The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....September 18, 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.

Hoyt on Finance.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization, I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be redeemable as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contracts of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—Speech at Butler, Sept. 2, 1878.

THE Democracy lost half of its party vote in Maine, and yet its party organs are cackling over the result. The Greenbackers have about swallowed the Democratic party in Maine. They polled ten thousand more votes than the old originals.

WE call attention to the strong speech on the finances, made by the President in Minnesota a few days since, which will be found on the first page of this issue.

The unexampled decrease in the National debt, the immense saving in the rate of interest, the transfer of the bulk of our obligations from Europe to America, the restoration of our currency to a sound basis, and all fully dilated upon and conclusively proven to the satisfaction of all reasonable men. It was not a political speech, and yet it contains more sound politics than can be found elsewhere in any speeches of the politicians of the day.

WE received, on Saturday, the "*Weekly Berlin Bulletin*," the new Greenback organ, whose birth has been for some time prognosticated. Its typography is creditable to the publisher; but the editor, whoever he be, is a turgid ass, incapable of writing or understanding plain English, as witness the following, to be found in a travesty of the declaration of Independence, that is made to do duty for a salutatory:

"That among the auxiliaries to "good government are politicol parties or organizations having for "their object the representation and "presentation to the incumbent of-"ficers, the wishes of the masses."

Just what this lucid sentence means, we think it would puzzle the author to explain; but here is another equally transparent gem:

"All experience has shown that "mankind is more disposed to suffer "insufferable evils than to improve "their condition by relaxing their po-"litical prejudices."

Exactly how men contrive to "suffer insufferable evils" we cannot comprehend, nor have we time to inquire, and we close our present notice of the new aspirant for public favor by copying the second clause of its indictment of the Republican party:

"2 The civil war, which was ne-"cessary to the establishment of Na-"tional Authority, and the abolution "of slavery, created a number of of-"fices, and leaving after the war a "hoard of hungry officers out of em-"ployment, to maintain whose favor "the party thought they must sup-"port, and hence new offices were "created in the civil department."

We are sorry that intelligent men —as we presume those are who have undertaken to establish a new party and party organ in our midst—did not procure some one to manage the latter who could write intelligible English.

The Johnstown *Tribune* devotes three entire pages of its issue of Friday last, to the publication of the public record of Hon. A. H. Coffroth as an Attorney at Law and Member of Congress. In this review, if it may so be called, the *Tribune* makes no assault on the personal character or private actions of Mr. Coffroth, but confines itself strictly to his public and official career, which it has gathered from the records of the Courts and of Congress. The array of his tergiversations and official misdeeds is a most crushing and formidable one, and shows:

I. How Mr. Coffroth disposed of a Naval Cadetship to parties that did not belong to his district.

II. How he became involved in an unsavory suit with an Attorney named Lilly, of Washington, D. C., which culminated in his (Coffroth's) narrowly escaping being stricken from the roll of Attorneys at this bar.

III. The curious and sinuous record made by him in Congress on the XIIIth Amendment, whereby slavery was abolished.

IV. How he spoke *against* the XIIIth Amendment; how he spoke *for* it, and *voted* for it; and then the next day wrote a letter to John Palmer of Bedford, (which we published last week) in which he proclaimed that the war would go on with more fierceness; that subjugation was out of the question; that we would be forced to recognize the South, or give them explicit guarantees in the Constitution; that *he was ready to do so;* that he would vote to-morrow (February 5, 1865) for an amendment to the Constitution, recognizing slavery, and making it a capital offence, i. e., punishable with death, to interfere with it.

V. How he fared when he sued two exempt conscripts for services rendered in getting them out of the draft; in pursuing them too far he almost fell into the clutches of the law himself.

VI. His successful effort to get an increase of pay for the term he did not belong in Congress; said increase of pay having been voted by Congressmen to themselves *after* he was ousted.

VII. The servile manner in which he cringed at the heels of his Southern masters as shown by his votes on Southern questions.

VIII. His record on the Tariff question.

IX. His record, or rather lack of record on the currency question, showing that he successfully mastered the problem, "How not to do it."

X. How he missed the opportunity for "The greatest effort of his life" when he did *not* vote on the eight hour question.

This presentation of Mr. Coffroth's public record is a most damaging one, and as a candidate for public favor, he must face the music. Silence will be taken as a confession, as an admission of the truth of the charges. So stand up General! and plead to the indictment. Guilty or not guilty?

