The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - August 29, 1877.

At the March term of the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia, 792 persons came in and plead guilty to the charge of illicit distilling.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* makes the point that most of the "class legislation" in this State has been in favor of the workingman. As proof it cites the exemption law, preferred claims of wages, mechanic's lien, nonattachment of wages, personal liability of corporation stockholders for wages, the eight hour law and other statutes of special benefit to the laborer.

The New Orleans *Times*, in noticing the manner in which the nomination of Bishop, Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio was made, says: "This sort of thing is but little better than selling the nomination at auction to the highest bidder." According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Bishop was nominated upon the assurance that he contributed an ample sum for campaign purposes.

Governor Hartranft has issued a call for two regiments of the National Guard to volunteer for three months service, intending to place them in the field, and relieve all other State troops from duty. These two regiments are to be made up by volunteers from the various organization of the National Guard, and are to be equipped the same as the forces of the regular army. Thousands of officers and men have already volunteered, and selections will be made by the military authorities.

The Governor is resolved that these shall be crack regiments, and admission to them is regarded as a mark of honor.

The Democracy are putting some queer material into their political chow chow this year. In Mississippi they've nominated for Governor the poltroon who was afraid to have arrested and punished the Thugs of his own party who assassinated Judge Chisholm and his infant children. In Ohio their gubernatorial candidate is an old Know Nothing; and in Maine their candidate was elected as a Republican to the State Senate in 1856, and, as President of that body, became Governor on the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin to accept the United States Senatorship. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley, in 1874 he was elected to the Legislature as an Independent Republican, and acted with the Republicans during the session, and in 1876 he condoned all his previous offenses, in the eyes of the Democracy, by voting for Tilden and thus qualifying himself to accept his present candidacy. Truly, politics, like misery, acquaints us with strange bed-fellows.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, some ten days since, when on a visit to his home in Mansfield, Ohio, in response to a public reception, made a speech (the fact that he would do so was heralded by the press several weeks in advance), in which he discussed the policy of the Administration in regard to the pacification of the South, the reduction of the expenditures of the government, the reform of the civil service, and the resumption of specie payments. The speech is an able one, has attracted a good deal of attention, and is considered the opening gun of the Ohio campaign.

We observe that a portion of the press is disposed to carp about the fact that the Secretary made this speech, and more than insinuate that his so doing was a flagrant violation of the new civil service rules forbidding office-holders from taking an active part in politics. Bless their dear hearts! they are but political babes and sucklings, and have yet to learn the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

At the Democratic Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, the slate, previously arranged, was trotted through nimbly —Trunkey for Judge, Noyes for Treasurer, and Schell for Auditor General. Of the resolutions adopted, the first is lachrymal over the great fraud perpetrated on Tilden by the election of Hayes, the second and third are swaggering, on the claim that the President's Southern policy, and Civil Service reform, are babes of Democratic birth, the fourth is damnable, in that it caters to mob spirit, and lawless combinations against capital and corporat organizations, the fifth is pure demagogism, professing as it does on false pretense, hostility to increasing our skeleton army, and sympathy with distressed and unemployed labor, which it is claimed, it is the mission of the Democratic party to relieve, the sixth is assinine in its hostility to protecting the domestic industry, which it professes its anxiety to conserve, while its assumed opposition to subsidies, land grants, and monopolies, in the face of its past history and present attitude, is as monstrous as it is ridiculous, the seventh is farcical in its assumed fear of the great transportation companies claiming to be above the fundamental laws of the State, and the last is cowardly in its evasion of any present declaration regarding the finances of the country. As a whole, the platform is a crude mass of meaningless verbiage and silly froth, a chaotic mass of words, designedly unintelligible, or the product of a wofully addled brain.

We are really getting so mixed by conflicting testimony in regard to the feelings, sentiments, and probable future action of our dear friends in the sunny South, that we feel like petitioning the President to raise another of his now famous Commissions to inquire into and certify the true condition of public sentiment in that far off region. Here is the President himself on a starring tour through Yankee land, constantly reiterating the assurance that peace and harmony, and a sincere love for the constitution and the Union prevail throughout the South, and like the temperance lecturer, who enforced his arguments by producing on the stage an "awful example" in the shape of an inebriate happily reformed, he introduces Postmaster General Key as a distinguished rebel soldier and Bourbon Democrat, who under Providence, has come to see the error of his way. Whereupon the good and reformed P. M. G. also assures the audience that our once "erring Southern brethren" have now turned from the error of their ways, accept the constitution in good faith—all the constitution with the amendments—and are willing to stand by them and die by them, if needs be," and then everybody applauds, and hugs himself, and feels delighted that at last the cruel war is is over, bygones are bygones, and we are in full sympathy with the South.

