The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....September 4, 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.

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.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

First. Those who attempted to destroy the nation should not be permitted now to control it.

Second. Those who would depreciate the currency should not be permitted to have a chance to make a different dollar for the laborer, from the one which they would get as government officers. All dollars should be equal in value.

Third. The Democratic party as a party have always opposed a protective tariff, and their accession to power will take from the people the only hope of national prosperity.

THE repeal of the Bankrupt law took effect on Saturday last; for several days previously, the U. S. Courts were thronged with applicants for its benefits.

WE publish in another column of this issue, the reflections of Brother Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, and commend them to all who are inclined to train with Dennis Kearney, and fellows of his kidney.

There is much force and sound sense in the moralizing of the old man if they but have the wit to understand it.

WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford, and Auditor General of the State, last week went into bankruptcy, stating his liabilities at $60,000, assets nothing. Of course, we have nothing to say as to Mr. Schell's personal misfortunes, but the reflection will force itself on the public mind, that he who could not manage his private affairs, is ill fitted to audit the finances of this great commonwealth.

IN our last issue we assured our friends of the other counties of this Congressional district, that there would be no serious defection in the Republican ranks in November next; since that assurance was given, our great meeting has been held; an account of the immense gathering of Republicans will be found elsewhere, but it will not be out of place to say here, that the meeting exhibited the gratifying fact of entire harmony and intense enthusiasm in the Republican party throughout the whole county. This gathering gives indubitable evidence that the old spirit is fully aroused, that the coming campaign will be well fought, and that an old-fashioned Somerset county majority will be rolled up for our candidates.

Of the three very able speeches made, we can truthfully say that those of Col. Hoyt and Gen. Campbell were strong, vigorous and convincing; and the closing one by our neighbor, Gen. Koontz, is considered by his friends here as the best political speech of his life. These speeches excited the highest enthusiasm of the large crowd in attendance and handsomely inaugurated the fall campaign.

We renew the assurance of last week. Have no fears of the result in Somerset.

IF the people of Pennsylvania want to be represented in the United States Senate by another Democrat, all they need do is to defeat the Republicans in the legislative districts, for both the Democrats and the Nationals are committed against any possible Republican candidate for the Senate. Unlimited rag money is the excuse for the third party, but a Democratic Senator is the real object.

THE voter who desires the welfare of the country should bear in mind that a defeat of the Republican party means the restoration of the Democrats to power. That no third party can reasonably expect to succeed is certain—and between these two parties the people must choose which to trust with carrying on the government. It does seem suicidal to entrust power to the party who, but a few short years ago, endeavored to dismember and destroy the government itself. To pull to pieces and break down our political structure must to sane minds appear an act of madness. Why then support the Democratic candidates for office? They say they are as sound Union men as the Republicans? It is answered that no Republican ever attempted to subvert the Government or divide the States, and every one knows that the Southern rebels and their Northern sympathizers were all to a man Democrats. It is true there were some Democrats at the North who evinced their love of country, but they either became Republicans or acted with the Republicans throughout the rebellion. The success of the Democrats presages disaster to the nation. Once before, in order that rebellion might succeed, the army was reduced to skeleton regiments, the munitions of war were sent South, and when their time came the Southern Democratic leaders, aided by their allies of the North, struck what they hoped was a fatal blow to the Union. Thanks to the loyal Republicans the plan failed, but it entailed four years of war, cruel war, upon the people. The same odious doctrine of State rights and the same bald claim that the citizen owes his allegiance to his State and not his nation, are announced to-day as boldly as they were pronounced in 1861, and if the Democratic party succeeds, will prove as disastrous to the country now as then. That party after the fourth of next March claim they will have the Senate, and if they have the majority in the House the work of demolition will at once begin. The army will be reduced, the tariff will be repealed, Rebel debts assumed; and, as at present foreshadowed, repudiation will be inaugurated and successfully carried out. Already Jeff Davis is talked of as a Democratic Senator from Mississippi. Think of it, citizens of Somerset county, ponder well, before you either directly or indirectly aid in giving the Government into the hands of its worst enemies. The only sure course is to cast your suffrages on the Republican side. Be not diverted from this by advocating any side issues.

