# The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY . . . . September 13, 1876.

## Rutherford B. Hayes

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny

ELECTORS.

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 PUGHE.
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'NIEL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW B. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

## NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

CONGRESS,

WM. H. KOONTZ.

SENATE,

E. D. YUTZY.

## COUNTY TICKET!

ASSEMBLY,

E. J. MEYERS,

ALLEN S. WILL.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

C. C. MUSSELMAN,

DANIEL STUFFT.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

SAM. SNYDER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

CHS. T. HUNTER.

TWEED has been captured. If he can be brought home, convicted and sentenced, Tilden, the convicts candidate, can recieve another earnest supporter by pardoning, him

THE Congressional Conferees for the 17th District, met at Hollidaysburg on Monday last. The gentlemen who will be before that body are, Hon. W. H. Koonts, of Somerset, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria and Benjamin Hewitt, Esq., of Blair. There is certainly an abundance of good material from which to select a canidate. What the result will be we cannot say, but we have an abiding faith that everything will be done in a manner to redound to the credit of the party.

"BEHOLD how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." FRANCIS W. HUGHES, the man who nominated PERSHING at the Democratic Convention at Erie last year, and who was one of his most earnest supporters during the entire campaign, has changed the nature of his drink and refuses longer to take "Bourbon in his'n." He has joined the COOPER-CARY party, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* feels called upon to make this unkind remark about him:

Francis W. Hughes has taken another of his leaps in the dark. The people have become Hughesed to his performances and his last tumble into the arms of the rag baby will not surprise any body.

SINCE Col. MCCLURE's effort to place the name of ANDREW G. CURTIN on the Democratic ticket, for the Vice Presidents place, the political standing of the ex-Governor has been in considerable doubt, made so by that gentlemans reticence and the care he has taken to keep himself out of the way. It is now authoritatively announced, however, that he is out for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and the Democratic press rejoices exceedingly thereat. Verily the reasons for such exultation are a mystery to us. Ever since the ex-Governor's return from Russia, when he endeavored to put the popular vote of Pennsylvania in his pocket and walk over to the Democracy, he has been classed as a Democrat, and this public avowal of his choice surprises nobody, nor is it possessed of any political significance Mr. CURTIN's personal following amounts to little or nothing, and the day when his name could awaken enthusiasm amid the rank and file of the Republican party has passed. His political sun has set, and although he will probably be a chronic candidate, backed by Col MCCLURE and his Philadelphia *Times*, as is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, with Bowels and the Springfield *Republican* none will care for and w will heed his claims.

THE editor is absent which will account for any and all short comings in the editorial columns this week

As we go to press we have the first news of the election held in Maine yesterday, [Monday]. The Republicans have swept the State by a majority of 12,000, being a net gain of 6,951. All four of the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, and three fourths of the Legislature is Republican.

EVERY day the news from Indiana is more hopeful: The Indianapolis *Journal* of a recent date says:

"We are happy in being able to give to our Republican friends throughout the State assurance that matters are progressing most favorably in this city. Our organization here is in good hands, and is receiving requisite attention. The leaders fully realize that everything depends on organization, and will direct their efforts accordingly. In the matter of money we cannot compete with the Democracy, who are giving uniforms to all who will join their clubs; but our friends can rest assured that we are neither idle nor disheartened."

A Terre Haute corresponeent of the New York *Times* talks in a similar tone. Under date of September 5th he writes:

"After ten days journeying about Indiana I am prepared to say positively that the State will surely go Republican in October. There is no longer room for doubt. I was here at the great meeting of HENRY WILSON in 1872, and I was here to-day when BENJAMIN HARRISON and Hon. ISAAC I HAYES, of New York, in the afternoon, and Hon. A. W. TENNEY, of New York, in the evening, addressed the people. Either meeting to-day was larger and more enthusiastic than the single one of four years ago.

THAT much fathered young man, CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Springfield *Republican* lifts up its voice in joyful songs there-at, though why, has been a puzzling question to older heads than ours, unless indeed it be that they are rejoiced at the knowledge that he is to be finished so soon. For years the *Republican* has been nominating Adams for every office that has been vacant; for President, Vice President, Governor, Minister to England, Centennial Orator, Fence Viewer and Hog Constable. The Democracy of Massachusetts wearied with the re-itteration of the claims of this much-abused, much candidated favorite son, put him at the head of their ticket in the hope and with the expectation that he would be buried so deeply under an avalanch of votes that he or his claims would never be heard of more. Between Mr. Adams and the people of the old "Bay State" there is nothing in common. Proud, haughty and reserved he will be as welcome to them as a frost in June or a snow storm in August.

