# The Somerset Herald.

WEDESDAY - - - - - June 20, 1877.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* sees a ray of light in Ohio. It says: "Just when everybody thought the President's policy would elect a Democrat in Ohio this fall, along comes a great temperance movement in that State, which is causing thousands to quit rum and Democracy for sobriety and Republicanism. A temperance movement is to Democracy what a grasshopper plague is to a cornfield."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* reports numerous cases in Mississippi in which colored men and women have been whipped in the old slave-driving style. In all the cases the facts were well known, and yet no steps were taken to prosecute or punish the offenders. The men who now ply the overseer's lash are Democrats of the old plantation type, and who believe the time has come to assert themselves.

MR. TILDEN is still in trouble about his income tax. The United States District Attorney at New York has filed his complaint, charging that the ex-candidate owes $150,000 to the Government, and the answer is to be made next week. It will be awaited with interest, as the explanation put forward by the secretary last summer was only good for campaigning purposes, and would not hold water in court.

THEY have just discovered a gang of land-pirates in Missouri who have been "operating" in that State and Illinois, for the two past years. This gang was organized with sundry modern improvements, one of which was the engagement of a cunning rascal who played preacher, and conducted "revival meetings" in order to draw crowds of respectable people and thus facilitate the stealing of horses. The exploits of the band include nearly every crime in the calendar, and its management was bold and ingenious.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Mississippi, is reported to have said about the Kemper County murders that in his belief nobody would be convicted for these outrages, because the population of the neighborhood would not furnish a jury which would convict any one, though the murderers are well known. This is a bad character for the Governor of a State to give any locality. Apply the same rule to all the localities, and murderers would never be punished. Isn't the Governor encouraging lawlessness by making such remarks?

FROM the New Orleans *Republican* we get occasional glimpses of how the policy of reconciliation is working in Louisiana. Here are two bits of news which it publishes under the title—"From the land of the bull-dozers:"

Accounts from West Feliciana show that the bull-dozers are at the height of their pleasure. The nightly rides are continued, some whippings are reported, and not satisfied with the killing of Laws and expulsion of Dula and Chapman, others have been warned and have left.

The following are extracts from letters dated June 5 and 6.

"ExRepresentative Armstead and Julius Green, Phil Scott, Valentine Emory, Riley Norflis, and other colored men were waited on by thirty or forty white men last Friday, during the day, and notified that they were appointed by the white citizens of the parish to notify them to leave the parish immediately. Armstead and others asked the crowd to permit them to leave their families there, but this was denied them."

Nearly all have in consequence sought refuge nearer New Orleans than Bayou Sara.

J. P. Newsham, who had not meddled with politics since 1870, was served with a black coffin just the size left at Dula's place, with the following notice in it:

"JUNE 1, 1877.

"J. P. Newsham:—"As you have been the cause of all the trouble in the parish, and as we have notified all of your brothers *to leave*, for fear that the same accident may happen to you as did D. A. Weber †."

Newsham and his friends, therefore, left.

If the notice to leave was not complied with no doubt the parties would have been murdered. In this case, however, I am satisfied that they wished to scare away from the parish all persons who could testify against them before the grand jury now in session in West Feliciana. The same parties who committed all the outrages before, are now at the head of the bull-dozing business.

The other bit of news consists in an extract from the Nachitoches *Vindicator*, which, it says, "is a truthful Democratic newspaper." The *Vindicator* has thus spoken, it appears, of the late Republican Senator for that district:

Blunt must go, and that quickly. We have forgetfulness it not forgiveness for the tools of his former ambition, but for him there can be nothing but distress and bitterness. It he remains, we wash our hands, as a community, of what is quite likely to occur in his particular case. Weber, of Feliciana, and Frank, of Webster, should be examples sufficient to covince the Burcees, the Twitchells and the Blunts that there is no resting place in this State for men who have done all that villainy could suggest to destroy the rights and liberties of Louisiana's people, and plunder them and their children of homes and bread.

On this the *Republican* remarks:

The *Republican*, while noting the assassination of young Frank, in Webster, and remembering his zeal in the late campaign for the Republican State and Parish ticket, has been careful not to charge the crime of his sudden taking off upon the ruffian Democracy of his neighborhood; not that such a thing was impossible, but because there was no evidence on hand to prove it; but now comes the truth-telling *Vindicator*, a witness in the case to prove more for us than we sought.

Truly the record of crime in Louisiana, under the White League restoration, is fully in harmony with the wickedest deeds of the White Camelia Knights and Ku-Klux Klans of the past. The professions of the Nicholls Legislature, filed with the President's Commission, remain [illegible] rhetorical lie; no effort is made to apprehend [illegible] well known assassins of Weber, [illegible] *Vindicator* expounds the moral [illegible] Democracy.

AT the banquet given to Tilden and Hendricks in New York last week, the two defeated candidates made speeches in which they told their friends how they had been counted out. They forgot to explain however, that the Electoral Commission, which did the counting, was a machine of Democratic invention.

SOME time ago a raid on illicit distilleries in Southwestern Virginia was made, in which a citizen who accompanied the Collector's party was killed. Commissioner Raum has received a letter, signed by about fifty prominent citizens of that locality, among whom are two County Judges, two District Attorneys and other officials, asking that a sufficient force of United States soldiers be sent to co-operate with them in bringing the illicit distillers to justice.

WHEN members of Congress were passing bills cutting down expenses, reducing the paltry pay of department clerks, and causing the discharge of hundreds of indigent women who found employment under the government, they (inadvertently we presume) forgot to apply the pruning knife to their own salaries.

