people—the farmers and factory interests, have we known him to compromise their interests. He left the Democratic party years ago, when under the control of the cotton growing and slaveowners' interests, the party of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe abandoned the protection of home manufacturers, and its dependent class—the producers of breadstuffs &c. And in all this he has taken the front and led these forces. No convention of his party, which he may have influenced, ever betrayed the cause he supported.

We know not how far the late State Convention was influenced by Mr. Cameron. He was not at Harrisburg during its session. But this is apparent, if its platform is adhered to, nothing but good can come from it. If Governor Hartranft is Mr. Cameron's candidate, he never deserved more credit for any act of his life than for his (Hartranft's) nomination, and the resolve of the Convention instructing the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, *to present him as the choice of Pennsylvania and to give him, an earnest*, CONSTANT, *and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the Convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit as a majority of the delegates shall direct.*

If Gov. Hartranft is the choice of Mr. Cameron, it is but another evidence of his fidelity to Pennsylvania and its policy. If it was he who first brought Gov. Hartranft into public notice, and twice made him Governor, it is evidence of deep knowledge of men. Thus, has Governor Hartranft been tried in the furnace—in the cabinet and on the battle field, and the more and the longer he has been investigated and tried, the higher he has rose in public confidence, and to-day, he stands for cool, common sense and perfect integrity, a head and shoulders above any public man of the day. He is the embodiment of Pennsylvania's policy—the friend of protection, and no earthly consideration could tempt him, while the country is bleeding at every pore, in consequence of enforced idleness on the people, and the thumb screw of the world's Shylocks demanding the bloody penalty of the pound of flesh nearest the hearts of their victims. We trust, therefore, that no sacrifice shall be made of Governor Hartranft for any mere personal or party object, and Pennsylvania will adhere to him, at least until some other candidate *holding his principles*, and more likely to give us success, shall be be found. To suffer less than this, would be a sacrifice of his high character by Mr. Cameron, and an abandonment of the interests of his State, and be inconsistent with the tenor of his political life.

THE election in Rhode Island last week resulted in no choice of Governor by the people, but in the election of a Legislature five-sixths Republican, who of course will elect Gov. Lippitt the Republican candidate, and also a Republican U. S. Senator. Last year the majority against Gov. Lippitt was 6,300 and he was elected by the Legislature. This year the majority against him is about 1400. The Prohibitionists as usual, ran a full ticket, and this prevented Lippitt's election by the people. Full returns from the State show the vote to be as follows: Lippitt, Republican, 8,357; Howard, Prohibition, 6,385; Beach, Democrat, 3,602.

LAST year the Democracy elected Ingersoll Governor of Connecticut by 6,521 majority. Last week he was re-elected by about 3,500, showing a Republican gain of 3,000, and yet the Democratic journals are shouting over "Glorious Connecticut." The condition of the Democracy must be desperate when they hurrah over their escape from total defeat and the loss of half their majority of a year since as a "glorious victory."

A similar gain between this and the next election, will give the State to the Republican candidate for President.

IT is instructive to note the change in public opinion in Pennsylvania respecting Gov. Hartranft. He was elected Governor four years ago, after a campaign of extraordinary violence. The animosity with which he was pursued, the fierceness of the attacks that were made upon him attracted the attention of the whole country, and excited an interest only less than that created by the Presidential contest. Never was a man running for a high office painted in blacker colors than was Hartranft. He was pursued with literal ferocity. All the opposition papers, and some of the Republican papers as well, were converted into New York *Suns*. If half what they said had been true, Hartranft should have been in the Penitentiary.