But no sooner have the pleasant words and delightful assurances of amity made by the Postmaster General reached the loved ones at home, than there comes up from that "land of lovely women and brave men" an ominous and discordant muttering of displeasure that swiftly swells into a storm of protest and denunciation. From the Potomac to the Gulf the "Southern heart is fired" by the "termerring Southern brethren" unadvisedly used by the conciliated Post Master General, and forthwith that true representative of public opinion—the press—opens a furious fusilade upon him. "He is eating too much humble pie" cries one, "he is the Irish Heap of the South," says another, "there is no use for any Southern man to grovel in the dust," cries a third, "he is a trick mule brought forward towards the close of an entertainment, for the special delight of the audience," yells another, and still more ferocious than the rest, another howls: "Erring be hanged! Southerners are not willing to be the brothers of any living people on such terms." Truly now! does'nt this look "like one of those things that no fellow can find out, you know?"

We want to believe the President and the Post Master General, we want the lion and the lamb to lie down together, provided to lamb is not inside the lion, we want to love our Southern brethren and take them to our bosom, and kill the fatted calf, and shed tears of joy over them, and cry, "these our brethren being lost are founds gain," and blow our nose, and wipe our eyes, and join in a universal psalm of thanksgiving and praise over a Union now and forever one and inseparable. But, is it a safe and sure thing? Our prodigal swears he is'nt a prodigal, that he wasn't drunk nor lewd, not even on a jamboree; that he won't be forgiven, because all the time he was a very proper man, and that we were mistaken, and must acknowledge the fact. Really now, in short, to save all confusion, and make things perfectly clear, hadn't we better have a commission? We presume to make but a single further suggestion:—Don't put "Joe Bradley" on it, or the fat will all be in the fire again.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

New York, August 25, 1877.

THE LABOR TROUBLES

are not over yet by any means, though the long-threatened strike in the city has not yet taken place. The workingmen are not organized to make it the success they desire, and it will be put off till the leaders have their arrangements thoroughly and completely made. Swinton, Schwab and Thompson are busy among them, organizing by trades and raising funds to support the movement when the break is finally made. They expect to have a million of dollars, and so complete an organization that they will be able to effectually stop all business, and dictate terms to the city, and that without any rioting or bloodshed. One workman asked Swinton whether it would not be better to take

THE MILLION

and pay it over to the unemployed workmen, to help them along till times got better? Swinton's answer was characteristic. "What is the use of feeding men in this way? Do you want to go on feeding them, or will you compel capital to pay them so that they can feed themselves? A million of dollars is a mere nothing, to pay what we want!" Justus Schwab says but little but he sells beer and looks wise. He has the German element well organized, and well in hand. When the strike is declared, he says they will turn out to a man.

THE STORM YEAR.

This season has been made memorable by the number and severity of the storms that have swept over this coast. Never in the history of the city have there been so many or so violent. Last Sunday night, Coney Island, on which at the time were more than 50,000 visitors, was swept by a storm that was as severe as it was unexpected. Bathing houses were taken up and carried bodily a quarter of a mile inland, tables on the piazzas were swept away, and men and women sitting at them were hurled violently against the walls of the buildings. Fortunately the hotels were sufficiently strong to resist the beating of the winds, else there would have been a terrible loss of life. There is a thunder storm or two every day, and the nights are made lively by the same agency. It was amusing last Sunday on the boats that carry New York out to get a breath of fresh air on the water. On the boat to Fire Island there were seven hundred passengers, a furious storm came up, and every one of the seven hundred was sea-sick. The sight of seven hundred people vomiting at once is not often vouchsafed, and would have been amusing had not the beholder been too busy with his own individual sickness to enjoy that of others.

THE BIG CAMP-MEETING

at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, is in active operation. At this now famous place there are substantial cottages that shelter a resident population of 7,000, who stay there all the summer, and the tents accommodate as many more. The place is owned by an association who enforce the most ultra religious rules. Intoxicating drinks cannot be had for love or money, boating and all classes of amusement are prohibited on the Sabbath; aside from the printed regulations there is a moral influence that makes it extremely difficult for a sinner to be comfortable in the prosecution of any kind of semi-sinful or even frivolous amusement. The business of the place is religion, and it is very closely followed. There are meetings at daylight, and then all the day, with intervals of rest, and till ten o'clock at night. Mrs. Lizzie Cook is there exhorting a dozen times a day, as well as Mrs. Van Cott, and all the noted revivalists. The singing and praying is of the emotional kind, the end being to get up as much religious fervor and feeling as possible. Bishops Simpson and Peck have charge of the exercises. It is an immense success this year.