THE returns from the Maine election election, held last week show that, although the Republicans are largely in the majority, they have probably lost their Governor, State officers, and two members of Congress. According to the law of that State a majority of the whole number of votes cast is required to elect, and thus Connor, (Rep.) for Governor, who has over 58,000 votes is not elected, because Garcelon (Greenback) polls 29,000, and Smith, (Dem.) 37,000. Another peculiarity of the law is, that where no election is made by the popular vote, or in other words, where no candidate has a clear majority of all the votes cast, the Legislature elects State officers by the joint ballot of both houses, but in the case of Governor the lower House sends up to the Senate the names of two only of the candidates voted for by the people, and from those two the Senate must elect the Governor.

In this case the coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats has elected a majority to the House; of course it will send to the Republican Senate the names of the candidates of the two minority parties, and thus the Senate will be constrained to elect one of them Governor, although Connor (Rep.) comes within a few thousand votes of doubling their joint vote. It is probable that in this contingency, the Senate will elect the Democrat because he is in favor of honest money, and thus for the first time in many years Maine will have a Democratic Governor.

The Republicans having a majority of 11 in the Senate, will probably have a majority on joint ballot when both Houses assemble, and will thus be enabled to elect the other State officers.

Of the Congressmen, Reed (Rep.) is elected in the First District by 4,300 plurality; Frye (Rep.) is the Second, by 3,000; Lindsay in the Third, by 3,000; Ladd (Democrat Greenback) in the Fourth, by 2,500; while the Fifth district is still in doubt with the chances against Hale, (Rep).

Thus it will be seen that in Maine while the Greenbackers have captured and swallowed the Democracy, they have at the same time inflicted a serious blow on the Republican party.

In 1876 Hayes polled, in round numbers 66,000; Tilden 59,000; Cooper 662 votes, and a comparison with the present vote shows the Republicans to have lost 8,000, the Democrats 21,000; and the Greenbackers have gained over 36,000 plurality from the Democratic party. The days of the Democracy are apparently numbered in Maine.

The Evening *Bulletin* says:

> The idea of the Greenbacker seems to be that if the Government shall grind out several hundred millions of greenbacks a generous portion of them will find their way, somehow or other, into his pockets. He will probably be disgusted to find that he will have to work for rag money as hard as he does for the other kind, unless he is going to steal it.

Yes, and it might have added that there are cunning knaves, operating with, and claiming to be Greenbackers, who expect to unload their debts by paying dollars with half dollars, when greenbacks get cheap as they did during the war. These are the fellows—wild speculators and bankrupts—that are blowing up the greenback inflation bubble, and who will be the first to forsake it when they have unloaded. Those dollars that go up and down, are what the speculators want. It was the "change of values," caused by the present amount of greenbacks being made equal with gold, that sent the speculators into bankruptcy. That's why they howl against resumption of specie payments.

AMERICAN cheese is a great article of export. Only a few years ago its exportation was begun, and now we are sending more than a hundred million pounds a year abroad. This has only become possible by improving the quality, so that it is even better than that which we used to import.

THE dollar of the laborer is to-day worth ninety-nine and three-quarter cents in gold. In a few months, by the resumption policy of the Republican party, it will be made worth one hundred cents. It is the purpose of the Democratic party, by the repeal of the Resumption law and the wildest inflation, to make the laborer take for his wages an irredeemable rag that will buy less than fifty cents worth of flour or fuel.

SPEER, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee in this State is sloshing round generally, and making dirty little speeches without much regard as to whom he hits. In his anxiety to make a point against the extravagance of the last Legislature, he, in a speech made at McConnellsburg a few days since declared among other things: "The bill is $25,350 for postage. This would pay the postage on 845,000 letters, which would be an average of about 3366 letters to each member, as the session continued 144 days (including adjournment), each member to use his postage would have to write daily 23⅔ letters." Now Mr. Dill was a member of that Legislature, and we presume, since he not replied to the charge, that he either wrote 3366 during the session, or pocketed his hundred dollars for postage like a little man. If he did really write 23⅔ letters per day for 144 consecutive days, he can rest assured he will never be President, or even Governor.

IT is not a little interesting to note how the Democrats and Greenbackers all over the country are striking hands, and, like the lion and the lamb, lying down together, the one inside the belly of the other. In Massachusetts the Greenbackers have nominated bold Ben Butler for Governor, and the Democracy of Boston meekly accept the situation, and have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Benjamin as their choice. There appears to be but little doubt that he will be the nominee of both parties, and thus as in Maine the Democracy will be swallowed up by the new party. All over the country the Democracy is being captured by the Greenbackers, and the latter promises to be the only formidable enemy of the Republicans in the next Presidential election. So thoroughly has the Democratic party been drained, that it virtually confesses that its only hope consists in being able to make terms with the Greenbackers.

