The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY . . . September 26, 1877.

STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE
JAMES P. STERRETT,
of Allegheny County.

FOR TREASURER
W. B. HART,
of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
J. A. M. PASSMORE,
of Schuylkill County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JOHN R. SCOTT,
of Somerset Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
WILLIAM BAKER,
of Milford Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR
JOSEPH G. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley Township.

REMEMBER—The young man who voted on age last year, must pay either a State or County tax, on or before the 5th of October, next, or he will lose his vote.

ALSO at this time the independent Democrats in Mississippi are suffering under a severe application of the tactics peculiar to the shotgun Democracy of that section. They are being prescribed and persecuted, and show signs of fight.

THE Houston (Texas) *Age* is furious over the speeches of Postmaster General Key. It says: "We spit him out; we spurn and loath the cropeared craven; the foul, unclean buzzard, who pollutes the eagle's eyrie. Let him stay with his stench in the habitation of his master."

If any State wants an extra political party or two, with ticket and platform thrown in, Pennsylvania can accommodate it. We have five now—Republican, Democratic, Labor, Greenback and Prohibition—with more to follow.

CAPT. WM. B. HART, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, was a soldier throughout the war, and at the close was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury from which he has been regularly promoted to the cashiership. He should have the support of every Republican in the State.

THE Wheeling *Register* states that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is negotiating for an air line route between Chicago junction and Pittsburg, so as to run its Chicago business via Pittsburg and the Connellsville branch. The *Register* thinks that if the Company is successful in this movement the Hempfield extension to the Connellsville Road will be indefinitely postponed.

The Republican State Central committee met at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday. About fifty members of the committee, representing every section of the State, were in attendance. John A. Smull was chosen Secretary. A Treasurer is not yet appointed. The general feeling among the members was that the Republican majority in the State would be fully as large as in the other off years.

The Maine Convention declined to speak out on the Southern policy question, and did so on the advice of Senator Blaine. The wisdom or imprudence of this course was to show in results. The Republican majority is nearly 12,000, in a total vote larger than any, except that in Presidential contests, since 1860.

The majority this year is almost three times as large as it was in 1875, and, as an off-year victory, looks like a pretty strong indorsement of the policy of the convention, and a triumph for Mr. Blaine.

SPEAKING for himself, Senator Allison, of Iowa, says that he regrets that Governor Packard was not sustained in his rightful authority, but as the action of the President was final (mistake though it was,) he sees no reason why Republicans should quarrel over it. It is better, he thinks, for them to make friends, that they may not become food for the vultures of the Democratic party.

MR. HART, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, springs from among the sons of toil, having, while a resident of Norristown, worked at the trade of bricklayer. At a meeting of the brick-layers of Norristown the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Capt. William B. Hart, we recognize a fellow-laborer and friend, who for years worked with us as a bricklayer in this county; and we pledge him our support and votes, in the belief that his sympathies are with the working-men of this State, and that he will use every honorable effort to promote their welfare.

THE appointment of a day of fasting and prayer in Minnesota, a few months ago, for the purpose of getting rid of the grasshoppers was so entirely successful that the clergymen of the State recently urged the Governor to proclaim a special day of thanksgiving upon the same subject. The Governor, however, thought it was not best to shout until they were out of the woods; in other words, he called the attention of his petitioners to the fact that the crops were not all gathered yet, and until they were thanksgiving might be premature.

IT is altogether a matter of taste we admit, but we must say that in our judgment, the exemplary and esteemed wife of our President would appear to a greater advantage at most any other place, than on the platform of a car, or of a public meeting being introduced to howling, hustling crowds, who have rushed to see her husband. We are old-fashioned enough to be averse to female politicians on the public hustings, and to think that a modest matron—even though she be the wife of our President—should not be brought forward at public assemblages of this kind, either to attract or conciliate. There is a divinity that doth hedge a woman, which we are sorry to see thus overthrown, by personal contact with miscellaneous crowds.

THE President has had travelling in his train on his Southern trip, two remarkable Gubernatorial specimens. Van Zandt, Governor of Rhode Island is a regular gusher, whose heart is overflowing with tearful love for his Southern brethern. Said he in his speech at Louisville:

"I don't know why it is citizens of "Kentucky that as I stand here today, I am overwhelmed with emo- "tion * * * * I do not know "why it is that the words on their "wings from my lips seem to be "bathed in tears. * *"

And then Van Zandt snivelled and gushed, until he eventually announced that:

I was baptised a Kentuckian when I was an infant by Harry Clay, and when I grew older and was enabled to read and understand the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, I was confirmed a Kentuckian by B. H. Bristow, of your city.

