The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - August 2, 1877.

TOOMBS of Georgia is credited with saying, that the capitalist who does not respect labor is a fraud, and the laborer who does not respect capital is a fool. There is a nugget of wisdom in this pithy sentence.

RANDALL says the Democrats will have a majority of fourteen in the next House, and that without any chicanery on the part of Adams. As to any of the fourteen deserting the fold, he laughs at the idea. About the Speakership he is confident, while Cox is despondent, and Sayler gloomy.

THE Georgia Constitutional Convention took another step backward last week. It voted to limit common school education to elementary branches of English education. The majority of delegates (126 to 27) were opposed to high schools in principle, and many were in doubt as to whether it was the duty of the government to educate the citizen or not.

FROM the New York *Tribune's* interview with ex-Senator Wade we extract the following:

"We've got to give up the Government to the Democrats, and the Democratic party is controlled by the South, exactly as it was in Pierce's and Buchanan's time, the only difference being that the South is much more powerful now than then. The South doesn't care for the Democratic party. What they want down there is to indemnify themselves for the losses of the war out of the Federal Treasury. They will first pass the Texas Pacific Subsidy Bill; then they will take $100,000,000 for the levees for the Mississippi. They will get the Supreme Court on their side to open the way by decisions to the payment of their war claims. I can't tell how far they will go. If they are stopped short of paying the rebel debt it will be because the Republicans of the North will become alarmed again and wrest the Government out of their hands. Just now few are awake to the danger."

THIS is the age of Commissions. The President has determined to appoint a Commission to treat with that mighty potentate SITTING BULL, and patch up a peace if possible that will last until S. B. and his followers have amply provided themselves with a bountiful supply of the munitions of war, when they will be ready for another campaign. The next thing we will be having a Commission to treat with the Molly Maguires, and other murderous villains who refuse to recognize the laws or the rights of property.

ACCORDING to the New York *Tribune*, General Garfield has expressed the following views of the effect of the President's order prohibiting office-holders taking an active part in politics:

I think it has given us more of a backset than the Southern policy, and awakened more distrust. The argument I hear against it is that Hayes, after receiving from the Republican party all it can bestow, is now endeavoring to destroy all the methods by which the party has kept itself in vital organization. This feeling does not prevail alone among machine politicians, but is often expressed by the best class of Republicans. If it gains ground, Hayes will break down.

A MOB organ, the *Scranton Times*, has undertaken to bulldoze the courts of Luzerne county. When the question of the legal right of the Mayor's posse to fire upon the mob, was before the Court at Wilkesbarre, that journal said: "We caution Judges Harding, Dana and Hardley to have a care how they move in this matter. We want them to understand, and the corporations too, that there is but one law in this country for the rich and the poor. Hell on earth would be nothing compared to what would take place in this county if the Judges fail to do their whole duty in this matter." The duty this mobocrat wanted the Court to perform, was to convict, as murderers, the members of the posse, who, in the discharge of their duty, fired upon the rioters who were setting the law and its officers at defiance. Anywhere else than in this country the *Times* man would find himself enjoying the hospitality of a public prison, for thus inciting to lawlessness and crime.

TOUCHING political prospects at the Ohio election in October next, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* under date of the 17th inst., writes as follows:

The political prospects in Ohio under the present management of affairs and the influences at work, are reported by an official, who returned here to-day from that State, as not encouraging to the Republicans. He says that the recent political orders prohibiting office holders from participating in political affairs had so disorganized the party, that even overlooking the other political eccentricities of the administration, the forces of the party are without leaders. On the top of this comes the attempt of Secretary Schurz at civil service reform, about which the people of late have had much misgiving, particularly as to whether it was real reform or revenge; also Secretary Sherman's resumption theories, and lastly, Senator Stanley Matthews' efforts to make the campaign one of subservience to his personal interests as against all other aspirants for Senatorial honors, all of which have occasioned widespread distraction amongst Republicans. The official said he was not much enlivened at the prospects, and hoped that the fatal error of the present sentimental notion of things would be discovered before it was too late. He said a little more common sense and principle and less sentiment would go a great ways in restoring concord. He said that the Republicans are not disposed to be factious, and would accept everything rather than be defeated, only if some encouragement were given that their efforts would be recognized; but if the Administration imagine that they can run a party without trained leaders, they have a lesson to learn which will not require repetition.