Well, Hartranft served one term as Governor, was nominated for re-election without opposition, and was duly re-elected. Now *comes* the Republican Convention of his State, pointing to his "rare Executive ability and his unswerving rectitude" with pride, and declaring him the first choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for the Presidency. And the Philadelphia *Times*, Alex McClure's paper, which is the New York *Sun* of Pennsylvania, has a long and extremely eulogistic leader on him, declaring him an able, honest, upright man, and a man who would make a good President. Very seldom does it happen to a man to be pursued, as Governor Hartranft was, to come out of the conflict with a character so completely cleared, with integrity acknowledged by his most bitter opponents, and with an unspotted reputation. It shows the gross excesses men permit themselves to run into in times of election excitement, and the outrageous calumnies that may be circulated about a man, and for a time gain general credence. Gov. Hartranft is to be heartily congratulated by every good man, on on his *entire* vindication.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE BOOM BILL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee at Work

Rich Developments.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate members of the House in regard to improper means being used to secure the passage of the boom bill held a session this evening, when some fifty members were examined under oath. Nothing important was elicited till Mr. Backus took the stand, and stated that Mr. Herdic, at the Keystone Hotel, asked him if any members were going to vote conscientiously against his bill, and if so he could convince them in ten minutes that he (Herdic) was right. He also wished to know any members who could be influenced by money.

Mr. Wise, of Green county, swore he was approached in a misterious way in his seat in the House, and told that Herdic wished to see him. He replied that he spurned the offer promptly, and stated then that he thought any member should be shot who would sell out his constituency. The party who approached him marked the amount on a book which he could get it he would vote against the boom bill. When asked who the member was who approached him, he promptly answered, Thornton, of Allegheny.

Mr. Buck, of Cambria county, was examined, and stated he had been improperly approached in Bolton's Hotel about two weeks ago by a person who stated that the boom bill was an unjust bill, and that there was money in it if he would vote against it; that he would receive $600 if he would vote against it and $200 if he dodged. When asked who had approached him he answered, Thornton.

Mr. Wanner was also approached, and offered $400 if he would vote against the bill and $200 if he would dodge. He stated he was approached by Gentner, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Conrad, of Berks county—I was approached by a member: told him I was in favor of the bill; he told me there was some money in voting against the bill; he said $200 in hand and $200 additional if the bill should be defeated. He stated that the person who approached him was Senator Boyer, of Clearfield.

There is much talk and excitement here over the affair, and any member who shall be proven guilty will no doubt be promptly expelled.

The committee set again to-morrow, when further exposures will follow, and some rich and racy developments may be looked for.

HARRISBURG April 7.

The committee met at 2:10 this afternoon, and resumed examination of members. They were all called in the alphabetical order of their names. A certain formula of questioning was propounded to them. All were sworn and closely examined.

Mr. Boyer testified the following: I know of no corrupt means being used to influence the passage of the boom bill; I know of no money being offered to procure votes for or against the bill; had a conversation with Andre about the stay law, during which Andre said he understood money was being used to influence the passage of the boom bill; I told him I had heard rumors about money but knew nothing; had substantially the same conversation with Conrad, of Berks; I told Conrad I had a playful conversation with Andre; I supported the bill: met Andre agtin, and he asked me, "How about the boom bill?" I said boom stock has gone up; that $400 was being offered for absentees; Andre then asked where this money could be had; I told him I did not know, and left him; never said I would assure $400 if he would vote against the bill I never stopped Andre in the rotunda to speak about the boom bill; never offered Andre or Conrad or any person else anything to vote against the bill; did ask Conrad how he felt on the boom bill; no lumbermen nor any boom men ever offered me any valuable thing to influence my action on the boom bil; never was authorized to use money for or against the matter; have remarked that I didn't care what become of the bill it both parties were buying votes.

ALL IN FUN.

Boyer was recalled and Andre's testimony read to him: I never told Andre I was in the lumber business; never offered him money or assured him money; told him I had assurances money was being offered; as the old man was covetous I may have put it a little strong, but it was all in fun.

Conrad's testimony was read; I never offered Conrad any money; may have told him that money was being offered for votes against the bill; never asked Conrad at the State Capitol Hotel whether he was ready to accept my offer.

Mr. Dougblas, of Philadelphia, made a statement when called upon to be sworn, and stated that he had no charge whatever to make against any member of the House, and would absolutely refuse to answer unless specific charges were made against him. The committee immediately issued a subpena. He still persistently refused to be sworn or make any statement. His case the committee hold under advisement, and propose to bring him on Monday before the bar of the House and compel him to answer.

