The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - - - July 31, 1878.

STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR:
HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHARLES W STONE,
OF WARREN COUNY.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

SENATE:
ENOCH D. YUTZY,
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY:
ANDREW J. COLBORN.
EDWARD M. SCHROCK.

PROTHONOTARY:
HENRY F. SCHELL.

SHERIFF:
EDGAR KYLE.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
WILLIAM B. FREASE.

TREASURER:
HENRY F. KNEPPER

COMMISSIONERS:
DENNIS COOK.
JACOB CRITCHFIELD.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
GILLIAN KOONTZ.

AUDITORS:
JACOB M. BAKER.
HIRAM D. McCOY.

A. B. LEVISEE, the Louisiana elector whose name was forged to the return made of the electoral vote of that State, and who resisted the attempt made to bribe him, has been appointed a revenue agent.

It is not improbable that the next President of the United States may be elected, as was John Adams, by the House of Representatives. The importance therefore of securing a Republican Congress this fall cannot be over estimated.

The Postmaster in the town of Lincoln, in New Mexico, has been driven from that place by a gang of murderers and bravoes. This is among the first fruits of the action of the late Democratic Congress, forbidding the Government from protecting its officers by its own troops.

The Democratic Convention of Colorado, on Wednesday of last week passed the usual "fraud" resolutions, and yet, this State is represented by a member in Congress, whom the people refused to elect, and who was voted into the seat of a Republican by his Democratic colleagues in that body. Fraud! quotha!!!

The Greenbackers are howling for more money, and yet within the last five months the Government has sold $113,000,000 of its 4 per cent. bonds, and the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to give public notice that owing to his restricted clerical force, he cannot furnish these bonds as fast as they are demanded, and that applicants must await their turn. It doesn't look much as if more money was needed, when it is being invested at the rate of a million a day, at 4 per cent. interest.

Wheat is selling at Leavenworth, Kansas, at from 55 to 65 cents per bushel; potatoes, 20 to 25 cents per bushel; eggs, 6 to 8 cents per dozen; butter, 10 to 15 cents per pound; corn, 28 to 30 cents per bushel; oats, 26 cents per bushel; flour, best quality, $3.10 per barrel; ham, 7 cents per pound; beef cattle are selling at 3 to 3½ cents per pound, live weight; mutton, 3½ to 3½ cents per pound, live weight. To the persons engaged in producing these various articles of consumption the figures above given are discouraging, but they are full of comfort for consumers.

The last Democratic Legislature of Ohio passed a law which practically destroys the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, that State, by providing, among other things of like character, that the widowed mother of a child provided for by the Home shall pay for its support the pension which she receives from the Government on account of her husband's death. At first it was not generally believed that the law could ever be enforced, but it is now certain that it will be, and in consequence there is much indignation among citizens of all parties. In spite of numerous protests, the old and efficient officers of the institution have just been removed, and Democratic wire-pullers of the most approved type appointed in their place. They are all, under the law, obliged to swear that they will strictly enforce the new regulations, and it is understood that scores of children will be obliged to leave the Home. "The Ohio Idea" is not quite in accord with ordinary American notions of either patriotism or fair play.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* agrees with Jeff Davis in principle, but says: "If the South could leave the Union without firing a shot she would not do it. The Union means to her now profit and domination beyond her hopes, and at the expense of her bitterest foes, who have been blown up by their own torpedo."

The Democratic conferees of the 21st Congressional district, embracing Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene counties, have had four meetings, and have failed to agree. They are to try it again on Thursday next. The candidates are Lanison, of Westmoreland, Boyle, of Fayette, and Wise, of Greene. A nomination has been equivalent to an election heretofore, hence the protracted fight for it.

Since Secretary Sherman's offer to the national banks to give them the new silver dollar for greenbacks and pay the cost for transportation, he has received orders for $310,000 of the base coin, and high hopes are entertained that the dollar of the daddies can now be forced into circulation. This is a striking commentary upon the arguments in favor of the silver bill and shows how exceedingly important to the public welfare was the passage of that measure!

Tennessee has followed South Carolina's example and taken up arms for her whisky thieves. Davis, revenue officer, in pursuing one of the gangs of illicit whisky distillers, was fired upon. He returned the fire, and one of the whisky thieves was killed. Of course the whole county rose and arrested Davis, and now he is to be tried for murder, and very likely hanged. The United States has no laws which the South is bound to respect.