Says the New York *Times*: "There was pathos in the Macedonian cry which TILDEN sent over into Massachusetts. 'Unless you help me with a figure head I am defeated,' was his final message. Nobody expects to elect ADAMS, but it lends an air of respectability to the TILDEN canvass already loaded down with the KELLY's the APGARS and the gambling Tammany gang, to have such a man as this on a Democratic ticket anywhere. Similarly, a swindling railroad company will always, if possible, put the name of some respectable dummy on their list of directors. It helps to sell the stock. The TILDEN Democrats have no other use for poor Mr. ADAMS."

### The Vermont Election.

The first earnest struggle in the Presidential campaign came off in Vermont on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republican ticket. As will be seen by reference to our news columns, the majority is considerably over 25,000. While Vermont was not the first State to hold her election this year, she is the first State whose vote will have any bearing on the Presidential election. Here the long cherished hopes of the Democracy that TILDEN would draw largely on the Independent and conservative wings of the Republican party were quietly laid to rest. The campaign was earnest and hard-fought on both sides, and the vote was out in full force, but the Republicans of the Green Mountain State closed up their ranks and sent a greeting to their friends of other States in tones that will swell the majority in Maine, and bring glad cheer to the doubtful ones in Ohio and Indiana. The Democrats raised their battle cry of retrenchment and reform to the highest pitch, but an intelligent public saw in them naught but sham and mockery so long as they were embodied in such men as SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THO'S. A. HENDRICKS. The Democrats were badly whipped, but still the old party is not utterly routed; it is coming round to us by way of Ohio and Indiana. The same cry will be used, the same transparencies carried amid the same streamers flung to the breeze, and the same ribald songs sung; *Guileless* politicians will tell us that TILDEN paid more income tax than any man in New York; that he never heard of the Terre Haute Railroad or Boss Tweed; that Hendricks is a much abused saint who never belonged to that treasonable organization the Knights of the Golden Circle, and that he never had even a mule claim; but it won't do, the people are each year becoming more earnest in their demands for candidates with unsullied names, and when the Democracy overlooked that fact and nominated SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS they outraged a sentiment that will throw many an honest Democratic vote to HAYES and WHEELER in the ides of November

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1876.

POLITICAL.

The nomination of Seymour for the Governorship by the Democracy of the State, and his declination, after the convention had adjourned, places the party in a most pitiable attitude. The Democracy of the city are in a state of dumbfoundedness that is funny. They have a ticket without a head, and they are bewildered to know what to do. This is one of Sammy Tilden's smart tricks. He wanted Hewitt for that place, but just before the convention it was discovered that he was not eligible, as he had been less than a year in the State. Fearing that the convention would not registrate his decrees, for there is a strong anti-Tilden party in the State, he urged the nomination of Seymour knowing that he would not accept. He had the committee appointed to notify Seymour, instructing it to telegraph his acceptance, so that the convention should have dispersed before the real fact that he would not take it at all could be known. It worked. The convention adjourned, and Seymour, as soon as he heard of it, declined peremtorily. Now the nomination is in the hands of the State committee—the committee belongs to Tilden body and soul, and it will put at the head of the ticket whoever the astute Samuel dictates. The cursing and swearing in the city is somewhat dreadful. The Democracy generally confess that this trick ends the hope of the Democracy of carrying the State. I had rather they had kept Seymour on, for it was a very weak nomination.

THE COAL DROP.

The hard times has broken up one combination—the coal kings of Pennsylvania have been obliged to succumb to the downward tendency of the times. At the big coal sale here this week, half a million tons were taken at a reduction of fifty per cent. from the established prices. This drop means more than appears on the face of it. Not only is it a relief to the millions of householders who have their winter's fuel to put in, but to the manufacturers, who, compelled to sell their product at reduced rates, have been paying old prices for coal, an important item in the cost of production. The effect of this will be felt all over the country, and will go a long way toward reviving business in the East. Next?

SWIMMING.

The prettiest sight I have seen for some time was at the Ladies Swimming Academy, Tuesday, the occasion being an exhibition by the pupils of Miss Bennett. Little girls of four, and matrons and maids of forty, participated in the exercises, and they swam with a skill and pluck that I never saw men exhibit. One race was between two little girl babies of scarcely four, who disported themselves in the water as gracefully as trout. The women dived, swam, floated, and took every position in the water that the most experienced swimmer ever did, seeming to do it with more ease than men. Miss Bennett's pupils have no reason to be afraid of any accidents on the Sound, or any water not more than three miles from land. One young lady swam four miles and came out not at all fatigued.

FALL FASHIONS.