Mr. Stahl stated that Andre (Berks) stated to him this morning that he was offered a certain sum to vote against the boom bill; also that Miller (Berks) stated the same to him. Mr. Stewart stated to Mr. Dickey that when the final vote was being taken on the bill a member of the House marked certain figures on a piece of paper and asked him to vote for the bill. The amount so marked was $400, and the remark was made that it would help defray election expenses. He (Stewart) stated that he could not afford and would not stultify himself or go against his previous record.

The question was pressed by the committee for him to give the name of the man who thus approached him. After explanation he stated that it was Mr. Knight, of Bucks county.

THORNTON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Thornton was next called, and explained his conversation with Mr Wise. He said to him, "Friend Wise, how are you going to vote on the boom bill?" He playfully stated that there was $400 in it, and that he (Wise) stated that it would take double that amount to buy him; he said he had in a joking way remarked to Fred Toger to accost Wise so as to have some fun with him, that all the members of the House were joking one another, and he had often flippantly, without intending disrespect or insult, bandied the joke with fellow members, placing no importance whatever on the same.

On cross-examination he positively denied the general conversation as detailed by Mr. Wise, and stated that Wise was no personal friend of his, which might account for the seeming thrust he wished to give him, and stated that he had no authority whatever to authorize the payment of any sum to any member or other person. In regard to the conversation he had with Buck, he asked him what were the boom people paying and he (Thornton) had heard that Buck had received $300 to support the bill; that Buck had either willfully or maliciously misrepresented his conversation and motives; that he had no sinister ends to accomplish, and was not authorized to guarantee the payment of any sum of money for or against the bill; that on the several readings of the bill he had voted for it; that he had never had any interview with Herdic nor lumbermen; that when the bill was being voted upon final passage he was absent at the Board of Pardons on business, and he had no knowledge that it had been reached upon the calendar.

MORE INNOCENCY.

Mr. Brown (Jefferson) knew nothing but what Mr. Andre had told him, that he was approached by Senator Boyer.

Mr. Andrew Large stated that he was not present on the final passage of the bill, and only left the House on account of being very unwell. He had always voted for the bill, and had his vote so recorded on the final passage

Mr. Lusk stated that Park told him that he was approached and offered a certain sum by a member to vote for the bill.

Mr. Park stated that a member said to him there was money in voting against the bill. At the same time he put up four fingers, meaning $400; that the member who approached him was Montgomery, of Philadelphia; that he himself had made jovial remarks to fellow members, and that Montgomery might have been in jest.

Speaker Patterson stated that he knew only what Park told him, which is given above; and having met Montgomery, he stated to the Speaker that he (Montgomery) was defeated; told me that he could point out six members who took money from his (the Herdic) side, and afterwards were instrumental in carrying the bill.

Forty-three members were examined this forenoon, when the committee adjourned to meet again in the morning. Subpoenas have been sent to prominent lumbermen in and about Williamsport, who will be given a chance to explain their ways of conducting the mystery of working legislation.