So also, the present "Heads of Departments,"—who have thrown the associate press reporters into such raptures, over the economy which the civil service reform is bringing about—have strangely neglected to reduce their own very liberal pay. A message from our good President on the assembling of Congress in October, recommending that, in the further interests of reform his own salary and those of the members of his cabinet be also subjected to the cutting down process, would prove to the country the entire earnestness of the Administration in the cause of economy. But if, while the subordinates be subjected to the pruning down process in pay, and the consolidation of labor, the salaries of high officials remain untouched, the people will not take much stock in the equity of a system, that thus discriminates against one class of their servants, while the other, but higher class, go untouched.

### Cheating the Gallows.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A dispatch from Rockwell says: Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Garner was permitted to enter the jail to remain with her husband until his execution. This morning on opening the cell the sheriff found Mrs. Garner dead and her husband almost lifeless. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived Garner died. Both left letters. In one, written by Mrs. Garner, she said she purchased morphine at Dallas two weeks ago and took it into the jail in her mouth. A question then arose as to whether there was enough to kill both, and which of them should take the largest portion of it. Mrs. Garner evidently took enough to kill, but there were marks about her neck which showed she had also been strangled. Garner also took some of the poison, but when found he had cotton stuffed in his nostrils, a handkerchief crammed in his mouth, and a wire, the bail of a bucket in his cell, twisted around his neck. Evidently not being satisfied that they had taken enough morphine to kill, they finished the job by strangulation. Mrs. Garner's letter further says that it was not through her husband's persuasion that she gave up all to go with him, but for his sake to whom she was devotedly attached and her heart's wish. About 3,000 persons assembled at Rockwell this morning to witness the execution, but when they learned that Garner had cheated the gallows, they quietly but respectfully dispersed to their homes.

### War in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—A Portland dispatch says a telegram today to Lieut. Wilkinson, now at Walla Walla, conveys the startling news of an uprising of Indians; that they are murdering the whites at Mount Idaho, situated sixty miles from Louiston. He asked to have a boat dispatched at once from Walla Walla to convey soldiers to Lewiston. The order has been complied with. All available troops at Walla Walla will be dispatched at once to the scene of difficulties.

Another dispatch says several settlers living on Cotton Creek have been massacred by Indians, and the messenger who brought the intelligence to Lapwai was wounded, being entrapped by the savages. Gen. Howard, who is beyond Walla Walla, has just telegraphed to Adjutant General Wood in this city to forward all available troops without delay to the scene of trouble. Great excitement prevails. It is thought reports have been exaggerated. Full particulars will be sent as soon as known.

### Wife Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Fred. Hendricks, a wealthy farmer, fifty years of age, living in the vicinity of Oldtown, McLean county, Illinois, in a fit of drunken rage, last night shot his wife, to whom he had been married twenty-five years. It appears that he had long been an unfaithful husband, and last night returned home from Bloomington, about dusk, bringing a girl, whom he told his wife was to supply her place in the house. To a remark Mrs. Hendrics made, he kicked her, and then drew a revolver and commenced firing at her. She ran toward the gate, and then fell, weltering in her blood. A hired man named Daley witnessed the whole affair, but was deterred by fear from stopping it. He communicated with the neighbors, who began a search for Hendricks, and at 7 o'clock this morning found his dead body lying beside a hay stack, a quarter of a mile from town, with a bullet hole in his head and his hand grasping the revolver with which he murdered his wife.

### A Severe Fight with Comanches.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Captain Lee, of the Tenth Cavalry, has forwarded to General Sheridan, from Fort Griffin, Texas, an account of his engagement with a band of Comanche Indians near Lake Quemado. The skirmish occurred on the 4th of May. Four Indians were killed, and six squaws and fifty-six head of mules and horses captured, and fifteen lodges, with a large supply of powder, lead, dried meats, &c., destroyed. First Sergeant Charles K. Ulter was killed.

### Southern Democrats at Their Best.

It is fair to assume that Southern Democrats are, just at this time, doing their level best to secure a reputation for fairness. They know that a great deal depends upon the spirit they now exhibit, and if they ever made an effort to be tolerant and fair they are making it now. Many of their most eminent leaders have joined in a well-meant endeavor to whip them into the traces, and men like Waterson and Hill urge them to make a strong pull for solid ground. Good friends like Postmaster-General Key and others are pointing out the error of their old ways and coaxingly pulling them toward a better line of conduct. Everything conspires to put them on their guard as to a manifestation of their old spirit, and self-interest and policy tend to bring out all there is of tolerance and fairness in them.

Particularly favorable ought the conditions and circumstances to be in South Carolina and other States surrendered to the Democrats. The surrender was made as a pacificatory measure, we were told, which was to be met by a show of tolerance and magnanimity on the part of the Democrats that would confuse the radicals and make the patriots glad. The Southern Democrats were to do their best to bring about a realization of the hopes of their friends and the fulfillment of promises made for them. If there ever was a favorable time to judge them it is now.