The new styles of the season are simple and pretty. The voluminous puffed and looped overskirts which not one woman in a dozen knows how to arrange, disappear for close long polonaises, whose fullness in the back is hardly lifted at all, but hangs in folds crossing, or shawl fashion. What draping there is, being very low on the skirt. The tournure is merely a frame to carry out the skirt gracefully, instead of letting it fall to the form. Young ladies who wear big bustles standing out at the waist, are warned that they are shockingly out of style. Also the button fever is over, and nothing more certainly betrays the country visitors at the Centennial than a sacque or polonaise with three rows of buttons back and front. Third-rate dressmakers cling to the style, but it is gone out, and the figure and the polonaise looks much better without them. A dim, dark blue, like the deepest hue of smoke will be the color most worn, as it blends admirably with the cardinal trimmings and accessories, which are part of the fashionable dress. Flounces lined their depth with red, so as to show when the wind lifts them, will be the refined version of the red skirts worn abroad, and bows, pipings, narrow pleatings and bindings will relieve the costume in every way. Nothing is worn for the neck but white lawn or cardinal silk ties. Even the slipper bow for the house matches the rest of the trimmings. The effect is delightful in American eyes, which have been used to gray and drab suits so long. Importers and modistes try to introduce deep myrtle green as the leading color, but do not seem over successful, as the sallow women are sure to take to it, and the effect discourages popular taste. Blondes, pure and simple cling to the blue which they fancy sets them off best, not aware that a fresh complexion looks daisy fair in a dark green suit. Dark brown and dark red of a maroon tinge will be more stylish than either blue or green as the season wears, for the reason that every one will not be seen in them. The high crowned coaching hats have had their day; more modest hats with the same pointed crowns and turned up brim are worn with net and scarfs enveloping the crown and plumage falling low beside it. Turbans, with either deep blue or red velvet brims, almost concealed by the bands of feathers of the same color, finished with drooping plumage are shown for bright autumn wear, but the scoop bonnets are leaving the face of the earth.

AN INCIDENT.

There are many ways of dealing with unfaithful wives. An incident that happened recently in Brooklyn is worthy of record. A merchant of New York, residing in that city of marital troubles, suspected his wife of being too intimate with a very handsome lawyer—in fact, he was certain that she was in the habit of driving out with him to a place of questionable character, some miles out of the city. One morning, instead of staying over in New York all day, he returned to his home in an hour or two, and found that his spouse had entered a buggy with a man, and had driven off not fifteen minutes before. The merchant is the possesser of a horse that can do his mile in three minutes, and he had it harnessed. Did he take his revolver? Not any revolver. He loaded the bottom of his buggy with nice round stones—a bushel or more, good stones for throwing, and he set out. It only took him a half hour to overtake them, for the pair were going slowly, that the luxury of the seance might be prolonged, and he drove up beside them. The gay Lorthario saw the husband, and whipped up his horse. Vain endeavor. What could a livery steed do against blood? The husband drove alongside, and, holding his reins in one hand, bombarded the fellow with stones with the other. To escape the shower of stones, the affrighted man drove faster, but it was no use. Mercilessly, pitilessly the stones flew, till finally there was a smash. The buggy containing the unhappy pair collided with a fence, and spilled them out. The horse tore himself loose from the wreck and disappeared; the man was too much bruised to move; the lady was terribly frightened, but otherwise unharmed. The husband took her in with him, and drove home in silence. On reaching his house, he quietly told her to pack her effects and get out, which she did. And he filed his bill for a divorce. The gay young man was assisted to town. He paid for a horse, buggy and harness, and left town. Thus, what might have been a tragedy was turned into a comedy. Stones are just as effectual as bullets.

BUSINESS.

There is none, for the weather is too hot to do it. The people are still out of the city, and it is as dull as it can be.

PIETRO.

### THE VERMONT ELECTION.

FULL RETURNS—FAIRBACK'S MAJORITY 25,000—REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 4,735—GAIN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, September 7.—Election returns from all but nine towns in the State of Vermont show Fairbank's majority over Bingham to be 24,685. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 19,950 majority over Bingham. The Republican gain is 4,735. The nine remaining towns in 1874 gave Peck over Bingham 263 majority. Fairbank's majority in the entire State cannot be far from 25,000. The majority for Lieutenant Governor Proctor will probably reach 26,000. The Legislature as far as heard from, stands: House one hundred and ninety-six Republicans, thirty, Democrats, two, the choice, thirteen towns' to be heard from on which the Legislative vote gave in 1874, nine Republicans and four Democrats. The Senate has not a single Democrat. In 1874 there were fifty-nine Democrats in the House and one in the Senate.

