The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - April 24, 1878.

An income tax is not altogether a pleasant institution, but we must raise money to pay those Southern claims in some way, you know.

The U. S. Senate on Monday of last week, by a vote of 37 to 6 passed the bill repealing the Bankrupt law. Now let the House act promptly, and we will be rid of this incubus on returning business prosperity.

Signs of conciliation are accumulating in the South. In a late speech made by Wade Hampton to his Democratic friends in Charleston he advised them not to allow Independents to run candidates. There's the old spirit of the Southern Democracy speaking out. Republicanism has been put down with the shot gun and if Independent candidates can be prevented from running for office by the same method, a solid South is secured to the Democracy. There is nothing conciliates all political differences in the South so effectually as the shot gun.

The Democrats are in a condition of great distress over their illegitimate and rebellious offspring, the National party. They have been trying both to whip and to bribe it back into the parental fold, but it obstinately declines to come. In Iowa, for example, the Chairman of the "National State Committee" has published a proclamation, stating that the Democrats are too late with their overtures, and that each party must now stand upon its own bottom. The word "Nationals" is a nightmare which keeps Democrats in close Districts awake of nights.

To secure the next National House of Representatives the Republicans have only to hold what they have got, and gain eight Congressional Districts. We ought to gain two of this number in Pennsylvania, viz: Schuylkill, where Reilly (Dem.) had 81 majority, and the Franklin district where Stenger (Dem.) was elected by 69 majority. In Ohio we are almost certain of gaining three districts which were undoubtedly carried by fraud in 1876; then add to those the districts from which Republicans honestly elected, have had their seats stolen by the present Democratic House, and it will be sure that the task of regaining the House is by no means a difficult one.

Isn't it about time that the Republicans of this Congressional district were taking soundings? The renomination of General Campbell appears to be conceded, but his re-election is not. On a square, stand-up fight he can carry the district against any Democrat in it, but in our judgment battle will not thus be offered him. The so called "National party" proposes to put Congressional candidates in the field, and the General must look out for a flanking fire. It is thought that his former majority of 520 can be overcome in this way, and it will be found the Democratic nomination will not go a begging. We are not badly scared, but at the same time our Republican friends may as well keep their eyes open, as to their surroundings.

In an Alabama contested election case for a seat in the House of Representatives, in which Jere Harralson, a negro, was ousted, and a Rebel General put in his place, a paper was read before the Committee signed by Harralson, in which he acknowledged that in a public speech he had made a statement that was utterly false, and that he did it to prevent the Democrats from voting for Shelley.

The Chairman asked Harralson why he signed that paper. Harralson replied: "You would have signed it. You see it was eleven o'clock at night, and I was in Gen. Shelley's room. He had two pistols, and his Deputy Sheriff had two more, and if you ever did see a scared black man, I was one. You know white folks know how to scare niggers anyhow." Although the evidence shows that bull-dozing and intimidation had full sway, the indications are that Shelley will retain his seat.

Glover,—he of the investigating turn of mind, the head and front of Democratic smelling committees, has succeeded, undesirably, and most unexpectedly to him, in catching another Democratic rascal.

While nosing around to unearth something to injure his Republican opponents, his committee has come into possession of proof that at least ten thousand dollars of the thirty-two thousand expended during the trip of Morrison's Investigating Committee to Louisiana, during the Presidential contest, went into pockets not entitled to it. The money was expended by Major S. K. Donavin, of Ohio, the then Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and Colonel Polk, his assistant, afterwards the Door-keeper of the House. Donavin had full charge in the distribution of the $32,000 placed in his hands by Jno. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. The affair creates much excitement among the Democrats, and proof as to the irregularity is said to be overwhelming, Mr. Glover is authority for the statement that at least ten thousand dollars was not expended, but in a crooked manner went into the pockets of certain Democrats. It is charged that Polk and Donavin can tell what became of this money, and they will be required to testify regarding it.

Glover and his experts, weren't fishing for Democrats, and they explain with woe-begone faces, that it is not their fault, that they couldn't help it. We can not touch pitch and remain undefiled—nor turn up corruption, and not unearth a Democrat. Glover ought to have those two aphorisms impressed on his memory.

The old fight against the return of Heister Clymer to Congress from the Reading (Pennsylvania) district has been renewed. Mr. Peter D. Wanner announces himself as the Democratic candidate, and insinuates that Mr. Clymer is not as good a Democrat as he should be.

Immediately after the appointment of Field as Doorkeeper of the House we heard somewhat of the "crippled Union soldier" that he had made his first assistant. Investigation proved him to be a hero of the Commissary Department, who had sprained his ankle and was lame for a few weeks, and this is what the new Confederate Doorkeeper and his Democratic allies call a "crippled Union soldier." Since then Democratic Generals don't "cheep" on the subject.

The filthy Beecher-Tilton scandal has been revived again by an open confession of guilt made by Mrs. Tilton and sent to the newspapers for publication. Since the trial, we have been satisfied of Beecher's guilt, and this worthless confession made by the participant in it, can have but little weight in further shaping public opinion. It however opens again the sluicegates through which the country will again be flooded with all the nasty matter connected with and bred by this moral pestilence.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has made an exhaustive examination, prepared and published a full list of the private claims for compensation which have been introduced for the South during this session of Congress.

The list covers some four columns in nonpareil type, and includes nearly one thousand separate bills whose total claims aggregate over ten millions of dollars. When to this are added the public claims of cotton tax, tobacco, captured property, and army supplies, the total demand of the South upon the Treasury foots up an aggregate of which the lowest estimate is over $200,000,000, and which the careful estimate of Judge Bartley places at $300,000,000. And this the South asks us to pay her for damages incurred in a war of rebellion which she herself forced upon us!