The Hon. T. B. Johnson was elected Representative from Sumter county, South Carolina. No one disputed his election and there was no contest. He was a Republican and acted with the Chamberlain Legislature. After the surrrender the Democrats called upon the members of the Mackey House to apologise, or to purge themselves of contempt in having entered the Chamberlain Legislature. Many of the members came forward and apologised as directed. Many others declined, and among them was Mr. Johnson, of Sumter county. The Charleston papers described the scene when Johnson appeared. When called upon to purge himself of contempt, he replied in substance that he was duly elected to represent the people of his county; that in carrying out the wishes of his people he had identified himself with the Mackey House; that he conscientiously believed he was right in the course he then pursued. He then said; "Believing that I was right, with all due respect for this House, I can't stultify myself by asking pardon for an offense which my conscience tells me I am not guilty of."

That was a good speech. It was respectful, and it was to the point. In any Northern State Legislature that speech would have made Mr. Johnson's political enemies his personal friends. But his manly action in this case failed to shame the Democrats, and the war on him continued. He made another speech, in the course of which he said: "It is evident, Mr. Speaker, from the disposition shown by the gentlemen, that it is not their intention to award me the seat to which I have been elected. Yet, with all due respect, I can safely say that, though I be denied my seat, I can still keep my self-respect."

The Charleston papers volunteer the information that the House was very impatient with Mr. Johnson, and would hardly hear him through. They robbed him of his seat because he acted the part of a man, and almost denied him the privilege of explanation.

This is one case. Another is the unseating of the Republican members from Charleston, who were elected by large majorities. They were elected when protection was guaranteed to colored men. Now that they are unseated, the Democrats say: "There is nothing unfair about it. A new election will be held, and if entitled to their seats the Republicans will be returned." There is now a Democratic Governor; the whole State Machinery is in Democratic hands. The colored men of the Charleston District will enter the contest under most disadvantageous circumstances. The Democrats understand all this, and hence their arbitrary action in unseating the Charleston members.

Another case: The Democrats in the Legislature decline to vote for any appropriation for the free schools unless school books published in the North are withdrawn. They want histories written entirely from the Southern standpoint, and want everything pared down to the South Carolina standard.

These examples show the Southern Democracy at its best. It is needless to ask what it is at its worst. Postmaster-General Key said in his Knoxsville speech that "while the South was fighting for abstractions the North was attending to business." He might have added that the North rarely threw away a good opportunity, whereas the South always does.—*Inter Ocean.*

### A Bloody Affray Among Tramps.

FAIRVIEW, PA., June 13.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the mountains near here last night. For a long time the squads of tramps who travel through this region have made the place a resort. Yesterday afternoon four or five of these outcasts stopped there. In the evening they were joined by quite a number of others. Some of the party was well supplied with liquor. The whole party indulged pretty freely, the carousal being kept up until a late hour. About midnight two of the tramps became engaged in an altercation about a woman, one of the party. The quarrel terminated in a general fight, nearly all the tramps participated in it. Two of them, known as The Stranger and Bill Carr, were so seriously stabbed that they died shortly after the end of the fight. The rest of the party scattered in various directions, and as no clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, it is thought they have managed to escape. One of the tramps told an old man whom he met near here the story of the tragedy, but he was not detained. The affair is being investigated. This is the second tragedy of the kind that has occurred in this vicinity, and naturally enough some alarm has been occasioned among the few people living about here.

### Famine and Pestilence in China.

SHANGHAI, May 11.—The famine continues in Shantung and Chili. The suffering increases, and there is no possible means of averting the death of hundreds of thousands from starvation.

Famine also prevails in Corea, with pestilence, which is supposed to have been caused by the exposure of a multitude of dead bodies throughout the country. Japan has again been appealed to for material and medical aid.

### THE EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, June 17.—Intelligence received at Constantinople represents that the position of the Turkish army in Asia has improved, and that the Turks are preparing to assume the offensive. The Russians have suffered heavy losses before Kars. The artillery engagements between the besiegers and garrison continue.

LONDON, June 17.—In Asia the principal feature has been the partial withdrawal of the Russian right wing and a closer investment of Kars and Batoum. The total Russian force available for active operations in Asia Minor is about 140,000. Of these 40,000 are around Kars, and Batoum, and 30,000 between Kars and the line of Bayazid and Toprak Kali, thus leaving about 40,000 for the centre against Mukhtar Pasha's 40,000 in a strong position. These figures show that the Russians have no men to spare if they intend to keep the country they have so far occupied, though if their object were simply to effect a rapid advance and defeat the Turks as preliminary to peace, there is nothing to prevent them doing so. It is confirmed from several sides that the Russians are not bent on rapid operations of this latter kind, but, on the contrary, are doing their work thoroughly, and are systematically taking charge over the administration of the country as they advance. Thus the former Sandjak of Schuragel is now completely incorporated with Russia, under a Russian Civil Governor. It seems in obedience to this plan of consolidating their conquests and making all sure behind them that the Russians will make no attack in the direction of Erzeroum until the centre and left wing are quite free and prepared to co-operate therein.

In connection with the foregoing the Moscow *Gazette* significantly remarks: "When we have secured the freedom of Sclavs and the question of material compensation arises, the incorporation of Armenia with Russia will probably decided as much on Armenian as Russian interests. Both combatants have been reinforced during the week, the Russian left wing having received reinforcements which are supposed to have traversed Persian territory in order to reach their destination."

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch dated Erzeroum, the 14th, says Murktar Pasha is at Zewen. He has received a reinforcement of twenty-four battalions and two batteries. He intends sending succor to Kars from along the whole line. The Turkish right wing, which is at Delibaba, has been ordered to march to Topark Kale. Of the Turkish left wing six battalions are between Pehek and Olti, and eight are concentrated at Olti. There is also a Turkish battalion at Koprukio, one at Hassan Kale, and five at Devebpvm.

