The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY . . . September 27, 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. CHRISTIAN J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLER.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BARNARD.
8. JACOB ENAB.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGH.
13. ED. S. SILLIMAN.
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. DONLEY.
22. DANIEL O'NEILL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW R. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBUR.

NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

CONGRESS,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

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,

CHARLES T. HUNTER.

SHALL the men who attempted to overthrow the government by force, now be given control of it through the ballot box, is the only question in this compaign.

THE Democratic editors are all prayerfully laboring for the conversion of Col. "Bob" Ingersoll—From the time devoted to wrestling for the salvation of this benighted Republican, it is evident they think Tilden past praying for. It is mournful.

THE decisive majority in Maine, on the largest vote ever polled in the State, "knocks the stuffing" out of the Democracy. Their arithmetic men are vainly wrestling with the figures, in the effort to prove that it wasn't much of a shower after all; but the venom with which their journals rush to a renewed assault upon Mr. Blaine, shows how bad it hurts.

ONE of the anomalies of the present Democratic campaign is this fact, that while the Democrats of Delaware publicly proclaim that they want no "nigger" votes for the Democratic candidates, the . . *N. Sun*, Tilden's special organ, greedily publishes extracts purporting to be taken from Southern journals, boasting of the formation of colored Tilden clubs.

THE Democrats pooh-pooh in their speeches at the North the idea of the government ever being called upon to pay for slaves, and tell their auditors that the amendments to the Constitution prohibit such payment. Ask them in their opinion if those amendments were legally adopted, and they will hesitate. It is certain that the Constitution will not be permitted to stand in the way of such payment if once the government is entirely under Democratic control. It is with this idea that the ex-slaveholders were advised to prepare, and have prepared, lists of slaves lost, value, etc., and file them for futdre use. In some of the Southern States this action was taken by State authority. In Maryland, for instance, the first Democratic Legislature after the war passed a bill which, after declaring that, "Whereas, when the passions excited by the civil war are allayed, we believe the United States will recognize the justice of our claims," therefore commissioners are appointed to take down names, value, etc., of slaves emancipated, in order that the proper testimony may be perpetuated. All over the South similar evidence has been carefully preserved, and it is the determination of these people to compel the government at some period to pay for these slaves. To rush headlong into the danger after such a warning is the heighth of imbecility, and yet thousands in the North are traveling that road.

ONE of the best evidences of an improved state of business is the fact, that the internal revenue receipts since the first of July last, show a decided increase over the receipts of the corresponding period last year.

SOME of our veteran Democratic iron-clads, are seriously contemplating the purchase and erection of lightning rods, in view of the great storm that old Peoples billities predicts will burst over Indiana and Ohio on the second Tuesday of October next. They are only halting through fear, that by thus showing themselves to be in favor of "protection" their party fealty may be suspected.

JUST now the Democratic organs, and notably the Philadelphia *Times*, are laboring to persuade the public that TILDEN and HENDRICKS will carry Ohio and Indiana. Perhaps the editors of these journals may have worked themselves up to a belief in their present assertion, but such was not their opinion immediately after their candidates were nominated.

On the 28th of June, immediately after the nomination was made, Col. McClure wrote the *Times* from St. Louis, as Follows:

The Indiana and Ohio men with one accord surrender their States in October, and several Democratic delegates from Congress have publicly declared their unwillingness to hazard a contest. It is certainly the dispassionate judgment of the Democratic leaders of both these States that they will be lost in October by from 20,000 to 40,000 majority.

"Vitch is the lion, and vitch is the hyena, Mr. Showman? My little dear, you has paid your money, and you may take your choice."