WALL STREET.

Not since the summer of 1873 has there been such a "grip" acquired by the "bulls" on the whole front of the Wall Street stock market, as now exists.

A great "bull" combination led by Keene, the heavy operator from "Frisco," Russell Sage, the man who "sat down" on Milwaukee & St. Paul for so long a time, D. P. Morgan, Sam Mills, Osborne and others assisted by Vanderbilt and also by several banks who are interested in floating the wreck in North West & Rock Island R. R. stocks made by Tracy's failure are now manipulating for a higher market, the controlling part of the stocks of railroads and telegraph companies representing a capital of not less than three hundred millions of dollars.

Their argument is, first, that in the general depression of trade—now slowly improving—and in the liquidations which have been going on, railroad stocks fell below their true value; and, second, that the great crops of the country will be carried over the roads this fall, and the war, giving a market at good prices, will stimulate the business of the entire country, and the roads, having already effected great economy in running expenses will show a large increase in earnings, and at paying rates for all, and investors and speculators will then buy stocks at the advanced prices.

There are those who do not take this roseate view, and Jay Gould is one of them. This clique have demonstrated their positive strength by advancing the whole line in the face of the recent labor strike, and its attendant destruction of railroad property, so that during the ten days of its continuance, the stocks in their hands marked in quoted sales an increased value of eight million dollars. Jay Gould takes no hand on that side at present, but last week, in the telegraph stocks, Keene and Gould executed a "pas de deux" in which J. G. showed the most leg, and left Keene and his confrere Sage, loaded with a few millions of the Atlantic & Pacific stock and with the reflection that "for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," Wall St. is surely peculiar. Gould is playing a "lone hand" and seems to rely on the general opportunity which comes for breaking so long a line, and when the clique get all they can carry, he will assault their weak points. In the meantime there will be a great advance in stocks, no matter what follows. One house on New Street is carrying over three millions of New York Central stock, which they fondly expect to sell at par or higher, and Vanderbilt will take care of twenty millions of the Lake Shore stock. Wall St. will again be the great gaming centre, and this Fall will see many fortunes there lost and won.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

About a year ago, Rubenstein, a Polish Jew, was arrested, tried and found guilty of the murder of Sara Alexander, a Jewess. A post mortem examination showed the girl to be pregnant, and the theory was that there had been criminal intimacy between the two, and that Rubenstein had killed her to conceal it. He was sentenced to be hung, and protesting his innocence, starved himself to death. The case was a peculiar one, and there were not wanting those who believed in his protestations of innocence. But he died all the same, and his old father and mother also died of grief, and the Rubenstein family were ruined. And now comes a man named Huber, who confesses that it was he who killed the Alexander girl, and that Rubenstein was innocent. He gave a full and circumstantial account as to how he became possessed of Rubenstein's knife and boots, and is so circumstantial in his account, that there can be but little doubt that his statement is correct. The affair shows how dangerous it is to trust to detectives in such cases. They have a direct interest in finding some one guilty, or unless they can discover a criminal, of what use are they? and so when they fail to find the murderer, they fasten the crime upon the first person that suspicion can be directed against, and if they haven't evidence they make it. There is but little doubt that poor Rubenstein was worried into his grave and that the detectives are guilty of the death of him and his entire family.

Pietro.

Des Moines Canal.

Keokuk, Iowa, August 22.—The Government canal around the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi river was opened formally to-day with a suitable display and a large attendance of invited guests and citizens. The Golden Eagle, with a large delegation from St. Louis, got on a sand bar and failed to arrive, consequently the programme was only partially carried out. The Government steamer Montana, and Keokuk of the Northern line, passed through the canal and locks successfully, and returned in less than four hours, taking several hundred passengers each. Officers in charge express themselves entirely satisfied with the workings of the machinery. These rapids have been the greatest obstruction on the river at low water, being impassable, and the cost of transportation of goods and passengers around them by rail has fallen on individuals, and will now be saved. The sum thus saved will amount to about $100,000 annually.

The Striking Miners.

Scranton, Pa., August 23.—The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad officials at this place to-day sent an engine to Briggs' shaft, two miles distant, to get the loaded coal cars standing there since the strike. The miners refused to let them go and cut the telegraph wires. The engine went back for assistance and returned to Briggs' shaft.

☞ See Premium List.

FORCED TO GO TO WAR.

Russian Peasants being Conscripted in all Directions.