The U. S. Senate will pass into the hands of the Democrats after the 4th of March next and already a scramble has been commenced for the official spoils. Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, a blatant rebel, who wanted to resist Hayes' inauguration by force, is a candidate for Secretary of that body, and in all probability will be the successful man. At all events, a Southern rebel is certain to receive the position, and all the Republican employes will just as certainly be removed.

The Cambria *Freeman*, (Ebensburg) flies the name of Wm. J. Baer, for Congress, while the Johnstown *Democrat* pitches into Gen. Coffroth like a bull in a China shop. This county having instructed for Coffroth, Baer cannot be made an available candidate, but he can be used to defeat Coffroth, for the benefit of a third party, and this is evidently the little game that is being played by the Cambria politicians. Can't some Democratic peace-maker pour a little of the oil of conciliation on those Cambria marplots?

The State Central Committee of the National party, which met at Cresson Springs on Tuesday, adopted a resolution making the following assessments for the purpose of meeting campaign expenses: Each member of the party in the State, 10 cents; each candidate for Assembly, $10; each candidate for Senator, $25; each candidate for Congress, $100; and of the State ticket, the Secretary of Internal Affairs is asked to contribute $300, the Lieutenant Governor $500, and the Governor 1,000. Samuel R. Mason, the candidate for Governor has already handed over his check for 1,000 and promises another similar contribution before the canvass is ended. From this it looks much as if the party that is to reform everything knows the value of money in politics.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says Governor Wade Hampton "authorizes the statement that all citizens of South Carolina accused of offences under the Ku-Klux law, who have left the State on account of the prosecutions pending in the United States courts, may return in safety, without fear of further molestation;" and adds: "An earnest effort is making by Governor Hampton to secure a general amnesty for illicit distillers."

The following appropriate remarks, in this connection, are from the Boston *Traveler*:

So far as we have got, has there been any conciliation to the advantage of the loyal and Union-loving citizens? It is an interesting question whether conciliation is solely for the benefit of the Ku-Klux assassins and rebel whisky thieves. Things are not altogether lovely in South Carolina, and some of Hampton's Northern claquers are beginning to realize the unpleasantness of the situation.

Democratic purposes and tendencies: Gen. H. V. Boynton, one of the most careful of Washington correspondents, and a keen and unprejudiced political observer, sends to the Cincinnati Gazette a notable letter on the tendencies of the Democratic party in the last Congress. He insists that nothing but a fear that extreme measures would jeopardize their success in the next elections prevented the Democrats from revealing their full purposes. One of these was to break up the army and clear the way for a Democratic reorganization with ex-rebel material. "Beyond any question," he says, "it is the fixed purpose of the Democrats so soon as they have control of both branches of Congress, to claim places in the army for ex-rebels, to place them on the pension rolls, to admit them to the national military asylums, and, in short, to give them a full share in whatever the nation has done, or is doing, for Union soldiers or their heirs." On the question of Southern claims he is equally emphatic, saying: "An immense payment of Southern claims will begin at once whenever the Democrats secure both branches of Congress. It is quite the style in many quarters to sneer at those who make this assertion; but for all that, those who are only surface observers here can not fail to see that such payments are a settled part of the Democratic plan."

Again the spirit of treason and of defiance to the National Government is conspicuously looming up in that hot-bed of Southern arrogance—South Carolina; and again threats of resistance to Federal authority, under the old dogma of "State rights," are unmistakably made by State officials. The point now squarely raised is whether the National Government has the right to enforce the Federal laws within the boundaries of that State. The case briefly stated is this:

The South is full of illicit whisky stills. Every county, every hamlet, almost every farm has one, larger or smaller. Some make whisky for home use, some for sale. All rejoice at defrauding the Government, and the people rejoice with them. Aside from getting the whisky cheaper, they are glad to cheat the United States.

Where the people thus sympathize with these frauds it is of course impossible for the ordinary machinery of the law to deal with them. They resist the officers, the citizens back them, and the law is powerless. It has always been necessary, in the South, to employ the United States troops, in bringing these whisky thieves to justice. At the last session of Congress the Democratic House tacked on to the Army bill (so that the Senate had to pass it, or leave the army unprovided for) a clause forbidding the use of the army for this purpose.