Punishing the Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., April 3.—General Crook has returned home from his recent expedition against the hostile Indians in Northern Wyoming and Southern Montana. The command left Fort Fetterman March 1, and consisted of five companies of the Second Cavalry and five companies of the Fourth Infantry, in all about 750 officers, enlisted men, and guides. Colonel J. J. Reynolds, of the Third Cavalry, was placed in command of the troops. General Crook was present all the time exercising close supervision over the affairs of transportation. There were eighty-six mule waggons for forage, and 365 pack mules. One hundred and fifty miles north of Fetterman on Crazy Woman's Fork, the wagon transportation was left in charge of the infantry and sent back to Fort Reno, and the cavalry with fifteen days rations and 200 rounds of ammunition per man, went due north to Tongue River. The hardships were especially rigorous, the country being difficult to traverse. The ground was solidly frozen and covered with glassy ice. Three mules were killed by falling on the ice, and one man was fatally injured by a mule falling on him. The weather was intensely cold. The thermometer would not register, as the mercury congealed several days. It snowed every day but one. On Tongue River the ice was three feet thick and solid. The soldiers bore the cold, privations of food and shelter, and long day and night marches uncomplaining and with great fortitude. The soldiers carried half rations of bacon and full rations of coffee, hard bread and beans. No other rations were allowed. The officers and men fared alike. Each officer and man, with the clothes on his person, carried two blankets. The command scouted the valleys of Rosebud and Tongue Rivers. On March 16 a small party of Indians were discovered who escaped capture. After marching twenty miles on Otter Creek the command divided. Six companies of cavalry under General Reynolds pushed forward, and followed the trail of the retreating Indians. After marching over Panther Mountains a large village of about 115 lodges was discovered on Powder River, ten miles above its junction with Little Powder River in Montana. Captain Egan's company of the Second Cavalry, 40 men, charged gallantly into the village, taking the occupants by storm. Two companies occupied heights overlooking the village, and two companies were held in reserve. One company wheeled down on a large herd of ponies near the village and captured them all, about 1,000 in number. The struggle in the village was short and sharp, when the Indians fled precipitately. A great majority escaped owing to the peculiar topography of the camp and a thick undergrowth of bushes through which the cavalry could not penetrate. Every lodge in the village was burned save one, where an old squaw, sick, had been abandoned by the retreating Indians. The lodges were all of the largest size and contained all the necessaries of life and many comforts obtained by plundering stock ranches and freight trains in Montana and Wyoming. A vast quantity of powder, metallic cartridges, pig lead, precussion caps, and other munitions of war were destroyed. One hundred and fifty saddles were cut to pieces and tons of buffalo meat burned. One thousand horses and ponies were captured. The sick squaw said that the band that occupied the village was that of Crazy Horse, consisting of Ogallalas, Minneconjous and Northern Cheyennes. Crazy Horse was the Chief who at the Red Cloud Agency last summer was so defiant and insolent to the United States Commissioners, and whose malign influence nearly precipitated a repetition of the Canby massacre. The loss of soldiers was four killed and six wounded, two fatally. After starting on the return journey about twenty miles from the village 700 of the captured horses escaped. It is reported that General Reynolds is to be court-martialed for this, which was the fault or neglect of his command. After the return to Fetterman the troops were sent to their proper posts to await further orders. The campaign was as long a one as could be made this season of the year with the difficulties of transportation and forage for animals. The campaign demonstrated that a winter campaign can be made. The only hostile band out is Sitting Bull's on the Yellowstone. The number of hostile Indians has been grossly over estimated. There are not over 500 all told in Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull's band's

[By Our Special LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT.

NO PROSPECT OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT, —EXTRA SESSION, AND PROTRACTED —A BREEZE ON THE NEW COUNTY, AND A STORM ON THE BOOM BILL—THE CLOVEN FOOT OF PETER—MORE FUSS THAN ENOUGH, etc., etc.

HARRISBURG, April 8.

The Legislative week, ending yesterday noon in an abrupt adjournment out of respect to the memory of a deceased member from Philadelphia, Edwin Good, has been one replete with interest. It seemed to be very evident from late events that the House will not at present fix any date for final adjournment though extra daily sessions have been inaugurated during the present week. It is the disposition of the minority to fix a day for final adjournment at once, which action, it is claimed, would necessarily endanger, perhaps entirely defeat, all the work upon the House calendars at present, which has not been sent to the Senate. The majority of the House claim that the Senate has no right to dictate what the time of adjournment shall be. That the adjournment should be made to conform the to work, and not the work to the adjournment. Notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to consider House bills, the House has been pursuing the even tenor of Legislation, passed a number of bills on second and third reading, among them the general appropriation bill, on Thursday, on second reading.

Senate and House caucuses on Tuesday and Wednesday marked out the course for each to pursue in the event of the approaching issue on the matter of business.