London, August 24.—The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, describing the effect of the war in Russia as follows: "The peasants are being called off to join the imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning because either father or brother are under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken upon all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The prices of provisions are rising proportionately. Among upper classes houses are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the army and navy are in many cases being recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in course of time. Whilst I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the military, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the divisions of Moscow. House to house visitations are also going on relative to the number of men, servants and horses kept by every householder, a large portion of which must now be parted with for public services.

Detailed bulletins from the Russian General commanding the Shipka pass show that on August 22 the Turks erected two batteries of long range artillery and made trenches through which they approached the Russian position. The Russian loss on August 21 was 200 and on the 22 much less.

The latest bulletin recounts the operations of Thursday, it says: "The Turkish fire commenced at half past four in the morning and lasted with great violence until noon. Meanwhile the Turks made several desperate assaults but were repulsed.

"Our heroes did not yield a foot. At noon the firing slackened and reserves began to arrive. Our losses have been great."

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch says that the population of Giurgeva have been ordered to leave the town because of the cannonade which is progressing between Rustchuk and the Russian batteries on the northern bank of the Danube.

Dissatisfied Republicans.

Columbus, Aug. 24.—The Beatty party to-day issued an address to the Republicans of Ohio. It asks them to unite in in the condemnation of a policy which, if sustained by the Republicans, will nullify the constitutional amendments, disfranchise the freedmen, and throw away all the gains of the past fifteen years. They see no other way to manifest their disappointment and disapprobation except to withhold their votes from the candidates who stand upon the platform indorsing the President's Southern policy, but they say they do not desire to divide or weaken the old party by putting a new State ticket in the field. "Temporarily the Republican party has been led astray. Time and chastening will bring it back to its true principles. No Republican should compromise himself by voting the Democratic ticket, as the platform of the party is no better, and, indeed, no worse on the Southern policy. The candidates nominated at Cleveland are men whom we personally esteem and would under happier circumstances be glad to support, but their election will be claimed as an indorsement of the President, and an abandonment of principle. It would be justly regarded as the end of the struggle, the final abandonment by the republican party of its rights under the law. So we must for this time turn away. This issue is forced upon us by the action of the Cleveland Convention. We are conscious that we will be misrepresented, abused, every possible falsehood raised against us. But conscious of the highest principle, we must remain true to our manhood in denouncing the treachery of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we will use all honorable means to secure its condemnation, and at the same time resent the insult which the Cleveland Convention deliberately threw in our faces. We, therefore, unfurl the standard of the Independent, non-office holding, non-office seeking Republicans of Ohio, and urge all honest men to rally around it, and fight for the old faith of the party until the vile treachery is condemned and the right vindicated." This is signed by General Beatty and ten others.

The Indian War.

Washington D. C., Aug. 23.—Major General McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, sends the following despatch to the War Department, received by him from General Howard by courier to Pleasant Valley, Idaho:

Headquarters Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, August 22,
To the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

"The following has just been received from General Howard, dated Camp Meadow, Idaho, August 20: I arrived at this camp yesterday with cavalry and fifty infantry. Miller, with a foot battallion, will join me tonight. My advance camp was approached this morning before day by over one hundred hostiles. They succeeded in stampeding and driving off about one hundred animals, of which number one-third were recaptured by the cavalry, who started in pursuit as soon as they could saddle their horses. Major Sanford, First Cavalry, struck the party, after a pursuit of six miles, and engaged them, with a loss of one bugler killed, one officer, Lieutenant Benson, of the Seventh Infantry, and six privates wounded. He will continue the pursuit via Henry Lake tomorrow.

(Signed) Howard, Brig. Gen."

The following despatch was received at the Department this morning from Gen. Sheridan:

Chicago, August 22, 1877.
To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Captain Bainbridge, with Bannock scouts, en route to join Gen. Howard, telegraphs me from Sand Hills, Montana stage route, at 5 p. m. on the 21st, that General Howard is at the head of Dry Creek, thirty-five miles north; that he had a fight with the hostiles the day before (20th.) but no particulars are given.

(Signed) P. H. Sheridan,
Lieutenant Gen.

Virginia City, Montana, Aug. 23.—Two scouts from Fort Ellis got here this morning. They report a squaw camp at Henry's Lake, but they were breaking camp and moving toward the Gregor Basin when they left yesterday morning. Lieut. Leary, Howard's commissary, says when he left the front the Indians were fortifying at a place called the Lava Beds. He thinks Gen. Howard struck them yesterday. A special from Fort Shaw, Montana, Aug. 20th, says news from Fort Benton states that there are indications of an outbreak among the Grosventres, Assiniboines and Piegans. Sitting Bull is at Fort Peck. Nez Perces scouts are on the Marias river. Sixty horses were stolen from the twenty-eight-mile Springs and Black Foot Agency.