THE Republican party came into power in this State in 1860, after a long reign of Democracy. The State was $40,000,000 in debt; a terrible civil war hung over the nation, and burst in all its fury upon us in a few months, encouraged and precipitated by the Democratic party. For five years it raged, sweeping out of existence thousands of our citizens and millions of money, and imposing millions more in burdens upon the people. The Republican party carried the State and country through. The $40,000,000 Democratic legacy is reduced to $9,000,000. The immense war claims and care of maimed soldiers and destitute victims have been or are still being paid. The grand old party has done the work, and all the while developed the mineral, agricultural and other interests of the State more rapidly than ever before. The people of the State, we are sure, will trust the party to do more.

THE is a lively row among the Democrats of the Twenty-first Congressional District over their Congressional nomination. The Fayette County conferees refused to go into convention on the ground that the nomination had been corruptly bargained for and arranged beforehand, and it looks very much as if their allegation was well founded, as the conferees of Westmoreland and Greene placed in nomination Morgan Wise, Esq., of the latter county, formerly a member of the Legislature, said to be a regularly corrupt rooster, who among other little eccentricities sold a "Free Pass" given him as a member over the Pennsylvania railroad. The Fayette County committee, by a vote of 15 to 5, have refused to be bound by such a nomination, and the Westmoreland *Argus* the oldest and staunchest Democratic paper of that county also refuses to support such a candidate. There is music in the air, and an unhappy time generally, among our Democratic friends over the hill.

WHEN the greenback was absolutely necessary to save the life of the Republic, Democracy declared it a fraud, a printed lie and a violation of the Constitution. When it had furnished the means to conquer the rebellion, Democracy declared that it should be repudiated; that it was the tool of the monopolist and speculator, that it would go the way of the old Continental scrip, and would carry the shinplaster party with it. When its redemption becomes necessary, and a protection to the honor and plighted faith of the nation, Democracy declares it shall not be redeemed; that it is the best money on the globe; that we must have more of it, and submit to its "absolute" rule in financial circles, without any guarantee of its value or redemption. When the greenback is made as good as gold, and circulates on a par with it, what will the Democracy do then? Will they cry for the abolition of gold?

The Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania district, now represented by the Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, has had a blister put upon him, within the last few days, which will not heal up during the present canvass. He was a member of Congress in 1865, and in order to keep his seat, as against the rightful claimant, Gen. Koontz, voted for the Thirteenth Amendment. But when called to account by his Copperhead constituents, he wrote a private letter under date of February 4th, 1865, explaining his motives in voting as he did. This letter has been published, and it places Mr. Coffroth in a most pitiable condition before the people of his own district. We give a few extracts: "Time will justify me. In a short period those who now abuse will be loudest in their praise. To kill our opponents we must remove the question of slavery from the political arena. It is now out of the way as far as our State is concerned —and next fall we will achieve a splendid victory. The wisdom of my course is already being seen. Old Abe has returned from his conference without accomplishing anything. They would not come back under the Constitution, but demanded recognition or further guarantees. The war will go on with more fierceness than ever. Subjugation is out of the question. The South never can be subjugated. We will be forced to recognize them or give them explicit guarantees in the Constitution. Our people will soon be willing to give them such guarantees as they desire. I am ready now to do so, I would vote to-morrow for an amendment to the Constitution recognizing slavery in the Constitution, and making it a capital punishment to interfere with it. This cannot be done until fanaticism is dead, and we once more get the power. These are views but few agree with at this time—so keep them to yourself or such friends as you can trust." How any honest, sincere, conscientious voter can support a man who thus puts upon record his own infamy, is a question for the Democrats of that district to decide. We do not know how many letters Mr. Coffroth has written, but certain it is he has written one too many.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

The Peril.

The rebel claims now before Congress aggregate about $200,000,000. These are of a character not barred by the Constitutional amendments, and are subject to the action of Congress, without appeal to any other tribunal.

The *Inter Ocean* ventures the prediction that the advent of a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress will signalize the opening of legislation which will result in the payment of those claims. And when once the gate is opened the amount named will prove but the beginning of the flood. Then will come the aggregation for the payment of slaves, the pensioning of rebel soldiers, etc., etc., until our own debt will be lost sight of in the magnitude of this raid upon the public treasury.

Do our readers appreciate the dangers of this movement? It is not a secret by any means, though frank avowals of the design are suppressed by the leaders of the Democratic party as far as possible. They cannot prevent the less discreet members of their party from speaking out, however, and so we have from numerous Southern sources the open confession that this is to be the object of their political ascendency, and that "conciliation can only come through the recognition of their claims by the North."