Two years ago Hon. JOHN REILLY was taken from a local but responsible position in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and elected to Congress. He was almost unknown in the district outside of railway circles, but bore the reputation of an honest, careful employee of a corporation, famed for employing men of no other stamp. Apart from this, nothing was known of him except that he was a Democrat. He served during the last session of Congress, and while the people of the district know little more of him than when he was elected, he has made for himself a record, which, as he is a candidate for re-election, is a fair subject for criticism and comment. With his advent as the representative of this district, his party came partially into power, through its control of that branch of the legislative department of the government in which he served, and during the entire and prolonged session we believe he invariably voted with his party; therefore he is immediately and personally responsible for every act, or attempted act of that party. Now what transpired during the late session of Congress to inspire confidence in the Democratic party? Did the Democratic party pass any bill indicating a change of sentiment on the subject of the Union it fought to destroy? Did it not, on the contrary, try every means to amnesty Jeff Davis on the ground that he was *entitled* to all the rights of citizenship? It covered the tables of the committee rooms with bills for the payment of rebel claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. It sought by every artifice of slander and perjury to destroy the character of *General*, not President Grant, and of scores of other prominent defenders of the Union, during the war. It removed nearly three score of Union soldiers from public stations, and filled them with rebel soldiers. It fille responsible positions about the Capitol with such scaliwags and scoundrels, that an outraged public sentiment compelled their dismissal. It converted its committee rooms into scandal mills, from which the satanic press was furnished with material with which to blacken the characters of Republican officials. It consumed nearly the entire time of its protracted session in a wild but fruitless hunt after political capital for the present campaign. It cut down the necessary appropriations and crippled the effectiveness of the public service under a false plea of economy, while it squandered thousands of dollars in its efforts to "catch old Grant" and finally, it proved to the world that as a party the Democracy have neither principles, a defined policy, or the ability to legislate beneficially for the country.

With this record, for he made it his by his uniform votes with his party, Mr. REILLY comes again before the voters of this district and asks to be re-elected, and we ask them, is he the man to be entrusted with the high duty of representing an intelligent, patriotic district.

THE Democratic Conference that assembled at Bedford on Thursday last, placed Hon. John Reilly in nomination as the candidate of that party for Congress.

Mr. Reilly was elected two years since, through the folly and defection of the Republicans of this district; Somerset being the only county polling a full party vote against him. He will find a mighty difference, we opine, between then and now. Then the Republican party was a pathetic, inert, and without organization, as is always the case in off years. Now it is wide-awake, energetic, and full of the fire of an approaching Presidential victory. Then easy-going and ignorant electors were persuaded to "vote for a change." Now they know that the only change effected, was a restoration of the Confederate Democracy to power in Congress. Then they were persuaded that Mr Reilly—sprung from the ranks—was a fast friend of the working man. Now they find him standing for free trade, the deadliest enemy of American skilled labor. Then he was an unknown man, without a political record. Now he has a record blurred all over, with subservient votes, cast at the dictation of the Confederate Brigadiers who dragooned and controlled the last Congress.

Under this altered condition of affairs, and with the record he has made for himself as a thorough paced Democratic partisan, who recognizes as his first duty unquestioning obedience to the behests of the ex confederates, who have again assumed control of his party, Mr. Reilly should sink with his own weight. But when added to his obnoxious record and his offensive Congressional affiliations, is the further fact, that the Republicans of this district have placed in nomination against him Jacob M. Campbell, a true and approved soldier of the Union army, a laboring man, who with his own brawn and sinew has earned for himself a competence, a friend of "protection to home industry," whose sympathies, interests, and life long associations are and always have been identified with the artisan, the miner, and the producers of this district, a firm friend of the humble and the oppressed, who believes in the equality of all men before the law, a bluff, hearty, devoted friend of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, who has attested his faith by his works on the battle field, there can be no doubt of Mr. Reilly's defeat. Let the Republicans of the district, therefore, organize at once. All that is needed is a full vote to assure the success of General Campbell. The district can and must be redeemed.

Numerous friends of Mr. TILDEN have published statements more or less foolish, attempting to extricate him from the charge of defrauding the Government in the matter of his income tax.

The latest of these efforts is made by a Mr. Sinott who was the confidential clerk of Tilden, and while it is much more imposing by reason of its length, than was any of its predecessors, it does not touch the main point of the controversy, and is evidently a tricky attempt of the tricky Tilden to avoid by special pleading a charge that he dares not venture to explicitly deny. We find the facts briefly summarised, and the attempted evasion exposed as follows by the *Baltimore American*:

Governor Tilden in 1862 swore to an income of a little over $7,000. Afterwards he was made a party to the St. Louis and Alton Railroad suit, and admitted the receipt in that same year of two fees amounting to $20,000, and it is reasonable to suppose that he must also have received large sums in the same year from other legal business. It was found that subsequently he made no returns, but allowed the Government to take his returns for 1862 as a basis and add to them the fifty per cent. penalty prescribed by law in such cases. We have the testimony of the *Tribune*, which is sustained by other competent authorities, that "in some of these years his income must have been over a quarter of a million, and that through the whole period it must have averaged over $100,000." These are the naked facts, and Gov. Tilden does not deny one of them, even in the document which has been put forth through Mr. Sinott.

