The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - August 8, 1877.

THE Detectives are daily arresting the ringleaders in the riots at Pittsburgh and other cities throughout the country.

THE public debt was reduced last month eight hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and four dollars. ($818,904.)

ROBERT A. AMMON, the leader of the strikers on the Fort Wayne Road, has been arrested and committed for trial, on a charge of riotous conduct.

THE latest European dispatches bring the news of a crushing defeat of the Russians by the Turks in a battle at Plevna. The Russian army, consisting of a body of 60,000 men, was routed with tremendous slaughter.

THE regiments of the State Guard are passing through a valuable experience. This campaigning against rioters is better than all the encampments and holiday soldiering that could be put inty ten years. It makes soldiers of the boys.

AND now the journals of Pittsburgh are zealously laboring to show that the county of Allegheny is not liable for the property destroyed by its mob, but that the State should be called upon to foot the bill. It was the Philadelphians, you know, that commenced the riot!!

ABOUT $12,000 worth of property stolen from the burning freight cars at Pittsburgh during the riot, has been recovered by the detectives at Pittsburgh. The County Commissioners will institute proceedings for larceny against some of the parties who refuse to give up stolen goods.

R. M. BISHOP, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a large grocer, in the city of Cincinnati. He was one of the leading spirits in the old Know-Nothing party, and is a strict sabbatarian. Evidently his nomination is not a bid for that much talked of German vote in Cincinnati, and other parts of Ohio.

THE Democrats of Mississippi have renominated for election their present craven and brutal Governor. It was for the purpose of procuring this renomination that he so assiduously licked the boots of the cowardly mob that murdered Judge Chisholm and his children, and refused to make an investigation into their assassination. He now has his reward.

THE Chicago papers of last Saturday publish lists of the killed and wounded during the riots in that city last week. The *Times* gives the names of nineteen killed, with the addresses and facts confirmatory. The other papers give fifteen names of killed and large numbers of wounded, and intimate that the lists are incomplete. The militia and United States troops are distributed about the city, chiefly at the Government buildings and railroad depots

SUPERINTENDENT Walling, of New York City, says that not a single complaint of robbery has been made at police headquarters since the riots commenced in Pennsylvania and other States. Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis have been fine fields for the fraternity to operate in since the commencement of the railroad troubles.

MR. LEWIS HEYL has been appointed General Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia. He was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury from Ohio, and has resided in Philadelphia but a few years. He displaces Mr. Pollock, who was a delegate from Philadelphia to the Cincinnati Convention, and voted for the nomination of Hayes on the last ballot.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention placed in the field last week a most excellent ticket. Judge WEST, the candidate for Governor, is admitted to be one of the strongest men in the State, both personally and intellectually. He has been in public life for many years, and, as a patriot, stands in the highest rank. Mr. FRED. REGELER, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a prominent German lawyer of Cincinnati. He was the choice of the German wing of the party, and will bring great strength to the ticket. GEORGE F. NASH, the candidate for Attorney General, and Judge W. W. JOHNSON, the nominee for Supreme Judge, are both unexceptionable candidates, and possess large personal strength. Judge TAFT would have been the nominee for Governor, but he persistently declined the nomination, and not approving the President's Southern policy, deemed it best that the nominees should be in thorough accord with the National Administration. The Convention endorsed the President and his policy, thus making the issue a square one between his friends and opponents in his own State.

HOW MUCH the strike has cost the country can not, as yet, for want of data, be even approximated, and the consequential damages and losses can never be accurately determined; but a single item or two may tend to give a faint idea of the vast losses it has occasioned. The reports of the great trunk lines on which the strikes occurred show that they employ 77,000 men in running their trains. Count the average wages of these at $1 50 per day, certainly a low figure, and this alone will amount to $115,500 per day, and sum up in the ten days lost $1,655,500. Add to this the loss on perishable freight, the loss by fire and mob to freight, buildings, cars, &c., &c., the losses incurred by delay, the stoppage of manufacturing and other business, the losses incurred by calling men rom their business to suppress the disorder, the transportation, sustenance and pay of the soldiers—National and State—and some faint idea may be formed of what it has cost the country to suppress the strikes; and it will yet cost the country thousands of dollars to try, convict, and punish the ring-leaders who have been, and will be arrested. The burden, of course, falls heaviest on those who are least able to bear it. The men who struck because they found it difficult to live on the small wages they have been getting, have in nearly every instance been compelled to go back to work at the very same wages they protested they could not live on, and they have lost from ten to fifteen days' work.