When these Southern claims were talked of in 1876, and warnings given that such atrocious demands would surely be made as soon as the Democrats should come into power, there were not a few in the North who pooh-poohed it as a campaign bugaboo. They have lived to witness their mistake. The Democrats are not yet in power, as they hoped to be, but the cupidity of their Southern brethren could no longer be restrained. They have not secured the Senate, but that they are certain to do by the 4th of next March. They have not the Presidency, but assert that the Presidential assent to their claims enters into the policy of "Conciliation," and was foreshadowed in the inaugural address. Should they retain the House, therefore, in the next Congress, (the Senate being then Democratic also) there will remain nothing in the way of their "getting even" with the North for the very little portion which they have to bear of our war debt. And in order that our depleted Treasury may have the wherewithal to supply this Southern plunder, they cut down the appropriations for all the Departments until the Government is fairly crippled, and further propose a tax on incomes which they well know would be collected mainly from the North.

It is no longer possible, even for those so incredulous during the campaign of 1876, to avoid perceiving the imminence of this danger. There is but one means of prevention in our hands. The Senate is, for the present, lost; the Presidency has proved itself a feeble reliance; we must rescue the House of Representatives from Democratic control.

This is our only safeguard; and this we can certainly do if we brace ourselves for the contest. All differences of opinion on the policy of the National Administration must be laid aside, and we must make the fight not for or against the President, but for the Republican party.

When you want a blundering politician, sure to "put his foot in it," go to Ohio, and the first fellow you stumble over is your man. The latter-day Ohio politician is a wonderful creation, importurable, pig-headed, and profoundly sagacious, he is a law unto himself, and embodies in his intellect all the wisdom of the nation. The country revolves around him and all that is outside his orbit is vacuum, mere unknown and uninhabited space, which he regards not. "See Paris and die." Hail from Ohio and be crowned a sage.

By way of illustration: Here is Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, grandly ignoring the President's order about office-holders interfering in politics, and addressing a letter to the Republican State Central Committee, telling them how it is as easy as A-B-C to go in and win.

The plan is simply refreshing and infallible, and is summed up in the following terse confession of faith and accompanying commentaries: (we quote from the letter).

This is a Republican Administration. The President was elected by Republicans. He has been faithful and true to the pledges made by the party in the convention that nominated him, and represents the aspirations and hopes of the best element of our party. Some complaint has been made as to the distribution of offices, and to the interference of officers in elections, but surely such complaints should not come from the people, upon whom properly devolves the conduct of all political movements, free from officious interference by Federal officers. With very rare exceptions, founded upon local or special reasons, Republicans have been nominated to office, and official duty has been faithfully and well performed, as much so as during any period of our history.

It is true, also, that the policy of conciliation to the South, from the highest motives of public good, has resulted in quiet, peace and order; and, as I believe, will in due time result in the ascendency of the Republican party in several of the Southern States.

How child like and bland! "upon two or three things, we ought certainly to agree," Says the ingenuous Secretary: "This is a Republican Administration. The President was elected by Republicans. He has been faithful and true to the pledges made by the party in the convention that nominated him, and represents the aspirations and hopes of the best elements of our party." And yet it was the idiotic attempt to force agreement on these very points, that lost us Ohio by 22,000 last October. But "undisturbed" by that experience, profoundly oblivious of the fact that party harmony can be restored only by avoiding all issues on which there is difference of opinion, this sagacious Statesman and profound politician proposes a platform on which there is not the ghost of a chance of carrying his own, or any other Northern State.

Queer Ideas of Economy.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic House has a curious idea of economy, viz:

To cut down expenses $10,000,000 one year, and bring in a Deficiency Appropriation bill for $10,000,000 at the next session. It may not be very clear to the natural carnal man where the saving comes in here; but he doesn't reflect that the people to whom the government owes this sum of $10,000,000 lose a year's interest on their money, which some one must gain, else how could it be lost?

What Field's Election Means.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The selection of the rebel General Field by the Democratic House is fair notice that the former condition of things, which did more to disturb the peace and prosperity of the country than anything else, is to be restored—the complete subjection of the Democrats of the north to the slaveholding element of the south; a surrender of all manliness and independence to an aristocratic class which is prepared to demand entire control of national affairs as it did before the war.

Glover's Scalps.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We are in favor of this Democratic investigation going on. An inventory to date shows the following net results:

(1) One Democratic Doorkeeper caught and disgraced; (2) General Banning put in a tight place; (3) some of the crookedness of Glover's own experts exposed, and (4) a $10,000 steal by Democratic Congressmen uncovered. It in no way detracts from the value of these discoveries that they were purely accidental. Glover and his experts will be more cautious in the future, but they have done something for the country already.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Apr. 20, 1878.

The present legislature has grown so unwieldy that it is becoming tired of itself. I scarcely know what of its doings to write about that will be of interest to your readers.

The large number of appropriations to charitable and other institutions throughout the State is becoming the subject of much comment. The demands of these institutions upon the State Treasury are increasing yearly and it is a question whether many of these institutions are doing any good to other than their well paid officers. The House during the past week passed bills appropriating an enormous amount of money to the various institutions asking aid of the state. A much larger sum by far than the already depleted condition of the Treasury can in any wise warrant.

In the work of the week, Sherwood's salary bill number two has had a rather prominent place. This bill is one of the hobbies of which Mr. Sherwood has not a few. He desires to cut down the number and the salaries of all the heads of departments and employes on the Hill. He went at it like a bull in a china shop, but failing to keep the analogy he has been busied for some time past in patching up some of the dissatisfaction which the bill has caused. Some of the clerks on the hill showed not a little uneasiness at the persistent efforts of this reformer. The free pipe line bill in the House has passed that body on second reading by a vote of 136 to 16. This is a fictitious strength, which the bill will not likely have when it comes to a final passage in the House. The Senate is patiently waiting to throttle the bill should it again be called upon to consider it during this session.