The Russian left wing is at Karakilissa, with columns at Dyadin and in the direction of Van. Eleven Krupp guns of fifteen centimetres calibre have arrived at Erzeroum from Trebizound. The Mussulman population of Erzeroum are being called to arms. various telegrams from the Turkish side claim that the Turks, by the superiority of their artillery fire, prevented the Russians from erecting works to attack Kars.

LONDON, June 17.—As regards the European seat of war, the principal point worthy of remark has been the extraordinary stringency of the precautions taken by the Russians to prevent anything transpiring relative to their operations. Although the correspondents in Roumania number 320, not one of them has given any real information which would assist the formation of an opinion as to where the Russians intend to cross the Danube. This increased secrecy, taken in conjunction with the issue of decrees for new loans and a large addition to the army, is interpreted by some, seemingly with good reason, as a sign that Russia no longer hesitates, and important events may shortly be expected as soon as the Danube, which, all accounts agree, is falling, is in a condition to permit operations. Of course, under these circumstances opinions relative to the locality of the Russian advance must be formed from indications observable from the southern bank of the Danube. These observations seem still to indicate somewhere not far from Nickopolis as the spot where the most serious effort will be made. The Russians are making a noble concentration of troops at the mouth of the rivers Rode and Aluta, across which they have thrown bridges. There is scarcely any doubt that the troops concentrated between those two rivers form the operating army. It seems as though the Russians would make an attempt to cross at this part of the river, whilst energetically engaging Rustchuck with heavy artillery. This latter conclusion is supported by the arrival of a good quantity of heavy artillery, especially mortars, at Ginrgevo, and the fact that the Russians have occupied the landing of Stockton, opposite the town, and are establishing batteries there despite the Turkish fire. The Turks also think the passage will be attempted in force between Nikopolis and Sistova, and have considerably reinforced the camps and garrisons at those places.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Telegrams from Mukhtar Pasha, dated the 16th inst., say the Alascoger division, which started from Delibabo on an offensive reconnoisance in the direction of Taher Pass, was attacked by three Russian columns, but repulsed them with heavy loss after five hours' desperate fighting. Mehemet Pasha, commanding the Turks, was killed. The Turks returned to their former position.

LONDON, June 16.—Private letters from the Danube state that the Russians are extremely busy constructing bridges and repairing roads, so as to secure the utmost facility of movement when the decisive moment arrives. A field telegraph now connects the headquarters of all Russian corps with those of Grand Duke Nicholas. The staffs of the various Russian corps are located at Bucharest, Kalarash, Simnitza, Turnu, Maguereli, Russeveder, Alexandria, Reni, and Giurgevo. The rafts which the Russians have been constructing below Galatz are quite ready for bridging purposes, and large numbers of them are being towed up to Ibrail. This quite supports the general opinion that the crossing will take place at Ghiacet, below Ibrail.

Sisters of Mercy, large numbers of whom recently arrived, are constantly visiting the camps and various hospitals, from which it is thought there are a good many sick, though the Russians do the utmost to prevent the obtainment of any information on that subject.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch dated Ragusa, the 16th, says Nicsics has been revictualled. On the southern frontier of Montenegro, however, the Turks were totally defeated by General Petrovics in the engagement before Danllograd. Mehemet telegraphs to the Porte from Kolachin, June 15th, announcing that he totally defeated the Montenegrins in the neighboring forests, the latter losing upwards of two hundred killed. The Ottoman troops returned to Kolachin.

RAGUSA, June 17.—Intelligence is received from Slavonic sources that there was a sanguinary engagement, lasting throughout Saturday, between ten thousand Turks and three thousand Montenegrins at Rasnoglavika. The Turks were defeated and pursued to Spuz, leaving two thousand dead on the field.

LONDON, June 10.—News from Montenegro is contradictory. Mehemet Ali telegraphs, under date of Saturday, that he defeated a corps of Montenegrins concentrated on the road from Ritchina to Lioraka. Sclavonic advices *via* Ragusa represent that Mehemet Ali has been completely defeated near the river Jalonka. The Montenegrins pursued him and burned all the Turkish villages in the Wassojevich district, and that the Turks have been compelled to completely evacuate Montenegrin territory.

### General Grant in London.

LONDON, June 15.—Ex-President Grant was presented with the honorary freedom of the city of London at the Guild hall to-day. About 800 ladies and gentlemen, including several members of the government, American merchants, and the principal representatives of the trade and commerce of London were invited to meet the General at a dejeuner subsequent to the civic ceremony.

The entrance to the hall and corridors of the Guildhall were laid with crimson cloth. The walls were decorated with mirrors and exotics. The guests commenced to arrive about half past eleven o'clock, and from that time until half past twelve a steady stream of carriages poured into the Guildhall yard.

General Grant arrived about one o'clock. He was received at the entrance of the Guildhall by a deputation, consisting of four aldermen, with their chairman; six members of the city land committee, including the mover and seconder of the resolution for presenting the freedom of the city to the General, and was by them conducted to the library, where he was received by the lord mayor and took a seat on the dais on the left hand of his lordship, who occupied the chair as president of a special court of the common council, at which were assembled most of the members of the corporation, the aldermen wearing their scarlet robes and the common councilmen their mazarine gowns.

The resolution of the court was read by the town clerk, and General Grant, after an address made by the chamberlain, was admitted to the freedom of the city, the chamberlain extending the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London, which was cordially grasped amidst renewed applause. General Grant replied in suitable terms, and then subscribed his name to the roll of honorary freemen, which concluded the business of the special court.