MR. TOM MAGINNIS, who is a Democratic candidate for Congress, is the most whole souled friend of the workingman that has, up to date, put in a bid for the votes of an intelligent constituency. Mr. Maginnis is one of the gentlemen so common now-a-days—who profess to believe that all the troubles of the country can be cured by the manufacture of greenbacks and their general distribution by the government, and he also developed his theory of finance—nearly all of those lunatics have a theory of their own—in a speech at Newark, Ohio, a few days since. Said this eminent financier:

"Fellow laborers—Elect me to Congress, I'll do this for you when I get there. You are entitled to 160 acres of land anyhow. How are you going to get it? I'll tell you how. We will make greenbacks enough to pay the bonded debt of the Nation. This paid, will save to the people $350,000,000 interest annually. I'll take this money and give to every poor man who desires to go West with his family $1,000 to each of these sons of toil. Thus I provide for 350,000 families yearly. I don't propose to give this as a present, I propose to loan it without interest. If these men can't pay it in five or ten years let them pay it when they are able. Some people say how are you to get these settlers there? You have no assurance that they will go when this money is given them. I'll tell you how. Appoint agents all over the country, one in every county. Make it the duty of these men to purchase railroad tickets for those desiring to start, not transferable. When they reach their destination I would have other agents there to provide for them—build them houses and barns, buy them horses and mules, cows and sheep and hogs—not less than four brood sows for each family. This is what I would do. I'd bring sunlight to millions of my fellow laborers. By making them happy and prosperous I would, at the same time, be adding untold wealth to the Nation. God bless me, my dear friends, it is no trouble to do this."

We thought this sublimely impudent attempt of Maginnis to bribe his way into Congress could not be excelled, but a chivalrous son of South Carolina, "lays all over" the Ohio demagogue in the originality of his proposition to purchase the negro vote for the Democracy and a solid South. The speech was made recently, to the colored voters at Camden, in that State, the orator being a high-toned lawyer of Charleston whose keen sense of honor was deeply shocked because of fraud practiced on the ignorant negroes by Republicans and carpet-baggers. He informed his audience that each man represented the sum of nine hundred dollars—that having been the average price of a negro in 1860.

"Now," said he, "if you will vote the Democratic ticket, we will make the Yankees pay for you, and then we will give you half of the money." He then illustrated the beauty of this plan by singling out a man with a wife and eight children, for whom the Yankees were to be made to pay nine thousand dollars. "The math," continued this orator, "will have to say on this nine thousand dollars, when I will give one-half of this sum to Uncle Jim, and keep the other half myself." This he argued, would make Uncle Jim independent, and be a much better thing than "forty acres of land and a mule."

Ridiculous as this argument sounds, it is not a whit more absurd than the Ohio Democrat's appeal to his audience. Both have the elements of shrewdness, as both address themselves to the poor, the indolent, and covetous. Money, money, we will give you money, is the bait, with which the demagogue is busily engaged in angling; and laugh as we may, at the gudgeons who are so easily caught, it is an undeniable fact that thousands will be safely hooked and stowed away in the Democratic fish basket.

EX GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, was not very wide off the mark when, in accounting for the growth of the greenback idea in the Democratic party, he said: "It seems to me that the entire movement against hard money is a relic of the Copperheadism of the war—that it grows out of a desire to injure the credit of the Government and destroy confidence in it."

THE Republicans of Ohio are solid. They have cut loose from a rotten platform, and are fighting for honest money, sterling Republicanism, and victory.

GENERAL GARFIELD has been nominated for his ninth term in Congress. The district which he represents when it finds a true man keeps him. Elisha Whittlesey represented it for sixteen years and Joshua R. Giddings for twenty years, so that in fifty-four years it has had but three Congressmen.

THE Fulton County Republican Convention, held on Saturday, made the following nominations: Prothonotary, A. O. Griffith; Commissioner, William Nesbit; State Senator, S. J. Cromer; Senatorial Conferees, Dr. Duffield, William Kendal and J. Z. Over. The Conferees are left without instructions. No Legislative nomination was made.

In this issue we print Secretary Sherman's Toledo speech, and commend it to the careful attention of every reader. We regard it as a full, forcible and able presentment of the great issues of the day. It will be of great assistance to us in the campaign, and should be closely studied by all who desire clearly to understand the conflict now upon us.

THE Anderson (S. C.) *Intelligencer* urges the South Carolina Democrats to keep up their rifle clubs, saying "they are the most efficient means that can possibly be devised to keep down the opposition and insure an overwhelming Democratic triumph. Mounted clubs secured the redemption of South Carolina in 1876, and we must look to them to retain it in 1878 and 1880." Here is a clear admission that rifle-club rule secured results in 1876, and that it will be again resorted to.