As stated by the New York *Times*, the charges against Mr. Tilden were three-fold, and it is worth while to recapitulate them. They are:

"*First*—That on December 26, 1863, he swore to the correctness of a return of his income in 1862 which was not only false and fraudulent, when tested by notorious facts in regard to Mr Tilden's professional earnings in that year, but which was proved to be so by another statement made under oath by Mr. Tilden in 1876. *Second*—That Mr. Tilden made another obviously false return of his income for 1863 on May 26, 1864. *Third*—That in all the subsequent years, save one, during which the income tax was levied, Mr. Tilden failed to make any return of income as required by law, but allowed himself to be assessed on an amount very much below his actual earnings, and that in so doing he adopted a course which was both unpatriotic and dishonest."

Mr. Sinott's letter makes no answer to the second charge, which is the most important of all. The answer to the first charge is a simple evasion of the statement that in 1862 Mr. Tilden earned $25,000 for services rendered to the reconstruction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Tilden was paid this money, and when he omitted it from his income returns he made oath to a deliberate lie. As to the second charge it is not denied that Mr. Tilden on June 14th, 1862, received from the Cumberland Coal Company the sum of $5,000. It makes no difference whether or not that money was paid, as Mr. Sinott suggests, "in settlement of an old account and not taxable." If Mr. Tilden had been an honest man he would have included it in his returns, and claimed it as a set-off against the total of his taxabe income. That he did not is another proof of positive rascality.

The remainder of Mr. Tilden's defense is equally unsatisfactory. He is forced to admit that he received $20,000 from the bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad in 1862, and the dates of the transactions show that at least $10,000 was paid for services in the same year. It is further understood that in 1862 he was paid $25,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. As to the main charge it is not at all doubtful that in this year, when Mr. Tilden swore to an income of only $7,000, his receipts were somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000. The great point, irrespective of the exact figures, is that everybody knows his income was much larger than the sum upon which he was taxed.

It would be a matter of small moment whether or not Mr. Tilden cheated the Government in his income tax returns if he were not a candidate for President of the United States. Occupying the position he does, it is a very great issue. Mr. Sinott's letter does not acquit him of personal dishonesty, and cannot dissipate the cloud resting upon him. Mr. Tilden can only do himself and his party justice by coming out with a plain and straightforward statement—that is, if he is able to do so. His shifts and evasions create an impression that he is compelled to evade the direct issue and is really guilty of the worst that has been imputed to him. It is not a very pleasant position for Mr. Tilden to occupy, but he has only himself to blame that he stands in it.

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

PHILA'D, Sept. 23rd, 1876.

Editors Herald:—

Only six weeks left to see all there is to be seen out at the great Exposition! I just begin to realize what I haven't seen out there, and to wish that instead of six weeks more, it might be six months. For it is but now that you begin to understand and feel that this exhibition has but now reached completion only to be closed. You see in every part of the grounds new stands of some sort going up, you see workmen still busy arranging, and yet it is almost over. We expect to have a wonderful big "blow out" on the 28th, which happens to be my birth day, as well as that of Pennsylvania. I will not say, however, which is the oldest. All the States have tried to show what they can do, but if we can judge by the magnitude of the preparations, our Keystone State will eclipse them all.

The weather is much pleasanter now, and cooler, and the city is thronged with visitors. You see at every moment people with carpet sacks, and bundles, looking around for lodgings, for which they are willing to pay almost any price. The Grand Exposition Hotel has 1200 guests, and the other hotels according. In that hotel they have cots in all the parlors and halls, so a guest from there told me yesterday. About every half hour comes a ring at my door, to see if I have any rooms to let, and every one else is as much annoyed. Out at the grounds the crowd is very great, and I must say, in the matter of pushing, and punching, is very rude. Somehow a crowd does develop all the inherent impoliteness of ones nature, for then one feels that it is all for yourself, for no one else will look out for your interests if you don't for your own.

The cattle show is still going on, but owing to the rains, the yard is so muddy that it is not pleasant to go inside. The Canadian draught horses are magnificent, though. I have horses, and shall try to buy all the nicest ones, that is if my bank holds out.

The pomological show is in full blast now, and shows the different kinds of fruit for which our country is so famous, in its highest perfection, and it is a pretty sight to see it arranged, as it is, with such exquisite taste; but fairest of all is the California exhibit. Why it is I do not know, that one country should be so much more favored than another, but this I know, that no fruit in the world can compare with that which ripens under our warm California sun. The grapes here are little sour things that you are afraid to bite; the peaches small and dry, the apples and pears flat and flavourless, and in short, nothing here can begin to compare with the richness of flavour and luciousness of the fruit grown, or rather which grows of itself out nome, to say nothing of the size.