General Grant was accompanied by Mrs. Pierrepont. Among the gentlemen present were Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, and many members of parliament. The gold casket containing the freedom of the city has on the obverse central panel a view of the capitol at Washington and on the right and left are the monogram and arms of the lord mayor. On the reverse side is a view of the entrance to Guildhall and an appropriate inscription. At the ends are two figures also in gold, finely modeled and chased, representing the city of London and the United States, and bearing their respective shields, the later executed in rich enamel. At the corners are double columns, laurel wreathed with corn and cotton, and on the corner a cornucopia emblematic of the fertility and prosperity of the United States. The rose, shamrock and thistle are also introduced. The cover is surmounted by the arms of the city of London. The casket is supported by American eagles modeled and chased gold, the whole standing on a velvet plinth decorated with the stars and stripes. General Grant was then conducted by the lord mayor to the Guild hall, where an elegant dinner had been provided. After the repast the lord mayor proposed the health of the queen, which was drunk silently with the music of "God save the Queen." General Grant's health was then proposed amidst tremendous cheering.

The Lord mayor in proposing the health of General Grant said: "I, as chief magistrate of the city of London and on part of the corporation, offer you as hearty a welcome as the sincerity of language can convey. Your presence here as the late President of the United States is especially gratifying to all classes of the community, and we feel that although this is your first visit to England it is not a stranger we greet, but a tried and honored friend. Twice occupying as you did the exalted position of President of the United States and therefore one of the foremost representatives of that country, we confer honor upon ourselves by honoring you. Let me express both the hope and belief that when you take your departure you will feel that many true friends of yours personally and also of your countrymen have been left behind. I have the distinguished honor to propose your health. May you long live to enjoy the best of health and unequaled happiness."

The health of the United States Minister, Mr. Pierrepont, and the lord mayor and toasts to the army and navy, ect., followed. General Grant left about four o'clock accompanied by the deputation.

### An Injured Wife Revenged on a Guilty but Pretty Widow.

ROANOX, IND., June 13.—James Grabner, a prominent citizen and member of the United Brethern Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday School, was recently exposed in a case of nest-hiding, creating a stir in society, Mrs. Neissel, a pretty widow, playing a prominent part. A few mornings since Grabner arose at four o'clock, and informed his wife that he would be absent a short time; that he had some business across the river. She suspected something wrong, and followed. After crossing the river bridge he was joined by Mrs. Neissel. They entered a strip of woodland, closely followed by the wronged wife. She soon became acquainted with the errand, and raising a club which she carried, she rushed in on the guilty parties, and nearly beat the life out of the widow, whose screams brought rescue. Upon examination two ribs were found broken and other serious injuries, which may prove fatal. Grabner fled. Mrs. Grabner started for New York with his youngest son, aged fourteen, immediately after the affray.

### Earthquake in South America.

PANAMA, June 11.—By the arrival of the steamer "Oyoys," from Callao, on the 28th ult, we have fuller details of the disasters suffered on the coast from earthquakes and tidal waves. The towns of Arica, Iquique, Ponta de Labas, Pabellon de Rica, Chauavaya, Hunnaillas, Tocopilla, Corija, Mejittones de Bolivar, Antafagasta and Chanari are nearly all destroyed. About six hundred lives only were lost. The destruction of property is estimated at $20,000,000 confined mostly to the coast, although the town of Tarapaca, 23 leagues inland, and the village of Rica, Matilla and Cinchones, far in the interior, were more or less ruined. The shipping of guano from the southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended as all facilities in the way of launches, chutes, wharves, water condensers and buildings of all kinds have been swept away.

Antafagasta, Mexillones, Tocopilla and Cobija, towns on the coast of Bolivar, met with the same misfortune of earthquake and tidal wave at once, are in an identical condition with Iquique and Arica. At Antafagasta several lives were lost. Mexillones was visited by a tidal wave sixty-five feet in height. Two-thirds of the town was completely obliterated. At Mexillones six persons were drowned. At Tocopilla little or nothing remains of the town. A mine called La Pena Blanco, four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering 200 workmen, of whom 40 were Cornish miners.

Cobija, the principal town of the Bolivian coast, has lost three-fourths of its houses. The wave, thirty-five feet high, swept the main business street and left it as level as the desert. Wharves and launches were all carried out to sea. All of these towns are in the greatest distress. Chili has escaped without injury. The northern ports of Peru were damaged but little, although the sea was running remarkably high. Efforts for the relief of the distressed are being made. Chaniva Ya, the little town at the guano deposit known as Paballor De Pica, with four hundred houses, to-day has only two standing. Here, as at Iquique, the earthquake was followed by fire. The sea came in and extinguished the conflagration, but as it retired carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty laborers were buried by the falling earth and suffocated. Amongst the shipping at least 200 people were killed. Bodies were floating around in the bay and pestilence is feared. At Hoanillos, another guano loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful; all the houses were destroyed. The wave which succeeded the earthquake and completed the work of destruction, was nearly sixty feet high.