It is certain, therefore, that the strikers have inflicted loss and harder times upon themselves, while their course has involved the loss of many millions upon the country. The great question of the day now is, Does striking pay? The answer we leave to the employes themselves.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1877.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great strike which has plunged the whole country into a condition of anarchy, is the prevailing topic. The stoppage of traffic on the Railroads has had a most disastrous effect on the business of the city, and, coming, as it does, just as we began to see glimmers of daylight, is all the more depressing. It is a thousand pities that the madmen could not let the roads operate in peace till the enormous crop that covers the entire west, was gotten to market, and the money for it distributed in the hands of the farmers. It is a thousand pities that men haven't sense enough to know that force never did add a cent to a man's wages, and that labor is something that regulates itself, and which physical force can neither alter or amend. There was, all the week, a feverish feeling of apprehension. There are in the city fifty thousand honest men out of employment, fifty thousand more who wouldn't do a stroke of work to save their lives, so so long as anything can be found to steal; and then there are twenty thousand men at work, who are infected with the terrible dogmas of communism, and who are born agitators. The strikers in Baltimore and Pittsburgh set these classes into a ferment. The unemployed wanted work, the communists wanted an opportunity to "strike for the rights of man," and the ruffians and tramps disorder that they might pillage with impunity. The excitement culminated in a monster meeting at Tompkins square Wednesday night, under the directions of Schwab, Thompson and Swinton, the three leaders of the New York communists. When the meeting was called, the city was in a state of alarm. It was feared that the fanatical leaders would inflame the multitude sure to be there, and that the meeting would culminate in a riot, which would end no one could tell when or where. The authorities acted promptly and with discretion. The National guard was ordered under arms, and a very large number of special police were sworn in. They gave the Communists permission to hold their meeting, but gave them to understand that the place would be surrounded by police, and that at the first intimation of disorder the military would be brought into requisition, and that there would be no half-way work about it. The leaders saw that the authorities meant business, and they instructed their followers to keep the peace, which fortunately for themselves they. The meeting was a fizzle, and with the fizzle ended the hopes of the roughs of New York, to inaugurate a riot here.

The effect upon business has been terrible. Immense masses of freights lie in the depots, there is no regularity in mails, and the influx of strangers into the city has almost ceased. Trade is almost as entirely at a stand still, as it is in Pittsburgh. But it can't last. Men may stand and swing clubs and yell, a few days, but they have got to eat, and food was never got by swinging clubs and yelling. The Pennsylvania road is now open, and the others will be in a day or two; and the regular flow of business will begin again.

THE COMMUNE LEADERS.

John Swinton, the ablest of the lot, has been connected with the press of New York, for a quarter a century. He is a man of above the average weight and height, with a good-natured face, surmounted by a bald crown. He got his notions of liberty, fraternity and equality in Paris, and is as radical a Republican as ever lived. He is an excellent writer and an indefatigable worker, and is honest. He makes no money out of it, nor is he in these movements because of any hankering for notoriety. He is a good speaker, and is a favorite with the reds.

Justus H. Schwab, is a German of perhaps forty-five, who professes to spend all his time brooding over the wrongs of the laboring man, which does not interfere however with his selling a great deal of lager-beer to the oppressed, which his wife draws. In times like these Schwab does a splendid business, and it is shrewdly suspected that he is not averse to popular demonstrations. He holds that property is robbery, that there should be an immediate divide, and that a rich man is a criminal. He is a tall blonde, very powerful and muscular, and has a wonderful influence over the long-haired of his race. Thompson, the other leader is a tall, dyspeptic Englishman, who was an agitator in his native country. He is a man of some eloquence—of the kind known as gab. He can talk be the hour of the "rights of man," any the "oppression of labor," with all the rest of that flap-doodle which such fellows have vexed the world with for so many years.