IT being reported that General CAMERON had expressed his opinion to a reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that our coming State Convention would probably neither endorse nor condemn the President's policy, and that "It may be that if any resolutions are introduced they will be laid over, as in the Maine Convention"—the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is made unhappy thereby, and forthwith insinuates that the venerable ex-Senator imagines that he owns the Republican party in this State, and assumes that it is a two penny doll in his hands to squawk as he pulls the strings &c. &c., and thereupon proceeds to hector and lecture, and threaten, not only Mr. Cameron but sundry and all other Republicans who are not enamored of the President's Southern policy. Having thus satisfactorily to itself no doubt demonstrated its firm and manly determination not to be dictated to, it modestly assumes the role of dictator and with the most charming *naiveté*, proclaims that the Convention *must* express its approval earnestly and emphatically" of the President's policy.

Just why a private citizen as Mr. Cameron is, may not, and the editor of the *Dispatch* may, express his views of the policy to be adopted by the Convention, surpasseth ordinary comprehension; but as the Convention is so near at hand the question is not now worth discussing. Certain it is, that neither the *Dispatch* nor the trio of Allegheny County magnates that it names, will be permitted to control the Convention, and its apparent effort to stir up strife in advance, is as ill advised as its pretext for it, is far fetched. The right of the *Dispatch* to express its own views is unquestioned, but we will be greatly surprised if the sequel does not prove that it does not speak the sentiments of the Allegheny County Republicans on this question.

Per Contra. The Lancaster *Inquirer* says:

"But surely no thoughtful Republican ought to condemn the course of the Maine Convention. The most enthusiastic devotee of the "Southern Policy," must admit that there are very many earnest Republicans who utterly repudiate it, and regard it as both unwise and wrong. To endeavor to crowd them to the wall, and compel them to swallow such a dish of "crow," and at the same time declare it a delicious and delicate morsel, might be very gratifying to the feelings of a narrow and bitter partisan, but certainly could not appeal successfully to the cool judgment of a wise and thoughtful friend of the Republican party. * * *

We hope to see the policy that was pursued in Maine adopted in our approaching State Convention. It may not suit the views of some extremists, or a few who may be anxious to prostrate themselves at the shrine of political power, but it can not fail to result to the advantage of the Republican party of the State."

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1877.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE STRIKE

I went up to Ludlow street jail, last week, to see Donohue, the leader of the strikers on the Erie road. He is a man of considerable intelligence, and was fitted by nature for a leader. He is not one of the kind who want their employers to divide with them, but he does insist that business shall be so adjusted that the operative can live in something like comfort. Donohue says that the average that the men make is from $25 to $30 per month, and the cost of living in Hornellsville is higher than in New York. For instance, flour is from $10.50 to $11; butter, 32 cents; beef, 23 cents; brown sugar, 12 cents; coffee, 38 and 40 cents, and any decent tea from 80 cents to $1.25 a pound. Rents are terribly high there. $25 per month is extorted for common frame houses of from eight to ten small rooms. Those who, when wages were better, had purchased property, were losing it by the reduction; and what ground them more, the wages had been screwed down to such a point that a workingman under the best circumstances was debarred from everything of a social nature. He could not take newspapers or buy a book, he could not pay dues to a lodge or a church, or so dress his wife and children that they could attend church or anything else improving. The company had even gone so far as to charge the employees with rent for the waste land beside the track, which was formerly allowed them as a perquisite. Donahue admits that the strike was a failure, but says that some good will grow out of it.

THE TROUBLE IS NOT YET OVER,

for there can be no doubt that the workingmen are suffering, and that the companies have not dealt with the question in a liberal spirit. It is true that the roads are making nothing, and that the stock-holders are missing their regular dividends, but that it is so is the fault of the management. If they would keep up freights to a paying figure instead of cutting each other's throats, and more especially if they would drop all nonsense in style, cut down the salaries of their officers and inaugurate a system of economy in the management, there could be enough of a saving to make up for the loss by reason of hard times. The workingman whose wages were $25 a month, doesn't like to be cut down to $20 when the higher grade of officials are voting themselves their old salaries. It was very bad economy to squeeze the great mass of men who were getting little enough before.

THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE UPON BUSINESS

was terrible. There was an enormous destruction of goods by the infuriated mass, which made interruption in trade, and instances of severe loss are coming to light everywhere. One Western drawer has been three years introducing his beer into New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore; he had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to create his trade and had it working smoothly. His shipments were caught in the jam at Buffalo and Pittsburg, some cars remaining a week. In the meantime, his stock being exhausted, other brewers stepped in, and now he has his work all to do over again, or abandon it; there were thousands of car-loads of perishable goods allowed to stand for ten days, and the goods that were not perishable were so plundered as to be almost a total loss. The action of the companies in cutting down wages and the method of the strikers in seeking redress has cost the country millions upon millions of dollars. The direct loss can be ascertained—the indirect will never be known.

IN THE CITY

the labor trouble is not settled, and trouble is certain to come. The busy season is half over, and employment has been so scarce and wages so low that the workingmen have not a dollar ahead for the coming winter, and they are organizing for some purpose. The coal-dockers have already struck, and are making trouble. The wives of the strikers are more bitter than their husbands, and are more determined to hold out. If a man shows any symptoms of yielding, the women assault him, and as they can't strike a woman, they are at a sad disadvantage. The feeling is extending among all classes of working-men, and there is no doubt but there will be wild work here within the month. The railroad engineers are doing everything in their power to swell the flood, and the communists are as busy as bees. Look out for some ugly work very soon.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS

are having trouble. The enforcement of the excise law has been put in the hands of the captains of police, and they are going for the rum-mills severely. Last week over two hundred arrests were made, and there was trouble. Such a thing had never been done before. The shops were entered, and if the proprietor did not have a license he was summarily arrested, no matter what time of the afternoon it was. Very many were taken in when it was too late to procure bail, and had to languish all night in the tombs. The movement is being made at the instance of the Temperance Alliance, the object being to so harass and worry the liquor-dealers as to drive out all but the strongest, and make their continuance a very expensive affair to them. The movement thus far has been directed against the bucket-shops, to make the sale of liquor to the poor unpleasant. The best men in the city are behind it, and there has been a feeling created that makes it formidable. The work is going right along, with cords of money and any amount of influence behind it. The societies are all very active, and the temperance people are in earnest.

CRIME

has been running rampant for the last month. Three men have killed their wives—two because they did not like them, and one because he desired to marry a rich woman, determined, apparently, to make money in some way. Bar-room fights are as common as mosquitoes, and to diversify the ghastly panorama, three wives have killed their husbands. There have been two cases of men killing women because they would not marry them, and a dozen or two for no cause whatever. One man, a German, killed his wife, three children and himself, because he had been out of work two months, and had come to the end of his resources, and was too proud to see his children begging. One Frenchman was nearly at the end of his string, financially, in March, and determined to commit suicide. He took stock of what he had, calculated how long it would support him. He paid his board to August 5th, that being all he had, and on the evening of that day blew his brains out. He was French to the last. He preferred death to running up a board-bill which he had no means of paying. The boarding-house keepers of New York wish there were more like him. The excessive heat has something to do with this epidemic of crime, but the hard times more. A man with a family, who can get nothing to do, has very little to live for.

FASHIONS

Nothing is seen on the street but broadbrimmed hats of rough straw faced with black velvet, turned up on one side, with a plain outside trimming of band and plume. The dresses seen are the palest and thinnest wool materials, sky-blue for young ladies, the lightest shadowy gray for quieter ones, and the inevitable black grenadine for elderly ladies, robes made airy with thin pleating and quillings of French lace. Insertions of embroidered grenadine also come to suit the Breton fancy. This, by the way, is having the last of its run, and handsome suits embroidered in white on blue cloth, which in the spring brought $50, are now marked $18. Polonaises will be more worn in the fall than they are just now, when ladies prefer the freedom of the basque suit, of which the upper waist can always be changed to a white sacque for coolness. The polonaise and the princesse dress will still be ruling styles for the next change of fashion.

PIETRO

The Democrats and the Independent Voters.

Among the many astonishing declarations of the Mississippi Democratic platform is the following: "That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the "integrity of party organizations; "that all independent candidates are "inspired solely by lust for office, and "shall be treated as common enemies "to the welfare of the people and "avowed enemies of the Democratic "party of the State of Mississippi."