J. Murray Moorhead, the unfortunate contractor on the Matamoros Railroad, if his story may be believed, is still persistently hammering at the doors of the Treasury for admission, and his bill asking for an adjudication of his claim, has been the subject of not a little excitement in the House. During its discussion members grew rather personal in their remarks, and the whole tenor of the discussion was not very complimentary to Mr. Moorhead, who, if he be an injured individual in this matter, has also been, indeed, a long suffering one.

Among the most tedious matters of the session have been the contested seats in the House. All of last session the Hazlett-Agnew case attracted attention, and during the present session the question of appointing a committee to investigate illegal irregularities in seating Mr. Agnew was discussed almost beyond endurance. The Fowler *vs.* Felthoff case which has been on the tapis all of this session has at last been decided against the sitting member Felthoff, Democrat, and in favor of Fowler, contestant, Republican. It is a matter of very little importance except to the two individuals personally interested.

The famous Recorder's bill defining and enlarging the duties of the Recorder of Philadelphia has become a law. The Senate amendments were concurred in by the House on Thursday; the Governor the same day signed the bill, and nominated to the Senate for the position of Recorder, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Matthew S. Quay. Who is to be Mr. Quay's successor in his present position deponent sayeth not, but Hon. Jno. B. Linn, deputy secretary is favorably mentioned on every hand. He is a gentleman of the first water, and no better Secretary could be found.

Yesterday the resolution agreed upon in Republican caucus, fixing May 24, as the date of final adjournment of the legislature, was reported from the committee on ways and means. It was like a fire-brand in a field of flax. A general discussion of a rather heated character immediately ensued, during which it became evident that the friends of "anti-discrimination" and other important measures were determined that the resolution should not pass the House until their bills were considered. It was sent to the Judiciary General committee where it will be kept as long as possible. Following this action on part of the House, a resolution fixing afternoon sessions on Mondays and Fridays was voted down. This was an application of the lex talionis, and the whole business is rapidly assuming the shape of a Kilkenny fight, in which the people are the losers.

B.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 20.—1878.

When Chesterfield said that women were only children of a larger growth, with an interesting tattle, and sometimes wit, but that he had never known one to possess solid reason and good sense, or to act consequentially for four and twenty hours together—it is quite evident that he had never come in contact with the Washington species, maid, wife, or widow. Had he met a Washington adventuress, and if he had gone into good society he would certainly have found her, he would have met his equal, and more too. If he had begun to flatter her, as he advised his son to do, on any subject, from her understanding down to the exquisite taste of her fan, under the impression that she would gratefully accept the smallest compliment, and greedily swallow the grossest—what would have become of that duality of the devil and the graces, Lord Chesterfield! He would have been "taken in," destroyed. He might practice his graces, his flattery, his diabolical *je ne scai quoi*, upon a United States Senator, on Ben Butler, or Sam Cox; but with all his knowledge of the *beau monde*, as it was, the Becky Sharpe of Washington might teach him a thing or two that would cause him to admire. The century and a quarter that has elapsed since Chesterfield wrote, has not left women becalmed in the wake of its mighty evolutions and revolutions. The queen of the Cannibal islands is more tastefully tattooed than was her grandmother, and the belle of this habitat has more in her head, if not in her heart, than had her progenitress of the day of Chesterfield. The Washington society woman has one grand absorbing passion—an enthusiastic devotion to herself that has made her stoical on every other subject; she may have her smiles and her tears, her joys and her sorrows, but they were not for others. She adores dress, kneels at the shrine of Mammon, burns incense to dear mealy-mouthed society, fawns upon the powerful and elevates her requisite nose at the knock-kneed, pot-bellied, and weak. She is an audacious, persevering, pioneering, little body; her motto is excelsior, and her Alps is the social ladder. Sooner or later, probably later, she will get married to a sentimental youth, with well balanced hair, and money; or, to what she would prefer, money, with only a septuagenarian encumbrance. Money, subsidiary to self, is the supreme object of her life, and she will secure it, through marriage if she can, but, at any rate, she will secure it. Since the days of Babylon there have been other careers for women at capitals than matrimony.

Yesterday evening in passing Tallmadge hall which adjoins the old theatre where Lincoln was murdered, I observed that it was illuminated, and asking the long-haired man at the door what he was to have, he replied: "a lecture by the great high priest of spiritualism Mr. Davis." I remembered that when quite a boy I had read a book on spiritualism, by Davis, full of transcendental jargon, the fly leaf of which was adorned with a portrait of the writer, trying to look like a man of genius and sensibility; so I paid ten cents and strolled in to hear him. One sees some queer looking people in a large hall full of spiritualists. It is said that every man has his insanity, but a spectacle of a room full of middle-aged men and women, elated with a homogeneous insanity, is a spectacle. From Mr. Davis' lecture I would infer that his insanity is of the milder, more refined, and etherial, type. His rhapsody was as convincing as chast rhetoric, poetical hypotheses, and unimpassioned diction could make it. The philosophy or rather "misophy" which he taught was to distrust the senses, with their love of science, and listen only to instinct and longing, which was real wisdom, and the hereditary experiences of infinite generations of the human soul. He denounced spectacular spiritualism and so-called materialization, and reproached spiritualists for wasting money on them. The best part of his lecture was that in which he ridiculed a wealthy Ohioan, whose business detained him in New York, while his wife took care of his family in the Buckeye state, for paying $1,400 for an oil painting of his spirit bride, the woman he was to wed in the spirit world. He said that this man would spend hours in enamored contemplation of the painting, while his good homely, wife, in Ohio, was engaged in the care of their numerous progeny. When he asked him why he did not take the picture home, he replied that he was afraid it might make trouble!