We do not believe, by any means, that every Democratic member of Congress will support such a raid. Neither are we sure that every Republican will stand firm in the midst of temptation in opposition to such claims. But, as a rule, we can depend upon the latter to vote steadily and persistently against the scheme, while, unfortunately, the former, owing to party association and the necessity of "harmony," can not be counted on to resist the majority of their own party associates. The opening will be insignificant; some minor claim will be denominated just, the claimant loyal, and the amount demanded will be small. This successful, the precedent established, and the work will begin in earnest. And it is not alone from party discipline that we may fear danger. Think of a $200,000,000 claim before Congress, and the opportunities given for corruption in the handling of such a stupendous sum! It is a scheme to be watched and guarded against on every side. We advise the people of every Congressional district to put the question of supporting or opposing such claims squarely to all of their candidates, and exact the most positive pledges from them on this very point:

"Do you promise to act and vote throughout your term against the payment of any Southern claim growing out of the war now barred by the laws?"

This question, or its substance, should be addressed to every candidate of whatever party, and a positive answer required.

The South has everything to fight for in this Congressional contest. Success means, at least, the temporary realization of her peculiar notions about State sovereignty; her triumph over the colored race, and the substantial abrogation of the Constitutional amendments; and, finally, her enrichment at the expense of the North, whom she plots to divide by other issues that she may the more easily exact the tribute she seeks. The North, confident, easy, prone to independent thought, and, consequently, only united by immediate and apparent danger, goes idly on, seeing, yet seemingly indifferent to, this scheme of sectional aggrandizement.

The *Inter Ocean* warns Republicans, and Northern Democrats as well, against a "united South;" and whether, in the mad craze over other issues, this danger shall be overlooked or not, we shall have done our duty when we have pointed it out and sounded the alarm.—*Inter Ocean.*

QUAY ON MAINE.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Saturday has an interview with Col. Quay, Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee, on the "News from Maine."

"The result in Maine," began Mr. Quay, "is a Democratic defeat. We gain five thousand votes, and the Democrats lose twenty-four thousand. Any observant man who chooses to regard Maine as a political finger-board must see, therefore, that it indicates a plurality for Hoyt of at least one hundred thousand. If the Democrats can get any comfort out of that, let them enjoy it.

"You would know the cause of this revolution in the East? The overthrow of your opponents there is but a natural beginning of the winding-up chapter of the debauched career of Democracy, which began in 1868, with Pendleton's theory that greenbacks were a legal tender for all obligations of the government to the people and of the people to the Government. They started upon that theory and clung to it, finally adopting at Erie, in 1875, a platform similar to that more recently built up by the National party. For years the tendency of the Democratic party has been toward the National goal and it's approaching it rapidly.

"Concerning opinions that have been publicly expressed, with the result in Maine as their basis, declaring that the Republican party is to be destroyed, we are happy to say that we can profitably bear the brunt of all that kind of destruction. There is no law in Pennsylvania, as there is in Maine, to throw the duty of choosing a Governor into the Legislature, when the leading candidate lacks a majority of all the votes cast, which is the case with Connor. Therefore, even though this revolution should extend into Pennsylvania, and with the same force which it extended into Maine, Hoyt would still be elected by the large plurality indicated by the Maine finger-board, as the law of Pennsylvania does not require a candidate to have a majority of the votes in order to be elected."

"With results here proportionate to those in Maine," interposed Mr. Mackey, who sat close by, "Mason would beat Dill, and Hoyt would be elected by one hundred thousand plurality."

"Yes," added Mr. Quay, "and let me go further. Even with the existence in this State of a law requiring a majority of votes, and the reference of a plurality case to the Legislature, we would still be certain of Hoyt's election, because we are sure we will have a majority in both the House and the Senate. But I do not at all expect that the Greenback vote in this State will be as proportionately large as it was in Maine, where it amounted to about thirty-five thousand, or over one-fourth of the aggregate vote, which was about one hundred and twenty thousand. Here the Nationals may reach one-fifth of the total vote, but I don't think that they will exceed that figure.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the character of the Maine election was totally unforeseen. The Republicans of that State knew that they must be affected somewhat by the crash which the Democracy had been inviting to come upon itself, but they could not clearly foresee the extent of the probable injury, because, not having access to the proper sources of information, they were not fully able to judge as to what might be the nature of the National inroad into the ranks of the Democracy. To put the thing in a nut-shell—the Greenback movement is engaged in the work of annihilating the Democracy, and, at the present rate of working, will succeed, without seriously injuring the party that is devoted to the best interests of the whole people."