STILL MORE PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVES

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Panama *Star and Herald* of May 30th has a Lima letter of May 20th, giving the following particulars of the Peruvian tidal wave and earthquake. At about 8:30 on the night of the 9th a severe earthquake shock, lasting from four to five minutes, moved the entire southern coast, even reaching down as far as Autofagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without support. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and then the sea receding from the shore, seemed to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. At Arica the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications to repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Huascar at the very moment that the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage in the town, the people flying to the Morro for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten to fifteen feet in height rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was this assault of the ocean repeated. The earthquake had leveled to the ground the custom house in great part, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotel, the British consulate, the steamship agency and many private dwellings. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the apprehended attack of the Huascar everyone was out and stirring, and the only loss of life reported is that of three little children who were over taken by the water. Plunder soon commenced, the evil disposed improving the occasion to possess themselves of the goods scattered along the beach, and the prefect, to enforce order, was obliged to command his troops to fire upon the thieves. This occasioned a tumult, in which several men were killed and wounded.

A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION.

At Iquique houses, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first shock. Lamps were broken, and the burning oil spreading over the debris immediately started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was still difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. In order to procure water the two best engines were stationed on the beach and work began. Just then the cry arose, "the sea! the sea!" and the waves rushed in. The engines were carried out by the reflux and the fire continued unopposed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment. The affrighted people gave up all attempt at resistance and left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest and the water covers the ruins, which it took out in its reflux. Four entire squares of buildings were swamped and taken by the waves. All the wharves were destroyed. The Custom House is gone. The nitrate stores have disappeared, and the water condensers along the shore are ruined, and almost irreparably lost for Iquique, as no palatable water is found there.

### More Forest Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A despatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, says an extensive fire is raging in that vicinity, burning over many miles square, destroying grass and grain crops. A great number of cattle have been overtaken by the flames. The fire will necessitate the slaughter of a great deal of stock on account of lack of forage.

A Los Angelos despatch says a great forest fire is burning in the mountain west of the city, extending down to the plains. Details are wanting, but it is known that many homesteads have been destroyed and a great amount of hay, lumber and property burnt. Yesterday afternoon half of the buisness portion of Plymouth, Amador county, was burned. Loss $35,000; insurance light.

### A Destructive Thunder Storm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14.—The covered bridge over the Connecticut river between Northampton and Hadley was blown over by a hurricane, accompanied by a severe thunder shower, 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. An uncompleted bridge of the Massachusetts Central Railroad was also demolished. There were six teams on the bridge when it went over, and Mrs. Sullivan, of Old Hadley, was instantly killed. Sheriff Enos Cook, of Hadley, was badly cut on the head, and William Smith, of Amherst, had his shoulder dislocated. Two horses have been taken from the ruins alive. The bridge was 1,124 feet long, and the newest portion of it has been built about fifteen years. Numerous tobacco sheds have also been blown down by the gale.

PROGRESS OF THE STORM.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 14.—The path of the wind seemed to be ten miles in length and in width, and was in a northwesterly direction. At Hadley the storm passed over only the lower part of the village. Fifteen to twenty of its great elms were uprooted, while smaller trees, two feet in diameter, were broken off like reeds, The damage consisted chiefly in overturning barns. Among those destroyed was one in which several men with four horses sought shelter from the storm. The whole party narrowly escaped death. The entire loss cannot be estimated until the damage to crops in the vicinity is computed.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT AND GROWING CROPS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—A furious storm of rain and hail accompanied by a terrible wind storm passed over this city this afternoon. The damage to fruit and growing crops will be very heavy. A number of buildings were struck by lightning, but no one was killed. Trees were blown down and immense quantities of glass broken.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 14.—A severe thunder and rain storm did considerable damage to fruit and shade trees, and two barns were blown down in west Hartford. Lightning struck several places. No loss of life reported.

Sheriff Cook, of Hadley, died tonight from injuries received at the Northampton bridge disaster.

### Loss of the Ship Geneva.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Captain Charles Macloon, of the ship Geneva, which was sunk at Huanillos in the great earthquake on the Pacific coast on the 9th ult., arrived in New York as a passenger on board the steamship Crescent City. He says, aside from a frightful rumbling sound, his attention was arrested by the extraordinary phenomena on shore, the mountain above being so much agitated that great rocks became detached and rolled down toward the sea, resembling balls of fire. Furthermore, the water at the anchorage suddenly receded, so that the ship in eight fathoms touched the bottom. At the same time it was observed that the ships were surging round and round and in opposite directions, and the anchor chains becoming entangled beneath the copper, yards and masts interlocking, the air resounded with falling spars and the crash of bulwarks. The water also came whirling in like a maelstrom, causing the Geneva to swing round at the rate of 8 or 10 knots an hour in a great circle until she struck against a rock which tore out a part of the bottom. The ship was then forced violently in an opposite direction and went down. Captain Macloon says it seems to him from the sulphurous or electrical appearance of the mountain that a volcano was bursting out of its sides. Rocks were tumbling about with a frightful noise, and everything was lighted up. He thinks that the damage to the shipping was caused, not so much by the tidal wave, as by the upward rush of the water and rotary currents, driving the ships repeatedly against each other.

### Fatal Collision.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The particulars of the accident on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad this morning are furnished by officials of the company at Camden station. A collision occurred about 7:50 a. m. near Point of Rocks between the regular morning accommodation train from Winchester, Va., and a special excursion train from Frederick to Washington with an excursion to Mount Vernon. Both trains were in motion, the engines crushing into each other. Four persons were instantly killed and eighteen wounded—all on the excursion train.

Killed—Charles H. Keeper, editor of the Frederick *Examiner*; Richard Detrow, merchant; Dorsey Walker, merchant, and Howard E. Dickson, all of Frederick city.