C. A. S.

Negroes Killed by Militiamen.

COVINGTON, IND., April 18.—Yesterday afternoon a detachment of the Wabash Guards, a militia company, were drilling at Coal Creek, and in the evening were regailing themselves in Vanderveer's saloon, when one of a party of negroes went into the saloon, and a few words passing between him and the Guards, he was fired upon and ran out. The militiamen pursuing, shot him dead, and started through the town shooting all the negroes they saw. Phil Cozens, John Meyers and Thomas Cooper were killed, and Peter Arters was badly wounded. The Guards who did the shooting are supposed to be Union men who were in the strike a year ago, and were displaced by the colored men, and the trouble seems to have resulted from the old feud. Captain Tipton claims that the Guards were not under orders.

An Old Colored Woman's Suit Against Her Kidnapper.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—An interesting case is now pending in the United States Court, an old black woman suing for $15,000 damages a man who many years ago kidnapped and sold her into slavery.

Her name is Henrietta Wood, six feet tall, of powerful frame, black as night, and over sixty years of age. She was born a slave in Boone county, Ky., and after changing hands several times was brought to Cincinnati by her owner and given her freedom. While working as a servant at the boarding-house of Mrs. Rebecca Boyd in Cincinnati, she was one evening decoyed by Mrs. Boyd over to Covington, on the Kentucky side of the river, and delivered into the hands of three men—Zeb. Ward, Frank Russ and Willoughby Scott. Mrs. Boyd, it is said, received $300 for the transaction.

Henrietta was driven next day by Russ and Scott to Florence, and thence by slave traders to Lexington, and there put in a "nigger pen," kept by Nick Roberts. The son of a hotel keeper at Florence interested himself in her behalf, which caused some commotion among the traders, and resulted in Henrietta's being placed in jail at Lexington, and kept for a year. At the expiration of this time Zeb. Ward took her to Frankfort, where he had charge of the penitentiary, and she remained a short time in his family. She was then sent back to Lexington, placed in the trading yard, sent to Mississippi, and sold to a wealthy old cotton planter named Gerard Brandon for $1,050. She remained fifteen years on the plantation, until Brandon, at the breaking out of the war, with 500 blacks, fled to Texas for safety. At the close of the war Brandon returned to Mississippi, and promised Henrietta that if she would serve him three years longer be would give her her freedom. The contract was fulfilled by both parties, and with a small sum of money, which she had managed to save, she came to Cincinnati, accompanied by her only son, who was with her in the court room yesterday. The time of her kidnapping was in the year 1853, and she was absent from Cincinnati from that time about twenty years, and returned here old and crippled.

She sues Zeb. Ward for value of time and for damages in the sum of $15,000. At the time of the alleged kidnapping he was Sheriff of Kenton county, and is now of Little Rock, Arkansas. It was intended to enter suit against Ward in the State of Kentucky, and the late Harvey Meyers, Esq., of Covington, was to have been the woman's attorney. Suit was subsequently begun in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, but the defendant, not being a resident of the State of Ohio, had the case transferred to the United States Court. To-day she obtained a verdict of $2,500.

Burned Alive.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The following is late intelligence in reference to the burning of 500 Circassians on board the Austrian Lloyd steamer Sphinx. Lloyd's agent at Larnica, Cyprus, in a letter dated March 19, furnishes full particulars of the burning of the steamer near Cape Elis, in the early part of last month. It appears that the Sphinx was on her way to Lattachia from Cavalla with about 3,000 Circassians on board. On the fifth of March, at 7:10 A. M., she was doubling the Kiito rock of Cape St. Andrea with a strong wind from the southeast, with the intention of going to Famagusta to wait for better weather, and take in provisions for the emigrants. At 3 P. M., there was a strong gale from the southeast, which shifted to the west, then to the north, returning at last to the southeast. At that time the ship would no longer obey the rudder, and a heavy sea striking her, washed forty refugees from the forecastle. She could not put back to Alexandretta. The hatches were open, and there was fear that the sea would fill the hold, and besides this the Circassians would not allow them to be closed for fear of being suffocated. At 6:45 smoke was seen coming out of the forehatch and the vessel was shipping heavy seas. A little later she grounded on a sand bank. One heavy sea drove her on the coast and she sprang a leak. There was no working the engines. Meanwhile the fire increased and the confusion and cries of the Circassians are said to be something awful. Seeing the fire could not be put down the hatches were closed with the consent of the Circassians and so upwards of 500 lives were sacrificed to save the rest. During the night attempts were made to extinguish the fire, but without success. On the 6th the surviving emigrants were landed, the captain and crew fled from the wreck as the Circassians threatened to murder them. The Circassians had fire, it is said, in the hold to keep themselves warm and cook with, and it is not unlikely that the fire originated from the accidental upsetting of one of the stoves.

The Funeral of William M. Tweed.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The funeral of William M. Tweed took place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Douglass, No. 67 East Seventy-seventh street, this morning.

None were permitted to enter the house unless they were personal friends of the family, or had been intimates of the dead Tweed. The body of Mr. Tweed was enclosed in an oak casket six feet four inches long, twenty-two inches wide, and eighteen inches deep, covered with black velvet.

A silver plate bore the inscription, "William M. Tweed, died April 12, 1878, aged fifty-five years." The body was dressed in a black suit, and the features were life-like. The floral decorations were but few.