GENERAL CAMPBELL is so well known to the people of this section that we need not tell them who and what he is. He was a gallant soldier during the late war, a strong supporter of the Government in its most trying period, a trusted Surveyor General of the State for six years, a faithful Representative in Congress one session, and a sound Republican, standing by all its principles through "evil as well as good report."—*Altoona Tribune.*

THE Republican party has been in power in the nation for nearly twenty years, and we have not had peace and plenty during all that time.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

As for "plenty" there never was a period, taking it altogether, when it was equaled. As for "peace" the Democrats ought to be peaceable, for we gave them the infernalest licking ever a party received. The *Eagle* ought not to complain if it took Republicans five years to kill off treacherous Democrats and fifteen to set things up in good shape. It was not such a small job.

THE presence of Gen. Hoyt in Somerset, and the welcome accorded him, shows the tendency of the public feeling, and the fact that, when the campaign is fully opened, the people will rally with old-time enthusiasm to the Republican ticket. Gen. Hoyt makes an excellent impression wherever he goes, both as speaker and man. He is frank, cordial, of open countenance, and his clear sense impresses itself on all. Gen. Campbell, we are glad to see, has gone into his canvass in the Congressional district, which includes Somerset, with vim. He has made a good Representative, and deserves re-election. His personal strength, and the vigorous canvass he will make, will carry him through.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Answers Dennis Kearney.

"Las' nite ez I sat on de front doah-step mendin' de handle of one of de ole woman's flatirons," began Brother Gardner, as the notes of the triangle died away, "long cum dat nigger Thornapple Scott. He was puffin, an' blowin' an' fannin' bisself wid his hat, an' de minit he cotched sight of me he rushed in an' called out:

"'Brudder Gardner, dis kentry am all gwine to ruin! Starvashun looks de poor man squar in de eye, dar am no work fur de laborer, an' de tax gatherer heb got us by de throat!'

"I looked up to see if dat nigger hed gone crazy, an' den I axed him to look aroun' an' see de new houses gwine up in ebery direkshun. I axed him to disremember dat kaliker was only four and five cents a yard, butter fifteen cents a pound, flour low, 'taters way down, an' clothin' cheap nuff to bust half de dealers, an' he sot down an' replied:

"'Deed, sah, but dat's de fack—dat's de fack.'

"I axed him to look across de co'ner lot an' see de droves of workin'men gwine home to der fam'lies after de labors of de day, an' he looked an' replied:

"'Deed, sah, but dey hev ben to work, I reckon.'

"I went inter de cabin an' brought out my tax receipts for de low y'ars back an' showed him dat de taxes for dis ya'r war' five dollars less dan las' n' he hitched aroun' an' said:

"'Deed, sah, but de speeches of de pollytishuns an' de facks in de case dean' hang togeder.'

"Den I stood him up agin de house whar' I could look him squar' in de eye, an' I said: Thornapple Scott, you am a good 'nuff nigger for common weather, but you'd better kiver yer head wid a blanket if a rain storm comes up. You talk about de kentry gwine to ruin, an' yit you loaf aroun' an' let yer wife an' darters wash an' iron, an' support ye! You talk about starvation lookin' de po'man in de face, an' yit you haven't worked a day for six months! You talk about de tax-gatherer, an yit you neber paid one cent of taxes in yer life! Go home, nigger—skip outen dis locality afore some mule kicks ye tu death! It am you an' de oder loafers an' lazy-bonses who am all de time blowin' sich nonsense, while yer families am diggin' inter hard work to keep ye in food an' whisky!"

"Gem'len, dat nigger skipped. Ize got six bricks handy for de nex' puson dat comes talkin' dat way, no matter what his color. I iz lookin' for signs, I iz. I iz lookin' for signs dat some member of dis club am sitting wid his feet hangin' off a dry goods box while he talks about starvashun, ruined kentry, an' so forth. When I diskiver a sign you'll diskiver a vacancy in de club, an' let no man disreckolect it.

CRYING FOR THE MOON.

If we take the various demands and suggested remedies contained in the platforms of the Mosaic party that calls itself the National-Greenback-Labor party, and present them together, we shall have the most remarkable hotch-potch. The leaders bitterly complain that they are called lunatics by the irreverent; yet if lunacy consists in irrational demands and incoherent conversation, as much as in violent and unnatural action, these gentlemen have very little reason to complain. It is certain that were some of their demands to be conceded, it would render impossible the concession of others, and were it possible to give them exactly all that they demanded, society could not cohere a single hour. When children cry for the moon, older people smile, and turn it off with some clever excuse. The child is expected to ask for forbidden things. Men have no right to carry their childishness into the practical affairs of life. It becomes them, as it did the apostles, to put away childish things.