This is a cruel blow at the independent voter from the house of his friends. The Democratic party has been coddling the independent voter for ten or twelve years, and the gentlemen whose best boast it is to wear independent collars have been for all that time the ready allies and the willing tools of the Democrats. Now the top-heavy Democratic party of Mississippi, about to fall to pieces by its own weight, outlaws the independent voter, declares him the common enemy of the people at large and the avowed enemy of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi. This is pretty strong, and the unprejudiced observer finds himself dividing up, as it were, and coming down on both sides of the question. If the independent voter is the enemy of the Mississippi Democracy there may be some undiscovered good in him after all; if he is the avowed enemy of the Chisholm Massacre Democracy, we may have been a little too hard on him.

The fact that the Mississippi Democrats have issued letters of marque against all craft sailing under independent colors excites a lively suspicion with a double back-action sort of a movement. Have the Democrats bred the independent voter and found him dangerous, or has the independent voter in an effort to swallow Democracy made himself sick? Or it may be that this pronunciamento covers another outbreak of independent voters not down in the books, and that the act declaring that the independent voter shall be considered a political outcast has peculiar significance when we consider the condition of the Democracy.

The Democratic party is a friend to the independent voter only when it can use him. It has never met him half way, although a great many self-deluded gentlemen are eager to testify that it has. The party is, and always has been, the declared enemy to independent action, and the Mississippi Democracy, in declaring that all independent candidates shall be treated as common enemies, is carrying out the traditional policy of the party.

The impertinent and audacious resolution quoted above is an indication that the machinery of the "Mississippi plan" is to be kept in motion, and that all gentlemen disposed to think for themselves will be whipped into the traces. In other words, the Mississippi Democrats, having bulldozed the Republicans, propose now to bulldoze all wayward Democrats. They put their candidate for Governor in the field, and then declare that if any other man enters the field "he shall be treated as a common enemy to the welfare of the people." Any candidate, not a Democrat, has no rights that Democrats are bound to respect. Democratic impudence could go no further.—*Inter-Ocean.*

President Hayes Halts

At what? He is a soldier with an excellent record, and was never known to waver in front of the enemy. Against him his bitterest political foe never made that charge, nor did ever his armed antagonists who met him on many a bloody field. But he halts now. Why? Because in his proposed visit to the South he has discovered that a lot of insignificant politicians, with here and there some tolerably big ones, have determined to capture him and endeavor to make out of him political capital. The President was never much of a politician, and has not a very exalted opinion of those who make politics their trade. His object in visiting the South was—if he has given it up—to ascertain personally the wants, the condition and the disposition of the people. This was all laudable enough, and no one could find fault with his purpose. He has adopted a policy for that section that has not pleased many of his own party, and it is nothing more than proper that he should for his own satisfaction investigate its workings. If, after a tour through the South, he should conclude that his policy is sound, we do not doubt in his next message to Congress he would say so, and if he felt it was not working well, he would point out and acknowledge the defects.

We were in hopes that President Hayes would visit the South. We have thought that from a tour through the Southern States good would come. We regret that there is now a probability that he will not take his long meditated trip, and on all account of the threatenings that he will fall into the hands of the petty politicians of the South. The halt of the President is one that may be pronounced judicious on his part, for if he is to be surrounded by such men when he undertakes to carry out a very proper design, it is well enough to give them the go-by and make a postponement.

On The Rio Grande.

SAN ANTONIO, August 13.—A very serious occurrence at Rio Grande City, on the river of that name, is fully described in the following report of Major Price, of the United States cavalry, commanding at Ringgold barracks, to General Ord;

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, August 11.—*General Ord Commanding Department of Texas, San Antonio:*—SIR—The following is a copy of the dispatch forwarded by me to the mayor of Camargo, the contents of which will inform you of a deplorable affair which recently occurred here:

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, August 10. —*To the Mayor of Camargo:*—SIR—This morning, between one and two o'clock, the county jail of this county was attacked by a well organized party of twelve or fifteen men, who came from Mexico sometime during the night of yesterday. They liberated two desperate criminals. The party broke into the jail and opened fire upon every one in the immediate vicinity, mortally wounding the county attorney, Mr. Noah Cox, and two jailors, and severely beating one other jailor and a woman. Two of the party were recognized by name. The one was a fugitive from jail, and the other is a resident of Camargo, Mexico.