Inside the grounds, but outside the buildings, you would imagine yourself in a village where eating and drinking were going on pretty lively, but inside of them the resemblance ceases.

Among all the different nations represented at our exhibition, the Russian, which arrived last, ranks next highest in point of excellence, richness, and fine workmanship of articles. The front of their display on the main aisle shows some of the most exquisite bronzes, and gold and silver work, and some rich gold and silver cloths, that are most magnificent in their superb beauty. Some is just simply brocaded in gold tissue, others are gold web, while some is made of green velvet brocaded on the gold. But the bronzes; they are exquisite, and their jewelry is beautiful and rich, but the most of it almost too heavy for my taste. In one case is a spray for the hair, in the form of rose buds, roses and grass. The roses are of rubies, with diamond hearts, the buds of pink pearls with diamond dew drops and the grass is made of gold threads drawn out fine as hairs, and with diamond dew drops twinkling all the way through it. This is really the most beautifully conceived idea in the way of jewelry that I have ever seen carried out.

Among the prettiest jewelry on exhibition (I am writing this for the ladies) is that made of malachite. This is a lovely bright green stone, veined with white, grey and black, but the green always predominates. It is produced in large quantities in Siberia, if one can judge by that on exhibition, for there are the loveliest tables, vases, clocks, side-boards, all made out of the same material, and there are many large pieces in the rough. Still, the great quantity of large pieces does not hinder the jewelers from making the most exquisite sets of jewelry from it. I see among the articles made for the decoration of beauty, and set in pure gold, earrings and pins, all made up handsomely and in pretty designs, bracelets, buckles for belts, necklaces, sleeve buttons, vinagrettes, parasol handles, and the loveliest jewel boxes and card cases that you ever saw. There are also, for the gentlemen, beautiful little shirt studs and sleeve buttons, ink stands, paper knives and pen holders that just break my heart to see, and not to have. The delicate green color makes the contrast with the gold settings peculiarly rich, and the color is very becoming to women, much more so than even pink coral. This malachite is found only in the Ural mountains, in the mines belonging to Prince Paul Demidoff, (who also makes, in Machinery Hall, a magnificent display of irons, machinery minerals, etc.) These mines are under water, and have not been worked for twenty years. Malachite is green carbonate of copper, and is said to be never found except at this place, Nischne Taylok, in purity being largely mixed with other minerals, which render it unfit for use. The altar of St. Isaac's church at St. Petersburg is ornamented by eight gigantic pillars, inlaid with malachite, and at the gate of the Most Holy two columns are ornamented with Lapis Lazuli, of which there is also much here, but it is not so pretty as the malachite. Much jewelry is also made of this, and is for sale at the section, and that corner is always so crowded that it is almost impossible for any one to get near.

They have also Labradorite of several colors, a very handsome stone, and Rhodonite, which is a sort of raspberry color, and very pretty, and jasper, from the Ural mountains. They have seven hundred shades and kinds here. Also Nephrite which is very hard, and was formerly used for arrows and knives. Handsome articles are made from it. Also from a sort of reddish brown quartz specked with gold inside, and a number of elegant articles and jewels made of amethyst, smoky topaz, and rock-crystal topaz, and yellowish agate. These are all worked up and mounted with exquisite taste and finish, and with pure gold, and yet they sell them far cheaper than you would imagine possible, for they must be cut and polished like any other jewel. Some lovely sets of pins and ear rings cost from $14 to $20.

There is one pair of vases there, the cutting and grinding of which required five months time.

There is a mantle piece made of malachite, inlaid with amethyst, jasper, etc., to represent different fruits. It is perfectly beautiful, and is worth $6,500. Large Malachite vases in the Roman style are worth $4,500, and so on. I might fill a book with descriptions of the beautiful things in this exhibit alone, but I refrain, but as I think that every one who brings their handiwork so far should have the credit of it. I must not forget to say that this display is made by Hoessrich and Woerffel from St. Petersburg. They received six medals of merit at the exhibitions.

As I started in to have a word with the ladies. I will continue, for I like to talk to them best, for I know they always listen if you talk of fashions and dresses.

In the Russian section, three or four cases, filled with beautiful silks and delicate tissues of silk, which make one's heart ache, for I know it is no use to even wish for them, but I will say that they are of most excellent quality, and the colors and shades are unexceptionable. The silk tissues only cost about 30 cents of our money a yard. The silks are as cheap according. Of course all these are not for delivery, but one can buy them now and get them after the season is over. Their velvets, chintzes, rich embroideries, and elegant fur cloaks and velvet cloaks, lined with furs, are all lovely in their way and—oh, dear me, unattainable!