The Republican press of Vermont are jubilant. And well they may be. They did much effective work during the campaign so gloriously closed, and have earned a right to rejoice in it. The Rutland *Herald* says: "The Democrats have been routed in their strongholds in this State. Rutland, Brandon, Burlington and Montpelier have all been carried by the Republicans, in spite of the most extraordinary efforts made by the Democrats. Two years ago these towns elected Democratic Representatives, but now they are redeemed, and, on the fullest vote ever polled, show great Republican gains. 'Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column closed up,' was the gallant Sedgwick's frequent order. Again, Vermont has not forgotten that she is ahead in the Centennial campaign, and she passes the word down the line, 'keep the column closed up.' Nothing could surpass the desperate efforts of the enemy to break the Republican column in this campaign. 'Reform,' 'hard times,' 'Grantism,' 'corruption,' have been the Democratic war cry. Speeches, tracts, organization, thorough canvass, illuminations, music, an apparent profusion of money, have been the machinery. But all to no purpose, except to arouse the Republicans to call out a few more of the reserve. In all this, we believe that Vermont has struck a blow that will be the beginning of the end not only of victory for Hayes and Wheeler, but of the difficulties that beset us as the bitter fruits of the rebellion."

The Burlington *Free Press* joyously says: "Vermont sends greeting to the Union with a Republican majority of from 27,000 to 28,000 on her State ticket; three Republican Congressmen elected by from eight to ten thousand majority apiece; a State Senate unanimously Republican, and an increased Republican majority in the House, which will have about one Democrat to every ten Republicans. In other words, the result appears to be the most sweeping and decisive Republican victory that we have enjoyed at a State election since the Republican party was formed, achieved in spite of the most vigorous canvass ever known on the part of our opponents. Compairing the returns from one hundred towns, received as we write, with those of the State election of 1873, it is plain that the total vote polled will be the heaviest ever given at a State election. We judge that it will not fall much, if any, short of 68,000, of which the Democrats will have in round numbers say 20,000, and the Republicans nearly 48,000. This will be about five thousand more than the average of the Republican majorities of the last ten years. Some sanguine Republicans hoped for 30,000 Republican majority, but our readers will bear us witness that we have encouraged no such extravagant expectations. If the majority reaches or exceeds 27,000—and we think it will—it will be all that could have been reasonably expected. We shall easily add the other 3,000 in November."

### Soldiers' Reunion.

COLUMBUS, O., September 7.—A special from Caldwell states that the soldiers' national reunion closed to-day by a sham battle, participated in by one hundred veterans from the Dayton National Asylum, and good-bye speeches. The following telegram was received from Gov. Hayes:

I regret that I shall not be able to attend the reunion of the comrades of the Union army to be held at Caldwell. The services rendered by these men cannot be overestimated. They and their comrades saved this nation and fought successfully the battle of freedom for all mankind; they and their work will ever be gratefully remembered and honored throughout the world.

R. B. HAYES.

An appropriate answer was forwarded to Gov. Hayes by order of the camp. It was declared to hold another reunion next year at Caldwell.

### Political Riots.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7.—A serious riot occurred late last night between colored Republicans on one side, and colored Democrats and white men on the other. Pistols were freely used on both sides. The rioters held King street; the main thoroughfare, from midnight until sun rise, breaking windows, robbing stores, attacking and beating, indiscriminately, every white man who showed his face. A large number of persons were injured. Several of those shot are in a critical condition. Intense excitement prevails.

## THE BOLDEST YET.

### Desperate Attempt to Rob a Bank in Minnesota

THE CASHIER KILLED FOR REFUSING TO OPEN THE BANK.

ST. PAUL, September 8.—A North field, Minn., special says about 2 o'clock this afternoon eight men well mounted entered the town and proceeded to the bank. Three entered it, sprang over the counter and ordered the cashier, J. L. Haywood, with a knife to his throat, to open the vault. At the same time all persons in the bank, A. E. Barker, assistant cashier, and Frank Wilcox, clerk, were ordered to hold up their hands.

Mr. Haywood refusing to obey orders and open the money vault, had his neck slightly scratched with a knife. Still persisting the robbers put the muzzle of a pistol to his right temple and fired. Haywood fell dead. They then turned to Mr. Barker and ordered him to open the vault. He said he did not know the combination. As the robbers made demonstrations towards him, he ran out of the door. They fired at him, shooting him through the shoulder. Mr. Wilcox was not interfered with.

While this was transpiring within, people without were doing good work. Two of the robbers were killed outright, and one wounded. The wounded man was taken away by his confederates. One of their horses was killed and one captured. The citizens behaved like old veterans, as many of them are. The robbers did not get into the vault, nor did they find the cashier's drawer, except a nickle drawer, and a handfull of nickles taken from it was thrown to the floor.

Four of the eight men came to town before midday, and waited on the north side of the bridge until the other four came into town from Dendas, well mounted and armed with navy revolvers. When the robbers crossed the bridge entering town they drew their revolvers, and putting their horses into full gallop dashed through the streets shouting to people on the walks to get inside, and ornamenting their shouts with the most fiendish curses and imprecations.

While three men were engaged in the bank the others stood on the sidewalk and threatened to shoot any who interfered, and firing several shots. Pistols and guns were quickly secured by citizens, and a young man named White from the window of an opposite building, picked off one of the villains, shooting him through the heart. Another shot, thought to be from Wheeler immediately after prostrated another, when the robbers mounted their horses and beat a retreat. A third robber was hit but escaped.