A Lively Snake Hunt.

Port Jervis, Aug. 20.—Harrison Van Deuzer and Dan. Tompkins haul cordwood over the Monticello turnpike, between that place and Wurtsboro. On Saturday, as they were jogging along by McMunn's, three miles from Wurtsboro, three big rattlesnakes lay coiled up in the road, and set up a chorus that made the teamsters stop. A stone thrown at the rattlesnakes drove them into the woods. It's bad luck to let a rattlesnake get away from you. A Sullivan county mountaineer would sooner miss a circus than go home and say that he had seen a rattlesnake and then couldn't show the rattles to prove it. So Tompkins and Van Deuzer left their teams and followed the snakes. The rattles led them a chase of two miles, but the excitement that followed paid for it. The men had been taken plum to Matt. Talmage's famous den. The snakes lay about in scores, taking in the merry sunshine, and regretting that the huckleberry pickers had all left the woods. This was a picnic Van Deuzer and Tompkins had not hoped for. They got clubs and went at the snakes. The fight lasted about ten minutes. More than half the best ones got away and hid in the fissures of the rockes. But the men gathered the rattles off of fifty-six very fair specimens. Some of the snakes they killed were three feet long. They took home 493 rattles, and expect to get out at least four gallons of oil for liniment.

This den was a favorite one of the celebrated snake catcher, Matt. Talmage. He used to take hundreds out of it, alive. He lived in Wurtsboro, and a rattlesnake bite never had any effect on him. He followed snake breeding, and he had some of the most curious and rare specimens of the snake family ever collected. In 1873 he captured a large pilot or copperhead. He made a great pet of it, but finally it bit him on the thumb. He paid no attention to it, although a pilot's bite is especially dreaded, being very deadly. Talmage's thumb began to swell after some days. His arm then commenced to get larger, and by and by he got blind, and suffered untold agony. He lived several weeks, continuing to swell all over, and at last he died. His den has, probably, not been visited before since his death.

The Capitoreq Forgers.

New York, Aug. 23.—The *Tribune* says that all the facts that can be obtained in regard to the forgers arrested in the West indicate that the private detectives employed to work up the evidence, and the officers of the banking institutions which have suffered by the forgeries, are arranging with the criminals to secure the return of any part of the spoils still under their control. The regular police detectives and authorities know nothing of the criminals who have been arrested, and private detectives, only are understood to be engaged in arranging a settlement with the forgers. The settlement of course implies that no prosecution on criminal charges will be made against Roberts, Gleason, Chadwick, and others of this extensive gang of skillful forgers.

The question which excited police and detective circles yesterday was what had become of these forgers. Jayne started to New York with them, but reached here, as he gave out, alone. It was concluded that he was operating in the interest of the defrauded bankers for the return of the moneys which the forgers had obtained by their arts. The fact that the arrests in Chicago were made in an irregular manner, and that the prisoners were brought to this city without a requisition from the Governor of the State, were sufficient to create suspicion. The further fact that since their arrival here the prisoners have been kept secreted in a disorderly house in West Twenty-third street, kept by a notorious person named Cameron, who was lately driven out of Lexington avenue by Justice Bixby for offenses against the peace and decency of that part of the city, gives the suspicion still greater strength.

Guilty of Obstructing the Mails.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22.—John Hunt was put on trial here today, charged with obstructing the passage of the United States mail. The government alleged that on July 26, at South Easton, the defendant, and a large number of others, stopped a train of cars on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to which a mail car containing mail matter was attached, and that defendant said that by order of a committee the train could not go on. The defendant produced a telegram, which had been sent to the Postmaster-General during the strike, stating that though the strikers had offered the company the use of an engine and mail car to carry the mails, they had refused to carry them. Judge Cadwallader charged the jury, saying that the regulation of the carrying of the mails was a matter for the General Government, and not for private persons. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

A Wife Poisoner.

Cincinnati, August 24.—Dr. W. F. Cooper, living near Charlestown, West Virginia, was arrested yesterday for poisoning his third wife.

Both the former wives died suddenly under what were considered suspicious circumstances, and it is now supposed that he poisoned them also. The bodies will be exhumed and examined for traces of poison.

Charged With Twenty-Seven Murders.

Whiting, Ala., August 24.—To-day as a train was leaving Pensacola, the Sheriff with a posse, boarded the cars to assist two Texan officers to arrest the notorious John Wesley Harden, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders and for whose body $4,000 reward has been offered by an act of the legislature of Texas. His last murder in Texas was the killing of the Sheriff of Comanche county. He has lived in Florida for several years under the name of John Swain. About twenty shots were fired in making the arrest, and Harden's companion named Mann, who had a pistol in his hand was killed.