A Plunge Into a Cataract.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, PENNA., Sept. 10.—Bushkill, a popular summer resort for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn people, is beautifully situated on the Pennsylvania bank of the Delaware river. Thirteen miles from this place, within a circle of a few miles, are numerous waterfalls and cataracts, the most prominent among them being the Big Bushkill Fall, situated in the mountains, two miles northwest of the village, on the Bushkill creek. For this cataract, Mr. George Compton, proprietor of the summer boarding-house near the Delaware Water Gap, accompanied by his wife, daughter and several guests, started on Saturday morning last. Reaching the Bushkill, the party set out on foot for a tour of inspection. Having visited all the smaller places of interest, the Bushkill Falls were sought.

Arriving at the cataract, the party separated, some going further up the stream. Mr. Compton, wife and daughter—the latter a beautiful and accomplished young lady—and one other gentleman stopped near the head of the falls to rest. While resting Miss Compton carelessly proceeded to the edge of the rocks and peered down into the seething waters one hundred and twenty feet below. As she leaned over she lost her balance, and uttering a piercing scream for help, she plunged headlong into the rocky abyss. Her mother, almost wild with grief, wrung her hands, and was only prevented from jumping into the cataract after her daughter by the terrified father and the gentleman who accompanied them. While the latter held the agonized mother, Mr. Compton hastened to the foot of the falls, to find his unfortunate child feebly combating with the rough billows and struggling to reach the shore. Without a moment's hesitation he jumped into the stream, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in rescuing her. A physician was immediately summoned, who pronounced her injuries of a fatal nature. The girl by this time was unconscious, and her body was bruised and mangled from head to foot. She was taken to her home, and at last accounts was slowly sinking, with no possible chance of recovery.

Fight with Moonshiners.

ATLANTA, GA., September 11.—A special dispatch to the *Constitution* says a deputy United States Marshal and posse attempted to arrest two young men of Baldwin county, named Enis, for illicit distilling. A desperate fight ensued, in which one of the posse was mortally and one severely wounded.

THE FEVER.

The Weather Much Cooler and the Pestilence Less Active.

RECOVERY OF BISHOP ELDER.

THE FEVER SCARE IN OHIO.

Thirteen Cases at Gallipolis.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—All the undertakers but one reported to-night, the total deaths being ninety-three, of which forty-four were colored persons. Resident physicians report 29 new cases to the Board of Health. The report of the medical corps of the Howard Association will not be made up until midnight. Yesterday the Howard physicians reported 203 new cases.

The disease is assuming a milder form, and yields more readily to treatment, which is attributed to the recent cool weather. Four more Howard physicians have taken the fever.

A meeting of members of the Citizens' Relief Committee and the Howard Association was held at the Peabody this afternoon, which was presided over by J. M. Keating, of the *Appeal*, at which it was resolved to issue no more rations to well persons except those in camp, with a view to compel people to leave the city. It was also resolved to telegraph to New Orleans for forty young, active, acclimated business men to assist the Howards, as the clerical force has been much reduced by fever. C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, has sent, through the Hon. H. Casey Young, a personal donation of $1,000, for the relief of the sick and needy.

Brownsville to-day reports 4 deaths and 15 new cases. Twenty-five physicians of the Howard medical corps report two hundred and sixty-two new cases to-day. The drug stores being all closed except two, Dr. Mitchell, Medical Director, has ordered necessary drugs from St. Louis, and will open a dispensary. The weather is cool.

THE MORTALITY DECREASING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Weather clear and cool. Mercury last night, 61°. New cases, 228; deaths, 58. From noon to 6 P. M. 28 deaths were reported. Among the 228 new cases reported up to noon to-day were 80 dating from the 25th of August to the 9th instant, besides 25 reported by one physician who gives no dates.

C. W. Carr, operator, who went to Vicksburg from St. Louis, died this morning of fever. Bishop Elder is reported out of danger.

Shreveport has contributed $4,000, thirty-five nurses, one physician, and one minister to the yellow fever sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Mrs. Isaac N. Stoutemeyer, of the *Times*, who has been down with the fever several days, is recovering. Major Henry M. Fowler, Superintendent of the Chalmette National Cemetery, a native of New York, aged thirty two, late Captain of Company A, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, died at Chalmette to-day of yellow fever, and will be buried to-morrow by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rev. Marx Moses, formerly of the Jackson Street Hebrew Congregation, now at Providence, Rhode Island, has lost almost his whole family, residing here. Mrs. Moses was buried Saturday, Samuel Moses on Sunday, and Matilda Moses on Thursday. Only one child is left, which is now convalescent.