A band of fifty citizens was organized, and headed by Wheeler started in pursuit. At last accounts the robbers were only twenty-five minutes ahead of the pursuers, and are almost sure to be overtaken. There are all sorts of rumors as to the robbers, many believing them to be some of the gang of thieves heretofore operating in Missouri and Kansas.

### Fire Near the Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—At half past four this afternoon a fire broke out in Murphey's oyster saloon, on Elm avenue, opposite the Main Exhibition building, and before it was extinguished communicated to and destroyed property to the value of $80,000. The flames spread east, west and south, consuming the entire lot of buildings on Elm avenue from the Trans-Continenial Hotel to the Rose House, about twenty in all, including several variety shows, beer gardens, restaurants, etc. These structures were all frame, one, two and three stories high. The fire spread back from Elm to Columbia avenue, taking in all intervening property, including the New England Hotel, a boarding house, ice cream saloon and restaurant, all two story buildings. The wildest excitement prevailed, both in and outside the Centennial grounds. People flocked to the scene of the fire by thousands, and it is estimated that there were at least 60,000 persons in the immediate vicinity. The Trans-Continental Hotel caught fire on the roof four different times, but the flames were immediately extinguished, So intense was the heat that it scorched the paint on the turn stiles at the entrance gates to the Exhibition, requiring a stream to be played upon them, and upon the southern side of the Main exhibition building. A man is in custody on suspicion of having caused the fire The Ross House was damaged $20,000, and by the destruction of the New England House a loss of $15,000 was sustained. The individual losses range from $1,000, to $16,000.

### A Daring Female Thief.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept 5.—A daring attempt to escape from Joliet prison was made at 10:30 this evening by the notorious Mollie Brown, who was sent down from Chicago some months ago, sentenced to three years for picking pockets. To-day the Warden had placed her in the dark cell in the female prison tower for punishment. She managed to get through the small window, and using her bed clothes as ropes tried to reach the bottom. When part way down the knots came untied, and she fell to the pavement below, breaking her legs and otherwise injuring herself. Her cries alarmed the officers, who picked her up and carried her back to the female prison. Mary is known in Chicago as a daring female thief, and her bold stroke for freedom to-night shows that she is endowed with the nerve and courage of a female Jack Sheppard.

### Five Human Bodies Found—A Negro Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Yesterday evening the body of Mrs. C. Barton, a spiritualist, was found floating in the lake near the Jefferson end of the protection levee. Supposed suicide.

The body of an unknown white man in a decomposed condition was found lying in the weeds a few yards from the new Shell road. Indications of foul play.

A negro named Martin was found dead on a door step in House street. Death from fatigue and heat.

The body of a drowned Chinaman was found opposite St. Louis street.

John Mitchell was found dead in bed this morning in a lodging house with a wound in the head. The proprietors say he fell down stairs.

Mitchell McDonald, colored, aged fifty-eight, was run over this evening by a canal steam dummy, cut in two and instantly killed.

### Tweed Trapped.

LONDON, September 9.—A dispatch from Vigo states that on Wednesday, the 6th inst., on the arrival of the Spanish bark Carmen at the quarantine harbor of San Simon, Vigo, from Santiago de Cuba after a voyage of forty one days, the Governor of the providence of Pontevedra boarded her.

The Governor was accompanied by some of the secret police and inquired for two of the passengers. He ordered their detention, and having consulted some photographs arrested them.

Escorted by a detachment of police, the prisoners were sent to Corunna, whence they will be transferred to Havana on the Spanish mail steamer leaving on the 21st.

On their arrival in Havana they will be handed over to the American authorities. Their baggage has been sealed and goes with them.

It is believed here that the two prisoners are William M. Tweed and his Secretary.

It was found in July last that Tweed was in Santiago de Cuba, having passed there from Havana.

Gen. Jovellar was applied to by the American Consul to have Tweed secured and sent to the United States.

Gen. Jovellar was quite willing to give him up, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, to oblige the American government in return for their courtesy in the Arguelles case some years ago.

Tweed, how ever was apprised in Santiago of his impending danger and sailed for Vigo, Spain, on July 27, on board the sailing vessel Carmen.

Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish government of the fact, and found them willing to arrest Tweed and return him to Cuba or deliver him up to the American Consul.

Every precaution was taken by the Spanish governmnt to secure Tweed's arrest in any port of Spain or on any coast line by which he might arrive. Severe orders were given to the local authorities, especially those of Vigo and the Galician coast.

On September 6, after a long passage of forty-one days, the Carmen hove in sight off Vigo, and was immediately boarded by the Governor of Pontevedra.