The Government is now borrowing rather more than a million a day at four per cent. It is borrowing money not to defray current expenses, but really to reduce those expenses—that is to say, it is calling in its six-per-cent. obligations and paying them with money borrowed at four per cent. It thus saves 33⅓ per cent. on a fixed amount of interest charge; and this saving is a direct saving to the people. The gain up to this time is said to be about eleven millions per annum. The question is whether or not this is a good thing to do. Addressed to an honorable business man, the answer would be, "Certainly; it is a very wise policy." But addressed to another class of men, the answer would be, "No; it is not a good thing to do. The men who lent the government money are Shylocks, and ought to be screwed down to nothing." This class demands that the creditors of the government shall be compelled to take due-bills for the cash they supplied—and due-bills, too, that are expressly cut off from ever becoming due. An individual could not borrow a dollar under such a stipulation. He would simply say, "I will give you my due-bill for $100, but I will never redeem it." Of course he could not borrow after such notice. But suppose a Legislature should enact that a due-bill of an individual should be absolute money in satisfaction of his debts, what would these currency reformers have to say about that?

The new party demands that all the outstanding bonds of the government should be subject to State and national taxation. But it also demands that money shall be procurable at low rates of use. Three per cent. has been named as a sufficient interest for money. But were the bonds made taxable, how much could the United States government borrow at three per cent? How much at four per cent? How much at six per cent? It could probably not borrow a million a month at the higher rate. There are so many ways to invest money on short time at better rates, and beyond the ken of assessor, that the poorest of the poor would be richer than the nation itself. Nobody would lend it money, because there would be no profit in lending. Its credit would depend upon the caprice of as many municipalities as there might be in the United States, which is simply to say that its credit would be taxed out of existence at home.

Now, the effect of taxing securities is always to raise the rate of interest. For the borrower must pay the taxes after all. And if the government finds itself compelled to borrow money, it can pay the price better than an individual. If it must pay eight per cent, then the rate will advance to that figure, and these gentlemen who complain that they cannot borrow enough as it is, would have to pay rather more than eight per cent. for whatever sums they might borrow. The Secretary of the Treasury is doing more to reduce the rate of interest than all these gentlemen can do in a hundred years. In this way he borrows a million a day at four per cent., while if these gentlemen had their way he would have to pay seven or eight per cent. for the same accommodation. The people must choose between them.—*Phila. North American.*

Shot Down in a Court Room.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 26.—A special despatch from Princeton, Ky., to the Nashville *American* says: J. W. Riggs and J. W. Luttrell, suspected of the Ratliffe robbery, were tried to-day, but no evidence was produced, and they were dismissed. The charge against them of carrying metal knuckles was sustained. While their trial for that offence was proceeding, George Ratliffe obtained conclusive proof that they were the men who chloroformed his wife and did the robbery. A negro youth appeared in the court room, and saying, "Them's they," pointing Riggs and Luttrell out, both broke to run, when Al Ratliffe shot Lutrell as he was going out the door, and George and William Ratliffe shot Riggs, who died at the foot of the Judge's bench. Public opinion is in favor of the Ratliffes. Riggs hailed from Iowa, and Luirell from near Knoxville, Tenn. Riggs requested to have his mare, which he is suspected to have stolen, sold and the money applied to his decent burial. He did not want his people to know of his death. George Ratliffe is cashier of the Princeton Bank.

Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—A despatch from Salinas, Monterey county, says; To-day a farmer named Samuel T. Stevens murdered his daughter, twenty-two years of age, cutting her throat. He then took a dose of strychnine, and afterwards blew his brains out with a musket. Cause—despondency about money matters.

Drunken Stuff.

How many women and children are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

The Ravages of the Pestilence in Southern Cities Still Continues.

THE WORST DAY AT MEMPHIS.

DEATHS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Distressing Condition of Affairs—Government Rations Issued.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 27.—The number of new cases reported up to noon to-day was 57; deaths, 33. The weather is cloudy and threatening rain, in the event of which an increase in mortality may be expected. Of the new cases occurring now a large portion are colored, among whom the mortality will doubtles be very great.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The following despatch has been received at the Treasury Department from the Deputy Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.:

VICKSBURG, August 26.

To Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

Twenty-three deaths yesterday. Six hundred cases under treatment, and the plague spreading with fearful rapidity. Great suffering and destitution among the poorer classes. See the United States authorities, and urge the imperative necessity for Government aid. Rations required immediately. Weather unfavorable. Booth improving. Postmaster Pease and children attacked.

C. E. BENT, Deputy Collector.

VICKSBURG, August 27.—Heavy showers last night and this morning. One hundred and eighteen new cases of fever in the past twenty-four hours, and twenty-four deaths, among them Dr. D. W. Booth, Dr. Harris and Mrs. Graham, from Galveston, arrived to-day.