At the beginning, Schwab and Thompson intended to precipitate a riot, but the police commissioners gave them to understand that they would be held responsible for any trouble that might arise, and they wisely held their followers in check. But they will go right along and organize societies "for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man," and collect money and preach communism, living the while very comfortably on the contributions of their dupes. And then when strikes come they will keep very quiet in the back-ground out of range of shot and shell, till the fight is over, when they will emerge and go through the same process again. Your professional labor reformer, like the professional reformer of any kind, is a most pestilent fellow. It is to be observed that he never tries to improve the condition of the laboring man by the exercise of the virtues of temperance, hard work and saving—not he. What he wants is that the man who has earned and saved money shall be compelled to divide it with the man who has squandered all that he earns, or who is too indolent to earn any. It is amusing to hear men in Schwab's beer saloon, sit by the hour deploring the condition of the "honest working man who is starving," spending the while the money for beer and cigars that their wives are earning at the washtub. Suggest to one of these fellows that he had better go out and earn a dollar or two, and he would answer that he was no slave! and he sits and drinks beer and smokes, consuming in this way money enough to make him rich if he would save it and put it at interest.

The rioters don't apparently seem to know that every dollar they destroyed they have to pay in the end. The counties, cities and States are responsible for the destruction of property, and every dollar burnt will go into the tax duplicate. They may think that the property-holders will pay it, but they are mistaken. It all comes out of the labor in the end; the mobite who lives by theft is the gainer, for he never pays anything but the honest worker deluded into these movements, will find the bills charged up to him in the end, and he will settle them. It is a very serious matter. About five millions were destroyed in Pittsburgh, which is about $32 per head for all the men, women and children in the city. Rioting is a costly amusement.

THE PROSPECT,

is encouraging. The enormous crops that cover the west, have been harvested in splendid condition, and some of it is reaching the city; currency is going out from here by the million with which to move it. Capital that has long been idle is out in active service once more, and the good effects are being felt everywhere, up to the time of the strike, buyers were coming in freely, and there seemed to be a certain promise of the renewal of business we have been so long waiting for. The strike will be of short duration, and then the great, the generous tide will set thitherward, and our half-deserted streets and altogether deserted ware-houses will show life again. The country is bare of goods, the enormous crops now being secured will furnish the means to get them, and there must be a good business done this fall. The merchants are lying idle just now, but they are certain of a good season and are content.

PIETRO.

Horrible Calamity.

PITTSBURGH, August 1 1877.—At twenty minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of employes at the foundry of Messrs. Totten & Co., on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, were engaged at casting a chilled roll. Nearly two tons of iron were required to make the casting, and the services of twenty men were required to handle it. While they were pouring the molten metal into the mould there was a sudden and terrific report, which was followed by a shower of liquid iron. The red-hot metal flew in every direction, and dropped in splotches upon and about the terrified workmen. Realizing the horror of their situation the men ran to escape the shower, in their terror dropping the ladle which yet contained most of the metal. The ladle was overturned and immediately great streams shot out in quick pursuit of the flying laborers. Two of the workmen, closely followed by streams of the red-hot iron, fell into adjoining pits, and the metal ran in upon them, burning their flesh to a crisp in many places. News of the horrible calamity spread with remarkable rapidity, and in a few moments the shrieks of women and children living in the vicinity were added to the groans of the injured men. People rushed frantically to the foundry with pallid countenances, wringing their hands in anguish and piteously calling in God's name to learn if their friends had escaped the excruciating torture. Arriving at the scene of the disaster they were still more appalled at the horrible scenes which met their gaze. Lying in one of the pits was a man with here and there his face burned to a crisp, and his eyes literally burnt out of his head, while in their places the sockets were filled with chunks of chilled metal. This man was George L. Ebbert, of Allegheny. In another pit was lying Walter Moran. One of his eyes, too, was literally burnt from the socket by the cruel metal, while his face, breast, arms, and hands were burned to a crisp at different places. Here and there the red-hot metal had actually eaten its way to the bones of the victim. Other men were lying about with their breasts, arms, and legs severely burned, and the scene was certainly the most heart-rending which ha been presented in this city for many a long day.

A Dam Gives Way.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., July 30.—Early this morning Strathaven dam, on Big Crum creek, gave way causing great damage to property below. Jno. Greer & Co.'s cotton and woolen mill, at Avondale, Delaware county was flooded and the machinery and stock damaged to the amount of $30,000. Ten houses in Avondale were washed out and several persons carried down the stream, but were all saved by ropes being thrown to them.

Great damage was done to farm houses, etc. Along the creek three bridges, a wool house, wagons, fences, and almost everything near the banks of the creek were swept away. Considerable damage was done at other points on the creek.