The people of "little Rhody" ought to send for this impressible Kentucky carpet-bagger whom they have made their Governor, and punch his head, and make him stay at home until he learns a little sense.

The other Governor who honors the President by travelling with him and dividing the glory of the Southern receptions, is Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who most condescendingly patronizes Mr. Hayes, commends the policy he has pursued towards the south, and never misses the opportunity to remind the people that he is a Southern man. Thus cunningly keeping before the people the fact that there is a line between the North and South, the very thing that Mr Hayes is trying his best to obliterate. There is no gush about Hampton. He has simply an eye to the main chance—The South must have its own sweet will.

THE President with a portion of his Cabinet, are now making a kind of triumphal procession through Kentucky and Tennessee. Everywhere they go crowds congregate to meet and see them, and gushing speeches filled with brotherly love, conciliation and devotion to the Union and Constitution as it is, are daily and hourly utterances. As a general rule, with scarce an exception, the loyal sentiments and the gush, are all to be found in the speeches of the President and his friends, while the Southern brethern lavish in their hospitality, the most courteous and urbane of hosts, andunstinted in their praise of the so-called Southern policy of the Administration, yet make no committals as to their future course. In their eyes the President has simply performed a duty he owed the South, for which he is entitled to no special thanks, but as he has the power to add future favors to past acts, self interest as well as the laws of hospitality dictate present courteous treatment. Moreover it is something to have a live President with a portion of his cabinet in their midst, and natural curiosity draws large crowds to meet and see the distinguished visitors. On the other hand the President solely intent on his great mission of conciliation, pleased with the courtesy extended to him, seeing only the surface indications of public sentiment, and believing most fully in himself and the entire success of his conciliating measures, is evidently elated by his presumed success, and so all things are working smoothly to the great satisfaction of the parties in interest.

The result of this Presidential experiment can only be determined in the future, that we are skeptical is undeniable, but we most sincerely hope that all the highest anticipations of the President may be realized.

WHILE the President was making a speech at Louisville the other day, congratulating his great audience, that "happiness and peace was now being enjoyed in all sections of the Union," and assuming that the late confederates intend to fraternize with the North, and obey the whole constitution as it now is, with all the amendments, and his hearers were vigorously applauding the sentiments he uttered, a scene of quite another charater—and enduring the true sentiments of the Southern Democracy—was being enacted in Mississippi. There a canvass is going on for Legislative and other offices. The Republicans have no candidates in the field but are generally supporting Independent Democratic candidates against the regular nominees of that party, and the correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that journal an account of a meeting being held that same day in Jefferson county, in favor of the independent candidates from which we take the following:

"Truly was the first speaker. When he took his position on the stand a uniformed Democrat, with shot gun in hand, was stationed a few feet behind him for the manifest purpose of intimidating the speaker, and to prevent him from giving expression to bold or aggressive sentiments. The armed Democrats stood in front of the speaker, and he hardly finished his first sentence when they broke out in shouts. These derisive demonstrations were repeated at the end of almost every sentence, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Truly could speak in a connected way. The Republicans present were thoroughly intimidated and remained quiet. Truly persevered in his efforts to speak, and appealed for a quiet hearing. His appeal was met with the most boisterous applause and clapping of hands, undoubtedly meant to turn the occasion into a farce. The remarks that he did make were of an extremely moderate character. He had no violent abuse for the Democratic party. His utterances were not incendiary. It was simply an effort at a temperate statement of the reasons why the people, without reference to party should vote the Independent ticket. He told the armed Democrats that he was not there to stir up bad blood, but to present his own claims and those of his fellow-candidates, and that as an old citizen of the county he asked for respectful attention. Finding that the Democrats were determined to deny him the right of free speech by punctuating every remark with deafening shouts, and that it was useless to continue, Truly descended from the stand. He was followed by Mr. Hicks, Independent candidate for Legislature, a man who had previously voted the Democratic ticket. Hicks was subjected to the same indignities that had be heaped on Truly. The mob was uproarious in its applause, the effect being so confusing that it was impossible for the speaker to proceed. Hicks made a direct appeal to Col. McGinley, a leading Democrat present, to use his efforts to keep order, and this appeal was met with a shout. All through Hicks' effort to speak, the crowd indulged in hoots, jeering remarks, and insults. It was impossible for any man to speak under such circumstances, and Hicks, finding his endeavors futile, sat down. No other Republicans or Independents were allowed or attempted to speak. Upon a consultation it was decided to disperse, and the meeting was accordingly dismissed."