THE DEATH ROLL AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—To-day's yellow fever reports show 194 new cases and 49 deaths.

The death list to day includes eight children under seven years. A despatch from Port Eads reports one death and three new cases there. One of the two Howard nurses left there by Dr. Stone is reported sick. Collector Smith has been authorized by the Treasury Department to purchase a hundred gallons of carbolic acid to disinfect the Custom House.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Col. McCardle, accompanied by Captain J. W. Lake, of Jackson, Miss., to-day had an interview with Secretary McCrary in behalf of the Vicksburg sufferers. The Secretary promptly responded to their appeals and ordered rations and medical stores for two thousand people for twenty days, provided a train can be obtained to run through from Chicago to Vicksburg. Telegrams have been sent to the railroad officials, and donations solicited from the people of Chicago, St. Louis and other cities.

DISEASE AT PORT GIBSON.

PORT GIBSON August 27.—Two hundred and twenty cases of yellow fever to date and twenty-five deaths.

REPORT FROM VICKSBURG

VICKSBURG, August 28.—It has been cloudy all day, and the thermometer 92. A light rain is falling to night. One hundred and twenty-five new cases of fever have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. There were fifteen new cases. Among the new cases are Dr. O'Leary and Acting Mayor Doll.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 28—Eighty new cases were reported up to noon to-day, while the indications are that there will be quite an increase in the death rate. A. K. Gillen, on the Citizen's Relief Committee, died this morning. A private telegram announces the death of Dr. H. R. Hobson, of yellow fever, at Murfreesboro'. Dr. Hobson left here at the outbreak of the fever. The negroes this morning became clamorous for rations. About one thousand men, women and children surrounded the commissary depot, and it was necessary to station a guard from a colored military company to keep back the crowd. Numbers of the well ones are still leaving the city aided by the Citizens' Committee.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—The condition of our city to-night surpasses the most somber imagining of misery. For the past twenty-four hours, ending at 7 P. M., sixty-two deaths have occurred, of which only four were from other causes than yellow fever. Of these forty seven were white and eleven colored. The new cases number one hundred and nineteen. During the day our physicians were so worn out in attending the sick calls that to-night, for self-preservation, they are resting, many in the country and others in unknown parts of the city, while friends of the sick are searching in vain for medical attendance. The following report to the Howards to-day, from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Director of the Medical Corps, of ten physicians employed by the association, gives some idea of the condition of things: I need ten more physicians immediately. I find scores of people sick and dying without having been seen by physicians. The scenes of death and distress today and to-night are indescribable. Members of relief committees have called to see sick persons, responding to calls found in some cases corpses lying in beds or on floors without even a single watcher. Members of the Independent Order of Workingmen to-day buried five members of the fraternity. They have exhausted their means, and call upon their brethren for substantial aid in caring for the sick and burying the dead.

GREAT MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—To-day's yellow fever reports show two hundred and twenty new cases and fifty seven new deaths. The Howard Association relief list is gradually increasing, there being about one hundred and twenty-new applications daily. The Young Men's Christian Association how have one hundred patients on their relief list. Seven hundred cases of fever have occurred at Vicksburg.

(Signed) WARREN STONE, M. D

THE DISEASE AT PORT GIBSON.

A despatch of the Howards, of Port Gibson, Miss., to the Howard Association of New Orleans, says: "Fever very fatal and no abatement. Two hundred and thirty five cases and thirty-five deaths to date. Ice is wanted more than anything else. Nurses are doing well. Our expenses are one hundred and fifty dollars per day. New York, St. Louis, Jackson and Columbus are aiding. But one or two convalescent persons so far."

THE SUFFERERS AT CANTON—EVERY CASE FATAL.

The *Times'* correspondent at Canton, Miss., under date of the 27th, says: "I arrived here Sunday last. Pretty tough times. Not a single business house opened except two drug stores. Once a population of 3,500, but now only seventy-five are to be found here. Mayor and family sick, and Board of Aldermen fled. Court House locked up and officers gone to some safe place. Nothing but coffins and hearses to be seen on the street. Some thirty-five or forty cases of yellow fever here. The death list includes Miss Steel, Mrs. Fulton, the three Misses Henry, Dr. McKay, Mrs. Garett, Miss Bruthall, &c. Many negroes have died within the past few days. The few whites now here are scared because not a single case of yellow fever has been doctored successfully. No person attacked has recovered.

Bull-Dozing in Arkansas.

The Sheriff of Phillips county, Arkansas, has addressed the following to the Governor of the State. It is self-explanatory:

To His Excellency, Wm R Miller, Governor of Arkansas:

"Sir—I have come from Phillips county to present to you the condition of affairs now existing in that county pending the State and county election of September 2d.