A Desperate and Reckless Thief.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A police officer arrested Oscar D. Peterson, of Chicago, to-day on the charge of stealing a handkerchief from Ward's shirt store at 1,125 Broadway. After proceeding a short distance Peterson presented a revolver at the officers head and fired but missed his aim. He then broke away from the officer and ran down Broadway, firing his revolver recklessly as he ran. A crowd of civillians pursued Peterson, and he turned and fired at them, wounding Edward Brownfield in the breast. The prisoner was recaptured shortly after. He had been shot by an officer in the leg and was cut over the eye. Both the prisoner and the wounded man were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Railway Collision.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., August 2.—This afternoon a train, consisting of an engine and one car, the latter containing fifty-six men, en route for Mahanoy City, was badly wrecked near Tamaqua. The train collided with a construction train, the engine being thrown down an embankment. Col. Winkoop, who was in command of the party, was slightly bruised, but the others escaped unhurt.

The Strikers' War.

The Trouble in the Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia Troops again Sent to the Front.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 1.—A crowd of six or seven thousand people assembled at the Lehigh Valley depot to see the mail train south come in, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The strikers were out in force. A constable and a United States detective, standing on the platform next to the engine, were stoned. Master Mechanic Drumbeller was running the engine, and the strikers stoned him until he had to get off. As he did so he was struck in the face with a stone. The strikers cheered, mounted the engine, cut it loose and ran it to Sugar Notch. John Kuthler, the constable, was seized by the mob and roughly handled. They were going to duck him in the canal, and would have killed him but for the interference of his friends. He is now in the station house for protection. The mob followed him through the streets, hooting and yelling.

A large number of passengers are compelled to lay over here. The strikers have the engine taken from the train, and are running it up and down the road, blowing the whistle and cheering. The miners and railroad men are coalescing, and trouble is feared.

HARRISBURG, PA, August 1.—The following is the substance of the despatches received at the Executive Department to-day:

Mobs are in entire possession of everything in Kingston, Plymouth and Nanticoke. The Lehigh Valley commenced running trains in the morning, but were mobbed and stopped at Wilkesbarre, where a raid is threatened. The whole country is in possession of rioters, and mine pumps are stopped generally. At Scranton the mob is in possession of most of the city, and several hundred rioters have driven the men from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops and the Iron Company's furnaces, and have assaulted and wounded the Mayor.

HAZELTON, August 2.—A committee appointed by the striking trainmen of this division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad waited upon Superintendent Clark to-day. Clark refused to see them as a committee, but intimated that he was ready to consider the application of any man who desired employment under the company. The result was that nearly all of them were re-engaged at the old rate of wages, and all regular freight and passenger trains resumed trips this morning. Work at most of the collieries in this vicinity will be resumed to-morrow. All excitement over the strike has subsided.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—The Baltimore & Ohio officials state that every division up to the present time is working satisfactorily. Yesterday evening the Central Ohio division made a move on Bellaire with four trains of freight cars, in charge of one hundred and thirty militia, who succeeded in bringing them safely through to Bellaire. Everything this morning was quiet at that point. All the men being in their places to move trains east and west, the militia thought their duties were no longer required, and returned home. They had no sooner left Bellaire than the mob returned in large force, capturing all the men from the freight trains and allowing nothing to move either east or west. The militia being notified of the state of affairs, returned to Bellaire, arriving about noon. Up to the present no freight trains have left that point, but an attempt will be made to-morrow to break the blockade there.

POTTSVILLE, August 2.—A meeting of miners employed at a private colliery at Shenandoah to-day decided to hold out until their demands were acceded to.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—An attempt was made to detach the Pan Handle express from the east, due here at 12:55 A. M., near Granville, Ohio. Some ties and an iron rail were fastened to the track. The pilot of the engine threw most of the obstructions to one side. One of the ties struck a truck, throwing it from the track, but no serious damage resulted. The attempt is believed to have been the work of tramps. Soldiers are still quartered in the Union Depot here and all is quiet.

SCRANTON, August 1.—At about 11:30 o'clock this morning nearly 5,000 men, armed with clubs and revolvers, forced all the employees of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company who had returned to work after a brief strike to desist. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, drove the men from their posts, and threatened to destroy the car shops and office. Not satisfied with this, they violently assaulted several of the employees, both in the shops and the office, and many of them sustained painful, though not serious, wounds. Mayor McKune hastened to the scene, and at the same time sent word to a volunteer organization of young men which had been guarding the extensive stores of the L. I. and C. Co. for about a week past. The Mayor's arrival at the scene of the melee was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Dunn, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed. He escaped, however, with a double fracture of the jaw.