It is now nearly winter, and it would not be out of place perhaps, to go into detail a little over the furs for which Russia has always been celebrated. In the first place, I do not say that the arrangement of this display is very original and striking, being a large case with a high roof over which bears, wolves, stuffed birds, and a few fur dressed natives are placed upon a snow white ground work of rabbit skins, on which they show admirably. A great bear stands erect, holding out his big paws in token of welcome to the world, and also showing that the symbol of Russia, the terror of all the great powers, is up and doing, and will prove still, as ever, the protector of the oppressed and feeble. Near by is a stand upon which four cunning little cubs playing rough and tumble, and there are several elegant chairs made of elks horns and green velvet; these are marked $20 apiece. But I commenced to speak more particularly of the furs. They are of all kinds, from the rich and aristocratic sable, the imperial ermine, the soft and velvety seal, down through all gradations and up to a new and magnificent fur called black fox, which is dearer than all other furs known, and is produced only by this house. The exhibition of this case had also a place in the Vienna exhibition, and there he sold one cape to the Countess of Dudley for $3,000, of this fur. It is peculiar, and entirely unique. The hairs are long and fine, and black as a raven's wing, and it makes such a superb article of dress, that it makes even sable seem common.

In this collection there are the most rare and beautiful sable skins, and garments made of them that you can imagine. Large cloaks are *lined* with sable, and in short, such rich and rare furs are here used with such profusion that you almost begin to think they are as plentiful everywhere else as here. Some elegant seal skin cloaks for ladies, lined with rich brown satin, and which are long enough to reach to the knees, are marked $130, in gold. Others, not nearly so large, nor of as excellent quality of fur, in other sections, are marked up to $250. All the things I have seen marked for sale there has been placed at a price far below what we would have to pay elsewhere. The muffs, the bows, tippets and capes, and collarettes, the pretty fur hats for ladies and gentlemen, and warm winter gloves, and comfortable lap robes and the silver fox skins for those beautiful trimmings for ladies dresses, and in short, all the handsome and rich furs in that collection are just enough to drive one almost crazy with envy. No woman, old or young, ever looks so really charming as when she peeps out from the warm folds of a rich fur cloak, and a neck never seems so tempting as when wrapped in a handsome fur tippet, and how white and warm the little hands seem, and they warm your heart, if you are a man, as they come for one brief instant out of the pretty muff to return your salute. And so, can one be blamed, that in view of the approaching winter, the ladies crowd about this splendid display of superb furs, and look with longing eyes thereon?

Mr. Grunwalt has among these some new furs, not known generally, but which are too pretty and nice to remain long unknown. But par excellence is the famous black fox. His furs are so well known and admired, that at all the expositions of Europe he has recieved the highest honors and the highest medals. I forgot just how many he has, but I think it is thirteen. He is certain to receive the medal for the highest order of merit and workmanship here, for there none which can compare. The only thing which I do not like about his display is, that he has hardly room to show all to the best advantage. In the French section are a few handsome cloaks, and the Swedish and Norwegians also have a few, though not so nicely made, and in the Canadian are some which are handsome and well made, but none of them can come near those of Mr. Maurice Grunwald, of Riga. His establishment was founded in 1848, and goods are prepared to the yearly value of from $800,000 to $1,000,000 roubles, and 150 workmen are employed. All this information Mr. Grunwald gave me himself, and he took lots of trouble to show me all the furs and tell me all their names and prices, and he tells, on an average, about a thousand persons per day the same things, and as he seems always smiling and good natured, in spite of that wearisome drain, I have come to the conclusion that he must be the most polite man in the world.

The chief Commissioner of the Russian section, Mr. Ch. de Bielskey, has done himself, his country and ours, honor, by his efforts to arrange his section. I think for excellence of management and system, their section is much farther toward absolute perfection than any other, not even excepting England. All moves and looks as regular as clock work. The placing of the entire exhibit is so obviously systematic, yet the idea of the grace of contrast and artistic arrangement, has never been lost sight of. I shall try to go through it studiously for my next, and do as near justice as I can, to an excellent exposition of arts, industry and resources, sent by a country so far away, and a country whose very name is dear to all American hearts.