The Governor at once recognized Tweed from photographs which he had had in his possession for some time previous to the arrival of the fugitive.

Tweed was entered on the ship's papers under the name of Secor, and was accompanied by a man giving his name as William Hunt, who is said to be his nephew.

Both were immediately secured and thrown into the Calabozo, under a strong guard, but were subsequently transferred to the fortress in Vigo, under the command of the Captain General.

LONDON, September 11.—A special from Burgos to the *Daily News* states that Mr. Adie, Charge D' Affairs of the United States, in the absence of Minister Cushing, has visited the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at La Granja and arranged for the surrender of Tweed to the American government.

### The Sioux Campaign.

HEART RIVER, D. T., September 9.—The large hostile force of Sioux Indians which has followed Sitting Bull during the summer has broken into small parties and dispersed, with the exception of his own personae band, of about four hundred braves, who, it is probable, have before this crossed the Missouri river.

According to the latest intelligence from General Terry a large party of them was checked in attempting to ford the Yellowstone by a detachment of infantry under Lieutenant Rice.

Two columns of troops on August 24, General Terry moving back to the valley of the Yellowstone and proceeding down its left bank in order to strike the retreating Indians and prevent their escape to the Canadian frontier.

General Crook has marched nearly eastward until the present, making a short diversion on Beaver creek on the main trail of the Sioux. The scouts meanwhile having at their head Captain Jack and guard, made several daring explorations in the front, and it has positively been determined that numerous small trails traverse the country leading toward the different agencies.

THE TROOPS EXHAUSTED.

It is further impracticabe to further hunt the enemy with the troops now in the field, who are worn and weakened by exposure, starvation and hardship. They have been thirty-two days with no other shelter than one blanket for each man, in repeated cold storms of wind, rain and hail.

Scurvy, fever and dysentry have prostrated about 300 soldiers who have from time to time been carried on litters. Insufficiency of medical supplies is a still more alarming fact. Milder weather has been the God send which has prevented terrible mortality.

In ten days later the average temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to make a march of 300 miles southward, in summer clothing, with no tents. They have now only food for two days.

We are marching on Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, 200 miles distant, and shall barely escape starvation before reaching there. The journey will consume seven days.

Many fresh traces of hunting parties of the Sioux are found each day. Their condition is probably more destitute than that of the troops. Were General Crook now prepared to pursue them rapidly they must be forced to surrender. They must hunt or they starve, and hunting implies slow flight.

A Sioux was closely chased by Gruard, the scout, far ahead of our column, but he escaped. To-day a hunting party was chased for fifteen miles and one of them killed. Eight braves were fired on by eleven scouts day before yesterday, and one of their ponies killed. Necessity compels the abandonment of the chase, and the campaign is virtually closed

### A Terrible Murder.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A terrible murder was committed this evening at Hague and Pearl streets. It appears that two gangs of young rowdies were in that neighborhood who have frequent battles. Thomas Moore, aged twenty, of No. 5 Vandewater street, belongs to one gang, and Michael McCarthy, of No. 9 same street, belongs to another. To-night the gangs engaged in a fight. McCarthy's gang was getting badly beaten, when he rushed into a grocery store, seized a large cheese knife, and coming out plunged it into Moore's neck, severing the artery, and causing almost instant death. McCarthy then fled.

### Democratic Ruffianism.

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 7.—The Republican Campaign Club of this city went to Stony Hollow yesterday to raise a pole. After the pole was raised the opposition pulled it down, which was the signal for a general melee. Stones were thrown and pistols fired, and it is reported several men were shot, one of whom is dead. Several members of the Republican club from this city received severe wounds from stones, and one a pistol shot on the side of his head.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 7.—Yesterday evening a serious riot took place at Stoney Hollow, four miles from this place on the occasion of a Republican pole raising. The inhabitants of the place are nearly all Irish Democrats. A Republican club of thirty Irishmen has lately been formed there, and much ill-feeling between the two bodies is the consequence. About three weeks ago a pole raised by the Republican club was cut down, and yesterday afternoon a Republican club of this city made an excursion to Stoney Hollow to erect a new pole, and present the club of that place with a flag. One hundred and thirty persons went from this city, with General Gates and A. T. Clarwater as speakers. Arriving there a meeting was organized, and General Gates attempted to speak, but was silenced by howls, the ringing of cow bells and other noise. The meeting was abandoned but the pole was raised, and the party from this city started for the cars. All but two had got into the cars. These two, Jno. T. Bond and Edward Clay were on their way, when they saw Michael Lamb take hold of the pole to pull it down. Lamb was drunk, and Constable Hyland and others say they tried to pull him away. Bond, however, thought they were rushing to help Lamb pull the pole down, and wildly gesticulating and flourishing a club he shouted to the men in the car, "They are pulling down the pole," at which the party rushed out of the cars. The Democrats made a rush for the crowd, and revolvers were drawn by the parties from this city, most of them being thus armed. Revolvers were also seen in the hands of some of the Stoney Hollow party. It is claimed that a shot was fired by some one of the Republican band, but accounts differ, although mainly supporting this statement. The fight then became general, about fifty shots being fired, and stones were hurled freely. The Republican party was finally stoned back to the cars and several of them were wounded. Captain Al. Tanners was badly cut on the head with a stone. D. L. Montayne, a clerk in the postoffice here, was also cut on the head with a stone. Frank Harden and J. T. Bond were wounded by pistol balls. Of the Stoney Hollow party Cornelius and Jos. Brachett, Thomas Hyland, Michael and a boy were shot. Cornelius Brachett is believed to be fatally wounded, having been shot through one of his lungs: he is still alive, however, Joseph Brackett's wound is in the chest and is a bad one, but is not considered fatal. The wounds of others are slight. A woman named Rafferty and another woman were slightly wounded in the face.