The bell of the First Presbyterian Church was sounding the signal for the assembling of the Vigilance Committee, and armed men were rushing in every direction. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's store is the headquarters of the Scranton corps, and here about fifty young men assembled, and, scouring up their rifles, marched out with W. W. Scranton at their head, the rear being brought up by ex-Sheriff Bortree. On reaching that part of Lackawanna avenue crossed by Washington the crowd of strikers were passing five hundred strong. The posse marched right through, and, on reaching the other side, saw the Mayor at Hunt's store on the corner, bleeding from the mouth. Just then a few boys among the strikers threw sticks at the Vigilance Committee. There was a rush and a shout. Mayor McKune raised his hand, either as the signal to fire, or as a warning to the mob. The act was followed by a death volley from his posse, who fired into the thick of the crowd. It was followed by another and another, and then the crowd dispersed in confusion, leaving four of their number dead on the road. The street crossing was stained with blood.

The killed are: Charles Dunleavy, of Carr's Patch; Stephen Phillips, of the Chutes; Patrick Langan, of Davis's Patch; Patrick Lane, of Bellevue. Phillips lingered a short time. The other three were killed instantly.

The top of Dunleavy's head was torn off by the passive bullet. Phillips was shot in the left breast and arm, and Langan in the abdomen. Three of the men leave large families.

During the skirmish Carl McKinney, a member of the posse, was shot in the knee.

Ex-Sheriff Bortree and others were wounded, but their injuries are comparatively slight.

The dead lay where they fell for half an hour after the shooting. The neighboring buildings were riddled by the bullets of the posse, and several persons have had narrow escapes from death. Since the shooting some of the bullets have been picked up a hundred yards away from the scene. The fight was witnessed by an immense multitude, many viewing it from the housetops.

SCRANTON, PA, August 2.—Everything is now quiet. The streets are patrolled by armed men, and troops are hourly expected. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track at the Notch, north of this city, was escaped to-night, but a train got through all right. It had an escort of seventeen armed men from this city. Large crowds are attending the wakes of the men who were shot here to-day. The Moosic Hotel, at at four miles from Scranton, has been burned. Further trouble is feared.

WILKESBARRE, August 2.—Governor Hartranft arrived at Kingston a 1 o'clock this morning with 1,000 troops. The strikers feel ugly, but are cowed. The track of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road was torn up in several places in the way of the train, which made the progress of the troops slow. Another attempt will now be made to open the Valley road.

NEW YORK, August 2.—President Stern, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, says 2,000 troops, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived there this morning, and tranquillity was restored. Business was going on as usual to-day.

TOLEDO, O., August 2.—Citizens, military and police turned out in strong force this morning, and raised the freight blockade on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, at this point, under their protection.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—The Adjutant General has ordered the new G. A. R. Regiment (the 21st) to be ready to move to Luzerne county as soon as equipped.

SCRANTON, August 1.—United States troops on the way here last night, when near Plymouth, found the track torn up and the switches misplaced. They captured ninety prisoners and brought them to this city.

WILKELBARRE, August 2.—Four companies of General Brinton's command have been sent to Plymouth, where the railroad has been barricaded and the track torn up. The strikers and idlers there are turbulent, and collec. in crowds of 2,000 and upwards around the depot.

In Wilkesbarre the day has been quiet, scarcely any strikers being seen around the Valley depot, as no attempts were made to run any trains. The Superintendent of the Wyoming division to-day notified the Mayor that all peaceable attempts to run trains failed, and called upon him to take the necessary steps to protect the company. The Mayor has conferred with the military, and tomorrow an attempt to start all trains on that road will be made. General McCartney gave notice that he would to-day distribute 1,000 loaves of bread among the destitute families, but being notified that if he attempted it the bread would be destroyed and himself harmed, he had to abandon it.

SCRANTON, PA, August 2.—There has been no riotous demonstration here to day. There are now 5,000 troops stationed along the L. & B. Branch of the D. L. & W. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA August 2.—The regulars and marines, 250 strong under Colonel Heywood, who have been guarding railroad property in West Philadelphia, left to-day for Scranton.

Three hundred regulars, with artillery, under Gen. Brannan, reached Phillipsburg at noon to-day. They proceeded to Easton, remained two hours, and then moved to Odelwelder, near Easton.