But there was other assistance rendered the South in its lofty purpose of avoiding the Federal taxes. The President, finding that Republican Federal officials in the South made bad feeling by pursuing these defrauders of the revenue, removed them and appointed ex-Confederates in their place. The arduous ex-Confederates, unable to use the army, are of course distressed at their inability to catch the thieves. But the President went farther. He pardoned nearly all the whisky thieves already convicted.

But, in one district of the State of South Carolina there remained, unhappily, some Republican revenue officers not yet removed, who thought it their duty to catch these defrauders of the revenue. The most notorious of the thieves was one Redmond, a regular bandit. They pursued him, and as usual were violently resisted. During the attack they naturally defended their lives, and killed a man named Ladd. The local authorities arrested them and they were indicted for murder. The United States of course insists upon trying her own officials. She said to Judge Kershaw, of the South Carolina Court, "Hand these men over to the United States Circuit Court of this District." This Judge Kershaw flatly refused to do. His refusal was printed and crowed over in every paper of the State; and here is its closing sentence, which the same papers printed in glowing capitals:

A recent, however, to compulsory power claimed for the Circuit Court might transfer the question from the quiet arena of the courts to the executive departments of the government, and lead to great irritation and consequences greatly to be deprecated.

There is no mistaking this business. It is an attempt to hang Federal officers for enforcing Federal tax laws in the sovereign State of South Carolina. It is State Rights once more threatening rebellion. It is the old, old fight brought back to be fought over.

Not content with this implied threat, and probably spurred on by the wild acclaim of all the late rebels, this Judge took occasion in his charge to the grand jury of Pickens county, a few days since, to explicitly state that "if the United States Court acted outside of its authority it would be the duty of his court *to disregard it as an unlawful interference.*" That he will so regard the proposed action of the United States Court as outside of its authority, is evident from the decision already made by him, and that the State will stand by him and his officers in making his threat good, is scarcely to be doubted. What then? A conflict cannot be avoided—and then—and then, what? Oh, for an hour of "Old Hickory" to deal with this nullifier, as he threatened to do with proposed nullifiers of Federal law, in this same State, during his administration. A little wholesome hanging is the only thing that will ever bring these rebellious knaves to properly respect Federal authority.

Glad to See the General.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Gen. Hoyt, wherever he appears, is heartily received by the people. In a quiet way he is travelling for recreation, and while seeking for no special demonstration, is greeted by the population of the mining regions, which he visited last week, with an enthusiasm which proves the hold he he has on popular favor.

Democratic Spoliation.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

No Democratic statesman ever brought forward a bill in Congress which had for its design the protection of the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. No Democratic statesman ever championed the protection of American industry. No Democratic statesman ever advocated the building up of the manufacturing interests of the country by throwing around them the fostering care of the government. On the contrary, every reduction of the tariff on iron, in all its varied manufactured shapes, was brought about by the action of the Democratic party, no matter whether it was in a majority or minority in Congress; it voted as a party for free trade—free trade was made its caucus policy and free trade is the theme of its organs and orators.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Colonel Quay, Chairman of the State Central Committee, when he was in Beaver a week or two ago, said that the outlook in the State at large, was very flattering, and he had no doubt whatever but the Republicans would elect their ticket by at least twenty thousand majority.

Mr. Peter D. Wanner is developing strength rapidly in the Eighth Congressional district, and will go into the Democratic Convention in a condition to surprise Hon. Heister Clymer and his friends. Mr. Wanner is making an earnest personal canvass of the district. He claims that Clymer has been sufficiently honored, and inasmuch as he is a purely ornamental Congressman, rotation in office would seem to be not wholly improper.

The Republicans of Bucks seem to have settled on Attorney General Lear as the candidate for State Senator, and Attorney General Lear seems to have concluded he would like the nomination.

General Harry White has received the endorsement of all five of the counties in his district, and is sure of spending another season at the Capital.

On the twentieth Ballot, on Tuesday, Colonel S. B. Dick, of Meadville, Pa., was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district, the vote standing: Dick, 5; M'Dowell, of Mercer, 4. Congressman Thompson, of Butler county, withdrew his name, and two of his conferees voted for Dick and one for M'Dowell.