While bell-dozing of this kind is being carried on in Mississippi and Republican utterances are being controlled by the shot-gun, we think the people may be pardoned for not taking too much stock in the professions of fraternal feeling with which the Presidential party is greeted by the assemblages of citizens it encounters in its Southern tour.

"Suspend the Animosities."

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, in his speech of welcome to President Hayes, said: "We hope the influence of your visit to Tennessee will suspend the animosities of factions and contribute something toward the restoration of fellowship among all sections of the country." It is pertinent to inquire why there are animosities, and why there is want of fellowship between sections. Southern men have come to the Northern States and have been received with every evidence of good feeling. They have engaged in business, have fellowshipped with Northern men, and have no complaint to make of any show of animosity on the part of Northern people. Northern men have gone South with intent to engage in business, and with purpose to make some particular section their home. They encountered not only show of animosity, but veritable and cruel persecution, and why? Because they were Northern men and held political convictions different from the people about them. No man in Chicago, or any city or State in the North, ever asked men who desired to invest in property or engage in business wether they were Democrats or Republicans. And did any Southerner announce his political opinions, his declaration aroused no animosity, much less provoked persecution. Southern men met Northern men in the North to become friends, but in the South, Southern men met Northern men as enemies. In the North there was no want of fellowship or kindly feeling. There has never been any, and there is none now. All Southern men who have lived in the Northern States since the war will testify to the truth of this assertion. The North does not hold bitterness. It has made efforts at reconciliation in all directions. It has welcomed citizens of the South to homes in its cities and on its farms, and, in response to invitation, has sent its citizens South. To receive with open arms has been the policy of the Northerners; to repulse with animosity the policy of the Southerners. Southern men in the North are happy and prosperous. Northern men in the South have been humiliated, persecuted, in some cases murdered, and in many cases driven from their homes.

The "animosities of the factions" to which Governor Porter refers are confined to Southern territory. Among the communities that have not taken steps to restore fellowship of sections in his own. He is aware that men like Longstreet and Key, who have acted in the spirit of reconciliation, have been vilified and abused by those in the South who nurse their animosities and who glory in their hatred of the North.

The President, in replying to Governor Porter's address, pointed out the great needs of the South as immigration and education. They wanted more people, and they could best secure them by putting school houses on every hill. This was pointing out the way in which Governor Porter's hope could be realized; and yet, we venture to say that this intimation that Tennessee had not done her full duty in the way of inviting immigration will be resented. The people will not see that the fault is their own. In some way they will saddle the responsibility on the people who prefer homes in the North.

This question of suspending animosities can be very easily settled if the Southern people will do their simple duty. There is animosity only in their own hearts, and if they can not crush it out, no one can help them. When animosity is crushed out in the South, the discovery will be made that there is no animosity anywhere in this country.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 20.—An accident occurred on the Connellsville Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about six o'clock this morning. The axle of the tender of the express train west broke as the train was crossing the bridge at Mill Creek, one mile east of Casselman Station. The baggage car, passenger coach and the sleeper were thrown from the track. No one was killed. The following are reported to have been injured: J. W. Webber, of Atlantic City, slightly; Mrs. Webber, bruised about the head slightly; Mrs. W. L. Taylor, of Pittsburg, side bruised slightly; Miss Wessersmith, of Baltimore, in the head, slightly bruised; Hausse Duran, ear cut; Robert S. Brown, 1000 Market street, Philadelphia, slightly cut about the head, and back sprained; Mary Isher Duran, actress, head cut slightly; Mrs. M. B. Legge, of Pittsburg, nervous shock; W. H. Miller, Van Buren, Iowa, slightly bruised; Conductor S. S. Draee, Cumberland, Maryland, head and face badly cut, and bruised about the body; Baggage Master Hunt, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, cut about the head; Brakeman Wall, cut on the face. The officers of the road say that no one was dangerously hurt. Physicians from Meyersdale, Confluence and Connellsville were on the ground promptly and did everything possible to relieve the wounded.