"Boasts were made early in the canvass, by leading Democrats, that they would carry the election. The manner in which they intended to do so was kept a secret until a short time ago. It was left to W. R. Burke to take the initiatory step necessary to carry out the programme.

"He went to Cypress township and delivered a speech, which was published in the *World*, and thus distributed throughout the county. In his speech he accused Republican officials of all imaginable crimes, and boldly advocated the 'Mississippi plan' of over-coming majorities. Among the more conservative people these articles had but little effect, but among the fire-eaters and candidates for office they were generally endorsed and immediately acted on. Military companies were organized in each township, with the avowed purpose of carrying the election, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.

"So rapid were these moves that the more conservative Democrats became alarmed and attempted to interfere for the purpose of preventing these reckless men from precipitating a state of affairs which would seriously affect the best interests of the county, but the tide was too strong. They would listen to no compromise, and nothing but a complete surrender of the Republicans would satisfy them. A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee was held. The feeling was very strong; with the exception of Major W. E. Moore, all were in favor of forcing a straight ticket. Major Moore introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to wait upon the Republican Executive Committee and ascertain upon what terms a compromise could be effected. At first his motion could not find a second, but after making a powerful appeal the motion was adopted and a committee appointed, but with no power but to receive any proposition made by the Republican committee and report the same to the Democratic Convention.

"When the Republican committee met they adopted a resolution that the offices of County Judge, Assessor, Treasurer, and one member of the Legislature might be selected by the Democrats. The Republican committe also agree to vote the Democratic judicial district ticket. This offer was laughed at and treated as if no proposition had been made. New military clubs were organized, and now it may be truthfully said that three fourths of the Democrats in Phillips county between the ages of nineteen and forty-five belong to these military organizations, whose avowed object is to carry the elections inside the law if possible, if not outside the law.

"Threats have been made that if anything did happen, leading Republicans would be the first ones killed.

"Two pieces of artillery were brought from Memphis and an artillery company organized, and guards are kept at their armory day and night.

"The various companies are drilled daily, and the city and county wear the appearance of a military camp.

"On August 2d Judge Clark, the County Judge, was waited on by the Democratic Campaign Committee, who requested him to appoint as the Judges of Election the men whose names would be handed to him by them; that in case of his refusal they would not be responsible for the consequences.

"The Republicans concluded that if they could not get protection from the State Government permitting each citizen to vote as he desired, no ticket would be nominated. To nominate a ticket would necessitate a canvass, and under existing circumstances it would be impossible to have a peaceable canvass and election. I appeal to you in my official capacity as Sheriff of Phillips county to afford me the moral and material support of your office as Chief Executive, that I may be enabled to enforce the laws, secure a peaceable canvass and election, and enable every voter to exercise the franchises conta ned in our Constitution of 1874

"H. B. ROBINSON,
Sheriff of Phillips county, Ark."

The Moonshiners.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning received the following telegram:

STATESVILLE, N. C., August 28.—I have just returned from a raid with Captain Bryan's force of special deputies in Yadkin county, and found thirty-nine still houses, fifteen recently in operation. We captured and destroyed five stills and fixtures, about thirteen bushels of meal, one hundred and forty three stands of beer, fifteen thousand gallons mash and beer, five hundred gallons pummace, three hundred and fifty five gallons low wines, and twenty gallons whiskey.

A Daring Burglary.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 28.—Early this morning the room of Walter Budlong, of Oil City, at his brother's house at Riga in this county, was entered by a burglar, who stole $750 from beneath a pillow. He escaped, but not without a desperate struggle with Budlong The burglar fired four shots, one taking effect in Budlong's foot. It is supposed Budlong was followed from Oil City.

The Whisky War.

NASHVILLE, Aug 27.—The party of raiders returned from Overton county this evening. Commissioner S. D. Mather makes a lengthy report to Collector Woodcock of the facts regarding the recent desperate and sanguinary conflict, lasting nearly two days and nights, between the officers and illicit distillers. He states that the attack made on the residence of James Peck, near Waterloo Falls, on the line of Putman and Overton counties, on the evening of the 23d, was one of the most determined, bloody and fierce attacks ever known in the history of internal revenue matters.

The Tennessee party stopped at the residence of Peck, who is 102 years old, to stay over night. Two went out to feed the horses some distance from the house, and some 8 armed men ran down the hill. They jumped the fence, and while in the act one shot was fired from the party, striking Officer Phillips, inflicting a dangerous wound. On the way to the house in the valley thirty shots were fired. The revenue men ran out and began firing. In this attack Tippins and Smith, of the revenue party, were wounded. All returned to the house. Two kept watch, two were despatched to Nashville for assistance, and three were wounded of the party, originally twelve.