The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. George M'Ginnis and his wife, the youngest daughter of Mr. Tweed, the two latter having only just arrived from New Orleans.

Among those who attended the funeral were Mr. George Mounjoy, of Philadelphia: John D. Townsend, Coroner Waltman, Sheridan Shook, ex-Superintenent Kelso, Sheriff Reilley, Comptroller Kelly, Police Inspector M'Dermott, and several other old personal and political friends of Mr. Tweed.

A Terrible Assault.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—Congressman Ellsworth, who is visiting his home at Greenville, was assaulted this morning by J. J. Shearer, a neighbor, and terribly beaten. The external plate of the frontal bone over the left eye is fractured and his condition is critical. It was reported on the streets for months that Shearer intended to horsewhip Ellsworth and two or three other gentlemen for alleged interference in his domestic troubles.

An Innocent Woman Lynched.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special to the *Herald* from Richmond states that the barbarous lynching of an unfortunate colored woman named Charlotta Harris, who was accused of being the instigator of a barn burning, had a fitting sequel yesterday in the acquittal of the boy Jim Ergenbright, who was imprisoned at the time for setting fire to the barn. The poor woman was pursued, captured, brought before a magistrate and committed for trial. That night a party of ruffians, with blackened faces, rushed into the room in which the woman was confined, took her from the guard, and after dragging her about a mile hung her in a most horrible manner to a black jack sapling. Her body remained suspended from the 6th of March until noon on the 9th, when it was finally cut down and interred. The Governor issued a proclamation for the arrest of the arrest of the murderers, but owing to the existing secrecy maintained by the lynchers and the public sympathy for them none of them have been arrested. It is now fully established in the acquittal of the boy Jim Ergenbright, who was accused for burning the barn and of being instigated by Charlotta Harris, that the woman was equally guiltless. The question now is, will there be any punishment for the crime? Will the murderers be brought to justice? Rockingham county, where the lynching occurred, is the centre of the readjustment or repudiation sentiment in the State and the home of Dr. Moffett, the inventor of the bell punch register, who is also a leading readjuster.

A Child's Miraculous Escape.

NEW YORK, April 19.—While the Erie lightning express train was sweeping down the Valley of the Delaware a mile below Cochecton on Wednesday afternoon the engineer saw a little girl walking on the track. He was just rounding a curve. The locomotive shrieked, but within two seconds the child was overtaken and the train passed the spot where she had stood. The engineer looked behind the rear car, expecting to see the mangled body. But the track was clear. He stepped upon the guards of the locomotive, and saw the child plastered against the cow-catcher. She was senseless. He approached her with great care, and succeeded in rescuing her as she was about to roll to the ground. The train was stopped and backed up to the girl's parents. They were poor people living in a shanty on the line of the road. The girl was about 11 years old. She was slightly cut about the face, but escaped without further injury. The passengers were delayed ten minutes. When they left, the child was smiling in the lap of her mother.

A Fight with Distillers.

GRAFTON, W. VA., April 15.—Special Deputies Chambers and Conners, who were sent out on Thursday by Collector Brown, returned on Friday evening after a three days' raid on the distilleries on Leading Creek, in Randolph county. Assisted by a squad of three men, under command of Deputy Marshal Titer, they destroyed two distilleries, together with all their fixtures and four hundred gallons of mash. They also captured Sylvester Welmoth, one of the illicit distillers, while on his way to Clarksburg, who gave a bond of $1,000 and was released, and was supposed to have returned home. The Collector's squad having stopped at a house for supper, were attacked, rifle in hand, by four men, but the boys went for them lively, captured one of the gang and compelled the other three to beat a hasty retreat and make good their escape by swimming the creek, followed by a volley from the Springfield carbines in the hands of the Collector's squad. As soon as the boys got time to turn their attention to their prisoner, judge of their surprise when they found him to be none other than Sylvester Welmoth, whom they had just released on a thousand dollar bond.

Texas Murderers Convicted.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 17.—There was a fearful scene in the court room this afternoon. Three men—named Cox, Ryan and Sitterlee—murdered and old man named Brazell and his son, in Dewitt county, in 1867. There was a party of about fifteen who took them out of their homes and shot them to death. It is hard to conceive a more horrible murder. The old man was dying of consumption when he was killed. By a change of venue this case was brought to Bexar county for trial and has occupied nearly a week, a number of the best lawyers in Western Texas being engaged on each side. This afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, which means the prisoners have to hang. When the verdict was announced the female relatives screamed so as to be heard for a long distance and the wives of two of them fainted. The prisoners were handcuffed together and removed. Three more of the implicated parties are to be tried soon. There is universal satisfaction at the result, as the habit of juries turning criminals loose had become alarmingly frequent of late.

Fate of an Infamous Wretch.

RICHMOND, IND., April 19.—Last winter, while Mrs. Charles Maul was confined, her husband seduced her sister and two servant girls who were attending her. When Mrs. Maul learned this so greatly did it affect her that she became a raving maniac, and she is now confined in the insane asylum at Indianapolis. To avoid her father's vengeance Maul fled, and was unheard of until a day or two ago, when he returned and resumed work at his trade. When Maul's brothers-in-law, the Stevenson boys, heard of his return, in pursuance of an oath made by them last winter they met him on a bridge at the edge of the city yesterday morning, and shot at him seven times. Three balls entered his body, producing wounds from the effects of which his death is hourly expected. The Stevensons have given notice that they will be on hand whenever the courts want them. No arrests have been made. Public sentiment strongly favors the boys.

Severe Punishment.