Wounded—Louis Sebley, son of Dr. Fairfax Sebley, dangerously. He lost both legs and will probably die. Colonel Charles E. Trail, dangerously, and sixteen others. Colonel Trail is one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of Frederick and was State Senator from that county several terms.

All the killed and wounded were from Frederick City or residents of Frederick county, and have been taken to Frederick City. Only one person, a lady, on the Winchester train, was injured and she not seriously. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding between the train men.

A late dispatch says that Louis Sebley died from injuries received this morning.

A dispatch from Frederic says the accident is attributed to gross carelessness and negligence of the train men.

### A High Toned Woman.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—A very startling sensation has been developed here. A lady occupying a high social position, Mrs. J. J. Hawkins by name, as the story is told, within the last few years obtained $40,000 from her mother on pretense that she was investing in tobacco speculations. She claimed that Senator Stevenson, George H. Pendleton, Col. Taylor and others were in partnership with her. The mother, believing this, advanced the money. The gentlemen named deny business relations with her, and the story, so far as they are concerned, is utterly devoid of truth. The lady made several attempts to secure cash on notes, but failed. They were forged, and signed with Taylor's name. Her relatives pronounce Mrs. Hawkins deranged. The affair causes great excitement.

### The Mollie Maguire Cases.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 14.—The Supreme Court has decided to hear argument at the Pittsburg term on a writ of error taken out in the cases of Patrick Hester, Hugh Tully and Patrick McHugh, the Columbia county Mollie Maguires, who were to have been hanged August 9th.

### The "Solid South."

Dr. Redfield, the level-headed Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has no hope of the resurrection of the Whig party. He says:

"It is pretty generally conceded now that neither under Hayes' policy nor any other policy will there be a Whig party, or any other party except Democratic, in any Southern State strong enough to carry that State in the immediate future. The South is Democratic; every Southern State is Democratic, and with that party will range themselves as far into the future as far as we can see. The evils of a Solid South in our politics, so long dreaded, are full upon us. It is useless to argue as to who is to blame for this, or why it is as it is; the fact remains that the South is to-day solid, and is about to remain so as Vermont is to remain Republican. As long as it is safe to calculate upon Vermont as a Republican State, it will be safe, for purposes of estimate, to put the Southern States on the Democratic side. Not that they are Democratic because Vermont is Republican—I use the comparison only as an illustration. Men ask me, 'How long do you think the South will remain solid on national issues?' And I answer, 'How long do you think Vermont will be Republican?' Nothing less than a break-up that will cause Vermont to vote a ticket other than Republican will influence the South to go otherwise than Democratic. Perhaps as to two of the Southern States there should be some qualification, but there is certainly no immediate prospect that any of them will go otherwise than Democratic.

I never had much confidence in the talked of Whig revival in the South. The nearest we will get to it is the 'Conservative' party in Virginia. Yet this Conservative party, as they call themselves, is nothing but Democratic when it comes to material issues, 'and a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.' The South is knit to the Democratic party by a tie that goes back into the war and before the war. As long as the two present parties occupy the land—which promises to be for some time—the South will act with the Democratic party. I am not saying anything about the wisdom of it, but merely stating a fact.

### South Carolina Reconciliation.

The white Democracy of Abbeville, South Carolina, are so devoted to reconciliation that they propose to place it on an enduring basis by running every white Republican out of the country. The excellent community recently held a meeting to secure peace, and the speaker advised the appointment of a committee to secure the desired end as soon as possible. The Abbeville *Press* states the reason for the course in this clear and forcible manner.

"As long as a white man is allowed to stir up strife there will be contention and dissatisfaction. Whenever they retire their pretensions we will have peace. Will they do so peaceably, or do they intend to force violence? Violence is sure to follow whenever they malign the whites and attempt to alienate the negroes from us. Whenever a head of this sort shows itself it will be only service to one's country to cut it off. Since the death of Jo. Crews, in Laurens, there has been no trouble in that county, and there would be none here either if it were not for a few fomenters of strife; and if they do not desist hereafter they will be dealt severely with."

This is unanswerable logic. Jo. Crews was killed some twelve months since because his republican ideas bred continual disturbance in Laurens, and the Democrats were obliged to kill him in order to make him keep his mouth shut. Ever since that day there has been peace, like the silence of the catacombs, in that country. If Jo. Crews is not satisfied with the peace measures of Laurens he doesn't deserve to have even a tombstone.

### Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—The entire programme for President Hayes' reception in Boston is completed. It is essentially the same as previously stated. He will come through from Washington on the New England Railroad, stopping at Norfolk, Mass., for breakfast, arriving here about 10 A. M. Four thousand State militia will escort him to the hotel. On the 28th a detachment of the staff of Gov. Vanzandt will escort the President to Providence. Upon the arrival of the train in Providence an artillery salute will be fired, and Gov. Vanzandt will receive the guest. The President will then be escorted to his headquarters in the Hoppin Mansion by veteran associates under the command of Gen. Burnside. A special boat will convey the party to Rocky Point to attend the veterans' reunion at that place. State officers, members of the Legislature and invited guests accompanying. The President will remain at Rock Point about two hours, during which time he will partake of one of Rhode Island's celebrated shore dinners. In the evening a grand public reception will be given at his headquarters. On the next day the entire State militia and independent companies will parade in the morning through tha principal streets, and will be reviewed by the President, after which he will be escorted to the Newport boat, leaving Providence for Newport.