### Jesse Pomeroy.

BOSTON, September 7.—Jesse Pomeroy was yesterday transfered from the Boston Jail to the State prison in Charleston, the institution which Gov. Rice has designated as his home for the balance of his life. A room in the upper arch of the prison has been specially prepared for the young fiend. Over it is the hospital, and under it is a store-house. The entrance to the arch is from a landing leading from the hospital stairs, access to which can be obtained from the yard by opening a heavy iron door, and also from the lower corridors of the west wing by means of a wooden door, which is always kept locked when not used.

At the landing is another heavy iron door, which, on being opened, reveals a dimly lighted hallway, on each of which are seven rooms or cells. In the farthest room from the entrance on the southerly side of the wing is the apartment prepared for Pomeroy. It is nine feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high, lighted by two crevices, each two feet long and six inches wide, which are grated. The door is a close iron one, which is fastened by a heavy padlock. In the room is a wooden beadstead, proper bed-clothing and a stool. Pomeroy will be visited three times daily by officers who will bring his food to him, but no conversation will be allowed between him and any person, except he may desire the consolation of the chaplain. He will, it is believed, be allowed to have books from the prison library, and possibly religious papers. It is a question what will be the effect of the close confinement of the convict. It may affect him physically, make him demented and more dangerous than he is now.

It is thought now, since the sentence is commuted, that he will not give up all hope of pardon; that he will try to make himself a model convict and merit the commendation of his guardians for good conduct. It is thought also that he will seek religious consolation, thinking by that means to impress upon the people the belief that he is a changed person. It is believed that his physical health will be much impaired by confinement. The new room which he is to occupy is the apartment in which James Wilson spent nearly a score of years. This prisoner, who was a spare built man, maintained his usual good health through his imprisonment and died in the hospital.

### Massacre of Christians in Ning-Kone-Fou.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The steamer City of Peking, from Hong Kong August 15 via Shanghai, brings the following intelligence:

The report of the massacre in Ning-Kone-Fou is confirmed. The Roman Catholic church was destroyed, and the officiating priest tortured and killed and his assistants torn to pieces. Dead bodies were taken from their graves and defiled, and one hundred of the congregation were slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several assaults and murders of Christains have followed, and forty buildings have been destroyed. The damage to property is estimated at $60,000.

The difficulty with England continues unsettled. The authority recently granted by the Pekin government to its Viceroy, Shen of Nanking, proved insufficient, and, the British Minister having signified his dissatisfaction, Viceroy Lihung Chang has been appointed to confer with him.—This latter official, however, postpones visiting Cheefu, the place of meeting, and it is reported that he is detained at Tientsin by fear of violence from his own subordinates, who bitterly oppose submission to the British demand. The situation appears more critical daily. The captured forts have been strongly reinforced and the Peiho river obstructed. The Chinese government is greatly embarrassed by the [illegible] and intrigues of secret societies and by want of money, the native bankers having refused to make further advances.

### The Baltimore Riot.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—A Hays and Wheeler meeting at Cross Street Market-house was broken up, last night, by roughs. Several shots were fired, and William Henry was wounded C. Irvine Ditty, who was addressing the meeting at the moment of the outbreak, was badly beaten about the head and face. Within a few minutes after the first shot the hall was emptied of the occupants, many of those present, jumping out of the window, on the adjoining shed. The rioters were promptly arrested by the police, several of whom were in the hall and outside. Marshal Gray states that yesterday being election day, at the Democratic primaries, he had given orders to Captains of the Police to have an extra force of men attend all political meetings last night. In obedience to this order about one dozen men were at the meeting at Cross Street Market. Within a minute after the second shot was fired, the man firing it was in the hands of the police. This morning the rioters were bailed out, but were rearrested, and are in jail, and warrants have been issued for roughs not captured. The matter has been before the Grand Jury to-day, and the authorities declare that the rioters shall not escape due punishment.