A white man named Garrett, living at Lake Ware, near Ocala, was charged for making an improper proposal to a lady. He was waited on at night by Dr. T. J. Myers and a Mr. Lee, and while Lee stood over him with a shot gun, Dr. Myers tied Garrett up to a joist, and beat him very severely with a heavy whip, and with a bowie knife cut off his whiskers (jerking some of them by the roots) and a piece of one ear. Dr. Myers and Lee were arrested and placed under bond.

Brigham Young's Estate in Court.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: The matter of settling the estate of the late Brigham Young has got into the courts as I predicted some three months ago. The will directs the executors to turn over to the owners such property nominally belonging to the estate as shall be found to be held in trust for other persons. The Church has had the books examined by experts, and finds itself entitled to nine or ten hundred thousand dollars out of the estate. Now come Ernest and Alpheus, sons of Brigham by brevet wives, and ask Judge Shafer, of the district court, to grant an order restraining the executors from deeding any property out of the estate to the Church, in recognition or payment of such claims until they shall have been properly proved in the Probate Court. Judge Shaffer granted a temporary order on the executors, and set a day for a hearing of the application in full. Whether the heirs intend to contest the claim, even if proved in the Probate Court, I do not know. If they do, they will perhaps retain their grasp on Brigham's ill-gotten gains, for the Church not being incorporated—the Territorial Act incorporating it having been repealed by Congress—can not sue. It is also forbidden, by the anti-polygamy act of 1862, to hold more than $50,000 of real property. It would be strange if, with this advantage, the heirs should let a million slip through their fingers, unless obliged to. The Mormon "religion" goes a long way toward making a fool of a man, but not quite so far as that, I think, particularly with the Young family.

A Strange Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A serious and from its cause a very unusual accident occurred in this city today. A young lady, residing at No. 1,313 Wood street, Miss Effie De Costa, while walking about her room, stepped upon a parlor match, which ignited, setting her underclothing on fire. She did not hear the explosion, and the flames curling around her limbs gave her the first intimation of her peril. Her screams for help brought to her assistance Miss Hattie Green, who resided in the same house. In attempting to smother the flames her own clothing took fire. Others in the house coming to the rescue the fire was extinguished, but not before they were both seriously burned. The physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which institution they were removed, pronounced their injuries of a fatal character, and at two o'clock this afternoon Miss Green died in dreadful agony; and it is highly probable that Miss De Costa will not live till morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENTS.—DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE, &c., in Somerset County, take notice, that, in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth to provide revenue to meet the demands upon the Treasury and for other purposes, the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile taxes for said County, has prepared a list of traders in said County, and placed each in that class which to him appears just and right, to wit:

ADDISON. *Retailers.*
M. A. Ross & Sons 13
H. L. Dean & Bro. 13
Liston Bros. 13
A. C. Frey 14
Wm. Endsley & Son 14
ALLEGHENY. *Retailers.*
Killinger Bro & Co 14
G W Ordner 14
John M Schrock 14
BERLIN BOR. *Retailers.*
Daniel Heffley 13
S A & J C Philson 13
J B Walker 13
J Poorbaugh & Son 14
Geo Johnson 14
Floto & Cook 13
D A Brubaker 14
Paul G Nowag 14
Geo W Crissinger 13
Philson & Bro 14
Tavern.
S S Shafer 5
Bankers.
S Philson & Co $30
BROTHERSVALLEY. *Retailers.*
J R Boose 13
Distillers.
H & R C Landis 8
R C Landis 8
CONFLUENCE BOR. *Retailers.*
M A Ross & Sons 13
A G Black & Son 13
J M Dodds 14
Mountain & Co 14
Weakland & Groff 14
Taverns.
John Liston 5
Scott Sterner 5
CONEMAUGH. *Retailers.*
Eash & Layman 13
H J Boyts 14
Taverns.
Augustus Koehler 5
ELKLICK. *Retailers.*
Wm R Getty 14
GREENVILLE. *Retailers.*
M Glotfelty 14
JEFFERSON. *Retailers.*
Henry Schlag & Co 14
JENNERTOWN BOR. *Retailers.*
Franklin Sipe 13
JENNER. *Retailers.*
Mrs S J Cover & Son 12
B S Fleck 13
W S Morgan 14
Peter J Oster
J J Blough 14
Josiah J. Griffith 14
LARIMER. *Retailers.*
Herman Johnson 14
J F Bitner 14
LOWER TURKEYFOOT. *Retailers.*
E J Collins
MIDDLECREEK. *Retailers.*
C H Moon 13
Andrew Highberger 14
MILFORD. *Retailers.*
Walter & Traxal 12
J M Saler 14
Miller & Bro 14
S A Haines & Son 13
Harrison Snyder 14
D H Wolfersberger 14
Taverns.
Joseph Schrock 5
MEYERSDALE BOR. *Retailers.*
J H Yost 14
E Wheeland 13
J T Shipley 13
Hartley & Bro 13
J R Campbell 14
G J Black 14
W C Hicks 14
A Chisholm 14
C P Heffley & Co 14
G W Gassman 11
A F John & Co 10
Hocking Bros 9
E L Newcomer 14
U M Bueghley 14
Taverns.
Robert Guthrie
W J Jones 5
F Naugle 5
Philson, Black & Co $50
Restaurant.
John Stacer $20
NEW CENTREVILLE BOR. *Retailers.*
Alex Benford 13
NORTHAMPTON. *Retailers.*
John H Miller 14
Geo W Ways 14
NEW BALTIMORE BOR. *Retailers.*
J M Topper 14
Francis J Gillespie 14
Taverns.
C M Stouffer 5
Distillers.
Topper & Bro 8
PAINT. *Retailers.*
W E Lohr 14
QUEMAHONING. *Retailers.*
G R Griffith 14
Geo Hoover 14
Samuel Dunham 14
SALISBURY BOR. *Retailers.*
Peter S Hay 13
M Glotfelty 14
Johnson Collins 14
SHADE. *Retailers.*
F R Rankin 14
SOMERSET BOR. *Retailers.*
Cook & Beerits 12
Mrs J B Tredwell 14
Sol Uhl 13
G W Speers 14
Henry Heffley 14
J H Miller 13
S R Pile 13
E E Patton 13
H A Flick & Co 13
G R Parker 13
D Flick 14
A W Knepper 14
Noah Casebeer 14
Casebeer & Co 12
J F Blymyer 13
G W Benford 14
E M Schrock 12
J Holderbaum & Son 13
Taverns.
Mrs E A Flick 5
Josiah Brant 5
Bankers.
J O Kimmel & Sons $50
Somerset County Bank
C J Harrison Cashier $50
SOMERSET. *Retailers.*
Peter Sipe 13
A Countryman & Son 13
STONYCREEK. *Retailers.*
D Wagner 14
J R Walter 13
C L Baltzer 13
Taverns.
Jos Stull 5
Distillery.
Henry Suhrle 8
STOYSTOWN BOR. *Retailers.*
J S Zimmerman 14
Cover & Apple 14
Noah Bowman 12
Taverns.
J H Hite 5
Samuel Custer 5
SUMMIT. *Retailers.*
E Miller 14
J K Hoblitzell 12
F Enos 14
Hocking Bros & Co 13
Distillery.
Reinald Ebaugh 8
UPPER TURKEYFOOT. *Retailers.*
Kreger & Gerhart 13
URSINA BOR. *Retailers.*
J B Lyons & Co 13
T Harrington 14
T S Robinson 14
Davis & Codey 13
J A Hunter 14
Thomas W Scott 13
Taverns.
John H Benford 5
Thomas Hill 5
WELLERSBURG BOR. *Retailers.*
John R Brinham 14
Henry Moser 14
Taverns.
G H DeHaven 5
John Leydig 5
Distillery.
Val Hinkle 9