The contest for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Twentieth district is quite warm. Hon. A. A. Mackey, of Clinton, who has served two terms, is understood not to be a candidate, and as the Democratic majority is over five thousand in the district, a nomination is a virtual election. Ex-Governor Curtin is quite prominent as a candidate, and has been until recently without any strong competitor. But it is discovered that the only thing which makes Mr. Curtin available is the fact of his long-standing greenback and financial views. Hon. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte Watchman, as an old line Democrat, who is also "sound" on the financial heresy, is rapidly growing in favor, and the prospects are that he will carry off the prize.

Speaking of the Greenbackers in Michigan, the Ypsilanti *Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, says: "It is true the leaders, and candidates especially, are generally Republicans; but the rank and file are two to one, at least, Democrats, and there is no use in denying the fact." The Flint *Democrat* says its Democratic friends are hugging a delusive phantom when they believe that the Greenback recruits are found coming principally from Republican ranks. And the Allegan *Democrat* says: "In this part of the State the number of Democrats who have joined the Nationals exceeds the Republicans."

Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, of Arkansas, says it depends upon circumstances whether he will run for Governor of the State; but that should he be a candidate, it will be on a Greenback platform. He thus expresses it: "In politics I am in all things past, pertaining to national affairs, a Democrat, indorsing, however, to the fullest extent, the principles and policies announced and advocated by what is known as the Greenback Party. And I have further to say, following my present convictions, that I will support no man for the Presidency in 1880 who does not stand on that sort of timber."

CONCILIATION

The Washington *Republican* says that while Hampton continues to advise the Administration of the success of the Southern policy in South Carolina, his home organs of the Edgefield (S. C.,) *Advertiser* stripe continue to advise the people of that State as follows:

As for us, we say this: People of Edgefield, watch this thing narrowly, ceaselessly, jealously, and if you discover any ring, or any fellow trying to work this game, seize them and hang them. Do not be satisfied with abusing and ostracizing them, but seize them and hang them! In Edgefield let us have no more of the negro in politics.

The Raleigh (N. C.,) *Observer* says: "We are not of that class of men who feel grateful to the United States Government, or who hold that to its clemency and magnanimity Southern men owe their lives and what little prosperity remained to them at the end of the great struggle. The United States Covernment has given the people of the South more cause to hate, loathe, and despise its flag than the most despotic monarch ever gave to his oppressed subjects."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "There will not and can, not be any reconciliation founded upon repentance upon the part of the people of the South. They have never said, and will not say, that they believe they were wrong."

Republican Greenback Record.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The proper place for every Greenback man is in the Republican party. It created the greenback, and has maintained and defended it against the attack of Rebels, Repudiationists and Democrats. Under the wise and fostering policy of the Republican party, the greenback has appreciated to within a fraction of parity with gold, and it is the intention of the party to make it fully equal to gold and keep it there. The Democratic party has always fought greenbacks, and would degrade them now if they had the power.

Another Fraud on the Ballot.

Chicago, July 30.—It has been discovered that in the last election for Congressman from the Second district, West side, the certified returns in the office of the Secretary of State show the vote have been 14,436 for Col. George R. Davis, and 14,391 for Hon. Carter J. Harrison, the present incumbent, giving Davis an actual majority of 45. The returns as made up at the time of the election gave Harrison a majority of 642. Col. Davis has expressed his intention of contesting the seat on the grounds furnished by the figures, but it is believed that it is too late in the session to accomplish anything.

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, July 17, 1878.

Much interest now centers in the Retrospective Exhibition at the Trocadero, and to-day we will visit it to make a brief examination of the antique and mediæval displays of Portugal, before we pass to the detached and interesting shows facing the hill opposite the Champ de Mars. In Portugal we have a people whose history is greater than their map. It was one of the most glorious of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

There are before us memorials of its great poets, of its bold navigators, of its venturesome *conquestadors*, of its chivalrous heroes, and enlightened princes of the olden time. The eclipse came with the domination of Philip II., of the House of Austria, which was ejected by a revolutionary movement in the time of Cromwell. Dom Pedro of Brazil is the heir, according to the spirit of those princes, and he is a splendid living illustration of the Atirist theory. Qualities of the race which had given it peculiar lustre, after lying cryptic for ages, reappeared in him, and in a tropical atmosphere not propitious to mental or moral vigor.

On the missal of one of these Portuguese princes, a co-temporary of Henry VIII., we find brought into the ornamentation of the borders, mathematical instruments, charts, and nautical appliances.