OLIVE HARPER.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 20.—The parade and attendant ceremonies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America, which took place today, were the most brilliant and imposing ever made by this Order, the number of men in line being variously estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. The weather has been delightful, and the streets have been thronged since sunrise. The various lodges appeared to excellent advantage, their rich regalies contrasting prettily with the neat black suits, white vests and silk hats. In nearly all the lodges from this city the members were attired in dress suits, and presented a fine appearance. The battalions of patriarchs and other uniformed delegations also looked remarkably well and attracted considerable attention. The scene on Broad street just before the start was one of the grandest imaginable, the surging masses of people lending an exciting appearance throughout the whole length of the street. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the procession started over the prescribed route to the grand stand near the main building, where the concluding ceremonies, of a most attractive character, took place. When the head of the line reached the plateau in the park just east of the main Exhibition building, it was welcomed by a great assemblage of people, who had gathered there on purpose to participate as lookers on in the closing celebration of the day. Fully fifty thousand people were collected, here in a large circle, within which were drawn the long lines of members, glistening with burnished swords and splendid jewelry and silken banners. Upon a grand stand erected in the centre were gathered the most distinguished members of the Order. The Past Grand Masters.

THE PATRIARCHS,

representatives from grand lodges abroad and at home, Carl Sentz's band, and the Handle and Haydn Society of this city, which rendered the music for the occasion. The Master of Ceremonies was Isaac A. Sheppard, Past Grand Master. The programme was opened with instrumental music by Carl Stentz's band. A festival hymn was then sung by the Handle and Haydn Society, and prayer was delivered by Grand Chaplain J. W. Venable. The prayer was followed by an ode sung by the Handle and Haydn Society, after which orations were delivered by the following gentlemen; William Ellison, Past Grand Sire of Massachusetts, representing the East; Wilmott G. De Saussure, Past Grand Sire of South Carolina, representing the South; Nathan Porter, Grand Representative of California representing the West, and John A Jackson, Past Grand Representative of Minnesota, representing the North. After the addresses Whittier's Centennial Hymn was sung, upon the conclusion of which the four orators, with their respective escorts, advanced to the central stand, and upon reaching the elevated pavilion took each other by the hand, a visible type of brotherhood and fraternity. The bands then united in playing "Hail Columbia," and the ceremonies were closed by singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

The Indian War.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 17, via FORT LARAMIE, W. T., September 18.—Gruard, General Crook's chief scout, arrived here last night with despatches for General McKenzie from Crook. He left the command on the afternoon of the 11th. He reports that on last Sunday Crook's advance of one hundred and fifty men struck an Indian camp about fifty miles north of Crook City. That night the remainder of the command arrived, and an attack was made by Crook, the fight lasting until noon Monday, when the Indians were routed, with a loss to the whites of only three killed and nine wounded. Fourteen dead Indians were found on the battle field and four bodies are known to have been carried off. Thirty-five Indian lodges were burned by the whites, with all their contents. During the fight the Indians received reinforcements. Twenty-one Indians were captured, but of these two bucks and nine squaws were released. The remainder are being brought in. It is known that in the vicinity where the fight occurred there has been a camp of hostile Indians for several months, from which raids were made on the Black Hills miners, but Gruard thinks the Indians attacked were of Sitting Bull's command, for the reason that spoils of the Custer massacre were found, among which was $900 in money.

It is reported here that Sheridan is at Fort Laramie, and that Crook is expected to meet him there to-day. Among those killed were White, a scout; the other two privates. Second Lieutenant A. H. Von Lentwitz, Third Cavalry, was wounded in the knee and had the leg amputated. The fighting was mostly done by the Second and Third Cavalry.

The Sioux Commission returned to Red Cloud from Spotted Tail Agency yesterday, and report that the council held by them with the Spotted Tail Indians was well attended, but nothing was done beyond presenting the propositions of the Government To-morrow is the day set for the council here, at which the Commission hope to receive an answer from Red Cloud's people to the propositions.

SURRENDER OF A HOSTILE BAND.

CHICAGO, September 18.—An official report has been received from Colonel Carlin that Kill Eagle and Little Wound, with about one hundred of their people, surrendered to him on the 15th, at Standing Rock. All the men were in the Custer fight. Colonel Bull, commanding the Cheyenne Agency, under date of the 9th, reports that messengers from the hostile camp which was near Slim Butte, 180 miles distant, say the Indians are very desirous of surrendering. He replied their surrender must be unconditional.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, contemplating the Republican triumph in Maine, sententiously remarks: "It is a plain position that the Democratic party is busted again."

The Grant administration has reduced the debt 326 millions of dollars. The last Democratic administration increased the debt from 65 millions to 90. Grant reduced the debt by one sixth, Buchanan doubled it.