Classification of Venders of Merchandise.

Sales $1,000,	class 14,	tax $7 00
Sales $5,000,	class 13,	tax $10 00
Sales $10,000,	class 12,	tax $12 50
Sales $15,000,	class 11,	tax $15 00
Sales $20,000,	class 10,	tax $20 00
Sales $30,000,	class 9,	tax $25 00
Sales $40,000,	class 8,	tax $30 00

Classification of Patent Medicine Dealers.

Sales $100,	class 4,	tax $5 00
Sales $200,	class 3,	tax $10 00
Sales $500,	class 2,	tax $30 00

Classification of Taverns.

Sales $4,000 and, less class 5, tax $50

Classification of Eating Houses.

Sales $5,000 and under, class 5, tax $20

CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Sales $5,000 and all sales under, class 13, $25

Take notice, all who are concerned in this appraisement, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office, in Somerset Pa., on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1878, between the hours of 9 a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

April 10 D. L. PHILLIPPI, Mercantile Appraiser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Desire to keep before the people the great advantages which they are able to offer to purchasers of every description of Dry Goods.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH PURCHASES

Enable us to secure all our supplies at the lowest possible rates, and it is safe to say at least 25 per cent. lower than any house whose business is transacted on the credit system. A large business and moderate expenses permit very small profits, and having all these advantages, there can be no doubt that we distribute goods to consumers at much lower prices than are usual, and at least as low as the same goods are sold at wholesale.

It is impossible to name but a few items out of our immense stock, but samples of every description of goods cheerfully forwarded on application by mail.

SPRING SUITINGS, 12½ Cents.

POPLIN LUSTRES, 12½ Cts. *One-Half Wool, and Desirable Shades.*

SPRING CASHMERES, *One-Half Wool,* AT 15 CENTS.

FANCY MOHAIRS, 18 CTS.

MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC FANCY MOHAIRS, 20 Cts.

STYLISH NOVELTY SUITINGS, 25 Cents.

FLEURI COSTUME CLOTH, *A Novelty,* AT 31 CENTS.

STRIPED ALL-WOOL BEIGE, at 22 Cents, worth 37½ Cents.

MOHAIR BEIGE, 20 Cts.

GAINSBORO' MOHAIR GLACES, 25 CTS.

TALAVERA MOHAIR MIXTURES, 31 Cents.

The two last named lots are 25 per cent. lower than same qualities have ever before been sold at.

48-inch CAMEL'S HAIR, 62 1-2 Cts.

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEIGES, 25 Cents.

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEIGES, Best Quality, 35 Cents.

CASHMERE BEIGES, 24, 36, 46, 48 Inches Wide.

Equalities.

CASHMERE BEIGE NEIGEUSE, All Silk and Wool, 37½ Cts.

BEAUTIFUL SILK-MIXED NOVELTIES,

At 50, 56, 60, 62½, 75 Cents, and upwards.

BUNTINGS IN ALL COLORS AND IN EVERY WIDTH.

LACE BUNTINGS.

The most complete line of shades and styles to be found in Philadelphia.

Consumers all over the country are invited to share the advantages of our system of doing business, which the Mail Order Department now renders so easy.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries,

AT YOUR DOOR.

THE GREATEST OFFER OF SEEDS, PLANTS, AND FLOWERS EVER MADE.

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

March 13

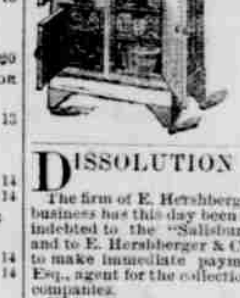
DEMMLER BROTHERS

126 & 128 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

And Dealers in



BIRD CAGES,

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Cutlery, Stoves, Britannia Ware, Enamelled and Tinned Hollow Ware, Agate and Granite Iron Ware, and

House Furnishing Hardware in General.