In the cathedral of Coimbra, I am told that statues of men distinguished in literature, science, and statesmanship are fitted in the niches. Portugal is in the path of steady progress. Her primary schools are as good as those of any other European people; the maps executed by their pupils are very meritorious.

In this collection is a bed made by a Lisbon artisan and decorated by the pencil of Raphael, its estimated value is 300,000 fr., but it is not for sale.

Here also is a desk veneered with sandal wood; it is unique in its kind, and at the fall of Morocco, in 1511, was taken out of the palace of Mulay Mahomed, by Nuno Voz de Castillo, a Spanish Knight in the Portuguese service. From a desk of this shape and height, long legged stools, and literary habits, are to be inferred. Next let us glance at the elegantly shaped faience vessels, the rich old Indian carpets, and shawls sent from Portuguese merchants at Goa to lady chapels in their own country, and at the filigree jewels worn by a sister of the Emperor Charles the fifth. Genoa may have borrowed her manufacture of filigree ornaments from Lisbon.

In the Spanish, Portuguese, Egyptian, and other foreign exhibitions of retrospective industrial art, visitors are allowed to make sketches in their note books. They have not the same privilege in the French sections. There is there a strict rule forbidding them to reproduce what they see in any manner or form, and pains are taken to keep out those persons who appear to have serious or absorbing work to attend to. It is to be regretted that M. Krantz, who has charge of this department, should have allowed the noble exhibitors to make their own terms. The market value of most of the things in the left wing of the Trocadero has been enhanced by admission to it. The public pays for the building in which they are exhibited, and care is taken that the public shall reap no benefit from the outlay. Twenty-five visitors at a time are admitted, and only from noon till 4 o'clock.

Among the isolated buildings on the Trocadero side of the Seine, we find an Algerian and a Tunisian palace, a Japanese peasant's house and gardens, a Chineese bazaar and a wealthy merchant's residence, a Norwegian country residence built of wood, a pattern of excellent carpentry. The Anthropological Museum, showing how the human skull has developed since the age of stone and the pavilion of the Shah of Persia. There are in the Anthropological collection skulls and facial casts of some of the worst criminals who have been condemned to death since Gall and Spurzheim excited an interest in phrenology, and also of such distinguished personages as Scott, Priestly, Humboldt and Lamartine. When looking at the narrow, villainous heads of the former it is difficult to avoid the impression that they were fatally impelled to yield to temptation. Scott could no more have helped enriching the literature of his country than the rose bush can avoid blooming when planted in favorable soil. This, it will be said, is a discovery after the fact, but the doctrine is very generally acknowledged to-day, that much that is best in ourselves we owe to our ancestors; and since we derive our evil instincts from them too, we should be humble even in the climax of success, and be pitiful toward those who fill our prisons. It is past generations that have made us what we are, but we can improve their work under the pressure of high moral stimulants and favorable religious influences.

The Shah's pavilion is a palace of mirrors. The roof in glass stalactites reflects powerfully the light. It is a cross-fire of rainbows, one million of pieces of quicksilvered glass cut into facets line the walls. The colors of the carpets and curtains are reflected in them along with the refractions of the prismatic hues. Sofas and chairs are covered with shawl stuffs of many colored tints like unto, one may suppose, the coat of Joseph. The eye speedily tires of this iridescent chamber, in which the visitor's face is multiplied *ad infinitum*. One must be a fashionable beauty, or as vain as Gen. Banks, to enjoy seeing one's face multiplied a million fold in a small room.

C. A. S.

A Tennessee Tragedy.

Nashville, July 24.—In an affray this morning between Samuel Hicks and Edwin, Nathaniel, Jere and Jones Baxter, sons of Judge Baxter, Democratic nominee for re-election as judge of the circuit court, Hicks and James Baxter were fatally shot. The former received several shots from the Baxters and his skull was fractured in two places by blows from the muzzle of a pistol in the hands of them.

Jones Baxter received only one shot, which entered his body near the heart, from some party unknown. Hicks expired in a few minutes and Jones Baxter in about an hour. Jere Baxter received a slight wound in the hand, Nathaniel Baxter in the foot, and a negro girl, thirteen years old, was struck in the thigh by a stray shot, which inflicted a painful but not fatal wound.

The affray grew out of remarks derogatory to the father of the Baxters made by Hicks at a meeting of the candidates for county offices on the independent ticket the evening previous. The Baxters gave a bond for $20,000 for appearance on Monday next.