The Republican party reduced the debt since 1866, by $678,000,000; it has reduced taxation by $303,000,000; it has reduced expenditures by more than $300,000,000; it has reduced the interest on the debt by $40,000,000.

The Democrats in Maine lost thirty members of the Legislature, They elect only one State Senator and he is from a county that gives a Republican majority for Governor. When a man can squeeze sweetness out of a sour apple, he can figure a Democratic gain out of the above facts.

The New York *Herald* says: "Following so closely upon the Saratoga blunders and the result in Vermont, the Maine election cannot fail thoroughly to dishearten the Democracy, making Indiana as certain for Hayes as Ohio and Pennsylvania

The St Paul *Dispatch*, said to be the only Democratic "organ" in Minnesota, has changed owners, and on Thursday last astonished its old-time readers by presenting at the head of its columns portraits of Hayes and Wheeler, followed by the announcement that it would heartily support them for President and Vice President of the United States.

There was an old party named Sammy,
More often called Tilden, the Shammy,
Some questions on taxes
The nation now axes
This venerable party callled Sammy.

This ancient old party named Sammy
Explains in a manner so shammy,
That the people all say,
"Get out of the way,
You deceitful and cheatin' old Sammy!"

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that in California it is perfectly safe to say that Hayes and Wheeler will receive a majority of 10,000 votes, and it may reach 15,000. The present Congressional delegation from the State stands three Democrats to one Republican. In the next Congress these figures are likely to be reversed, with more than an even chance that California will return four Republican members. He thinks that Nevada will also go Republican, while Oregon is doubtful.

From the Indianapolis *Journal*: "A gentleman of this city who was formerly a Republican, but who for two or three years has not acted with the party, recently visited Kentucky, and returned a few days ago. He states that he was amazed at the malignant spirit which he found prevailing there, and at the open manner in which the ex-rebels talk of getting compensation for all their war losses when the Democracy comes into power. The gentleman now avows himself a stronger Republican than ever."

W. W. Rice, in a speech at Worcester, Mass., the other day, in accepting his nomination for Congress in the Ninth Congressional district of that State, said: "Loyalty to the memory of our common fathers, fidelto the principles for which they spoke and fought, devotion to the Union they founded, all urge to the support of the Republican party. Every liberty bell of this jubilee year is a bugle call to its support. Every reading of the Declaration of Independence is an exhortation in its favor. * * Our triumph is the triumph of free schools and a free press, of free speech and free votes, the glad precursor of freedom everywhere, ruling and blessing all, even as it now rules and blesses all."

A Strange Murder in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Sept. 19.—The *Daily Companion* has an account of a horrible murder perpetrated near Sterling, Rice county, on the morning of the 18th inst. About 9 o'clock that morning a man named Patton appeared in Sterling covered with blood, and with a bullet-hole through the back of his head, the ball having lodged in his neck, and another bullet-hole through his upper lip, the ball from which lodged in his cheek bone. His story is substantially that he and a companion named Douglas were arrested for horse-stealing, and were en route from Wichita to Great Bend in charge of deputized officers. They were lying in a wagon shackled together, and an officer was riding behind. At about sunrise on Monday morning one of the officers rode up and shot Patton through the back of the head. Douglas jumped up and begged for his life, but was shot through the right temple and died instantly. The bodies were then thrown out of the wagon. Seeing Patton breathe, another shot was fired at him, the ball passing through his lip and lodging in his cheek bone. The bodies were then dragged in about two hundred yards from the road and the murderers took their departure westward. When they were out of sight, Patton who still survived, waded the Arkansas river and made his appearance at Sterling, where he created quite a sensation. A party of citizens went out and found the body of the murdered man. Patton was completely exhausted from the loss of blood and lies in a critical condition. The authorities at Wichita and Great Bend have been telegraphed to. Patton's story is that he belonged to a gang of horse-thieves, and informed on them, and that the man who shot him was the Captain of the band. Great excitement exists in Rice county over this bloody affair.

Bold Robbery in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18—A dispatch from Farmingdale, Ill., says: "About 6 o'clock this morning five masked men galloped up to the store of W D. Humphreys, and, dismounting, entered the building, at the same time drawing their revolvers, and ordered the inmates of the building to hold up their hands. Two of the outlaws then rifled the safe and drawers of about one thousand dollars in cash. They then mounted their horses and rode rapidly away. As they left the town they met Sim Brace, the telegraph operator, and fired several shots at him without effect. None of the robbers were recognized. Several of the citizens are in hot pursuit.