Dr. Chappin and other well-known physicians express the opinion that after this week there will be a gradual decline in the death rate from yellow fever.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

Henrietta Toby died at Chicago yesterday from what her physicians say was yellow fever, modified by climatic influences. She was formerly from Maine, but came here from Memphis, where her husband died recently.

For the past 24 hours fifty or sixty new cases were reported at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and of deaths 3. Father Laval, a Catholic priest, and Philip Machet, Esq., Vice Consul from France, are down sick, both having been stricken at their post of duty among the sick.

At Canton, Mississippi, the cold winds and heavy atmosphere of the past two days have had a most disastrous effect. The new cases for the past twenty-four hours number 36, and of deaths there were four. Our doctors — Semmes, Cage and Priestly, assisted by Dr. Lyons, of New Orleans—are hurrying from house to house, and the nurses (over sixty in number) have more than they can manage.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported by the physicians at Cairo yesterday.

In the infected district at Gallipolis, Ohio, there are now 13 cases, three being reported convalescent to-day. Two cases, Wm. Walker and his son, Laing Walker, are bad. The balance are improving. There have been no new cases reported in the last two days and no deaths. Rain continued until midnight, and to-day has been cloudy, with the thermometer at 60°. The panic is entirely allayed in the city, and the presence of the scourge would hardly be suspected but for the almost total suspension of business, owing to quarantine against us by all neighboring towns on the river and a self-imposed one by the country people. Owing to the vigilance of our health officers, not a case has appeared in the town.

The fever has appeared at Biloxi, Miss. The deaths yesterday were Dimitry Lambrick, Mrs. Murphy and Miss Dunn. Three new cases reported to-day.

The Fever in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—W. H. Bleits, of Memphis, who was taken to the hospital on Sunday with the yellow fever, died last evening. It is stated that a very malignant type of fever has broken out at New Richmond, Ohio, a small place, twenty miles from this city, up the river. Of six or seven persons attacked up to this time five have died. The wife of Rev. Dr. Lewis and a servant girl of their next door neighbor died on Tuesday, and shortly after the wife and sister of Mike McGlone, where the servant died, were attacked and died. A daughter of Dr. Kincaid was attacked, but recovered. The patients turn yellow, and before death present the peculiar symtom—the black vomit. The physicians, however, pronounce the disease bilious fever.

Narrow Escape From Fire.

GRENADA, September 12.—Fourteen new cases and two deaths to-day. Dr. Yeasy, who rode on a locomotive last night to Garner's, twelve miles north, to visit a sick man, on his return discovered fire in a lot of straw in the public room of the Chamberlain House. He extinguished it before any damage occurred. Had it not been for his timely arrival, the hotel, with its twenty odd patients, would have been entirely destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. L. T. Lehmar and M. Applegate will probably die to-night. They are both entirely unconscious. F. S. Law, of Mobile, and Mrs. Cole died last night. The end has not come yet.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

There is no abatement in the scourge at Canton, Miss. New cases for the past twenty-four hours twenty, deaths two. The weather is cold and windy.

At Ocean Springs there are ten cases of fever; all doing well.

At Baton Rouge—New cases during the past twenty-four hours 35, deaths none.

Suffering at Hickman, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 13.—A special from Hickman, Ky., to the *Courier Journal* says:

"Our situation is more deplorable than ever. Dr. Blanton is dead, Dr. Catlett no better, and only two resident physicians are able for duty. Dr. James W. Parrs is here from Missouri, and is doing all he can. Dr. Blackburn is still here, going day and night."

A despatch from St. Louis announces that quarantine there against up-river freights has been removed, in response to suggestions made in communications published in the papers. As a means of purifying the atmosphere and destroying malaria, fires were generally lighted in the streets throughout the city this evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association reports 96 new cases.

Heavy Frost at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Quite a heavy frost occurred here and in this vicinity last night, and the temperature is now favorable for a still heavier one to-night. Whatever apprehensions may have prevailed any where as to the yellow fever being or coming here may now be dismissed with absolute confidence, for the recent remarkable cold change in the weather has rendered it utterly impossible for the disease to exist in this city.

Returning Thanks.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The Howard Association of this city tender their most grateful thanks for the noble response to their call for aid and request no further collections be made, as those received and now coming forward will be ample to meet all the wants of their association.

Killing of a Moonshiner.