Frank W. Hughes Protests.

Pottsville, August 24.—Hon. F. W. Hughes last evening issued a letter addressed to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He charges that a surrender was made to the National banks in giving them control of the money question; that the appr val of the cancellation of greenbacks and increase of the interest bearing debt are only part of the anti-Democratic enormities favored by the ninth resolution; that the fourth and seventh resolutions contain a square advocacy of free trade; and that the second resolution involves a direct approval of the heresy of the right of secession.

The letter closes as follows: Thus the Democracy of Pennsylvania have had presented to them by the platform of this Convention:

1. To support national bank currency and national bank control over the subject of money, and the people are thus urged to oppose the control of this subject by the people, whereby they may rid themselves of national bank notes and supply a currency of gold and silver supplemented by paper legal-tenders—the latter convertible with gold at par.

2. To support free trade as against home markets and the employment of our own industries, and thus to add to the beggary, starvation and want of the country.

3. The support of the heresy of secession, which laid the foundation of the most gigantic of civil wars, and which, if supported and encouraged by the people, would probably again produce a similar result.

I appeal, therefore, to the true and old-time Democracy to disown the infamous surrender and vile heresies of yesterday's platform, and to proceed to organize for the vindication of their ancient faith, the rights of the people and the good of our common country.

The Miners' Strikes.

Pittston, August 24.—The employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company are waiting to hear from the officials of the company at New York. They decided at a mass meeting last Saturday not to work any longer unless at an advance of ten cents per ton. They were informed on Thursday last that they would receive no advance, but when they struck on Saturday some hoped that the company would concede a little rather than have their collieries remain idle.

The corporation allege that it is impolitic to encourage strikes, and that if they yield in any one instance they establish a precedent that will forever after redound to their disadvantage. It will be recollected that the Pittston Coal Company, which operates three collieries in this neighborhood, told their men to continue work, and they should receive an advance of ten per cent.

Troubles in the Westmoreland Mines.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 24.—The miners employed in the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Companies' mines at Irwin Station, Westmoreland County, quit work yesterday afternoon and resolved that they would not resume work until their demands for advance were complied with. These mines give employment to about 1,600 men. Last night a force of from 300 to 400 miners organized and marched to Spring Hill, a place where engines on the Pennsylvania Road are coaled, and induced the miners at that place to quit work. All the mines in the Irwin districs are now closed. The miners demand 3 cents per bushel of 76 pounds, their pay every two weeks, a half inch screen and a check weighman.

The Striking Colliers.

Cumberland, Aug. 22.—To-day the miners at Ocean Mines, Consolidation Company, demanded the discharge of an objectionable person. The demand was refused, and the men struck. The Company ordered the tools out and closed the mines. To-day the drivers, who are mostly boys, demanded of the Maryland Coal Company an increase of wages from $1.75 to $2, and gave the superintendent time to hear from New York. The drivers say that if their demand is not granted they will strike. It is not known whether the drivers of other companies will make a similar demand, or whether this one will be acceded to.

The Dollar of our Fathers.

Chicago, August 24.—The *Inter Ocean*, having addressed a circular letter to various members of Congress asking them to indicate their position on the subject of remonetizing silver, has received replies from one hundred and ninety-seven. Of these one hundred and thirty-one favor repealing the law of 1873 and restoring the "dollar of the fathers" to its old place in the coinage, fifteen favor remonetizing, with conditions attached, eighteen oppose remonetizing, thirty-one are undecided, and two declined to answer. These answers represent every State, and include thirty-one Senators and one hundred and sixty-six Representatives. Of the latter one hundred and thirteen advocate the measure and thirteen oppose it.

Horse Thieves Arrested.

St. Louis, August 24.—The members of a notorious gang of horse thieves, who have been operating in western Missouri for several months past, were captured yesterday. They were concealed in a wheat stack three miles from Concordia. Several stolen horses in their possession were secured. Two of the thieves were taken to Brownsville, where he latest robbery had been committed, and the other one was lodged in the Warrensburg jail. It is said that the gang to which these men belong have fifty horses now on hand, and that they have stolen 300 animals since last May. A number of persons are implicated in the depredation. Other arrests will follow, and it is hoped the gang will be entirely broken up.

Condition of Senator Morton.