On Saturday morning a son of James Peck went on the road and was shot at. He found out that the attacking party numbered a hundred men. Peck's family occupied one building and the revenue men the other, a two-story log house, unfinished. Firing was kept up all day by both parties. The revenue party had no water and little to eat. At sundown it seemed that a thousand men surrounded the house, judging from the sound of bugles, shouting and firing. The whole night was pandemonium itself.

On Sunday morning the first order was that no one could go for water. Peck's daughter went to the spring and had the bucket taken away from her, and one minute was given her to get back to the house or be shot. The roads were barricaded with high fences. The blockade was complete. Firing was kept up regularly every ten minutes. At 10 o'clock it began to rain, by which the besieged party secured water. The firing on the attacking side was doubled, scores of shots barely escaping the revenue men.

In this condition of affairs citizens arrived from Livingston, who secured admittance through the lines to see the wounded revenue men. Ammunition giving out, citizens visited Campbell Morgan, leader of the band of illicit distillers, who said if the revenue men would petition the President and Federal Court to pardon all offences to date, they would release them. The answer came that they could not control the action of the Federal Court, and could not promise that anything could be complied with. The messenger returned to Morgan, who said that he had heard that Davis intended to kill him on sight. He did this to defend himself. If the Government had process to serve on him, and would serve by any one except Davis, he would answer, give bond, and use his influence to correct the ways of his neighborhood, and this be his last shot. This proposition was acceded to. A number of citizens came in, under whose cover the revenue men arrived at Cookville at sundown.

The Commissioner does not know how many of the opposing party were killed or wounded, but heard that four were missing.

A RACE WITH A FLOOD.

TERRORS OF A NEVADA CLOUD-BURST.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock, while the citizens of Reno were wishing for another shower, Thomas canyon, southwest of Reno, was visited by the largest cloud-burst ever experienced in this section of the country. The torrent seemed to gather about Mount Rose and was partly broken at that point. Its main force was spent lower down, at a point between Douglass' camp and what is called the new mill. Douglass is working about one hundred and fifty men, and his camp is two and a half miles below the point where the torrent fell and in Thomas canyon. The line of force was north and south, or across the canyon, and huge masses of earth and rock were hurled down the side of the mountain by the flood. Logs were carried away, and huge stumps which could not have been moved by ordinary force were torn up by the roots.

The torrent was at times 200 yards wide and 18 inches deep, then as the canyon confined the waters it would be 90 yards wide and probably four feet in depth. This huge volume of water sped down the canyon, carrying all before it; masses of wood, trees, rocks and earth were carried along with it. Two hundred and fifty cords of wood were scattered from where they where awaiting shipment, carried away and partially buried in the sand. In one place the water tore its way directly through the side of the canyon making a cut 15 feet deep and twenty feet wide. From these facts some idea of the force of this deluge may be formed. The cloud continued to discharge its burden for three hours, when it ceased, and the waters were soon spread out over the plain below. Two men happened to be near the point of contact when the waters began to fall, and fearing for the safety of Douglass' men one of these started down the mountain side at the top of his speed to warn the men. Here ensued an exciting race. The messenger, assured that there was death in the camp below, redoubled his speed, while the angry flood crept along beside him, as if conscious of his intention to warn its victims. Here and there a mass of rock or pile of logs would stop the flood, and the runner would gain, but soon the obstructions would give way with a crash, and he would again be urged to his utmost speed to keep ahead. The camp was at last reached however, and the few men who were about got out of harm's way just as the angry waters broke upon the camp and carried everything portable down the mountain side.—*Reno (Nev) Gazette, August 15.*

A Dead Man's Hidden Hoard

READING, Pa, August 30.—About $12,000 in United States Government bonds and Union Pacific Railroad bonds was discovered yesterday morning hidden in the wall of a room in the residence of the late John A. Autenbach, an old and prominent citizen of this city, who died a few days ago. Some persons were removing a safe from a position which it had occupied for a long time, when it was discovered that some brick in the wall had been displaced, and upon removing them the package containing the bonds was discovered.

New York Republicans.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—About one hundred Republicans are present in response to the call of the circular of A. B. Cornell, John J Townsend, of New York, was chosen chairman, and Charles E. Smith, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, secretary. A letter from Senator Roscoe Conkling was read, as follows:

"UTICA, Aug 28.—*My Dear Sir:* I have your note saying that a number of Republicans will meet at Saratoga to-morrow to take counsel together. This seems to me wise and timely. The government of the country is passing absolutely into the hands of those who so lately sought to destroy it, not stopping until they had filled the land with woe, and burdened it with debt and taxes which now rest so heavily upon us. This is not wise for any section.