WILKESBARRE, August 3.—Just before daybreak yesterday morning a train containing 1,000 troops, militia and regulars, passed up the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road on its way to Scranton. The citizens of Kingston, a suburb of this city, where the depot is located, were not aware that the troops were approaching, and were greatly surprised, as well as pleased, when the train arrived all right. There has been a vigilance committee on duty guarding a long freight train lying on a side track near the depot. Threats had been made that certain cars would be opened and their contents consisting of provisions, removed. These threats were just about to be carried into execution when the troops arrived. Men were pouring in by the hundreds from the neighboring districts, and crowds were rapidly gathering near the depot. The citizen police were growing quite nervous, although they were determined.

When the troops arrived, however, with two Gatling guns on a platform car in front of the engine, glittering in the moonlight, and hundreds of bayonets sticking out of the car windows, the effect was miraculous. There was an instant stampede made for the fields and mountains and in five minutes not a man was to be seen about the depot. The troops reached Avondale, a place about nine miles below this city, at midnight. Here the train was halted and two companies of regulars deployed as skirmishers, with orders to march in front of the train and arrest every person found out of doors. The neighborhood of Avondale is a bad one, and a terrible organization, known as "Terry's Gang," has its headquarters there. The train moved along very slowly, guards being on every platform. Many captures were made, and as fast as prisoners were taken they were brought to the train and placed in a car set apart specially for the purpose. In this way they passed onward to Plymouth, which is about three miles from Avondale.

When they reached Plymouth the borough was at once surrounded and all the streets patroled. Every person found abroad was arrested and taken on the train. Some seventy persons were thus arrested. Among these were a few of the best citizens of the town, who were at once released when it was known who they were. One or two men attempted to escape from the soldiers, and were at once fired upon, one fugitive receiving a very serious wound in the heel. The troops remained about an hour in Plymouth, when they again passed onward toward Kingston. Skirmishers were deployed as before and several prisoners captured. Shortly after the train left Plymouth a mob tore up several rails from the track, and at points near Avondale the road was blockaded with huge stones. On the journey from Kingston to Scranton, a distance of fifteen miles, two obstructions were met—one near Wyoming, a little above this city, and the other at Taylorville, near Scranton. In each case rails had been removed.

About one o'clock Governor Hartranft and staff arrived at Kingston with more troops and supplies. The Governor, with his aides, occupied a special car. Colonel Stanley Woodward, of the Governor's staff, of this city, met the Executive at the depot, where a long conference was held. Subsequently the Governor departed for Scranton, accompanied by a large body of troops. The Governor's train had been delayed by the obstructions. One train loaded with troops, mostly composed of the Sixth Regiment of the State Guards, was left at Kingston to await further orders. They are still there. Crowds of miners and others have been gathered about the depot all day, and the soldiers are the targets of much abuse and denunciation. After the departure of the Governor another long train, filled with soldiers, arrived at Kingston, who are still there.

Trains were started on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road to-day.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ann Maria Zarefoss, late of Stonycreek Tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement, at office of H. F. Schell, in Somerset, on Friday, Sept. 7th, 1877.

SAMUEL ZAREFOSS,
CYRUS RAYMON,
August 1. Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Mitchell McClintock and Adeline McClintock, et al. } vs. } In Common Pleas of Somerset Co. No. 2. August T, 1874. Partition Docket.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., in the above stated case, to me directed, I will offer for sale by public outcry, at the Court House in Somerset borough, on

Friday, August 10th, 1877,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land containing 100¼ acres, more or less, situate in Addison Twp., adjoining Wm. J. Baer, Samuel Hinebaugh, and Casselman river, with the appurtenances.

TERMS.—One-third in hand on confirmation of deed, one-third in six months thereafter, and the remainder in one year thereafter, to be secured with interest from date; ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale.

GEO. W. PILE,
July 18. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Benjamin Masters, late of Berlin Borough, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 1st day of September 1877, at the late residence of said deceased in Berlin Borough, when and where he will attend for that purpose.

EMANUEL MASTERS,
July 18. Administrator.

FOR

Health, Comfort and Economy

Cork Shavings are unsurpassed as an article for Beds, Mattresses, &c. They are ten times as durable as Husks or straw. Only 6 cents per lb. 40 pounds will fill the largest bed. For sale by Armstrong, Bonnell & Co., 44 and 46 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 18.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Monday, August 20th, 1877.

W. C. Livingood, Assignee of H. H. Blough.
Wm. Zimmerman, Assignee of Samuel Barndt.
Herman Shank, Assignee of A. A. Stuttman.
Jas. L. Pugh, Assignee of S. B. Yoder.
Jas. L. Pugh, Assignee of Ephraim Cober.
Valentine Ray, Assignee of A. F. Stahl.
John H. Hill, Assignee of John Neff.