Another Strike Threatened.

The fact was noted in *The American* at the time that movement had been made looking to a concerted strike on Saturday, June 15. Mr. Z. L. White, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who will be recognized as a cautious and competent observer, is now in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and he reports that a movement is on foot for a general strike, August 15. Among other things he gives the following report of a conversation with a manufacturer:

"The chances are," said he, "that we will have much more serious trouble within the next two months than that which came upon us so unexpectedly last summer. Preparations are being made for a simultaneous strike all over the country—on the railroads, at the mines, in many of the largest manufacturing establishments—and nothing but the utmost vigilance on the part of the State authorities, and such preparations as will make it possible to crush out such a movement instantly, will prevent one of the worst calamities that has ever befallen this country."

"If anything of the kind is contemplated, why has it not already taken place?" I asked. "The 15th of June was said to have been fixed for a general outbreak, but that day came and went with no disturbance, and the alarm turned out to be a false one. The experience of last summer, of course, causes apprehension, but is there anything definitely known about the plans of the workingmen on which to base such an opinion as you have just given?"

"There is," he replied. "The talk in regard to a strike on the 15th of June had more in it than most people imagined. That day was actually fixed, and the outbreak would certainly have taken place then, or soon after, but for the preparations made to preserve the peace by Governor Hartranft, of this State. When he called out the militia and made arrangements to obtain uniforms and equipments for them at the Frankfort Arsenal, those who were to have managed the strike called a committee meeting in Philadelphia, and after discussing the matter voted to postpone the attack to the 15th of August, when it was hoped that the country might be taken by surprise. That meeting was held in May, I believe, and, although several other important meetings have since been called, I do not think the day for beginning the strike has been changed. I know that there has been much more activity among the workingmen in preparing for it since than before in Philadelphia meeting."

"What has been done at the subsequent meetings of which you speak?"

"I have been unable to learn very much about them. One held in New York was attended by one of my employes. At that meeting it was voted that the workingmen at important points must be armed, and a committee was appointed to collect money, procure arms and distribute them. The idea was to purchase second hand guns and muskets, and to have those which needed repair put in order. Then they were to be shipped to designated points on the canals, lakes and rivers, by water, whence they were to be distributed in wagons. This was to avoid suspicion, which would certainly be aroused if they were shipped by rail. I have not learned that any arms have yet been distributed, but I know that a committee for that purpose was appointed in New York."

Mr. White, writing from Wilkesbarre, says:

Since I came here I have been told that Bishop O'Hara has recently expressed the greatest anxiety in regard to the possible occurrences of the next two or three months, and that he is doing everything in his power, both publicly and privately, to prevent those over whom he has influence from taking any part in the contemplated outbreak.

Crime in West Virginia

Wheeling, W. Va., July 24.—On Monday a secret organization called "The Red Men," who have become famous for their numerous lynchings and similar violent deeds, destroyed a saloon in Mannington W. Va., tearing the building all to pieces. It was owned by a man named Cariwright whose son Carl was recently accused of murder and is generally believed to be guilty. The mob horsewhipped a man named Bestly, who was a witness in the murder case, and gave him forty eight hours to leave the county. Another witness has been given six weeks to settle up his business and leave.

A young woman named Amelia Henderson, was stopped on the road near Salish, W. Va., yesterday by a tramp, who drew a pistol and placed it at her head, saying he would kill her if she resisted. He then committed a felonious assault upon her, and left her insensible.

A woman, calling herself Mrs. Fairburn, living in Roan county, killed her four year old illegimate child on the 19th. She was recovering from an attack of sickness, and the child was playing by her bedside when she suddenly sprang up, seized it by the feet and dashed its head across the headboard of the bed, killing it instantly.

The Indian War.

San Francisco, July 24.—A Baker City dispatch says: General Howard formed a junction with Forsythe's command yesterday. The whole force left camp near Robinsonville this morning, to follow the fleeing hostiles, who are making direct towards Malheur agency. The hostiles will be forced to fight as soon as the troops come against them from several directions.

Two Tramps Summarily Disposed of.

St Paul, Minn., July 24.—A report was received here last night that a farmer near Fairbault shot and instantly killed two tramps, whom he caught in the act of setting fire to the harvesting machine in his wheat field. He gave him elf up, but was instantly released.

Large Sale of Silver.