### Robberies and Murder by Masked Men

BEAVER VALLEY, PA., June 13.—Within the past week numerous attempts at highway robbery have been made by masked men. Several houses in the surrounding country have been entered and robbed of everything valuable that could be conveniently carried off. Yesterday afternoon at a late hour the residence of George Thompson a well-to-do dairyman was broken into and robbed. As the masked burglars were leaving the premises they were met by thomas Burns, a hired man about the place. Burns, in trying to prevent the departure of the robbers, was shot and killed. Now that the depredators have added murder to their crimes much excitement has been caused. Vigilance committees have been formed by the farmers and others, and lynching is freely talked of.

### One Hundreth Anniversary of the Stars and Stripes.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—The one hundreth anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of the Union was celebrated in this city to-day by a general display of the national colors from the state house, city hall, custom house, post office, United States court and other public and private buildings. At 12 o'clock a battery fired a salute of 100 guns on the common.

### A Band of Horse Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—A few days ago a man named William Twedall was arrested at Kirksville, Mo., by a vigilance committee, on suspicion of being a professional horse thief, and being in evident danger of his life, he made a confession to the vigilants which reveals the existence of one of the most formidable gangs of horse thieves ever organized in the West. It appears that the band was organized two years ago, with various head quarters in Missouri and Illinois, the principal places being Quincy, Kansas City, Kirksville, Havana and Rushville. Stolen property was carried from one of these points to another with such celerity as to baffle pursuers. The operations of the gang extended entirely across Missouri and Illinois. Twedall's confession involves several persons of previous good reputation, and one, a preacher named Lowe, who recently got up a revival meeting at Havana, Ill., to enable his associates to steal the best horses in the neighborhood. Lowe has been arrested and is in jail at Havana, and confined with him is a man named Richmond, a person of reputed piety. The band is said to number forty members, and their crimes include horse stealing, robbery, forgery and murder. Officers are in possession of many names, and numerous arrests are expected to follow at once.

### A Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The *Times* has a special from Mount Vernon, Ills., which says: On Monday last Mount Vernon National Bank shipped, by Adams Express, a package containing $3,000 to the Third National Bank of St. Louis. On Wednesday the Mount Vernon Bank received a telegram from St. Louis saying the package contained only a piece of brown wrapping paper, cut the size of bank notes. The bank officers here say the package showed no evidence of having been tampered with, but it contained no money. The express people say the package was delivered to the bank just as it was received by their agent at Mount Vernon, the seals being intact and the wrapper being untouched. The cashier of the Mount Vernon bank was here yesterday and said the wrapper and seals of the package were the same as used by the bank here. There is a great mystery in the case, which is being investigated by both the bank and express officials.

### The Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—*Globe-Democrat* specials from several points on the Missouri river give some additional news of the freshet in that stream. At Kansas City the Missouri has fallen four inches to day, and the Kaw river about two feet. Very little land is visible opposite Kansas City. The town of Harlem is deserted. Railroad tracks previously mentioned are still under water, but passengers are transferred in omnibuses or sent round by other roads, there being but little detention.

At Boonville the warehouse dykes along the river bank and large quantities of cord wood have been swept away and many houses nearly submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road dyke is being strengthened. The stock yards and tracks of the Missouri Pacific road are submerged. The river is very high at other points below, but no material damage has been reported.

### The President's New England Visit.

BOSTON, June 12.—Gov. Rice has received assurance that President Hayes will reach Boston on the 26th inst., and will remain in the city two days, visiting Harvard College Commencement on Wednesday, and going to Providence on Thursday. The Governor's private secretary will start for Washington this evening for the purpose of consulting with the President. It has been decided not to call out all the entire militia, but enough will be ordered out to give the President a suitable welcome.

CONCORD, June 12.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives to-day, a joint resolution was passed inviting President Hayes to visit Concord on his passage through the State from Boston to Vermont, during the present month, and a committee of three Senators and ten Representatives were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

A burglar broke into a Kansas City house in which Mrs. Gray was alone, and told her if she made any noise or attempted to get out of bed he would kill her. She was frightened, and did not speak or stir while he packed her silverware and jewelry for removal. Then, by way of emphasizing a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he boxed her ears. That made her so angry that she forgot her fear. She jumped out of bed, knocked the burglar down with a chair, pulled his hair, scratched his face, stamped on him and yelled at the top of her voice. A police officer heard the racket, and the badly injured man was arrested.

### A Monster Fourth of July Celebration

BOSTON, June 14.—Arrangements have been completed for a monster Fourth of July celebration at Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn. The following prominent gentlemen have already accepted invitations to be present and speak: Hon. James G. Blaine, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Theo. F. Cuyler, Prof. Cyrus Northrop of Yale College, Rev. James M. Buckley, and Hon. John T. Waite of Connecticut. A poem will be read from the pen of Mrs. Mary Clemmer. Other distinguished speakers are to be heard from. It is thought that this will be one of the largest gatherings ever seen in New England.

### A Volcano on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 12.—A Los Angelos dispatch says a volcanic eruption occurred in the mountains opposite Flowing Wells Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about sixty miles from Yuma, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was preceded by a violent vibration of the earth, about half an hour after which a dense volume of smoke and huge boulders were observed to issue from the mountains. It continued in an active state all day, but became nearly passive at nightfall.

### Suicide in a Pawnbroker's Shop.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Last evening a well dressed man went into a pawn shop and asked to be shown some revolvers. He selected one and requested that it be loaded. On receiving it he discharged the weapon, sending the ball clear through his head. He died in about an hour. The man was a stranger in the city.