"Raids on the treasury, vast in amount and without right or honesty, are mustering for the time when a solid south, dominating the democratic party, as it will and must, shall again rule both houses of congress. Wild schemes of repudiation and financial chaos and revolution find encouragement on every hand, and in most of the states the democratic party is being drawn into a whirlpool of fallacious, short sighted theories. Equality before the law and political rights and liberty, which the recent amendments to the constitution were ordained to establish, are becoming only a mockery throughout the south, and free elections are not permitted in several states. New York, which is the greatest commercial state and by far the largest taxpayer in the Union, has a vast stake in all these things, and the one great reliance in regard to them all is, I believe, the Republican party. Certainly, the time is fit for the Republicans of New York to come together in earnest harmony, ignoring personal and minor issues, and joining heart and hand in one just and high purpose to preserve national security and honesty and to protect human rights. I would like to meet you all as you propose, but it seems better that I remain away. I see it charged that a claim to be returned to the Senate has been set up by me. You know, but all others may not know, how far this is from the truth. I know and feel that if any one has a claim on the Republican party, I am not the man. The claim is altogether the other the other way. I have been honored too much and too often not to feel a deep and binding sense of obligation to the party and to its members, and a sincere regret that I have been no better able to deserve and repay their confidence. No personal claim or individual interest should even seem to enter your conference. No man's will or wish deserves to be balanced for a moment against unity and success at a time like this. Sincerely yours,

"ROSCOE CONKLING"

"The Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell."

British Breadstuffs.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: The weather has been dull the past week. Rain fell every day. Much delay was consequently experienced in harvest operations. In the earlier districts of home counties the land has been pretty well cleared of cereals, but in some fields the crops are still standing, while in the north a large proportion of the barley is still uncut. In the south of England the barley crop appears to be to a great extent a failure. In midland counties, where more favorable hopes were expressed, the prospects have changed decidedly for the worse. Scotch agricultural advices on the whole are favorable, both as regards wheat and barley, but as the weather has been broken and showery, some anxiety is felt. Besides interruption to field labor recent heavy rain almost put a stop to threshing, and farmers marketed very little wheat at Mark Lane or provincial markets. Should wet weather prevail during the remainder of the harvest it is more than likely a substantial enhancement of values will take place, especially now that the French crop is seriously deficient and the marvelous yield of spring wheat in America is more than doubtful

A Democratic Congressman Counsels Resistance to Federal Authority.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Democrats of North Carolina, being at a loss for sufficient ammunition to rouse the Democratic vote of the Tar heel State, have espoused the cause of the moonshiners, and by the singular ethics of modern Democratic politics in that State are counseling forcible resistance to the officers of Internal Revenue. Mr. Scales, who made for himself rather a scaly reputation during the late session of Congress, has been making a speech, an abstract of which has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his information. Scales advises the citizens of his district to combine against any further efforts on the part of the Federal officers to enforce the laws against illicit distillation, claiming that the people had a perfect right to manufacture their own spirits free of duty. As Scales voted for the very laws which he is now counseling opposition to, he may be set down as a type of demagogue which would put Hendrick B Wright and Kearney to the blush.

Killed by a Lunatic.

RICHMOND, August 28.—A sad affair occurred in the Lunatic Asylum on Sunday, resulting in the death of Gen John F Taliaferro, an aged inmate. Captain Newton Cunningham, an inmate, went crazy a year ago on the subject of the flying machine, and spent most of his time in constructing one. Gen Taliaferro, who was an inoffensive party, 86 years old, was sitting Sunday morning with Cunningham talking about the latter's hobby, and remarked, "I'll bet my hat that the machine is a fizzle," when Cunningham jerked up a stick and knocked the General down, killing him almost instantly Gen T. had been a prominent citizen of Virginia, and was a lieutenant in the war of 1812

Crime in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, W. T., August 27.—The removal of spikes and fish-plates a week ago from a rail two miles east of Medicinetown, near a deep ravine, gave rise to a suspicion that it had been done with a view to wreck and rob the train. Deputy Sheriff Weddowfield and another named Vincent started on what was believed to be the trail of the would-be robbers, and not returning, a large party started in search of them last Sunday. One of the party has returned, and states that the bodies of Weddowfield and Vincent were found in a narrow canyon on Elk Mountain, where they probably met the gang of robbers and were killed, the former receiving two bullets in