The prisoners who were thus liberated are named Segunda Garza and Rudolpho Espendzeda. The latter claims to be a captain under Escobedo. Such a brutal outrage against the laws and public peace demands and deserves to be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. The said parties are from Mexico, and they have returned again to shield themselves. I request you with a feeling of harmony and for a preservation of good order to urge that the culprits may be apprehended and delivered to me as soon as possible.

I have to inform you that it is my duty to arrest not only the escaped prisoners, but also their liberators. In the event that I cannot receive your assistance I shall be obliged to pursue their path with my whole force until I find them.

You will pardon me for troubling you so soon, but it becomes my duty to take this action in order that peace and tranquility may be preserved. Hoping that you will reply as soon as you can, I remain,

WILLIAM R. PRICE,
Major United States Cavalry, Commanding Ringgold Barracks.

Having forwarded this letter to its destination I took an escort of two men with the Sheriff and his deputy and crossed over to the town of Camargo. I found the municipal authorities assembled at the court house, word having reached them that the United States forces were crossing the river. They profess a desire to capture the raiders, and sent a commission to arrest all the owners of ferry boats on their side of the river and issued an order to the chief of police for the arrest of the parties.

PRICE, Commanding.

The department commander informs your correspondent that he considers this too serious a matter for the acting local commanders upon our border to manipulate, and hence he has referred it to the State and General Government authorities. General Ord has communicated with General Trevino.

The following is a copy of the letter:

The attack on the jail at Rio Grande City, the liberation of two prisoners and the subsequent wounding of four State officials of Texas by a party of outlaws from Mexico, while it pertains more to the civil than the military affairs, it is an unfortunate disturbance of the better feelings on the border which you and I were successfully introducing. I hope the authorities of Tamaulipas will be able to punish the offenders and return the released prisoners. Unless they do it will be very difficult to convince the President of the United States that they are not in sympathy with the outlaws or powerless to prevent such incursions.

ORD,
Commanding Department of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, August 12.—*Col Schweitzer F. Brown:* Direct Col. Price to co-operate with the civil authorities in the matter of the extradition of the parties that attacked the jail, of which the Secretary of War has been duly notified. ORD.

Governor Hubbard has made a demand on General Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, for extradition of the raiders.

WAR IN MONTANA.

Battle of Big Hole—Particulars of the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following telegrams in relation to the fight of General Gibbon with the Nez Perces were received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQ'S MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 12, 1877.

To the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C:

The following has just been received from General Howard, dated Trail Creek, Big Hole Canon, Montana Territory, August 10th:

Colonel Gibbon with two hundred men attacked an Indian camp in Big Hole basin at dawn yesterday. He seems to have had considerable success at first, but the Indians fought him all day. Several men from the battle field met here, eighteen miles distant, and they say that there are at least fifty soldiers killed and wounded. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley reported killed, and Colonel Gibbon slightly wounded. The distance from Missoula to the battle field is about one hundred and twenty five miles. Have pressed every nerve to overtake Gibbon, who had four days the start of me from Cowallis, Montana, I pushed forward with a small escort, making fifty-three miles, leaving my command to follow. I hope to give Gibbon valuable assistance by to-morrow, with my cavalry and fifty infantry in wagons.

(Signed) HOWARD, Brig Gen.,
Commanding the Department of Columbia.

The cavalry with Howard consists of four companies under Major Sanford.

(Signed) MCDOWELL

General McDowell also forwarded the following telegram just received by him from General Howard:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
August 12, 1877.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C:

The following is just received from Gibbon's battle field: I reached Gen. Gibbon at 10 a. m. to day. He assailed the Indians at daylight of the 9th and inflicted great loss upon them. His own casualties are seven officers, fifty-three men and ten volteers. General Gibbon is wounded, but not seriously. Supplies were not cut off, as reported. Gibbon's command is in the the best of spirits. The last of the Indians left last night. Shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command is up.