San Francisco, July 24.—The Nevada Bank has sold one million ounces fine silver to the government, payable in standard dollars, to be delivered immediately in equal quantities at the San Francisco and Carson Mints.

A Terrible Tragedy.

Richmond, Va., July 24.—A special dispatch says that Wilson Howchine, residing near Flavanna Courthouse, this State, yesterday murdered his wife, mother-in-law, and one child, and then killed himself. A son, seven years old, who saw his father attack his mother, took the baby out of the cradle and fled to a place of safety.

The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

Columbus, O., July 23.—It is estimated that there were at least 20,000 people present at the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Newark yesterday. Among the first to arrive was General Sherman. President Hayes arrived from Columbus shortly after 2 o'clock. He was accompanied by Governor Bishop and staff, and the two were escorted by the Governor's Guard and part of the Fourteenth regiment Ohio National Guards. At least fifteen thousand people were gathered about the depot to witness the arrival of the Presidential party. The visitors were escorted from the depot to the Lansing House by the Newark Guards and the companies which had come from Columbus. A procession was formed about 12 o'clock, consisting of twenty-six companies of the Ohio National Guard and Veterans, and seven brass bands.

The President, General Sherman and others were repeatedly cheered on the line of march.

The welcoming address at the grounds was made by General Willard Warner, General Keifer, member of Congress from the Springfield District, delivered an oration. A considerable portion of his opening was a eulogy of General M'Pherson, the day being the anniversary of his death. The speaker next referred at length to Ohio's contributions to the war and her sacrifices, paying tribute to her military and civil heroes. After the address, the President, General Sherman and others were introduced to the audience from the stand.

The city of Newark was profusely decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes of welcome. Among the attractive features was the old war eagle "Abe," which accompanied a Wisconsin regiment during the war. A banquet was given to-night at the Lansing House. General R. C. Woods presided. During the day a member of a Zanesville militia company fell out of a window of the Wilson House and was instantly killed. The President and party left at midnight for Washington.

FIRE AT SHARON.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE TOWN DESTROYED—LOSS FROM $50,000 TO $60,000.

Sharon, Pa., July 25, 1:30 A. M.—A great fire is raging in the business portion of this place. One entire square is enveloped in flames, and the fire is not yet under control. The loss will be heavy, perhaps $75,000 to $100,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thursday, July 25—2 A. M.—The fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in Bowden's carriage factory. The flames spread thence to several dwelling houses near by, and afterward to the large frame business blocks on State street. The fire department fought the fire for one hour before obtaining the mastery. The entire block from State to Pitts street is in ashes. The Youngstown department was telegraphed for, but did not arrive in time to be of any assistance. The fire at this writing is under control. The number of buildings burned is about fifteen. The loss will aggregate $65,000, on which there is prehaps 35,000 insurance. State street is blocked with goods taken from the stores. The stocks of several establishments are greatly damaged by water.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Sharon, Pa., July 25—3 A. M. The fire at this time is under complete control, and will not spread beyond its present limits. The Youngstown fire department are on their way to this place, but their services will not be required.

A Dramatic Suicide.

Chicago, July 25.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Capron, Ill., says a dramatic suicide occurred there on Tuesday night. Early last May George W. Burleigh, who is an old resident of Ohio, came to that town ostensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. Burleigh was a man of varied accomplishments, fine education and versatile in conversation. While at Capron he was often in depressed spirits. Last Sunday he published a card informing the citizens that in order to gratify an often expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would on the evening of the 23d inst. deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at its conclusion gratify them by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be one dollar, and the amount realized should be used in the payment of his funeral expenses, and the remainder be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall and Darwin for the town library. His idea in ending his life was to secure eternal peace by annihilation. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after delivering an infidel lecture of wonderful power in a manner and tone which marked him as an adept, he suddenly drew a derringer, placed it to his forehead, and, despite attempts to prevent the rash deed, fired, and fell lifeless into the arms of two friends who were on the wings of the stage for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large-sized ball literally tore his brain to pieces.

Prairie Pirates.

Hot Creek, Wy., July 25.—The coach which left Deadwood for Cheyenne on the 24th was detained a day at Jenny's stockade on account of high water. After proceeding from there it was stopped at two this morning, two miles north of Lightning creek, by six armed men who were on foot and masked. Finding there was but one passenger on board, the Rev. J. W. Picket, they forbore molesting him, but turned their attention to the mail sacks, which they cut open and robbed of registered letters and other valuable matter. They also broke open the treasure box, but found nothing. They were not at all excited over their work, which occupied them full half an hour, and as soon as they were through they ordered the driver to go on. It is impossible to say what the losses from the mails are, although it is known they found one gold watch.