F. J. KOOSER,
August 1. Prothonotary.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

Of Unseated Lands in Somerset County, Penn.

The Commissioners of Somerset County hereby give notice that they will sell, at public sale, in the Court room in Somerset borough on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the following enumerated tracts of unseated lands, which have been purchased from the Treasurers of said county, and have remained unredeemed for five years and upwards. Agreeable to the act of Assembly of March 15, 1836, and the supplemental act thereto of March, 1824.

ADDISON TWP.	
Anthony Joseph	400
Chery Lern	410
Tom Ben	400
Church Marcus	400
Moore Jane	414
ALLEGHENY TWP.	
Black John	440
Bowen Thomas	224
Dew Wm	265
Effinger Peet	400¾
Gibson George	397
Gibson John	406
Hahn John	200
Meyers Jacob	400
Miles James	107
Smith George	200
Wells John E	384
Skinner Wm	419½
BROTHERSVALLEY TWP.	
Young John F	400
CONNEMAUGH TWP.	
Musser John	370
Ross George	430
Paisley Richard	401
Stutler Jacob, Jr	418
Silck John, Jr	440
JENNER TWP.	
Black James	401
Behanon Peter	395
Kepler Michael	400
McCartney Isaac	343
Musser John	402
Philson Robert	400
Pitcher Wm	400
MILFORD TWP.	
Brook Jacob	400½
Dunlap John	403
Griffith John D	400
Hart Wm	50
Humbert John	64
NORTHAMPTON TWP.	
Anderson Wm	412
PAINT TWP.	
Jones Wm	403
West Matthew	415½
SHADE TWP.	
Campbell Margaret	398¾
Caroline Thomas	400
Johns Wm	400
STONYCREEK TWP.	
Dubois Abraham	400
Margraff Mary	416
Wells John	100
SOMERSET TWP.	
Bousell Andrew	400
Keyser Jacob	100
Young Ann	380
SOUTHAMPTON TWP.	
Baily James	400
Brant John	201
Doughlas Alex	226
Holloway Thomas	138
Kohler Daniel	31
Phillippi John	106
Shaw James	20
Stokely Thomas	400
Thopson Wm	208
Tempest Rachel	220
Wagman Samuel	100
Wells John	73
Thompson Wm	148½
UPPER TURKEYFOOT TWP.	
Lenox David	400

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., and to continue from day to day until all the lands are disposed of.

WM. REEL,
J. P. PHILSON,
W. M. SCHROCK, DANIEL PHILLIPPI,
July 11. Clerk. Commissioners.

TENNANT, PORTER, BOYTS & CO.

Successors to Stoufer, Porter & Co.

FOUNDRY,

Machine & Forge Works,

Water Street, Opposite B. & O. R. R. Depot, Connellsville, Pa

Manufacturers of Railroad and Machine Castings, R. R. Frogs, Switch Stands and Bridles, Trucks, Pit Wagons, Carries, Iron Wheel Barrows, Stone Picks, Hammers and Chisels, Bridge Trusses and Bolts, Plows, Plow Castings,

Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves, Grates & Fire Fronts, Fenders, Hollow Ware.

Miscellaneous Castings Made to Order.

Machinery of all kinds built and repaired, at Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.

Also on hand all kinds of Material used about Steam Engines.

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fittings, Brass Valves, Brass Wire, Gum Hose, Gum and Fibrous Packing, Leather and Rubber Belting, Couplings, Spiral Car Springs, Rivets.

April 11. BOLTS ETC.

LIST OF CAUSES

for August Term, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

1. Peoples' Fire Insurance Company of Penn. vs. S. J. Over & Bro.
2. Peoples' Fire Insurance Company of Penn. vs. Edmund Kiernan.
3. Peoples' Fire Insurance Company of Penn. vs. Thomas Gallagher.
4. Thomas Moore vs. Samuel Philson et al.
5. E. J. Fadely vs. Catherine Fadely.
6. Susan Lenhart vs. John Fadely.
7. Thomas Malley vs. T. J. Pickling et al.
8. H. Keiser vs. M. Klein & Co.
9. Sylvester Herring vs. Geo. W. Lenhart.
10. W. H. H. Gardner vs. A. Dunham and wife.
11. Isaac Wendel vs. Jacob A. Shaffer.
12. G. W. Lenhart vs. J. H. Benford & Co.
13. Isaac W. Rauck & Co. vs. I. A. Jenkins.
14. First National Bank of Meyersdale vs. Levi Leighter.
15. Barnet Pickling vs. Fred. Naugle.
16. Barnet Pickling vs. Fred. Naugle.