On Tuesday morning the new County Bill, which was uppon a third reading was taken up. Mr. Peter Herdic's manipulations of this bill have become so notorious that when his finger marks were noticed upon the bill it stirred up quite a breeze. Just before the original new County Bill was reached upon the calendar, Mr. Gunster, a most worthy member from Luzerne county, especially interested in the passage of a bill of this character which will suit his county, rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a printed copy of a bill entitled "an act for the establishment of new counties," bearing an imprint as follows: "As proposed to be amended by Mr. Gunster." Mr. Gunster disclaimed all knowledged of the bill and stated that his name appeared upon it without any authority, and demanded to know whence the printed copy had emmanated. Upon inquiry it was discovered that the copies had been received from Mr. W. C. Plummer of Crawford county by a page, for distribution. This caused quite a sensation in the House and Mr. Plummer rose and in explanation stated that the bills had been sent to him by Mr. Peter Herdic, and that he had distributed them out of courtesy to that gentleman, and not out of any sinister motive; for he was in favor of the original bill and not of the proposed amendment. After some discussion during which Plummer acknowledged he had been sold, the whole matter was dropped, and the original new County bill taken up for consideration and finally passed in such a shape as to render its application to any other county than Luzerne impossible.

Peter of Minneque, was most woefully defeated in this matter as he was again when *bete noir*, the boom bill, cutting down his rate of toll from $1.25 to $1.00, passed the Legislature finally by a vote of 193 to 46. Unless Peter circumvents the Governor he is gone. As this bill of the Lumbermen has excited the Legislature ever since its opening day up to the present time, so it is likely to do for some time to come. A proposition made on Wednesday by Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, in a semi-jocular manner, to investigate the alleged charge, of bribery connected with the boom bill, has already, contrary to general expectation proved a very serious matter for certain members of the House and Senate. This committee of investigation went manfully to work, and have already educed evidence of the fact that money was offered by members to others to induce them to vote against the boom bill, and more fun than enough is being developed of the progress of which I will keep your readers fully posted. The Legislature had better adjourn at once, if the character of some of its members are to be saved.

E.

A Double Murder

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—A double murder was committed last Sunday in Six Crossing Hollow, in Phelps County, Mo. R. D. Freeman, better known as "Dotz" Freeman, and his brother M. M. Freeman, were shot dead by a boy named William J. Bradford. The store of M. M. Freeman, at Spring Creek, was broken into on Saturday night by the window being pried open, and a lot of goods and money were stolen. A party was organized to pursue the thieves, and the track of the thieves' horses was followed for several miles along the Rolla and Hartville road. There the thieves had left their horses, to throw the pursuers off the track, and had taken to the woods on foot, carrying the stolen goods with them in sacks. The party pursuing was composed of R. D. Freemon and M. M. Freeman, the two that were killed, and John Freeman, Frank McFarland, William Stewart, and Life Evans. At the point where the trail left the road the four last named left their horses and pursued on foot, the two unfortunate young men who were killed keeping on their horses. They got a little ahead of the balance of their party, and came across the young man William J. Bradford, armed with a rifle, and having in his posession a sack of the stolen goods. Nothing is known as to what passed between them but the parties following on foot heard shots fired and when they found the two Freeman boys shot and dying. One of the number following, Frank McFarland, shot at the murdrer Bradford, as he ran away; but being only armed with a revolver he did not succeed in hitting him.

Wages are lower in New England than in the west.

Explosion of Tons of Powder.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5.—At five o'clock this afternoon the city was thrown into consternation by three terrible explosions succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. The people rushed into the streets in terror, horses ran away, windows were blown in, doors thrown from their hinges, chimneys blown down, and many buildings badly injured.

The cause of these terrible explosions was not known until an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal Hill, immediately north of the city. Upon the hill were four powder magazines, one of Walker Bros., for the California Powder Company, containing one and a half car loads of powder; one of Walker Bros, for the Oriental Powder Company, containing half a car load of powder; one of Zion's Cooperative Institution, for the Hazard Powder Company, containing ten tons of powder; and one of Ben Jennings for the Dupont Powder Company, containing fourteen tons of powder, all of which exploded. There were no buildings very close to the magazines. The Water Works buildings and a flowering mill on City creek were riddled with bowlders. Immense bowlders fell crashing through buildings throughout the city, some falling a mile distant. There were ten men at work at one of the magazines. All that can be found of them are small pieces of flesh, the largest being a portion of a foot in a boot. Their names are not known.