(Signed) HOWARD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

HELENA, MONT., August 13.—The following are the names, as far as ascertained, of the killed in the Indian fight on the Big Hole on the 9th instant, in which the Seventh Infantry was engaged; Officers, Captain Logan, Lieutenant Bradley and the Fort Shaw scout named Bostwick; Company I, Sergeant Hagan, Corporals McCaffery and Edgworth, Sergeant Martin, Corporals Sayles and O'Connor, and Private O'Brine; Company K, Sergeant Starz. The courier could give no further names.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR

CHICAGO, August 13.—The following despatch was received at military headquarters.

BIG HOLE PASS, August 11.—My loss in the battle of the 9th, was seven officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. I am satisfied the Indians suffered much more, for surprise was complete, and many were killed in the tepes on running out. Forty dead Indians were counted on about one-half of the battle field. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them again. As soon as I can get the service of a doctor I propose to move to Deer Lodge and take most of my wounded to Fort Shaw. They are doing well, but I fear Lieutenant English is mortally hurt. (Signed) GIBBON,
Commanding.

The following despatch was received at the War Department this afternoon:

CHICAGO, August 13, 1877

To E. I. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

There is no further official news from Montana this morning. General Terry thinks that the published despatches from Colonel Gibbon to Gov. Potts are not genuine. Gibbon had doctors and medical supplies, and did not lose his train or howitzer.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

What the Miners are Striking For.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Summit Station, Pa., states that all the operatives in the following collieries struck yesterday morning.

"The three collieries of the Beaver Meadow coal company, employing about nine hundred men; the collieries at Stockton of J. G. Linderman, about six hundred men; the Spring Mountain collieries, seven hundred men; the two collieries of the Beaver Brook coal company, six hundred men; the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company's four collieries at Audenreid, about 2,000 men, and A. L. Murphy & Co.'s two collieries south of Hazleton. The men demand an increase of wages equal to the last reduction made. It is rumored that four collieries operated by Pardee & Co. will be out after to-day."

HAZLETON, Aug. 7.—The collieries of A. Pardee & Co. are still being worked, but it is not known how long the men will continue.

The men working in the mines strike for an increase of wages—their demand being for a withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. reduction made some months ago by the operators. They ask for the restoration of the old wages.

During the recent railroad troubles the men employed at the collieries determined to go out unless the 12½ per cent. withdrawal was made. The notices to this effect were sent to all the Lehigh collieries by committees of the "Workingmen's Protective Association," and the operators were given until August 15—last Wednesday—to decide. In anticipation of important news the men on the Beaver Meadow, Hazleton and Wyoming collieries quit work on that day, under pretence that it was a holiday—and came into Hazleton to hear the reports from the operators made by letters to a Workingmen's Protective association committee. All the operators responded—and all, to a man, declined to accede to the miners' demands for a withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. and a restoration of the old wages. Whereupon, amid great excitement, the men decided to quit.

With the exception of the men employed at the Pardee collieries and the Buck Mountain collieries, all are out.

It is not understood why these are exceptions, as it is reported that the 12½ per cent. off wages are paid. There is an apprehension, however, that the men in these collieries will go out by the close of the week.

The stoppage of work puts an end to the mining of at least 100,000 tons of coal a week in the Lehigh region.

Celebration of Vermont's Centennial.

Yesterday's festivities at Bennington excited even more enthusiasm than those of Wednesday. The procession was over four miles in length, and contained at a reasonable estimate 8,000 people, while it was witnessed by at least 40,000. The principal feature was the President and the accompanying members of the Cabinet. His reception in Vermont and ride in the procession partaking of a triumphal nature.

The enthusiasm ran wild, and deafening cheers from the assembled thousands greeted him in one continued roll along the entire route. Secretary Evarts and his accompanying Secretaries also created much enthusiasm, and acknowledged their recognition by the people by riding uncovered and returning salutations.

The great central feature of the decorations on the line of march was a triumphal arch at the crossing of Main and North and South streets. This magnificient structure was decorated upon each side with the coats-of-arms of the various States, with that of Vermont upon the keystone, and on the reverse side the coat-of-arms of the United States, and upon either side these sentiments: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War," and General Stark's famous words: "There are the red coats, they are ours, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night."

When the procession arrived at the centennial fields it passed in review before the President and Cabinet.