SECOND WEEK.

1. Henry Young's Executors vs. Hannah Ayre's heirs.
2. M. F. Scholl vs. Job Flannegan.
3. Mary McCray vs. Samuel Walker.
4. Geo. E. Ways vs. Samuel Walker.
5. Henry Tayman vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
6. Augustus Tayman vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
7. Geo. E. Cunningham et ux. vs. John S. Hinebaugh.
8. Marcellus Andrews vs. John S. Hinebaugh.
9. Winfield S. Shank vs. Cyrus Meyers' Administrator.
10. Edmund Kiernan vs. Jerome Bowman et al.
11. Henry Keim vs. Wm. Smith et al.
12. David B. Wilson vs. Henry Barnhart.
13. Gillian H. Walter vs. W. H. Suiatt et al.
14. A. J. Snyder vs. Jere Shaffer's Exir.
15. Val. J. Miller vs. Jonathan Smith.
16. Jas. B. Gaither's use vs. Henry S. Bonges.
17. Henry Carr vs. Samuel Ferrell.
18. Daniel Weyandt vs. Sarah Wilson et al.
19. S. W. P. Boyd vs. W. M. Schrock.
20. S. W. P. Boyd vs. Levi Glass.
21. David Mostoller vs. Edward Mostoller.
22. A. H. Coffroth vs. John Case.
23. Lewis Dompsyer vs. Fred. King.
24. Hiram Bittner vs. Adam Cook et al.
25. Hodges Bro's vs. F. T. Lockard et al.
26. Hodges Bro's vs. F. T. Lockard et al.

August 1. F. J. KOOSER, Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE.

Joseph Cummins vs. Simon Derbin. } No. 196 August Term, 1876. Ejectment.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises in Confluence Borough, Somerset Co., Pa., on

Friday, August 17, 1877,

the premises in the above stated case, situate in Confluence Borough, Somerset Co., Pa., containing one acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Sanner & Davis, Wood & Orsman, and others, having a frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

Terms.—Cash.

L. C. COLBORN,
August 1. Master.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have passed register, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Thursday, August 30, 1877.

Third and final account of Josiah, George and Eliza Heilley, Administrators of George Heilley, deceased.

Account of M. A. Sanner, one of the Executors of Geo. Humbert, deceased.

First and final account of Nancy Baldwin, Administratrix of James M. Baldwin, deceased.

First and final account of William F. Weller and Samuel Weyand, Executors of Joseph Coleman, deceased.

First account of John Mowry, Executor of John Falk, deceased.

First and final account of Hiram Shaffer, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of David Shaffer, deceased.

Account of David and George Specht, Executors of Andrew Specht, deceased.

Account of Daniel Swerner, guardian of Eliza Judy, formerly Eliza Swerner.

Account of H. F. Schell, guardian of Catherine A. Zufall.

Account of J. S. Beal and Samuel Beal, Administrators of Sol. C. Beal, deceased.

Second account of David Dibert, one of the Executors of Isaac Dibert, deceased.

Account of Monroe Morrison and Rebecca Mason, Admr. and Admrx. of Thomas Mason, deceased.

Account of John Brant, Executor and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Brant, deceased.

First and final account of Samuel Will, Administrator of John H. Fry, deceased.

Account of Herman Johnson, guardian of Geo. Leazure.

Account of Val. Hay, guardian of W. L. Walker and J. L. Walker.

First account of John C. Reitz, Executor of John Ware, deceased.

First and final account of Aaron Blough and Eli Dietz, Administrators and Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Christopher Dietz, deceased.

First Account of Perry Berkley, Administrator of Catharine Berkley, late of Brothersvalley Tp., deceased.

Figtand final account of Samuel Minier, Administrator of the estate of Henry Glotfelty, deceased.

A. F. DICKEY,
August 1. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, the Honorable WILLIAM M. HALL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Counties composing the sixteenth Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and DANIEL STUFFY and C. C. MUSSELMAN Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Somerset, have issued their precepts and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, at Somerset,

On Monday, August 27, 1877,

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Somerset, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they who will