Mrs. Vannatta, in the Nineteenth Ward, was struck by a bowlder and killed. Quite a number of other persons were injured, and perhaps other deaths may occur. One lady died from fright. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained. It is claimed that the men at work were smoking; others state that some person fired a shot into one of the magazines. An immense amount of glass was broken throughout the city. The damage to glass alone will probably be nearly $50 000.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5.—Two boys, one named Richardson and a son of Archie Hill, went after stock this morning, taking their guns with them.

Human remains found near the exploded magazines have been identified as those of these boys.

One of their hands was found clutching a duck.

It is supposed that they had fired into one of the magazines, causing the explosion.

It is now stated no men were at work on any of the magazines.

Masked Robbers Again.

ATHENS PA., April 5.—As George Wagner was driving by the house occupied by George Houser and his sister in the town of Tuscarora, this county, on Sunday morning last, he discovered the back door open. Wagner entered the house, and found Houser gagged and tied to the bedpost. He was bloody from several wounds in his head, and very faint. His sister was tied to another bedpost. She was covered with blood, and unconscious. Wagner placed them on a bed, and then drove two miles and brought back a doctor. Houser was found to be simply weak from loss of blood, his injuries being scalp wounds. Miss Houser's head was smashed in in several places. She died in a short time.

Houser says that about ten o'clock on Saturday night he was awakened by a crash in the kitchen. He jumped from the bed and ran to that part of the house. He was at once knocked down and struck on the head several times with some blunt weapon, and then gagged and bound. His sister, hearing the noise, ran into the kitchen from her room. She was also knocked down bound and gagged. The robbers were two large men, masked. They tied both Houser and his sister to the bedposts, and then began to ransack the house. The masked ruffians got $300 in money and some jewelry. No trace of the murderers has been found.

Effects of a California Snow Storm.

The Indians living at the head of Moffit creek came upon a band of deer snowed up in the mountain a few day ago and killed the entire band numbering thirty-two head. They also found others lying around dead, having starved, doubtless. These deer had evidently taken refuge there from the storms, and the snow became so deep they were unable to get out, as the Indians saw the snow where the deer was found trampled down by them. The Indians also saw a band of horses snowed in and starved to death near the same place. This is, doubtless, the band of horses that have been running in that locality for some years. This band was composed of horses which have from time to time strayed from their owners in Shasta and Scott valley setting together and keeping in the mountains. They had become so wild that it was impossible to catch any of them. They have been a source of great annoyance to farmers, for if any of their horses got away and entered the band it was impossible to recover them. The snow is about twelve feet deep where they were found.—*Yerba (Cal.) Union*, March 18.

Revolution in Mexico.

The City of Matamoras Taken by Diaz with a Loss of Only Eight Lives.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 2.—The long-looked-for Diaz coup d'etat came off this morning in Matamoras, commencing shortly after sunrise. By 10 o'clock a. m. the city was in possession of the revolutionists. Six to eight were killed, and twice that number wounded. The principal defense was made by troops under Col. Clusto, at the Casa Mata. General Toledo, second in command, sold out to Diaz, and General Labarra, finding his troops would not stand by him, escaped with his body-guard of two officers and twenty men, and the Custom House officials, to this side, crossing in the ferry boats. They were disarmed by the military of Fort Brown, the officers paroled, and rations, forage, and camp equipage furnished to the men and animals. Diaz's troops now patrol the streets of Matamoras. The saloons are closed, and quiet prevails.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, April 5.—About ten o'clock to-night, a fire at Benwood, W. Va., completely destroyed the Benwood Nail Works, together with about 25,000 kegs of nails. Everything belonging to the works, including the factories, forge, cooper shops, and store house, were destroyed. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The loss and insurance are unknown, as it is impossible to get full particulars to-night