Proprietors of the Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of E. Hershberger & Co. in the Foundry business has this day been dissolved. All persons indebted to the "Salisbury Foundry Company" and to E. Hershberger & Co. are hereby notified to make immediate payment to Michael Hay, Esq., agent for the collection of all claims due said companies.

N. B.—The Foundry will be run from this date under the name and style of M. Hay & Company.

April 24

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Critchfield, late of Milford 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 office of Colborn & Colborn, Somerset, Pa., on Saturday, the 27th day of April 1878.

JACOB R. CRITCHFIELD, WILLIAM BAKER, Administrators.

March 13

ESTABLISHED 1853.

A RECORD OF A QUARTER CENTURY.

The choicest selection of new styles of every kind and quality of

CARPETING, LINOLEUM, Carpeting Lining,

77 FIFTH AVE.

Above Wood St. Pittsburg.

FORMERLY W. D. & H. McCALLUM, AND McCALLUM BROS.

April 10

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Wilhelm, late of Elklick Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the undersigned at the house of Jeremiah Folk, in said township, on Friday, May 10, 1878.

C. U. HEILMAN, JEREMIAH FOLK, Executors.

April 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House, in Somerset, on

Wednesday, April 24th, 1878,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Maggie Harrison and Charles J. Harrison, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz.:

A certain lot of ground in Somerset Borough, Somerset County, Pa., situate on the south side of Main Street, on which are erected a large brick dwelling house, with mansard roof, a banking house, stable, and other out buildings, fronting on said Main street thirty-eight feet eight inches, and extending south of same breadth two hundred and sixty-four feet to Patriot street, bounded by said Main street on the north, alley on the east, Patriot street on the south, and lot of M. A. Sanner on the west, being the same lot of ground conveyed by M. A. Sanner and wife, Susan, by deed dated the 10th day of September, 1873, and recorded at Somerset in volume 52, page 411 and 412 and being the eastern part of lot No. 38 according to the general plan of said town, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Maggie Harrison and Charles J. Harrison at the suit of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

TERMS CASH.

GEORGE W. PILE, Sheriff.

April 3

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringments, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite to the Patent Office, we can make closer researches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations *free of charge*, and advice as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer you to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special reference given when desired. Address C. A. SNOW & Co., *Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.*

April 10

SURE REWARD.

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 Per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."

Running streams—pure water—ready markets—schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.

Send for pamphlet, English or German.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

March 13

STATEMENT

Of the Settlement of the Supervisors of Milford Township, for the fiscal year ending April 8, 1878.

DR.

Duplicate of Daniel Pile		$731 17	
"	Levi Sanner	327 38	
"	Jacob L. Miller	665 73	
"	John Wilkins	719 76	
			$2 64 04

CR.

By Labor, &c., Daniel Pile		$742 76	
"	Levi Sanner	345 41	
"	Jacob L. Miller	665 73	
"	John Wilkins	709 76	
			$2463 66

Due Township,	38
Due from Supervisors of former years	$ 22 02
Unseated land orders on hand	144 16
Total Assets	$166 56

We, the undersigned Auditors of Milford Township have this day examined the foregoing accounts and hereby certify that they are correct.

Attest, G. M. BAKER, Clerk. DANIEL DICKEY, W. H. WALTER, PETER DULL, Auditors.

Gebharts, Pa., April 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

At a Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Jacob Meyers, held in Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., on Tuesday 5th 1878, the undersigned purchased the following list of articles which he has left in possession of the said Jacob Meyers during his pleasure; all persons are warned not to interfere in any way with the same:

1 pair mares, wagon and gears, 1 bay colt, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 3 yearling calves, 1 sow, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 lot of hay, 10 bushels of oats, 12 bushels of rye, 12 acres of wheat in the ground, 6 acres of rye in the ground, 1 cook stove, 1 cupboard, 1 flour chest, 1 doughtray, 1 sink, 2 tables, 1 clock, 1 bureau, 1 lounge, 1 stand, 3 bedsteads and bedding, 9 chairs, 1 log chain.

April 10 DAVID BARNHART.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Jefferson Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., hereby give notice that no person shall trespass on their lands for the purpose of fishing, hunting, picking berries or nuts, under the penalty of the law.

Gideon Shaulis, Jacob Beck, Henry F. Baker, John Wright, John Tospon, William Mason, Andrew Flick, Peter Beck, Ephraim M. Schaulis, Moses Bisel, A. H. Tospon, William Mull, Frederick Gardner, Henry Baker, John D. Miller, Daniel Tospon, Philip Beck, John Kooser, John E. Bisel, Benjamin Shaulis, Francis E. Griffith.

April 10

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Bridigum, late of Milford Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay on Saturday May 25, 1878, at the residence of Samuel Bridigum in Milford township.

April 18 SAMUEL BRIDIGUM, Administrator.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

To the School Directors of Somerset County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Somerset, on the first Tuesday in May A. D. 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

Berlin April 9, 1878. J. B. WHIPKEY, County Superintendent.

April 10

Can money make faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

March 27

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Aaron Freidline, late of Jenner 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 on Saturday, May 25, 1878, at the late residence of deceased in said township.

SARAH FREIDLINE, Administratrix.

April 17

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Lucinda Rhoads, wife of M. J. Rhoads has filed her petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings, and the same will be presented to the Court on Wednesday 22d of April, 1878.

E. J. KOOSER, Prothonotary.

April 10.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

March 27