Remember the Fair, October 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th.

OUR NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1877.

CATHOLICISM IN NEWARK.

A Catholic priest in Newark, named Leonard, is taking a hand in politics, as well as religion. He commenced his sermon last Sunday with a violent diatribe against the free school system, denouncing it as a gross wrong to the church, and one which every Catholic was bound by his religion to oppose. He held that the church alone had the right to control the education of children, and that education outside of the church could not be tolerated. Father Leonard went out of his way to show that the church had the power to enforce its demands. He narrated how only last fall, a man named O'Reilley, born of Catholic parents, but who had joined a Protestant church, was a candidate for an office, and how as soon as he heard of it he instructed his flock and the unfortunate O'Reilley did not get a Catholic vote. And Father Leonard notified the politicians that the Catholic Church was a unit, and was controlled by the clerical authorities, and that it would be felt this fall. The sermon created a great deal of feeling in the city, as all that the reverend gentleman said is true, though his confreres have more sense than to make their purposes known so early in the game. When the enormous Catholic population of the eastern States is taken into account, together with the fact that all Father Leonard said as to the church's power is true, it is not to be wondered at that such a declaration should excite comment.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The temperance organizations are distributing tracts showing the cost of rum to the city, with a view of awakening a deeper interest in the fight they are making against it. The total number of arrests in the city for the quarter ending Sept. 1st, was 18,493. Of these the number traceable directly to rum was 14,090. Probably half the remainder could be traced indirectly to rum, but it is safe to say that four-fifths of the enormous police force required to keep the peace in the city, owe their employment to rum, and ninety per cent. of the crimes and casualties can be traced to the same cause. With these figures before one, it is no wonder that the public demand its regulation, at all events, and extinction if possible.

THE PIANO FACTORY FIRE.

The look of the Hale factory fire grows worse and worse. It has been shown that the enormous building, eight stories high, and filled from cellar to garret with the most inflammable material, was entirely unprovided with means of escape. Water could not be drawn on the fourth story, and there were only no hose for the extinguishment of fire, but there were not even fire buckets. The workmen were compelled to bring their drinking water from the third story; consequently when the fire broke out among the varnishes and seasoned lumber, there were no means of checking it, and a hundred men and women perished miserably in the flames. Not Mr. Hale will get his insurance on his burned buildings and stock, and will put up another just such a trap.

PIANOS.

Speaking of Hale, it is a fact that though his was one of the largest piano factories in the world, he never made a piano that bore his name. His business was building bogus pianos, forging as nearly as he could the names of reputable makers. Thus he would put out a piano under the name of "Steinmay & Sons," which an ignorant or careless person would purchase supposing it to be a Steinway. The Weber pianos he would brand as "Webber," and so on through the whole list of respectable makers. He has been prosecuted time and again, but he always managed to just keep out of the clutches of the law. There are a great many of these sham concerns in this city, and hereabouts, and the buyers of pianos want to know of whom they buy.

TEAS.

The lovers of tea will be gratified to know that teas are lower in the great importing houses than they were before the war. The reduction has been brought about by the decreasing demand. When wages were high the laboring man not only drank good tea, but bought it by the pound, and the moderately well-off by the chest. Now it is different. The laboring man buys it by the ounce, and the better-off by the pound, and many have been led to abandon the luxury altogether. Then the course of the trade has changed. New York is no longer the great importing centre, for the western cities are receiving it direct from China and Japan, via the Pacific Railroad, and enormous quantities have been rushed up upon the American market because of the improved facilities for getting it. The importers with large stocks on hand are suffering terribly, and the fear is that the bottom is not yet reached.

CHROMOS.

Good friends in the country, "beware" This is the season for the chromo man to commence his devastating career, and you will be acute if he does not take you in. When a mild, meek faced young man enters your door, and announces in the sweetest voice that he is introducing the Christian Fog-horn, which he is doing by means of valuable works of art, signal your boy to let the bull-dog loose. For he will open an oil-cloth arrangement, and display two hideous, gaudy, high-colored pictures, which he will assure you sell at retail for ten dollars, or rather would sell at that price only the publishers of the Fog-horn publish them, and they cannot be had at any price except by subscribing to that invaluable family paper. You can't get the precious works of art, for less than ten dollars, but that you may be induced to read the Fog-horn, a year, you can get that paper and the work of art, they are genuine oil chromos, for three dollars. By the time he gets through this oration sest the dog on him, and let the animal alone till he gets through with him. A dog trained to kill chromo men is invaluable. For be it known that these chromos, as they are called, are the meanest, cheapest, most infamous caricatures of art ever palmed off upon the pulic They are worse if anything take the papers that use them The works of art that retail at ten dollars, cost just six cents apiece, and that is all. They are comon lithographs, printed in colors, and are printed in the city by the million. Prang of Boston makes chromos that are really fine, but they sell at a high price, and never get into connection with the fog-horns. I say that the chromos hawked about the country as premiums for newspapers, cost only six cents each, and you can buy them by the quantity for even less than that. When the doge was not quite as well understood as now, some of the religious papers run up enormous circulations by their use. The women who took them was tolerable until pleased with them till she found the same pictures on the walls of all her neighbors, and then how many thousands of them were quietly taken down and consigned to the ash-barrel. Beware of the chromo man in the fall, for the advance army are already in the field. The chromo mills are running to their full capacity, and the meek-faced young man is leaving the city, with the oilcloth case under his arm.

TWEED ON THE STAND.

An investigating committee had Tweed on the stand, but they have not thus far got anything new out of him. Everybody knew that the city had been robbed of millions, and they knew exactly who did it, and how it was done. Tweed's testimony, thus far, is only valuable as a confession from the leader of the thieves, with some minor particulars added. He may make some new disclosures before they get through with him, but it is doubtful. The old man keeps up wonderfully well, and will, if he ever gets out, make trouble for his enemies. He is very bitter, and desires nothing so much as to get a chance at those of his friends who deserted him. He does not blame the citizens, generally, for what has befallen him—he magnanimously forgives them—but to have shared the plunder with men and then have them to go back on him, angers him. He says it was pleasant reading when in Spain, the denunciations of himself by men who were his partners, and who were living on the money they stole when with him.

BUSINESS

Business is increasing every day and every hour. Broadway hasn't looked so much like the Broadway of old, for five years. There is the comfortable, old-time certainty of being run over, if you attempt to cross any time from nine in the morning till six at night—there is the crash and din of thousands of wheels on the stone pavements, there is the blockade of long lines of street cars, and the stages in apparently inextricable jams—there is, in short, the good old uncomfortable Broadway of the old-en time. More goods are leaving the city now then at any time since 1872, and the merchants believe that the rush will continue till late in the winter. May they not be disappointed

PIERRO

Robbery on the Rail.

CHEYENNE, W. T., September 18.—An eastward bound passenger train which passed here at 3 p. m. to-day was stopped and robbed by thirteen masked men at Big Springs, Nebraska, 160 miles east of this city, to-night. The robbers first took possession of the station at the Springs, destroyed the telegraph instruments and compelled the agent to hang out a red light. When the train stopped they boarded it and placed the trainmen and passengers under guard. The express car was broken open and the safe robbed of about $75 000. The passengers were also robbed, but their losses are not yet known. In order to delay the train in reaching the next station the fire in the locomotive was dampened with water. A freight train overtaking the passenger train its engine was sent on to Ogallalla, where the report of the robbery comes. It is believed that the robbers have gone northward. The railroad company offer a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Big Springs, the station where the robbery of the express train was committed last night, is a water station, 162 miles east of this place. There are only one or two houses besides the station. The robbers came to the station in the evening and took possession of everything. They tore the telegraph instruments out and threw them away. The red light was then hung out to stop the train, which reached there about 11 o'clock. On the conductor stepping off to see what was wanted he was confronted by men armed with revolvers, who ordered him to throw up his hands. The engineer and fireman were secured and a guard placed at the end coach door. The station agent was compelled to knock on the express door, and on its being opened for him the robbers rushed in, overpowered the messenger (Miller) and took possession of the car. They secured $65,000 in coin and about $500 in currency from the express car. The through safe, which is stationary and has a combination lock, they left untouched. It contained a very large sum of money. The passengers in the coaches were then visited and relieved of their cash and valuables. It is stated that $1,300 in cash and four gold watches were taken from the passengers. The arrival of a freight train evidently interfered with their plans, for after putting out the fire in the locomotive of the express they mounted and road away, without disturbing the occupants of the sleeping car. To day the Union Pacific Railroad and express company offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the money, a pro rata of the reward to be paid for the recovery of any portion of the money or the capture of any of the robbers. The Sheriffs of surrounding counties and commanding officers of military posts throughout Nebraska and Wyoming and along the Union Pacific Railroad have been notified of the robbery, and everything possible will be done to effect the arrest of its perpetrators.

OMAHA, Neb., September 18.—E. Morsman, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Express, offers $10,000 reward for the capture of the men who robbed the Union Pacific train at Big Springs last night.

Dedication of the Paoli Monument.

PAOLI, PA., Sept. 29.—The dedication of the new Paoli Monument in honor of the fifty-three American soldiers under General Anthony Wayne, killed by British troops under General Grey one hundred years ago, took place to-day. The monument, which is of Quincy granite, bears upon the east side the following inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, Sept. 20 th, 1877, being the centennial anniversary of the Paoli massacre." Under this the following: "The other inscriptions on this stone are copied from the memorial stone formerally standing here, which was erected by the Republican artillerists and other citizens of Chester county, Sept. 20 th, 1777."

Hon. Washington Townsend presided. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Jos. S. Evans. J. Smith Fulhey was the historian and Hon. Wayne McVeagh orator of the day. The programme was interspersed with patriotic music, and a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired by the Griffin Battery. Among those present were Governor Hartranft and staff and a grandson of Anthony Wayne. The attendance was large.

Death of Senator Bogy of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—United States Senator Lewis V. Bogy died at his residence here at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been afflicted with malaria fever for several months, and lately abcess of the liver was discovered, which hastened or perhaps directly caused his death.

The deceased was in the six inh year of his age when elected to the United States Senate to represent Missouri for the term expiring in 1879. The following letter written by him in 1832 and placed in his mother's hands gives an illustration of the energy of his character in his life-long pursuit of the object of his youthful ambition:

"ST. GENEVIEVE, Jan. 16, 1832

"On this day I left home under charge of Mr. Wm. Shannon, an old friend of my father, to go to Kaskaskia to read law in the office of Judge Pope. My education is very limited, but with hard study I may overcome it. I am determined to buy it, and my intention is to return to my native State to practice if I can qualify myself, and while doing so to work to become United States Senator for my native State, and to work for this till I am sixty years old. I will pray God to give me the resolution to perserve in this intention I have communicated this to my mother and give her this paper to keep. So help me, God.

"LEWIS V. BOGY."

A Storm in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—J. B. Caire, writing to the *Price Current* from Parish St. John the Baptist yesterday noon, says: "Yesterday evening a gale of wind did great damage in our neighborhood, and as far as I can learn several residences have been destroyed in the lower part of the parish Barns have been carried off and sugarhouses on several plantations seriously damaged. The parish court house lost its roof, and the slates were driven half a mile with such force as to bury themselves in the ground as they fell. All fences are down; trees broken off and uprooted. Not a single pecan tree has withstood the blow Many roofs of house and chimneys have been blown off, and in the surrounding country the cane has been laid flat as if winnowed. The damage can not yet be estimated, and the wind and rain continues, with no appearance of clearing weather. It rains heavy and the wind is so stormy that it is almost impossible to be out of doors. There have been no lives lost. The *Price Current* estimates the damage to the rice crop on the lower coast at 30 per cent. In this city, below Cliborne street, and north of Canal street, much damage was done, and gardens destroyed by overflow. Many trees were uprooted and fences blown down.

The Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, September 19.—General Sheridan is in receipt of the official report of the battle of Big Hole, Montana, August 9th, and of the operations in that district preceding the battle. Colonel Gibbon reflects severely on the inhabitants of Montana who sustained the murderous Nez Perces by trading off provisions to them for stock stolen by them from the whites, thus prolonging their flight and adding to the dangers of pursuit. The best estimate of their strength gave them 260 warriors, well armed and equipped. By forced marches Gibbon came up with the hostiles with a command of seventeen officers, one hundred and thirty-two men and thirty-four citizens. The attack was made late at night, the Indians being completely surprised, but as they immediately sought bushes for shelter and poured their volleys into the troops, as the latter came into open ground, they did considerable execution. However, in twenty minutes the whole camp was in possession of the troops. The Indians, being driven out, still shot with deadly effect at long range. By a change of base shelter was obtained and retaliatory firing was commenced, with equal destruction of Indian life. The Indians, meantime captured the howitzer, which was coming under escort and on mules' backs, the privates who were with it fleeing and leaving the officers to an unequal fight. During the day various strategies were employed, but it was 11 o'clock at night before the Indians finally withdrew. On the 11th the dead were buried. General Howard came up that day, but too late to render assistance. A complete list is appended, showing 29 killed and 40 wounded. The burial party reported 83 dead Indians found on the field, and six men found dead in a ravine some distance from the battle-field.

Mollies Taking Their Revenge.

BLOOMSBURG, September 20.—The Mollie Maguires have begun a war of revenge against the witnesses who have testified against their members. Recently the firebend Kramer was tried and convicted of arson. Wm Ringrose testified that he visited Kramer in jail while the grand jury was in session, and the Mollies proposed to Ringrose to bribe the grand jury into ignoring the bill of indictment, suggesting that $10 a man would fix them. In giving his testimony the witness stated his fears that he would suffer frightful consequences. Sure enough, at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning his house was fired and entirely destroyed, with all the furniture and effects. The flames extended to the Lutheran parsonage and destroyed that also, though D. McCloon, the minister, saved his furniture. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of Kramer's friends.

A Horrible Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, Sep. 20.—The *Courier Journal's* Richmond Ky., special says: A year since Jasper Maupin shot John Burnam at Kingston, Madison county, wounding him. Maupin was indicted, and the trial was set for to-day, but the case was not reached This evening the parties met in the streets in Richmond, each accompanied by friends, when firing began. Jasper Maupin, John Burnam, Chris Ballard and Wm. A. Cornelson were killed The survivors were arrested.

Strike Ended.

PITTSBURGH, September 19.—The strike in the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin ended last evening, the men resuming work at the old wages. These works have been idle for eight weeks, and by this action of the strikers, withdrawing their demands, fifteen hundred to two thousand men will resume work tomorrow. This strike was inaugurated on the Tuesday following the riot, at which time the mills were running full, and was due largely to the excitement of the week. The strike was for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on all day labor.

New Advertisement.

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 lots free and reverted on payment of original purchase amount, providing the lot or lots are free from incumbrances, same as when bought from owner.
For particulars, apply to
F. BENEDICT,
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"OUT OF WORK."
Song and Chorus, by
ALICE HAWTHORNE,
Author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "I'll call the roses over," "What is Home without a Mother, etc., etc.
"Out of work, without a penny,
Pleading help before thy door,
Without friends among the many—
Look with pity on the poor."
**One of the most touching and beautiful ballads ever written, will give the author a more extended popularity than anything she has ever written. Price 35 cts—or, illustrated title page 40 cts.
For sale at all music stores, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers
J. M. STODDART & CO.
Sep. 19 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Somerset Co., Pa., to us directed, we will expose to public sale on the premises, by public outcry on

Saturday, October 13, 1877,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in Somerset Twp., late the estate of Philip Maurer, dec'd, viz:

A certain farm situate as aforesaid, containing 16 acres and 49 perches strict measure, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Rhoads, Josiah Ankeny, John Kline and Jacob Spatcher, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, large bank barn, and other outbuildings; about 40 acres in good timber land, and about 10 acres in meadow. This farm has several never failing springs, a large apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit; is situated about ½ mile from the village of Stoyestown, and is convenient to churches and schools.

The farm will be offered as a whole and in two or three parcels, to suit the purchaser.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be secured upon the land, being the dower of the widow of decedent; one-third of balance payable upon confirmation of deed, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

Possession to be given April 1st, 1878.

PHILIP P. MAURER,
S. L. KORNS,
Sep. 19 Adm'rs and Trustees.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Philip Wolfersberger to D. H. Wolfersberger & A. G. Will. } No. 52, May Term, 1876. In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa. (Voluntary Assignment.)

Having been appointed Auditor in the above stated case, to distribute the fund in the hands of the Assignee, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Thursday the 18th day of October, 1877.

J. G. OGLE,
Sep. 19 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. A. Stutzman to Herman Shank. } No. 176, April Term, 1875. In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa. (Voluntary Assignment.)

Having been appointed Auditor in the above stated case, to distribute the fund in the hands of the Assignee, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Tuesday the 16th day of October, 1877.

J. G. OGLE,
Sep. 19 Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, granted by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co., Pa., the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, the real estate of Joseph J. Zimmerman, dec'd, situate in Shade township, on

Tuesday, October 30, 1877,

A plantation containing 156 acres, more or less, of which about 105 acres are clear, 20 in meadow, with two dwelling houses, one of which is frame two story, a large barn and other outbuildings, with fine young fruit orchard on the same; is near to churches, schools, mills and store; adjoins lands of J. O. Cable, Isaac Eberich, David Bittner, Michael Wagner, Wilson Blackburn, Wilson Hammer and others.

TERMS.—A dower exists against this land of $638.30 to the Widow of John Walter, dec'd, the interest of which, $63.83 to be paid to her annually on the 1st of April of each year during her life, commencing April 1st 1879, and at her death the principal sum of $638.30 to be paid to the heirs of John Walter, dec'd. The purchaser must pay one-half of his bid on the 1st of April 1878, and the other half on the 1st of October 1878, with interest from April 1st, 1878.

EMANUEL SPECHT,
Sep. 19 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel A. Rhoads, late of Somerset Twp., 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 at the residence of the Administrator, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877.

CYRUS M. SHAVER,
Sep. 19 Administrator

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, the undersigned Assignee of Jacob P. Zerfer, will sell at public sale in the Borough of Somerset, at the Court House, on

Saturday, October 13, 1877,

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

A certain tract of land situate in Brothersvalley Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Christian Coy, Casimus Baer, George Schrock and others, containing 43 acres more or less and allowance, of which there are about 20 acres cleared, 5 acres in meadow, with a two story plank house, and good bank barn thereon erected, being originally in two tracts. This farm has a fine orchard of choice young fruit trees, is well watered and is in every respect a desirable home.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third including the ten per cent. on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from date of sale, with interest on deferred payments, to be secured by judgment bond.

JAS. L. PUGH,
Sep. 19 Assignee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Solomon N. Beal, late of Southampton Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., in pursuance of an order granted to him by the orphans' Court of Somerset Co., will sell at public sale on the premises of the deceased, aforesaid, on

Saturday, October 13, 1877,

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

A certain tract of land situate partly in Southampton Twp., and partly in Larimer Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Solomon Martz, Daniel Shoemaker, John C. Zalish, Nathaniel Bittner, A. Wilmoth and others, containing 129 acres more or less and allowance, of which there are about 100 acres clear, 30 acres in meadow, with a new two story frame house and bank barn thereon erected. The farm has two good orchards, is well watered and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS.—Subject to a dower of $66.66 coming to the Widow of Levi Shaffer, dec'd. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, one-third including the ten per cent. on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

SAMUEL S. BEAL,
Sep. 19 Trustee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Somerset Co., Pa., to distribute of the funds in the hands of John Mowry late guardian of John Fair, late of Allegheny Twp., dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday, October 12, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend.

JAS. L. PUGH,
Sep. 19 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

At a court of Common Pleas held in Somerset Pa., on the 4th day of September 1877, the undersigned Auditor was duly appointed to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of William M. Livengood, Assignee of Henry B. Blough and wife, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Saturday the 6th day of October 1877, at his office in Somerset Borough, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

JOHN R. SCOTT,
Sep. 19 Auditor.

RESTAURANT
AND
ICE CREAM SALOON.
J. H. Pisel informs his friends and the public generally that he has leased rooms over Speers' Drug Store, in the Mammoth Building, and has there opened a Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon. He keeps on hand at all times cakes, pies, sandwiches, and cooling drinks. Bread always on hand and for sale.
He still lives in the Judge Black Mansion where he is prepared to accommodate all callers with good board and lodging.
Summer boarders solicited.
3mos. may. 2

New Advertisement.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., the undersigned Assignee of Godfrey Hochstetler, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, October 6, 1877,

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

A certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Jonathan Zimmer, Michael Yoder and others, containing about 83 acres, having a dwelling and other buildings thereon erected.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance of one-third on confirmation of sale at November Court; one-third in six months, an l one-third in one year, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by judgment notes.

G. R. KING,
Sep 19 Assignee of Godfrey H