A Fatal Duel in Virginia

RICHMOND, VA., April 3.—Thayton T. Robinson and Jesse Mitchel, young men highly connected in Campbell county, Va., met together at New Providence Church, near Rockburg, in that county, to settle an old feud with pistols. Robinson was shot in the abdomen, and Mitchell received one shot in the hand, which, glancing, went through his check and lodged in the back of his neck, and another in the breast. The latest report states that Robinson is dead and Mitchell could not survive. The difficulty is understood to have been about a woman

Robinson was a lieutenant in the United States Army, and has been absent several years on duty on the Texas frontier, and Mitchell has been recently appointed United States gauger.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5—The State election to-day resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, who was supported by the Prohibitionists, by a very large majority, but no choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by the people. Henry Lippitt, the present Governor, was the nominee of the Republicans, Albert Howard was nominated by the Prohibitionists, and supported by the Republicans opposed to Lippitt on personal reasons, and Wm. B. Beach was nominated by the Democrats. The majority against Governor Lipitt last year was 6,300 and he was elected by the Legislature. This year the majority against him has been considerably reduced, and he has a large plurality. This city which last year gave 1,428 against Lippitt, now gives him a majority, and the regular Republican Assembly ticket is elected in this city by about 500 majority. Lippitt will be elected by the Legislature, which will be about five-sixths Republican, and it is understood to be largely in favor of the election of Henry B. Anthony to the United States Senate for the fourth term.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—Shortly before one o'clock this afternoon a terrible explosion took place in the factory room of J. O. D. Lilly & Sons' varnish works, resulting in the loss by fire of $1,000, besides burning J. O. D. Lilly, one of his helpers, a colored man named Granville Carter, and a cousin of the last named, Miss Mary Luster, who had just entered the building. The explosion occurred while the helper (Carter) was adding turpentine to the boiling kettle of varnish, and was caused by an over-generation of gas. The woman's clothing was set on fire, and before assistance arrived the lower portion of her body was litterly roasted and the skin burned from her arms, shoulders and face. The injury to the others is not serious.

The Tax on Whisky.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The sub-Committee on Ways and Means to whom was referred the subject of a reduction of the tax on whisky, consisting of Messrs. Hancock of Texas; Chapin, of Massachusetts; and Burchard, of Illinois, to-day reported to the main committee against any reduction, as has been requested by the Distillers' Association. Their report was considered in the general committee, but no conclusion was reached, the matter being postponed till Thursday, when it is expected a decision will be made. A majority of the committee are of the opinion that the tax should not be reduced, and it is quite probable that the vote will be unanimous.

Removal of Army Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Orders were received here yesterday from General Sherman to General Whipple, Chief of his staff, to begin the removal of the army headquarters to Washington at once. Preparations commenced immediately, and last night a number of large cases of papers, books, &c., were shipped. Acting Chief Clerk Mill will leave for Washington to-night, and the remainder of the clerical force to-morrow evening. Officers of the staff will leave next week. Pending the removal, the business of the headquarters will be performed at the War Department in Washington.

A Triple Tragedy.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 8.—One of the most dastardly acts ever occuring in this part of the country was committed by Thomas Tracy, living about five miles east of this place, who shot his wife, he struck his child on the head with the gun, killing it as he supposed. He then cut his own throat with a butcher knife. A family quarrel had been going on for some time, and that is supposed to be the cause. Appearances indicate a terrible struggle. There was no one to witness the act. They were all found by one of the neighbors lying on the floor. The wife and child are not dead, but they cannot live long.

Preparing for Specie Payment.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Three hundred thousand dollars in silver coin was this morning received at the Treasury Department from San Francisco—$200,000 in dimes and $100,000 in quarters. An additional $100,000 in quarters is expected to-morrow or next day, which will complete the present order, which is for $500,000. The weighing of this last supply is going on at the Treasury to-day, and it will be stored in the vaults at once. A dispatch from manager of the Virginia Consolidated Mining Company says the product of that mine for March was over $3,600,000.

An overcoat covers a multitude of sins.

New Advertisements.

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The property of Alexander Countryman, will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing April 10 and ending July 15, 1876. Sundays excepted, as follows: The first three days at Andrew Weyandt's one mile east of Somerset on the Berlin pike, the