President Hayes welcomed the procession at the reviewing stand, with brief remarks, in which he congratulated the State of Vermont upon the felicitous beginning and progress of this Centennial occasion, and referred to the evident interest taken in the one hundredth anniversary of the two prominent events by the visiting officials of other sister States.

"The military and thousands present" This sentiment was seconded by Secretary Evarts. Hon. George W. McCreary then introduced Mrs. Hayes. (voice) "Happily as President Hayes' Molly Stark;" great enthusiasm was kindled by these expressions. After the review the exercises in the pavilion tent commenced. Chief Marshal Valentine and staff escorted the President and Cabinet, Governor of Vermont and the executives of other States, the orator of the day, and other distinguished guests to seats upon the platform.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, President of the Centennial Commission, then introduced Governor Fairbanks, who gave a short address of welcome.

President Bartletts then delivered the oration, which was received with much enthusiasm. William Cullen Bryant's poem was then read by Professor J. W. Churchill. President Hayes was loudly called for. He announced his pleasure at being present on the occasion and the honors tendered him, referring in eulogistic terms to the imposing military display and the presence of veterans of the Union army, survivors of the twelve hundred battles that saved the nation and made liberty forever possible throughout the world. Speeches followed by Secretary Evarts, Postmaster General Key and Attorney General Devens.

After dinner had been partaken of by the distinguished guests and large numbers of citizens, the President of the Centennial Commission addressed those present, paying a high compliment to President Hayes, and gave as the first toast: "Not the health of the President of the United States, but the health and long life of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States."

The President replied briefly, thanking the assemblage for the kind manner of receiving the sentiment.

President Phelps followed, reading a letter from Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, announcing his inability to be present. He then proposed the health of Queen Victoria, and called upon Secretary Evarts, who responded in a speech pertinent to the occasion.

Speeches were also made by Governor Prescott, of New Hampshire; Hon. E H Stoughton, of New York; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Attorney General Devens, Hon. Justin Morrill, Lieutenant Governor Knight, of Massachusetts, and Postmaster General Key.

Before the after-dinner talk at the banquet was completed the President and party were obliged to leave. He went to Rutland last night, and thence to Brattleboro. He was escorted to his train by a detachment of the First regiment National Guards of Vermont and Tibbett's Corps of National Guard of New York

Famine in India.

CALCUTTA, August 12.—At a public meeting held at Madras on the 9th inst., to consider steps necessary for securing help from England for the famine sufferers, the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of the Madras Presidency, stated that the famine area contained 18,000,000 people, of which a large portion were dependent for their daily food on the exertions and activity of those who transport grain to the country. The necessity for supplies is steadily increasing. The wants of Madras are already beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that can be secured is needed to save the people. The increasing severity of the distress necessitates an appeal to public charity. Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, said that there were already 1,500,000 people being fed, and over 500,000 had died. A resolution was adopted that the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland, and India be informed of the urgent necessity for assistance. The mover of this resolution said that more people were found dead in a single morning in Madras than had died in the whole Bengal famine.

Thunder Storm

OTTAWA, ONT., August 15.—A terrific thunder storm visited this city last night. A large brick building was struck by lightning, a chimney demolished, portions of the wall torn away and several windows knocked out. Minor damages were sustained by several other buildings. The storm visited Aylwin at noon, where a school house was struck by lightning, knocking out all the windows and shattering beams. The blackboard was torn from the wall and set on fire. The wildest confusion prevailed among the children, one of whom was knocked senseless, and several rendered unconscious with fear. Reports from the whole district bring accounts of the violence of the storm, with many narrow escapes from death.

LIST OF CAUSES

for August Term, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

1. Peoples' Fire Insurance Company of Penn. vs. S. J. Cover & 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. Picking et al.
8. H. Kelser 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. Kanck & Co. vs. I. A. Jenkins.
14. First National Bank of Meyersdale vs. Levi Lichliter.
15. Barnet Picking vs. Fred. Naugle.
16. Barnet Picking vs. Fred. Naugle.

SECOND WEEK.