Terrible Tragedy in Mississippi.

Memphis, July 23.—A special to the *Appeal* from Corinth, Miss., last night, says that intelligence has just been received there of the murder and robbery of a family named Sample, consisting of twelve persons, in Tippah county, that State, on Sunday night. Suspicion rests strongly on two citizens of Alcorn county, and one of Tippah county. No other names are given than that of the murdered family, and no further particulars have been received.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

St Louis, July 23.—A special from Belleville, Ill., to the *Times* says the boiler of a threshing machine at work on the farm of Bua West, near that city, exploded yesterday killing William Dexter, of Centerville, Mr. Jones, a neighbor of West's, and the engineer, name unknown. A man named Lange, from Louis, was mortally injured, and Mr. West and his brother and another man seriously. The accident is attributed to the incompetency or carelessness of the engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SICK.

Do you want to purify the system?
Do you want to get rid of biliousness?
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want good digestion?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Sole prop's—Simmons' Liver Regulator, Phila.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY, is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an All-Wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS, REGULATE THE LIVER AND PREVENT

CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SHOULDERS, DIZZINESS, SOUR STOMACH, BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH, BILIOUS ATTACKS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS, DESPONDENCY, GLOOM AND FOREBODING OF EVIL, ALL OF WHICH ARE THE OFFSPRING OF A DISEASED LIVER.

COLIC IN CHILDREN.

For children complaining of colic, headache, or sick stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief. Children, as well as adults eat sometimes too much supper or eat something which does not digest well producing sour stomach, heartburn, or restlessness; a good dose of Liver Regulator will give relief. This applies to persons of all ages. It is the cheapest purest and best Family Medicine in the world!

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia a disordered stomach and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfeeling remark to prevent these afflictions and restore health is SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
June 12

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Normal Schools of Somerset county will commence on Monday, July 29th, and continue in session nine weeks. The following are the locations and principals of the different schools:

Berlin, Milt L. Baer; Meyersdale Normals, R. H. Van Horn, H. M. Lichty; Salisbury, Levi Lichty; Somerset, R. R. Sanner; Ursina, C. B. Cook, J. D. Meese; Stoystown, Fred. Graf, to open August 5; New Centreville, W. L. Tedrow, topen August 5; Jenner X Roads, W. H. H. Baker, to open August 5.

One of the grandest characteristics of this extraordinary age is progress in education. Never before has our nation manifested so deep an interest in the education of the masses. Our country is dotted over with school houses, which demand a more efficient corps of teachers in the future than have employed them in the past. Teachers, allow me to solicit your attendance at one of the above named Normals, that you may better prepare yourselves for the duties of your profession. The present development of our intellectual resources demands a higher grade of instructors. The examinations will be more rigid in the future than they have been in the past, and only those who are worthy will receive certificates. Students should be present at the opening of the session.—Tuition from $4 to $8. No deduction for partial term.

J. B. WHIPKEY,
Co. Supt.
July 10, '78.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned Assignee of Daniel Beckes, will sell at public sale, on

Saturday, August 10, 1878,

at 2 o'clock p. m., in Salisbury Borough, the following described real estate, viz:

The farm of Daniel Beckes, containing 258 acres, adjoining lands late of Peter Wilhelm, dec'd, Maxness & Kretchman, Daniel Johnson, and others; the buildings consist of a good stone dwelling house, bank barn, and other necessary outbuildings; about 90 acres of cleared land in a good state of cultivation, of which 35 are in good meadow. There is opened on the premises a good coal bank of excellent bituminous coal in good working condition. There is also on the farm an excellent quality of iron ore, which abounds in immense quantities. The uncleared land is well timbered with white pine, hemlock, oak and other valuable trees. There is a large sugar camp on the farm, with splendid facilities for the manufacture of maple sugar. The Elklick creek runs through the premises, affording ample water power for the running of machinery. A good saw mill, with strong water power. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
Assignee of Daniel Beckes.
July 17

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of court, to me directed, I will offer for sale, on

Saturday, August 17, 1878,

at