In response to a telegram from Deputy Collector George D. Smith, of Marion, Special Deputy Marshal McLavy left Wytheville on Tuesday evening last to join Mr. Smith and his posse on a raid upon some illicit distillers in the Piper's Gap region, Carroll county. About daybreak on Thursday morning the party came upon a large distillery in one of the mountain gorges. They found two large stills set up and in operation, about two hundred gallons of newly make whisky and over one thousand gallons of beer on the premises. In the yard were two wagons, evidently waiting to carry off the whisky. Three men were found in the still house, and were taken into custody.

Mr. McLavy then went to a house near by occupied by one Harrold, who was reported to be chief owner of the dittillery and arrested him. The guards having Harrold in charge, accompanied by Collector Smith, started to go back to the distillery where the other prisoners were being guarded, when, in passing near a thicket of brush and undergrowth, Harrold broke away and ran into the thicket. The guards pursued and halted him several times but without effect, when one of them fired upon him with a carbine, the ball striking him under the shoulder blade and passing through his body, killing him instantly.

Harrold was an old offender, and was considered a dangerous and desperate character, and was a terror to his neighborhood. Tom Paris, one of the party captured in the distillery, was a noted moonshiner and had been successfully defying capture for several years. The prisoners were taken to Abingdon. These particulars we derive from the Wytheville *Enterprise*.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Robbery of Mail Coaches.

HOT CREEK, Wyoming, Sept. 10.—Both coaches were stopped at about 12 o'clock last night between Lightning Creek and Cheyenne River by three armed men. The up coach contained two passengers and had one messenger along with it. The robbers first halted the down coach, robbed all the passengers, and were engaged in robbing the mail sacks when the north bound coach arrived, which they also stopped, and after robbing the two passengers it contained, proceeded to cut open and rob the mails. They broke open the treasure boxes and took their contents, but, it is thought, they got less than $100 in money from the passengers, from whom they took jewelry and watches. They also took a watch from the driver of the coach and one from the messenger, Smith, who remained in the coach after the passengers got out, intending to make a stand against the robbers. One of the thieves placed a passenger in front of him and marched up to the coach, compelling Smith to give up or kill the passenger. They also took away Smith's arms. The robbers tied the passengers' arms behind their backs. One of the robbers, who was not masked, was recognized as James E Johnson, and commonly known as "Lengthy."

You Can be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments —you will be wise, well, and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

A COAL PIT ON FIRE.

Between Two and Three Hundred Persons Believed to Have Perished.

LONDON, September 11.—A frightful colliery explosion occurred to-day at Abercarne, near Newport, in Monmouthshire. There were 371 men in the pit, 80 of whom have been rescued. It is feared that no others have survived, as the pit is now on fire.

LONDON, September 11.—Ten more men have been taken out alive from the colliery at Abercarne, but they were much burned, and the dead body of one boy has been recovered. The fate of the remainder may be judged from the fact that the explorers found fourteen horses dead only a few yards from the foot of the shaft. The air in the mine was found to be very impure.

LONDON, September 12.—The loss of life by the colliery disaster at Abercarne is unprecedented in South Wales. The number of the dead is estimated at two hundred and eighty. Two of those rescued have since died from their burns. Others are in a precarious condition. There is not the slightest hope of rescuing any more alive, as the workings are very intricate and extend over three miles. So far only about seven corpses have been recovered. The explosion occurred soon after noon. Those on the bank knew it by a rumbling noise and the ascent of a dense volume of smoke. All the people in the district rushed to the pit mouth in consternation. The scenes of distress are indescribable.

According to the latest advices the pit is still burning, and the managers are discussing the propriety of flooding it, as it seems certain all the men are either burned to death or suffocated. The flooding will probably be briefly delayed until the last hope that any are alive is extinguished.

Four Men Instantly Killed Near Bradford.

OIL CITY, September 15.—At noon to day a magazine at Bradford, containing 50 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 75 of dynamite, exploded with terrific force, completely demolishing everything in the vicinity and instantly killing A. P. Higgins, J. B. Burkholder, N. B. Pulver and C. S. Page. Only a small portion of their mangled remains was found. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It is supposed the men were trying to unlock a safe which burglars had previously ineffectually tried to blow open with dynamite, leaving the explosive in the lock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BRADFORD, Pa., September 15.—Shortly after noon to-day a frightful explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred about a mile and a half south of here, by which four men—N. B. Pulver, Charles Page, Andrew P. Higgins and J. B. Burkholder—lost their lives. They were working at the lock of one of the safes which had been tampered with, when the explosion took place. Their bodies were literally torn to pieces and scattered over the neighboring ground and among the trees. There was at the time of the explosion about 30 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 50 pounds of dynamite in the safe, and was the property of the McIntyre Torpedo Company.