Washington D. C., Aug. 24.—The following telegram was received at 3:35 p. m. to-day by Acting Postmaster General Tyner from Colonel Holloway:

Senator Morton has been comparatively free from pain since 10 o'clock this morning, and is now resting comfortably and sleeping a good deal.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 24—10 a. m.—Senator Morton rested well last night. This morning at 7 o'clock the pain returned to his right side but is rapidly subsiding. At this hour he is easier and comparatively comfortable.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Postmaster General Tyner at 11 a. m. to-day received a telegram from Col. Holloway, stating that Senator Morton's condition was somewhat improved, and that his physicians felt encouraged.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

TO BE HELD

October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1877.

OFFICERS:

WM. B. FREAS, President.
WM. H. STAHL, Vice-President.
F. C. SAMPSELL, Secretary.
JOHN R. SCOTT, Cor. Secretary.
A. C. DAVIS, Treasurer.
GEO. W. PILE, Marshal.
J. H. FRITZ, General Superintendent.
F. J. KOOSER and A. F. DICKEY, Auditors.

ENTRIES AND TERMS.

The Fair Ground will be open to the reception of stock and all articles on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October. All articles and animals for exhibition must be entered before they can be brought within the grounds. All exhibitors must become members of the Society. No article can be entered to compete for premiums unless the article has been made or manufactured by the exhibitor. All articles and animals in competition must be entered before 2 o'clock p. m. of the first day. Carriages and horsemen will be admitted into the grounds, but each person must show a season or membership ticket, and occupants of carriages or wagons not having them, must procure a ticket of admission before entering the enclosure. Members visiting in carriages must show their tickets as such, and other persons accompanying them must pay for admittance. Driving or riding on the track during the time designed by the judges for the trial of speed will not be permitted. All entries by members free. Hay and straw will be furnished free of charge to all exhibitors. Exhibitors are requested to make a list of articles, whether one or more, before leaving home, and the class to which they belong, and sign their names at the bottom, and hand said list to the clerk. This will enable the clerk to get their names correct on the books, and will prevent delay. Visitors are strictly prohibited from handling articles on exhibition. The managers will have an auctioneer to sell any animal or article exhibited, which the owners may wish to sell, on the afternoon of the last day of the Fair at a small cost to the owner. Persons having articles to sell are requested to give timely notice to the Secretary, so that public notice can be given.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.

Members of Awarding Committees will report to the Secretary for books and instructions at one o'clock p. m. of the second day for books and blanks. It is earnestly requested that each one be punctual in attending at the hour and place named, as such punctuality will avoid all confusion, harassing delays and lesson materially the labors of the officers in charge. Judges will not award any article a premium unless in their opinion it is meritorious. The books must be returned by the Superintendent of each department to the Secretary as soon as the awards are completed. Awarding Committees will observe the following rules: Red ribbon for the first premium; blue ribbon for the second premium.

ADMISSION.

Tickets for membership will be furnished by the Treasurer, A. C. Davis, at the Post Office, Somerset, Pa.

Membership, or family ticket	$2 00
Single season ticket	1 00
Single admission	50
Single admission for children	25
Season ticket for vehicle	50
Single entry for vehicle	25

Hacks conveying passengers to the fair grounds, will not be permitted to drive into the grounds with the load of passengers.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DEPARTMENT I.—NO. 1.—DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best native stallion over 4 year old,	$15 00
2d best native stallion, do	10 00
Best native stallion over 3 year old,	5 00
2d best native stallion, do	C.G.
Best native stallion over 1 year old,	5 00
2d best native stallion, do	C.G.
Best horse or mare one year old,	5 00
2d best horse or mare, do	C.G.
Best sucking colt,	5 00
2d best sucking colt,	C.G.
Best brood mare,	5 00

DEPT. 1—NO. 2.—LIGHT HORSES.

Best stallion,	$10 00
2d best stallion,	7 00
Best 3 year old horse or mare,	5 00
2d best, do	C.G.
Best 2 year old horse or mare,	5 00
2d best, do	C.G.
Best 1 year old horse or mare,	5 00
2d best, do	C.G.
Best sucking colt,	5 00
2d best, do	C.G.

Judges.—C. M. Holderbaum, Superintendent; C. C. Schrock, Joseph B. Davis, Wm. M. Schrock (Stonycreek), John H. Weimer, Henry Mull, Simon P. Fritz, Bazil Bird, Germanus Baldwin, Herman Umberger, Alex. Shaffer, and J. M. Yutzy.

DEPARTMENT I.—NO. 3.

Fastest walking horse,	5 00
do running horse,	10 00
do trotting horse, that has had no track training,	10 00
2d best, do	5 00
Fastest trotting horse,	25 00
2d best, do	15 00

Ten per cent. of above premiums to be paid as an entrance fee, not less than three entries to be made for each purse. Trotting horses to go to harness in sulky or wagon. Stock entered to be owned by persons residents of county.