### Carl Schurz at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 7.—At eight o'clock to-night Hon. Carl Schurz commenced speaking in McCormick Hall to an audience of about three thousand Germans. His speech was listened to throughout with the most profound attention and frequently applauded. The various political organizations with torches and transparencies during the early part of the evening and, convening in their respective sections of the town, marched toward Clark and Madison streets, where, joining their forces they marched in one compact body north to North avenue, and thence deployed back. There were in the procession probably five or six thousand men. In the vicinity of McCormick Hall the streets were crowded with German and American citizens who anticipated that Mr. Schurz would address some remarks to the crowd after his speech in the hall was concluded. In this, however they were disappointed, as at the close of his speech he entered a carriage and drove to the hotel.

### The Lick Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—James Lick has notified the trustees of the Lick fund that he relieves them of their trust, and has appointed a new board, consisting of Abraham Block, President of the Odd Fellow's Bank; Charles Plum, merchant; Louis R. Lull, Secretary of the California Pioneers, and another name as yet unknown. Lick is understood to be dissatisfied with the old board because they refused to expel his son John, who was one of their number, who refused to sign certain papers. It is not yet known what action the board will take.


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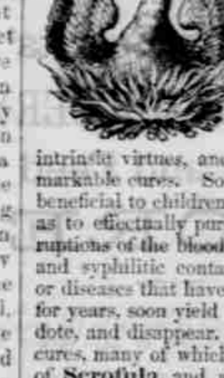

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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*New Advertisements.*

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The first Term of the next Collegiate year will begin

September 7th, 1876.

The Faculty of the Institution is full. The course of instruction is liberal and thorough. The location is most pleasant and healthy, in the midst of an intelligent and moral community, and accessible by railroad trains three times a day.

The Preparatory Department,

which is under the direct supervision of the Faculty, furnishes thorough instruction for boys and young men preparing for business or College classes. Students in this department are under the special care of the Superintendent, who resides with them in the building.

For further information or Catalogues, address

M. VALENTINE, D. D. President of College,

REV. P. L. HARRISON, Superintendent of Prep. Dept.

July 26.

## CENTENNIAL. Hotel Directory. OF Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do it they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

This Directory is compiled by

J. WEAVER & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agts.,

118 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Branch office, 1313 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Elm Avenue Hotel,

ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite

West end of Machinery Hall.

*500 ROOMS.*

A single room and single bed, $1.50 per day.

A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

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June 28.

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COL. JAMES WATSON, of the Henrie House Cincinnati, Prop. $2.50 to $3 per day. Room without board, $1.

Street cars pass the doors to and from all depots, and from Centennial Buildings. Central location, and near all places of amusement. Accommodation secured by correspondence.

June 28.

CHANNING HOUSE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Pine Street, from 39th to 40th Streets. Philadelphia, Pa.

Handsomest part of West Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centennial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture; capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in seperate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.

June 28. CHANNING HOTEL CO.

## SHIELDS HOUSE,

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This house has recently been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and all the modern improvements added.

**Board per day, $1.50.**

Sale Stables in connection with the house.

June 28.

1776. 1876.

## BELMONT HOTEL.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

**Terms $3.50 per day.**

Corner Forty-First and Oregon Streets, (SILVER MAPLE GROVE.) *WEST PHILADELPHIA.*

Charles P. and F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS. Major W. W. LELAND, Manager.

ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 Guests; 300 long x 140 wide; 3 stories high; built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for Parties, Associations, &c. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the Grand Centennial Exposition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipments of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door.

June 28.

## Congress Hall.

NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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W. H. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

July 5.

## St. Cloud Hotel.

Arch St., between 7th and 8th.

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Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.

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## UNION HOTEL.

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J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.

Good location. Cars run direct to Centennial buildings. Ohio visitors will find the Proprietor and Superintendent Ohio men.

Sept. 5.

## SMEDLEY HOUSE.

1227 FILBERT STREET, between Market and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor.

J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.

A first-class house, centrally located, and terms reasonable. Centennial visitors can make all necessary arrangements by correspondence.

Sept. 6.

## Webster House.

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$2 50 PER DAY

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Aug 30.

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May 3. ALEXANDER CARNS.

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Floral Hall and Art Gallery Complete,

S. B. Allen the greatest Pianist in the country will give two Grand Concerts on the evenings of Sept. 19th and 21st. Arrangements are being made for a Welsh Wedding on Thursday or Friday, Sept. 21st or 22d. Two Grand Paintings "Jerusalem as it was" and "Jerusalem as it is," costing $35,000 on display. Eggs hatched by electricity.

Fruit Display, week beginning September 11; Poultry and Dog Show week beginning September 18.

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RARE GATHERING OF EXHIBITS.

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