1. Henry Young's Executors vs. Hannah Ayre's heirs.
2. M. F. Schell vs. Job Flannegan.
3. Mary McCray vs. Samuel Walker.
4. Geo. E. Wayne vs. Samuel Walker.
5. Henry Layman vs. P. & C. R. R. R. Co.
6. Augustus Taymans vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
7. Geo. F. 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. Sutall et al.
14. A. J. Snyder vs. Jere Shaffer's Extr.
15. Val. J. Miller vs. Jonathan Smith.
16. Jas. B. Gaither's use vs. Henry S. Donges.
17. Henry Carr vs. Samuel Fercel.
18. Daniel Weyand vs. Sarah Bowers et al.
19. S. W. P. Boyd vs. W. M. Schrock.
20. S. W. P. Boyd vs. Levi Glotz.
21. David Mortoller vs. Edward Mestoller.
22. A. H. Coffroth vs. John Usaw.
23. Lewis Doumlyer vs. Fred. Klug.
24. Hiram Bittner vs. Adam Cook et al.
25. Rodgers Bro's vs. F. T. Lockard et al.
26. Rodgers Bro's vs. F. T. Lockard et al.

F. J. KOOSER,
Prothonotary.

August 1.

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 Justices 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 STUFFT and C. G. 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 office and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Somerset County, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

GEO. W. PILE,
Sheriff.

CHAMBERSBURG Academy.

Good enough for the Best.
Cheap enough for the Cheapest.
Rates reduced to $250 a Year.

Aug. 1. J.H. SHUMAKER, Pr. D., Principal.

J. R. MEGAHAN, Somerset, Pa. H. S. STONER, Berlin, Pa

MEGAHAN & STONER.

PLASTERERS,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset County, that they are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Plastering. Repairing promptly attended to. Address as above.

Work satisfied, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nov. 22.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

—TO—

ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENTS.—

FOR SALE:

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

IN THE NEW EXTENSION OF BEDFORD NEAR THE SPRINGS.

Will offer at private sale at low prices and on easy terms and conditions, viz:

Only One-fifth Cash Required on Purchase, Balance Payable in 1, 2, 3 and 4 YEARS,

equal payments in Bonds, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by mortgage.

The owner offering to the purchaser (if desired),

A SPECIAL GUARANTEE

that at the expiration of the four years, should the purchaser be dissatisfied with his purchase, will refund the original purchase amount as expressed in the receipt (or deed in the hands of Messrs. Russel & Longenecker until all the payments are made), and have the lot or lots reconverted on payment of original purchase amount, providing the lot or lots are free from improvements, same as when bought from owner.

For particulars, apply to

F. BENEDICT,
Or RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
June 6. Bedford, Pa.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP,

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure White and Healthy! is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and purifying; removes Dandruff, Chafing, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Roughness and redness of the SKIN; relieves Itching, burning and stinging of the Skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve ITCHING PILES where nothing else will have any effect; is FREE FROM ALL OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an External Medical and Toilet Preparation it has no EQUAL. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35; Box, 3 Cakes, 65 cts.; by mail, 75. Sold by Druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, Proprietor, Office, 9 N. 8th St., Philad'a, Pa. Wholesale Depot, 40 N. Third St., Philad., Pa.

July 25.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Peter W. Snyder and wife of Allegheny Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., having made a voluntary assignment to me, for the benefit of their creditors. Notice is hereby given to all to all who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, and those having claims against them to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at his residence in Allegheny Tp., on September 14, 1877.

GEORGE G. WALKER,
Assignee.

August 15.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Nehemiah Miller having made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal estate to me in trust for benefit of creditors, all persons indebted to the said Nehemiah Miller will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned Assignee without delay at his residence in Petersburg Borough.

WM. RODDY,
Assignee.

July 4.

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, Brother & Co., 44 and 45 First Avenue, Pittsburgh.

July 25.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Peter Gutman, late of Jenner Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877, at the late residence of decedent.

SOLOMON GUTMAN,
Administrator.

July 25.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., the undersigned Assignees of Wm. A. Border, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, August 18, 1877,

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

Two certain lots of ground situate in the Boro' of Meyersdale, Somerset Co., known as lots Nos. 7 and 8, fronting on Salisbury St., with a two-story frame dwelling house and a one and one-half story addition erected thereon.

TERMS.—One-third in hand on day of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from this date, with interest on deferred payments from day of sale.

S. DORRELL,
J. C. SNYDER,
Assignees.

July 25.

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for August Term, 1877.

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