Judges.—Charles P. Rhoads, Geo. W. Benford, J. Park Philson.

DEPARTMENT II.—CATTLE.

Best bull without regard to breed,	$10 00
2d best bull, do	8 00
3d best bull, do	5 00
Best bull without regard to breed two years old or less,	5 00
2d best bull, do	C.G.
Best calf under one year old,	5 00
2d best calf, do	C. G.
Best cow,	6 00
2d best cow,	C.G.
Best heifer,	$5 00
do fat steer,	5 00

Judges.—Geo. C. Lichty, Supt.; Hiram Frantz, Jacob Kreager, John Winters, Jona. G. Barkley, John W. Beachy, Fred. Durr, Theodore Woy, Henry H. Stahl.

DEPARTMENT III.—SWINE.

Best boar,	$5 00
2d best boar,	C.G.
Best lot of Berkshire pigs,	5 00
do lot of Chester pigs,	5 00
do lot of native pigs,	C.G.
Best breeding sow with not less than five pigs,	5 00
do fat hog,	C.G.

DEPARTMENT IV.—SHEEP.

Best buck,	5 00
2d best buck,	C.G.
Best pen of sheep not less than five,	5 00
do pen of lambs,	5 00

Judges for the two departments above.—Geo. Spangler, Supt.; Samuel L. Shaffer, Aaron Barron, Henry Mauer, Jacob J. Stutzman, Alex. Moor, Jacob Miller, Jr., George Wass.

DEPARTMENT V.—POULTRY.

Best pair of Turkeys,	$1 00
do and heaviest turkey,	75
do pair of geese,	75
do pair of ducks,	50
Best coop of spring chickens, not less than six,	1 00
do pair cochin chickens,	50
do pair brahmas,	50
do pair black spanish	50
do pair white bighorns	50
do pair plymoth rock,	50
do pair crested polands,	50
do pair spangled hamburgs,	50
do pair honduras,	50
do pair dorkings,	50
do pair bantams,	50
do pair game,	50
do pair pea fowls,	50
do pair Guinea fowls,	50
do collection of pigeons not less than 6	50
do cage of canary birds,	50
do cage of mocking birds,	50
do cage of red birds,	50
do cage of yellow birds,	50
do pair of squirrels,	50
do pair of pheasants,	50
do cage of partridges,	50
do red or gray fox,	50

Judges.—Wm. S. Kreager, Supt.; N. B. Lichliter, Albert Barnes, J. C. Weller, Andrew Woy, Adam Shaffer, Paul O. Nowag, Jeremiah Whipkey, Dr. B. F. Fichtner, Jacob Casebeer.

DEPARTMENT VI.

Best sample flour,	2 00
do sample rye flour,	1 00
do sample corn meal,	1 00
do sample buckwheat flour	1 00
do sample white wheat,	1 00
do sample red wheat,	1 00
do sample corn on ears,	1 00
do sample rye,	1 00
do sample oats,	A.
do sample buckwheat,	A.
do sample clover seed,	A.
do sample timothy seed,	1 00
do sample flax seed,	A.
do sample barley,	A.
do sample wheat in sheaf,	1 00
do sample rye in sheaf,	1 00
do sample oats in sheaf,	A.

All grain crops raised from one acre, or more, deemed meritorious by the judges on grain, shall so report to the officers of the Ag. Society, who will give a premium according to merit. All such crops must be accompanied by an affidavit and a written statement giving a description of the grain, and soil, and the mode of cultivation.

Judges.—A. G. Will, Supt.; Abram Wilson, Henry Lohr, A. J. Stoutzer, Geo. H. Stanton, C. J. Harrison, E. D. Shaffer.

DEPARTMENT VII.—ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Best display of potatoes, not less than 5 varieties, ¼ bushel of each kind,	$1 00
2d best, do	50
Best one-half bushel early rose,	50
do do do goodrich,	50
do do do harrison,	50
do do do peachblows,	50
do do do peerless,	50
do do do garnets,	50
do do do blues,	50
do do do turnips,	50
do do do onions,	50
do do do red beets,	50
do do do sugar beets,	50
do do do carrots,	50
do do do parsnips,	50
do do do sweet potatoes,	50
Best display of cabbage, not less than six heads,	1 00
do head of cabbage,	Glassware
do one-half dozen stalks celery,	do
do specimen of kale,	do
do dozen ears of pop corn,	do
Heaviest pumpkin,	do
2d heaviest pumpkin,