Indian Troubles.

BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 12.—The rumor that Miles had a fight with the Bannocks at Yellowstone Park is generally credited here. It is known that after leaving Fort Keogh with his party they struck a new trail, and apprehending danger, the ladies of the party were sent to Fort Ellis, while the command went in pursuit of the Indians. A brother of Senator Dorsey, who left for Keogh on the 5th inst., says the report that Miles had a fight in which twenty-seven of his escort were killed and the remainder surrounded had reached there, and that two companies of mounted infantry from Fort Custer and a band of Cheyenne Indians from Keogh had gone to their assistance.

The mail was held at Keogh a day and a half for particulars, and left without any. The steamer Bachelor, which left Keogh twenty-four hours later, has nothing additional. A report has just reached here that over 1,000 hostile Sioux are on Sandy creek, near Fort Custer. An officer of the mounted police, arrived here to-day from Fort Benton, says Sitting Bull and his entire force are on this side of the line, splendidly armed and equipped.

The Maine House of Representatives.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 13.—The House of Representatives (complete) will consist of 65 Republicans, 2 Democrats elected by Republicans, 32 Democrats, and 57 Greenbackers. Thirteen out of the 32 Democratic Representatives were chosen on the straight Democratic ticket, over both Republican and Greenback candidates, and will hold the balance of power in the House. The other 14 were chosen by Greenback aid.

Defeat of the Bannocks.

BOZEMAN, Mon., Sept. 10, via HELENA, Sept. 12.—By an extra courier from Captain Browning we learn that Sunday last General Miles had a battle with the Bannocks on Soda Butte Creek, near Clark's Forks. Thirteen Indians were killed, and the rest of the party, 37 in all, were captured. Miles' loss was Captain Andrew S. Bennett killed and one soldier mortally wounded. Mile's force numbered 21 men and a few scouts.

Duel at Close Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—This morning John Riley and a man unknown fought a duel with revolvers in the Catholic cemetery. They began shooting at ten paces, and advanced firing till they closed, when the unknown placed his pistol against Riley's body inflicting a dangerous wound. Riley was taken to the City Hospital for medical treatment. He refuses to divulge the name of his antagonist or seconds in the affair. The men who brought him into town in a carriage disappeared after leaving the wounded man with some friends, who removed him to the hospital. The other principal in the duel is believed to have been wounded.

A Moonshine Murderer Arrested.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Collector Cooper, at Knoxville, Tennessee, telegraphs to Commissioner Raum that Al Wilson, one of the murderers of John Cooper, has been arrested and is confined in Grason county, North Carolina, jail, for the arrest of this man the Government offered a reward of $500, State of Tennessee $500 and Collector Cooper $100.

Loss of Life in Pennsylvania.

MEADVILLE, Pa., September 13.—The storm did great damage. The creek running through the heart of the city overflowed its banks, flooding the principal streets and damaging property to the amount of $100,000. Several lives are reported lost. A freight train on the A. and G. W. Railway went through the bridge a short distance west of Meadville. The engineer, fireman and a brakeman are reported lost.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 13.—The severe equinoctial storm which has prevailed in this vicinity for three days, reached its full fury last night, when the rain fell in torrents, and was accompanied by a tremendous gale of wind. No damage of any consequence is reported in the city yet, but the rural districts report great destruction, especially of railroad property. Travel on Western railroad lines has generally been suspended, heavy washouts having occurred on the Pan Handle, Fort Wayne and Cleveland roads, and also on the Erie branch. The new Wheeling branch of the Pan Handle line is also obstructed. Large forces of trackmen are at work, and travel will probably reopen West to-morrow. The telegraph lines suffered severely.

The names of those who lost their lives last night in the flood were engineer George Brown, fireman George Hoffman and brakeman Mike Cahill. These men were all drowned in Watson run culvert, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, three miles southwest of the city. The locomotive and five cars are under water. About 7 o'clock this morning Samuel C. Devricksen went to the corner of Park avenue where his father had a residence, and while engaged in pulling drift wood that was blocking the channel, fell into the stream, and was carried in a moment under the long bridge. A gentleman who saw the accident turned to the other end to receive him, but was too late, only reaching it in time to see his body whirl past in the rushing torrent.

At Guntown, five miles north of Connoautville, the house of William Lawrence was swept from its foundations early this morning and borne down the stream some distance, with the family in it. The entire valley at that place