Assassination of a Revenue Detective in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 18—J. S. Mayberry, a revenue detective, living at Blount Springs, in this State, was brutally assassinated on Saturday night. The murderers shot him through a window, using buckshot entirely his head, killing him instantly. The night was dark and the murderer escaped. The general impression is that the assassin was one of the gang of counterfeiters now under indictment, and whose trial will soon come off. Mayberry was the most important witness against them. Great indignation is felt, and earnest efforts are being made to ferret out the murderer.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Sept 18.—The official returns of the State election received at the Secretary of State's office, from the whole State, except one town and six plantations, give a total vote of 136,490. Connor, 75,716; Talbot, 60,251; scattering, 523. Connor's majority over Talbot is 15,459. This is the largest vote ever polled in the State by about five thousand. One hundred and twenty Republican Representatives and twenty-nine Democrats are elected. Two representative districts are unheard from.

The Molly Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Sept. 20.—The case of Thomas Duffy, onother of the Molly Maguire conspirators, who is accused of being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, was given to the jury at a late hour last night, and this morning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. This is the ninth conviction for murder of members of this organization, five being already under sentence of death in this county and three in Carbon county.

A Terrible Journey.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15—A Los Angelos dispatch tells a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companian and a pack train, left Yuma for Los Angelos. They wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened the veins of his arm and drank the blood which clotted in his throat. He then cut his windpipe to remove it, and died in a few hours. His companion reached the station in the last stage of exhaustion.

The Northfield Bank Robbers.

ST. PAUL, September 21.—A special from Adelia announces the capture of four of the Northfield robbers. The four captured are those lost track of in the timber around Mankato, two of whom are supposed to be the noted Younger brothers. Gov. Pillsbury has telegraphed the local officers at Adelia to at once send to this city the wounded robber and the body of the dead one, and they will be here to-morrow morning.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 20—The total number of interments today was 45; yellow fevor cases, 36. This is nine more deaths from the fever than on the previous day. The epidemic is increasing in violence and fatal ty.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned assignee of A. A. Stutzman and wife, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, October 14, 1876,

at Shanksville Pa., at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

Two adjoining lots situate in the village of Shanksville Somerset county, Pa., the one having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and the other having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame store house, to be sold separately.

No. 2. Two lots Nos. 28 and 29 in the town of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa.

TERMS.—Notice is hereby given that any person purchasing at the above sale will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third on the 4th day of March 1877 and other third on the 4th of September 1877 with interest.

The personal property of said assignors, which consists of one two-year old colt, (half pembroke) one sleigh, cooking stoves, bed steads, carpets, harness, furniture and other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold on the same day and at same place as above mentioned. Terms of sale for personal property will be made known on day of sale.

HERMAN SHANK, Assignee.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. mar8

CARPETS!

FALL STOCK!

CHOICEST STYLES!

ALL QUALITIES!

MATTINGS AND MATS!

OILCLOTHS and STAIRRODS!

BOVARD ROSE & CO.

59 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Sept. 13.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Christopher Deets, Sr., late of Jenner Tp., deceased, in pursuance of an order granted to them by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, will sell at public sale on

Friday October 13th, 1876,

on the premises, the tract of land owned by Christopher Deets at the time of his death, situate in Jenner Tp., adjoining lands of Daniel Stutzman, William Zimmerman, George Barndt and others, containing 100 acres more or less, about eighty acres clear and in good cultivation, the balance of the land being well timbered. Two dwelling houses, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The farm is well watered, has a variety of fruit trees and an abundance of lime and coal on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money after deducting costs and expenses to remain a lien on the premises for the use of the widow, the interest to be paid her annually, one-fourth of the balance to be paid on the 1st of April, 1877 when possession will be given, and the balance to be paid in three equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgment bonds to be entered on recorde. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale which will be deducted from hand money when payable.

AARON BLOUGH,
ELIAS DEETS,
Trustees.

Sept. 13.

WOOD PUMPS

With all valuable improvements, fittings, and chamber of HEAVY TUBE COPPER, etc., etc. Our manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed, our stock and assortment LARGE and prices will be made to SUIT THE TIMES. Try the "G" Pump and test its merits. Ask for it at your Hardware store, and see that it has the above trade-mark. Orders may be sent to GRAFTON PUMP CO., Grafton, W. Va., Inquiries and remittances invariably to GRAFTON PUMP CO., 304 Commerce St. Phila., Pa.

August 9.

POSITIVELY CURED.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimen