The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY . . . March 20, 1878.

The widow of ex-Governor Shunk died near Hagerstown, Maryland, aged 85 years. Her remains were interred in Harrisburg.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee has called a meeting of the members at the Lochiel Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, March 27, at 12 M, to fix the time and place of holding the next Republican State Convention.

The Committee investigating the crookedness of Doorkeeper Polk, has agreed to report him for dismissal, and presumably, not being able to find in the Democratic party a man fit for the office, wisely propose to abolish it.

The House has by a very close vote, 118 to 116, extended the time that whiskey may remain in bond, to three years. The resolution will probably fail to pass the Senate. If it does not, we do not see where the Treasury is to obtain its revenue for the next three years.

New Hampshire has gone Republican, notwithstanding the predictions confidently made for several weeks past, of a Democratic victory. The Republicans have elected their Governor, and secured the Legislature by a large majority, thus insuring the selection of a United States Senator. The result is a gratifying triumph, and proves the vitality of the Republican party under the most adverse circumstances.

While the religious world is discussing the doctrine of a material fire hereafter, Representative Spang has apparently made up his mind that there should be no voluntary application of it to the body in this world. Accordingly he has introduced a bill in the House to prevent the cremation or burning of bodies after death. The undertakers will doubtless be in favor of the bill, they being the only persons directly interested in its passage.

The silver men having insisted that the new silver dollars should be on a par with gold, the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to exchange them, or sell them for greenbacks.

Consequently there was much disappointment in Washington, when those who wanted to secure the "dollar of the dads," had first to purchase gold to exchange for them. A ninety two cent dollar, costing one hundred and one and a half cents, is not much of a speculation to the purchaser, is it?

In a speech made in the lower House of Congress a few days since, by Mr. Hale of Ohio, he described Democratic economy, in the following brief sentence.

"It consists (he said) in reducing clerks, cramping consuls and trimming out ministers; but when "Southern claims come up before these members, it is as inevitable as that water runs down hill that they all vote for them, and will advocate them, and if they do not do so, they will not dare to go ome and face their constituents."

The gratifying result of the New Hampshire election teaches a lesson that all the Republicans should lay to heart. It was through unity they wrenched victory from the jaws of defeat. The irritating question of sustaining or antagonizing the National Administration and its measures was laid aside, and the great body of the Republicans worked heartily together for the sake of principles which will outlive administrations and the personal differences and disappointments attending them. A similarly prudent course pursued in Pennsylvania will give us the State this fall by a sweeping majority.

A bill has been favorably reported in the House, declaring treating to intoxicating drinks a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment; and another to prevent the furnishing of tobacco, by gift or otherwise, to minors under the age of eighteen years. These be reforms, striking at the root of evils. But will they become laws? is the question. The fellows who cannot abide tobacco will vote for the one, and those who despise the use of spirits will support the other; but will they strike hands and stand together? Not much! Each, like the red-nosed shephred, has his "particular vanity," and when Buncome has been satisfied, the bill will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

The Committee on Education and Labor has instructed Mr. Goode, the chairman, to report the bill providing that the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall forever be consecrated and set apart for the education of the people. The act is not to have any effect to repeal, impair or suspend any law authorizing the pre-emption of public lands or the entry of public lands for homesteads, nor as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homestead upon such lands, nor shall it be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain or interfere with granting bounty lands. The bill provides that three-fourths of the proceeds of sales of public lands for the next ten years shall be devoted to school purposes, and distributed among the States on the basis of illiteracy, the remaining one-quarter to be devoted to agricultural and mechanical colleges.

If the bill passes in this shape, it would be paying a premium on illiteracy, and give a large proportion of the fund to the Southern States, where ignorance is the rule, and not the exception. It is entirely probable that this was the main object of the bill.

When Robert W. Mackey, as State Treasurer, lost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the State's money, deposited with Chas. T. Yerkes, of Philadelphia, the Democratic journals raised a tremendous howl over it, but he made good to the State every dollar of the loss, and handed over a clean balance sheet to his successor.

The present Democratic officials, Gen. McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Auditor General Temple, having lost a comparatively small sum through the failure of Dougherty Brothers, Harrisburg, are now before the Legislature praying to be released, and leave the State to shoulder the loss; and we do not observe that the aforesaid Democratic journals are distressing themselves over the matter.

The most recent and satisfactory evidence of the progress of conciliation in the South, is furnished by the following Associated press dispatch relative to one Redmond, who heads a gang of illicit distillers in South Carolina:

> Redmond, with thirty men followed Captain Hoffman's force of eight men, all day Tuesday. Being powerless to contend with Redmond's gang they retreated to Easley, waiting reinforcements. Redmond has ordered the citizens, at their peril, not to furnish food or shelter to revenue officers. Warrants will be procured for the jail-breakers and other revenue culprits. They will either be captured or become fugitives.

Regard for the Federal Government is not to be expected on the part of the scoundrels who are defying the revenue laws. But the fact that a body of officers should be openly pursued for an entire day by a murdering gang, and compelled to send for reinforcements, shows that the people are in sympathy with the law breakers' instead of the Government.

The Democratic majority in the House at Washington will soon give this Congress such a reputation, that it will likely be handed down in history as the "Robber Congress." Ever since it commenced, it has been steadily engaged in stealing the seats of Republican members; the last effort now in progress of consummation, being to steal his seat from Robert Smalls, the colored member from South Carolina.

Tolman, the contestant, who is a white man, claims that Smalls is not entitled to his seat, because of fraud, violence, and intimidation practiced by Republican negroes against white Democrats in Edgefield, Barnwell, Aiken, and Beaufort Counties. Edgefield was the scene of the Ellenton massacre, and is the residence of Hamburg Butler. Aiken county was the scene of the Hamburg massacre, and in Barnwell and the other counties in Small's district other similar massacres of negroes took place, although not on so large a scale. Nowhere in the entire South did the rifle-club terrorism exist so completely as in Small's district, under the leadership of the present Senator Butler, and yet the contestant comes before the House and declares upon his oath that in the whole district there was wide-spread intimidation and terrorism among Democrats. He also charges that the Hamburg massacre and Ellenton riots were gotten up for the purpose of enabling Smalls to consolidate the negro vote and carry Aiken county. This extraordinary statement is sustained by evidence, but the facts are somewhat against it. It is also charged that the presence of troops at the polls and throughout the country prevented Democrats from voting, yet it is shown that the Democrats cast over 18,000 votes, while in 1874, when no one claims that the Democrats were intimidated, they only cast 4,000 votes. In 1874 the Republicans cast 19,000 votes, and in 1876 about the same number. The total vote cast in the district in 1876 was over 38,000, while the population of the district by the census of 1875 was only 34,000. Smalls shows that the great Democratic gain of about 12,000 was impossible to be secured legally, and, notwithstanding the Hamburg and Ellenton massacres, he succeeded in getting out a full Republican vote. If the Committee on Elections follow the precedents they have established in every case so far this Congress, they will recommend giving Tolman the seat, evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is every indication that the Republican voters of the County will not lack for candidates from whom to make a choice at the coming Primary election, and we most sincerely trust, that with plenty of material from which to choose, the voters will exercise a sound discretion, and prove their determination to select not only good, but thoroughly competent and efficient men for the various offices.

It should be remembered that no man is, as a matter of right, entitled to an office. The right to confer these offices is in the hands of the people, absolutely untrammeled, and as the powers and duties pertaining to them, are but a portion of the rights of the people, delegated for the time being, to these employes or servants, great care should be exercised in their selection.

It is right—as under our form of government, parties always will and must exist—that the inquiry should be made, is the candidate a member of your political party? But the fact that he is, and also, that he is honest, and generally a "good or clever fellow" does not embrace the be all, and end all, of an efficient and competent officer. In selecting an employe for the shop, the store, the factory, the mine or the farm, these would be held as secondary matters. Is he skilled in his trade, a good salesman, an efficient mechanic, a good miner, or laborer, who will care for my interests, earn the money I pay him, and discharge the duties required of him, acceptably, would be the natural thought and inquiry. Why should not this be the first thought and inquiry also as to voting for, or in other words employing a public servant? To every official chosen, the voter delegates a portion of his individual rights and powers, selects him as his representative in that sphere, and is accountable to the entire community for his proper exercise of them. Why less care should be taken in selecting a public, than a private employe, is something that "no fellow could ever find out." If we want a representative to make laws for us should we not have a man able to frame a bill, sustain it by argument, know that it comprehends the object aimed at, and is requisite and necessary, no mere blind follower of the blind?

In a Sheriff, a Prothonotary, a Register, we want men of executive ability, prudent, careful, apt, and competent to execute the laws, the decrees of the courts the general business of all the people, pertaining to their estates, their moneys, their security, and their general welfare. For Commissioners, Directors of the Poor, and for Auditors we should have men of well trained business habits, large administrative ability, thoroughly honest, economical—but not to the verge of meanness nor inhumanity—and broad enough in their views, their capacity and their intelligence, to administer the affairs of the people of the entire county, and to account for them in a thoroughly business manner.

The people of this county have heretofore been extremely fortunate in the selection of honest and careful officials, but is it not time the standard was advanced? We cannot afford to stand still, while the rest of the world progresses. The old rut will wear too deep for us some day.

Cameron in the Party.

So clear has been the record of the Republican party in contrast with the greed and corruption and ignorance of the Democracy, wherever of late they have entered, under false pretences, into power, that it cannot be successfully impugned or attacked in the coming campaign.

So satisfied of this are the cunning leaders of the Opposition that they will not attack the party before the people this fall, but something vague and shadowy—something which they do not reduce to a definition, and call it—Cameronism. This is already developed as the line of the campaign. They propose to confuse Mr. Cameron and his immediate following with the Republican party, vilifying him with slimy slander and abuse just as they did Hartranft, and then assume that everything which is charged against Cameron is proved against the Republican party.

This is a trick—not an argument or warfare—but our enemies have long since been reduced to tricks, and have chosen foxy adventurers for their leaders in place of the old-time lions of the Democracy of other and better days.

Let this be borne steadily in mind by the Republicans of Pennsylvania that they be not diverted from the real issues, or kept defending themselves against the shadows and fraudulent materialization of the Katie King politicians. This whole boyish hullabaloo about Cameron being an overshadowing and overmastering power in the Republican party is a puerile conception which comes down from older and less intelligent years. To-day the people are the body and power of any party. This idea that a Cameron, or a Curtin, or a Randall, or a Wallace, can make a plaything of a great Commonwealth, bargain and sell it out, set it up, and all that kind of trash, is simply childish stuff. There was a time when such things were—there is such a state of things now, perhaps, in Kentucky or Nevada or South Carolina, States of general ignorance and low grade of population, but there is no such thing in Pennsylvania to-day, and cannot be. The common schools have made it impossible. The fate of Curtin in Pennsylvania and of Sumner in Massachusetts demonstrates how weak and powerless are even the best of men, with the strongest reputations and records, when they set themselves against the heart and brain of the people. No man at this day can lead the people of Pennsylvania from their own way into his any more than an ambitious grasshopper can lead a locomotive off of its iron track.

Without doubt Cameron is a strong and masterly man, with the important following which individual power and consistency of purpose always attract and organize. Without doubt he has unhorsed and laid out a number of weaker and less far-sighted men who have contended with him in the political lists, but that was a question of personal force. He would have laid them out equally dead selling muslin or discounting notes. It was the difference in will, power, and brain which did it.

Cameron is in the party, a leader and a power in it, acknowledged and honored by every National Administration from the time of Lincoln, and let us be glad we have him. He never went out of it like a weak child when disappointed in his hopes or irritated by temporary reverses. But he is not the party, and the party is not he, and any attempt to confuse their identities is a fraud and a trick of the Ah Sin order. He is not the automatic directory of the party, nor is the party responsible for his actions or voice. This loud-mouthed charge that he is, is simply an insidious attempt to throw the anti-Cameron element outside of the party, and add some more corpses to the ghastly wrecks that strew the shore of recent political history in Pennsylvania. And it is the same notorious wrecker that is at the work, seeking with the false lights of prostituted editorials and debauched news columns, in which political canards are sold for actual facts, to lure fresh victims to destruction and ruin.

No man is the party or can be. The party is the people, the men from the farms and mills, and shops, and school-rooms, and honest homes of Pennsylvania, men able to judge and to act for themselves, and who have done it decisively and promptly.

For this party, for these people, *The Press* speaks. It takes no Cameron or anti-Cameron position, but stands on the higher plane of the people, the real power and body and sovereignty of the party. Nor is there any more reason why a Republican newspaper should, of necessity, be a Cameron or an anti-Cameron journal, than why it should be a hydrogen or an oxygen journal on the question of cold water.

Let us bear this disingenuous device of the enemy steadily in memory during the campaign, and not be misled or put on the defensive by it. When it is urged, let us reflect first on the supreme impertinence of advice as to our internal affairs coming at all from the corrupt elements which we have sluffed off of the party, and next, let us remember that whatever may be charged against him by defeated political foes, Cameron in the party is something infinitely more trustworthy, manly, and honest than any disappointed adventurer or broken-down politician outside of the party, whether a deserter or put out. No, we want no advice from outside the camp, and we form our own lines and chose our own leaders, in our own way and at our own time.—*Phila. Press.*

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Harrisburg, Mar. 16, 1878.

The legislative mill has ground during the week some valuable grist. That it has ground it "exceeding fine," I dare not venture to assert, but it has beyond a doubt ground very slow. The most attractive points of the week's session have been the various legislative movements upon the Philadelphia Recorder's bill The bill creating a State banking department, the new county bill for Luzerne, and the new county bill for Crawford and smaller counties.

The two last mentioned bills have not been alike happy in their fortunes. The last mentioned, met with defeat upon the same day that the first was triumphantly passed through its second reading, to the unbounded delight of the large number of Scrantonites who were present in its interests.

After a safe but stormy passage through the House the, Philadelphia Recorder's bill seemed for a short while to be threatened with danger in the Senate. The Philadelphia Councils stand in its way. By a resolution unanimously adopted by both branches of the Council of this city the legislature is urged not to pass the bill. In its preamble this resolution recites that the Recorder's bill is a measure originated evidently for the benefit of the person who may be appointed, under its liberal provisions and such other persons as may enrich themselves from the patronage which this bill will confer, and that the measure is distasteful to the people of Philadelphia in every way, and for which they have not petitioned and do not want for reason of the obnoxious power it bestows, and that the public press of Philadelphia has echoed the voice of the people in denouncing the wholesale outrage that the act will inflict upon a deserving class of people—merchant dealers and shop keepers, by imposing on them inconveniences and unwarranted taxes in the form of fees.

This resolution was read in the Senate on Tuesday, but seems to have had but little effect upon that august body, as the bill was passed through first reading yesterday.

The bill creating a State banking department after being kicked and cuffed around like an ill-conditioned cur, has at last betaken itself to the House with the little vitality which it still has left. It stood upon the Senate calendar of bills on final passage for a month or more, and each time that it came to the surface of legislation, it was struck with an amendment, and like an apple afloat bobbed out of sight for the time being only to reappear again in readiness for another attack. It was messaged from the Senate to the House yesterday.

A bill of general interest now pending in the House is the one prohibiting shows and exhibitions on Sunday in all cases where a fee is charged for admission.

This measure was originally introduced for the purpose of preventing the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia from opening on Sunday; but its appearance in the House was followed by petitions from on every hand asking its passage. It has already met with one defeat, but the vote by which it was defeated has been reconsidered, and it now stands ready for another brush with the Philadelphia boys who are opposing its passage.

Among the new work introduced during the week, I note the following bills.

Making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment to cremate or burn after death the body of any human being. This measure has passed the Committee and has been reported favorably; the probabilities however are that the bill will be cremated amongst other waste paper at the close of the session.

An act declaring the habit of treating to intoxicating drinks a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment. This bill has also been favorably reported.

Mr. Spang has introduced an act to prevent the furnishing of tobacco, by gift, sale or otherwise to minors under the age of eighteen years.

Investigating Committees are becoming chronic around here lately. No less than three are in existence, and not one half of the crookedness accounted for. The Pittsburg riot investigating Committee have held two sessions during the week, and examined the Governor, the Attorney General, the Adjutant General and others. No new facts connected with the riots were elicited.

The Corporation tax investigating Committee adjourned last Saturday after taking a portion of the testimony of Wm. J. Bayard, corporation clerk, in the Auditor General's office. The Committee held another session this afternoon, and Mr. Bayard concluded his testimony. Chief Clerk Warden, and Auditor General Temple will be examined to-night.

Another Committee has been appointed to investigate the House Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Gains, who it is charged has been gobbling illegal fees for witnesses and others.

The House talks of adjourning over the last week of March and the first week of April, but it is not likely that so unwise a proceeding will be indulged in.

B.

A Singular Case of Poisoning.

North Adams, Mass., March 15.—Mrs. Cynthia George, a stitcher at Millard & Whitman's shoe shop, died Wednesday morning from a very singular case of poisoning. Her work was stitching fancy shoetops, and the leather used was of bright colors. The first indication of poison was a slight eruption about the face, which in a few days become terribly swollen, growing worse rapidly until at the time of her death her features were scarcely recognizable. A portion of the leather was sent to Prof. Chadbourne, of Williams College, for analysis, and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

From the N. Y. Evening Mail.

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State of Kentucky,)
March 6, 1878.

The Silver Bill is passed but the Corners hezen't, ez yet, experienced the relief that it expected. Bascom sed promptly that he wuz a law abidin citizen, and shood take silver. Uv course he'd watered his whisky to meet the depresbiatid currency he wuz to be paid in, but he felt tolerable well after all. Silver wuz better than nothin, and he felt that times cood not but help improve with silver made legle-tender.

"Gentlemen," he sed, "silver is now money, and I shel take it. Come up with your silver and wipe off yoor indebtednis, or yoo git nothin' more at this bar!"

What wuz we to do? We didn't none uv us hev any silver any more than we hed greenbax. We coodent any uv us pay, and the people are murmerin. All that we hev got out uv it so fur, is a depresbiated article uv likker, wich, ef our promises is good for anything, gives Bascom just that much more profit. The dettor class ain't profited at all, for it can't git no silver to pay with.

Ef the governmeut hez any mercy onto us at all, it will procoor car loads uv silver to wunst, to be distribbitid pro-rata among the citizens. That wood give us releef. Onless the government does this the silver bill is a mockery, a deloosion and a snare. Uv wat good is it to say to me, "You kin pay off your debts at a discount with silver!" when I hain't got no silver and can't git it? Ef I had any sekoorities to put up, I cood pay my debts in paper money or gold; for good collaterals I kin borry all I want now.

To give us the releef we want, either the government hez got to supply us silver, or let me carry out my projeck uv munissipal bankin. Either will do. But to leave it where it is is holler mockery; it's givin us a stun when we asked for bread. It's givin us hope uv suthin when the relizashun uv it is ez fur from us ez ever. Wat good iz it to me to make silver legle tender, onless you provide me with silver to tender? I ain't got no silver, and can't see how I am to git any. I want either a car load uv silver distribbited in the Corners, or I want onlimited munissipal bankin. One or the other is necessary to meet the wants uv men like myself, for which all finanshel projecks are made. Men who hev the faculty uv workin, and to whom likker at stated and rapid intervals ain't a necessity, manage to git along without finanseerin. Ef they are a goin to finanseer for me, I want em to do suthin practicle.

Petroleum V. Nasby,
Finanseer.

Fire on the Michigan Southern Road.

The morning express from the East over the Lake Shore Road arrived at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, or two hours late, and minus the joint mail and baggage car, which was left in half burned debris and ashes out on the road. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the train was stopped a few minutes later the flames were in complete possession of the car. As quickly as possible it was uncoupled from the rear coaches, in time to save them, although their occupants were badly scared, and then the engineer put on full steam and made for the water tank at Edgarton, two miles distant, in order to drown out the fire. Just before arriving, however, he found it would be necessary to run past a long shed full of wood, and so the fire, which had already consumed the contents of the car, was left to do its worst. There was destroyed about 8,000 pounds of mail, principally for Chicago, and thirty pieces of baggage, in charge of S. H. Perkins, baggage-master, who went on duty on the car at Toledo, and who first discovered the flames, but only after he had been badly singed, as he lay sleeping in the front end of the car. It is supposed by Perkins that a candle which he had seen burning in the front, or postal end, of the car was overturned in some way, probably by a sudden jar of the car. The only articles saved were a sailor's hammock, filled with clothing, and the remnants of some actor's wardrobe.

The presence of two Babcock extinguishers on the car was probably forgotten in the confusion. Among those who lost considerable was Mr. J. H. Drake, prominently known on the Board of Trade of Chicago, and Mr. David Dows, of New York. W. M. Scott and daughter, of Erie, Pa., lost about $5,000 in diamonds and wardrobe packed in trunks. Mr. George Cromwell, a cotton merchant of New York City, and en route for Colorado with an invalid daughter, lost all the baggage he had with him—$1,000 worth.

THE DESTROYED MAIL.

It is learned at the Post office that the mail consumed in the burnt postal car on the Lake Shore Road consisted of newspaper matter and a quantity of stamped envelopes, destined for Iowa, Indiana, and the Territories. One of the postal clerks stated that they had got through their work in that car an hour before the fire and had gone to the rear of the train. A burning candle was left in the distributing department, which was not to be visited again till the arrival of the train in this city at 8:30 o'clock. A baggage-master occupied one end of the car, but, unobserved by him, the candle was undoubtedly overturned. It is probable an investigation will be made to find out whether or not the fire resulted from carelessness. In any event, the Lake Shore officers will in the future prohibit the use of candles in postal cars on their line.

Kansas Rapidly Filling Up.

Topeka, March 14.—Immigration to Kansas still continues unabated, and various land offices are overflowing with homestead and preemption entries. Twelve thousand acres were taken at the Larned Land Office in one day last week, and yesterday sales of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company reached $16,000—all to actual settlers. Four full passenger trains consisting of thirty coaches and containing 1,000 people, passed over the road to Southwest Kansas yesterday.

Raid.

Boston, March 15.—State detectives made a raid yesterday on the town of Shutesbury, this state, where they arrested a number of men who are charged with living in open polygamy. They were held in bonds for trial in the superior criminal court for Franklin county. It is alleged that many others will be arrested for the same offense, an attempt evidently having been made to establish a Mormon settlement at Tewksbury.

The Snow Storm.

Sherman, W. T., March 13.—On Thursday about midnight a storm of snow and wind set in, covering the entire country from Green river, W. T. to North Platte, Nebraska, a distance of 500 miles. It has proved by far the severest storm known since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The storm continued without abatement until Sunday morning, making it impossible for a person to go out without almost certain death. Since the storm subsided the bodies of a number of persons have been found who died from exposure. Two soldiers perished between Fort Russell and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles. Four men with ox teams were caught fifteen miles northwest of Cheyenne. Three of them reached the railroad Sunday, terribly frozen, and will probably lose their feet. The fourth man and cattle perished. Three ranchmen were found dead a short distance from North Cooper Lake. It is probable this is only a small part of those that have died from the effects of the storm. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep near Egbert station. Many other cases are reported of loss of stock. The snow is drifted in immense piles wherever there is any place to form a drift. Every cut in the railroad track was filled with snow, and the sheds were also full. The Railroad Company had their forces out before the storm subsided on Sunday, and have been constantly at work with four snow plows at different points, with all the men they could work. Three different forces met at this point last night at nine o'clock, having cleared five hundred and fifty miles in less than three days. All trains will be immediately started, and no further detention is anticipated. The passengers were all located where they could be well fed and taken care of.

Later.—All the railroads to this place are now open, excepting the Colorado Central, which has still about eight miles of hard packed snow to clear. The Denver Pacific train reached here at noon to-day. Trains from the West on the Union Pacific came through this morning. Coaches on the Black Hills stage line depart daily, but will doubtless be much delayed going through. Loss of life from the storm will be considerable. On Thursday last a party of five men, Joe Connery, H. J. McCann, Chas. Wilson, and Messrs. Card and Kuntz, left Laramie City for a hunt and were caught in the storm. The bodies of the last three named were found yesterday at Cooper's Lake, twenty miles west of Laramie. Connery's body and the bodies of two horses were found this evening. McCann is still missing. The stock men here anticipate only a small loss in cattle, probably two per cent., and in sheep five per cent. The weather here to-day is clear and warm, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Tornado at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10.—The city of Atlanta experienced to-day the severest wind storm or rainless tornado ever known here. The storm burst suddenly about eleven o'clock A. M., and when, all the churches were filled with worshippers, and lasted, without rain, with a steady and tremendous force, for about two hours.

The Episcopal Church, like the others, was filled at the hour for the commencement of divine service, and no thought of danger was entertained by the congregation. But during the early part of the service the wind suddenly rose and shook the whole building to its foundations.

The officiating minister realized at once that a tornado had struck the building, and knowing that it was merely a question of minutes to secure the safety of the people, cried out to them to throw themselves under the seats. This advice the congregation at once followed, and not a moment too soon.

With a few fearful creaks and jars of its roof and walls the whole building crumbled into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation under the debris. Luckily the shelter afforded by the seats protected the great mass of the congregation, but eighteen were more or less seriously wounded by the falling timbers. None of these, however, have died from their injuries.

The church is an utter wreck, and the escape of the congregation must be regarded as miraculous, considering the awful force and suddenness of the storm. Many persons not otherwise injured suffer from the effects of inhaling the dust caused by the crushing in of the walls and roof.

Several other churches in Atlanta have been seriously injured, their walls shaken and roofs partly stripped. The City Hall has been entirely unroofed and the car sheds of the railroad depto unsettled. Great damage, an estimate of which cannot yet be determined, was done to private residences and stores throughout the city.

Gold Required for Silver.

Washington, March 14.—There has been some disappointment manifested by persons who have attempted to get silver dollars at the Treasury and to pay for them in greenbacks. Several members of Congress sent small sums of currency to the Treasury to-day to exchange for silver dollars, but discovered that they must get gold before they can procure the silver. Many other persons presented greenbacks, and were compelled to go away without making an exchange. An interesting point is thus met by Secretary Sherman, and, of course, decided in accordance with law. To pay out silver dollars for currency would be to resume specie payments in silver alone; but the principal objection to making such payments arises from the fact that the value of the silver dollar would be reduced at once to par in currency. Being receivable for Customs duties, the immediate effect would be the payment of such duties at currency rates.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Philadelphia, March 14.—There was a steady flow of visitors to the Mint to-day. The office of the Cashier was well patronized, and $7,090 were handed over the counter in exchange for gold. This will be continued until $23,000, set aside for that purpose, has been exhausted. The $100,000 coined on Wednesday has been sent to the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Forgery.

Nashville, March 14.—Miss Mary Hampton, a prominent school teacher in the public schools of this city, was discovered to-day to be a forger, she having forged the names of Superintendent Leath and other prominent persons to notes, on which she got from banks and private parties $3,500.

Forcible Rescue of Illicit Distillers.

Washington, March 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue last night received the following telegram from Collector Brytou at Columbia, S. C.:

"Information is just received from Special Deputy Collector Hoffman that on the 9th inst., the three illicit distillers arrested by his force and committed to jail at Pickens Court House by Commissioner Thornby, were released by an armed mob, supposed to be led by the outlaw Redmond. The Sheriff, who surrendered the keys to save his life, refused to aid in recapturing the prisoners. Deputy Collector Jillson, at Greenville, telegraphs that he has advices that an armed crowd last night surrounded the house of Mr. Gary, who aided the revenue officers in arresting the released distillers, for the purpose of hanging him. When satisfied that he was absent with the officers the mob started in pursuit, threatening to capture Gary and drive the officers from that section. The danger of the officers being overpowered is imminent. Redmond's gang is organized and desperate."

The Commissioner telegraphed Collector Brayton as follows:

"You are authorized to employ one hundred men, if necessary, to aid as a posse in enforcing the law and making arrests. Call upon the Marshals and Deputy Marshals to act at once. Leave nothing undone to vindicate the majesty of the law. Telegraph your action to-morrow.

"Green B. Raum,
Commissioner."

Washington, March 14.—The following telegram was received to-day:

Greenville, S. C., March 14.—*To Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington:* I have organized at Spartansburg and here a force of thirty brave, faithful, discreet men, who are now on their way to Pickens county. Redmonds, with thirty men, followed the track of Captain Hoppman's force of eight men all day Tuesday.

Two more illicit distilleries were destroyed. The force being powerless to contend with Redmond's gang has retreated to Easley waiting reinforcements. Redmond has ordered citizens at their peril not to furnish food or shelter to revenue officials.

The present force cannot be overpowered. Warrants of arrest will be procured for the jail breakers and and other revenue culprits. They will either be captured or become fugitives. I leave at once for Easley, where dispatches will reach me.

E. M. Brayton,
Collector.

Explosion.

South Acton, Mass., March 12.—At nine o'clock this morning a heavy shock was felt here, followed by two successive ones, which were heard at a distance of twenty-five miles. It was ascertained that the press, single and double wheel mills of the American Powder Company had blown up, and that nearly everything was demolished. Two men, new hands, from New York, Lowell Foster, and Mr. Turpener, both unmarried and about thirty years of age, working in the press mill, were instantly killed, their bodies being thrown about three hundred yards from the mill. Turpener's head was found quite a distance from other portions of his body, and only about half of the remains have been found. Both bodies were terribly mutilated, and in fragments. They were picked up at different points. Foster's body was completely cut to pieces, and some portions of the bodies were found a quarter of a mile from the mills.

The bodies are recognizable only on account of the fact that their size was known by their comrades. The cause of the explosion is not known definitely; but Edmund Hooper, foreman on the line, says when near the press-mill, where Foster and Turpener were working, he heard a piece of machinery break, and knowing there would be trouble, sprang behind a tree and ran for the woods outside the grounds. The explosion followed immediately. Several other employees were slightly injured, but none seriously.

The office of the company, situated some 600 from the press-mill, was demolished. The doors were torn to pieces, clapboards were thrown off and windows smashed into thousands of pieces, covering the desk and floor and other furniture. The keg shop near by was battered and demolished, not a whole window remaining. All about the grounds and over an area of several acres are strewn debris. Nothing remains of the exploded mills but the iron machinery and the heavy framing timbers. The shock was distinctly felt at Waltham, some twelve miles distant.

The Storm's Doings.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Advices from the interior of the State indicate that the storm of the past few days has been one of great severity. A great amount of damage was done to property generally, especially railroad property. A large portion of the lower part of Mansfield, Ohio, is covered by water to the depth of three feet, covering the first floors of many dwellings. A number of barns were swept away. A number of bridges upon the Fort Wayne road have been injured. One was carried completely away. At Zanesville, the street car stables and a two story frame house were demolished. The roof of the Presbyterian Church, and that of a number of dwellings, were carried away. A freight train ran into a culvert, wrecking the train and killing the engineer.

Gold.

Philadelphia, March 13.—The exchanging of the new silver dollar for gold commenced at the mint at nine o'clock this morning, and in about three hours $1,000 worth had been disbursed. Later in the day the sales were increased by the receipt of a number of orders from brokers. To-morrow one hundred thousand of the new dollars will be sent to New York and ten thousand to Washington, and the coinage thereafter will be at the rate of forty thousand dollars per day, according to the instructions received. The sale at the mint will continue only for a day or two, and after that the dollars will be served out by the Sub-Treasurers.

A Democratic Postmaster.

Washington, March 12.—The Senate in executive session, to-day, spent some time in debate on the nomination of David G. Potts, to be postmaster at Petersburg, Va. The nomination was opposed by Senator Hamlin, of Maine, on party grounds, Mr. Potts being a Democrat. Senator Withers, of Virginia, spoke in favor of Mr. Potts's confirmation. At the conclusion of the discussion he was confirmed by six majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMNTS.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1st, 1878.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

THE PRODUCTS OF THE

BEST MAKERS

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As our supplies, Foreign and Domestic, come direct from the manufacturer to us, there is no intermediate profit to pay, and we are, therefore, able to sell one dress pattern as low as the same goods are sold by the case.

We are now offering a superb stock of

Parisian Novelties in Dress Fabrics,

Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles that will be shown in Paris and London during the present season. These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris market.

We also have received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawns and Organdies, Jaconets, Toile d'Alsace, etc., etc.,

Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest designs in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK

Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying an unusual assortment of

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

IN FORTY DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND WIDTHS,

FROM 47 CENTS PER YARD, UPWARD,

Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE Wool. The goods we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In

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We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in COTTON AND WOOL, ALL-WOOL, WOOL AND SILK, and ALL-SILK goods.

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Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. Requests for

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Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the utmost fidelity to the interests of our patrons. Attention is invited to the fact that all letters are answered and orders filled by return mail.

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AT YOUR DOOR.

THE GREATEST OFFERS OF SEEDS. PLANTS. AND FLOWERS EVE RMADE.

Catalogue and list of great offers free. Send for it. GRIMES & CARROW, Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 13

A National Scandal.

Washington, March 13.—The habitual drunkenness of certain Democratic members of the House of Representatives is assuming the proportions of a national scandal. One member appeared in his place to-day in such a state of intoxication as to be wholly unable to conduct himself like a gentleman. The presiding officer, Mr. Cox, after vainly attempting to bring him to order by a vigorous use of the gavel, was obliged to order the Sergeant-at-arms to interfere; and it was only when a number of Democratic members gathered around and succeeded in drawing their associate into the cloak room, that it was possible for the business of the House to proceed.

Disastrous Storm.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 13.—The most frightful storm of hail and rain ever known in that vicinity visited Jefferson county, W. Va., on Tuesday. Thousands of acres of wheat and other grain were destroyed, houses unroofed, buildings blown down and cattle killed. The loss throughout the county will amount to at least $150,000.

The freshets in the neighborhood of Wheeling have been very destructive. No through trains have arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for forty-eight hours, owing to slides and the track being washed away.

The Philadelphia Boy Murderer.

Philadelphia, March 14.—In the case of Charles Welsh, a boy twelve years old, charged with shooting and killing Robert McAdam, a playmate of the same age, the Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict that the shooting was accidental, the foreman explaining that the jury thought the boy was not aware of the dangerous character of the weapon, and that there was no evidence of intent to commit murder. The boy was set at liberty.

Preparing for the Day of Judgment.

From the Trigg County Democrat.

The wildest excitement prevails among some of the citizens of Trigg county, Kentucky, living near the Tennessee river, over the apprehension of the immediate coming of the day of final judgment. Many of them have abandoned all business, have turned their stock loose to range through the woods, and cutting themselves loose from the contemplation of all earthly affairs, they go from house to house singing and praying for the eventful day.

Another Molli Maguire Bagged.

Pottsville, Pa., March 15.—Martin Birgin, a Mollie Maguire, and one of the alleged murderers of Patrick Burns, arrived here this morning from Canada in charge of Pinkerton's detective. Burns, who was a mining clerk, was shot and instantly killed at Tuscarora in this county, on the morning of April 15, 1870. He had in some way gained the ill will of the Mollies, and they conspired to put him out of the way.

Pension Agents to be Dispensed With.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—Hon. A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, and of the Committee on Appropriations, has completed a bill for the remodeling of the method of paying pensions, which abolishes all agencies and pays the pensioners directly from the Treasury, saving yearly three hundred thousand dollars. The bill is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and will doubtless become a law.

The Victory in New Hampshire.

Concord, March 14.—One hundred eighty-four towns give Prescott, Republican, 35,694; McKean, Democrat, 33,864, and scattering, 392. All but eighteen towns have been heard from. These last year gave Prescott 1,045; Marcy 1387; scattering 5. Should the vote be the same as last year Prescott will have a plurality over M'Kean of 1,556, and a majority of 1,017. The list of Representatives is as follows: Republicans, 202; Democrats, 141.

Earthquake in Tennessee.

New York, March 13.—A special from Nashville, Tenn., says: A terrific earthquake shock was felt at Columbus, Ky., at four o'clock Monday morning. It awoke the residents of the town and created considerable consternation. Bedsteads were rolled across the floors of rooms, and bureaus and presses were thrown down and broken. A portion of the Mississippi river bank caved in near the town, leaving one house hanging over the bluff. The movement was so violent as to ring bells on the locomotives standing in the sheds at the depots. The rumbling only lasted a few seconds.

The President Thinks the New Hampshire Election Was all For His Glory.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The President thinks the New Hampshire election is an endorsement of his policy. The Republican leaders, however, claim that it shows the party cannot and will not be defeated by dissensions inspired by the President's intrigues with Democrats. The Republican leaders will make common cause against Democrats and their measures wherever and whenever they get opportunity.

Salesmen Fighting Over a Customer.

St. Louis, March 14.—Paul Booker and Robert C. Cunningham, salesmen for different wholesale boot and shoe houses, became involved in a quarrel yesterday afternoon about a customer to whom both were endeavoring to sell goods. Cunningham stabbed Booker in the left side, and also cut his face and neck. Booker shot Cunningham in the hip, causing a serious wound. Booker's condition is considered dangerous.

Decapitated by a Saw.

Beallsville, Pa., March 14.—A young man, named Tinny Kinder, while working in a saw mill, was instantly killed this afternoon by falling in front of the saw. He was standing on the carriage, trying to loosen a bolt, when his foot slipped, and he went down. The head was completely severed from the body, and the body was thrown about twenty yards.

Doorkeeper Polk's Affair.

Washington, March 13.—The committee on reforms in the civil service having completed the investigation into the affairs of Doorkeeper Polk are now engaged in the preparation of their report. It is understood that the committee will be nearly unanimous in recommending that the office of doorkeeper be abolished and its duties placed under the sergeant-at-arms of the house.

A Railroad Bridge Built in Four Days.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 14.—The new wooden bridge across the Raritan river at this point was completed by the Pennsylvania railroad company late last night, and the first through train since Saturday's fire passed over the river this morning. The new structure is 900 feet long, cost $20,000, and was put up by 500 men in a little over four days.

Daring Bank Robbery.

Boston, March 16.—A heavy robbery was committed this afternoon in the Lechmere National Bank in East Cambridge. About two o'clock President Lewis Hall was sitting in the parlor of the bank, when a buggy containing a man and woman drove up to the Cambridge street entrance. The man entered and requested Hall to step to the door to see the lady, who desired to transact some business. Hall walked to the sidewalk, the man accompanying him.

The woman said she desired to purchase a draft on a Providence bank, and began in a deliberate manner to count a roll of money. Hall said he could not wait while she counted the money, and returning to his room sat down to wait. In a few minutes he heard the buggy drive hurriedly off. Suddenly suspecting something wrong, he made a hurried examination, and found that a small trunk which a moment before had contained $3,000 had been rifled.