The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....February 5, 1879.

H. R. LINDERMAN of this State, Director of the United States Mint, died at Washington on Monday the 27th ult.

The heirs of General Lee have recovered a verdict against the United States for the Arlington estate. We presume Congress will have to purchase, at a round sum, so much of the property as is occupied by the Soldier's National Cemetery.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY of Michigan has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Peru. The vacancy made by this appointment will be filled it is thought by the election of the Hon. Zac Chandler. The country will be happy to welcome "Old Zac" back to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

THE corn crop of the United States last year showed an increase of 30,000,000 bushels, barley increased 15,000,000 bushels; of oats there was a large increase; potatoes fell off from 170,000,000 of the previous year to 124,000,000 bushels.

THE New York *Tribune* says:

The first month of resumption turns the laugh against the croakers who prophesied dismal things about the exhaustion of the stock of gold in the Treasury. Though twenty-five millions have been paid out, there is actually more gold in the Treasury than there was, and it is now ordered that the February interest shall be paid in coin.

EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER now seems certain of returning to his old seat in the Senate. His successor, Christiancy, was one of the civil-service reform failures. Old Zach's chief fault is that he is an uncompromising Republican of the straightest sect. Next to that is the fact that he is a rank protectionist.

EX-GOVERNOR Hartranft has become a citizen of Philadelphia. He has taken up his permanent residence on Spruce street. The Governor has too many attached friends to allow him to drop out of politics, and we have no doubt that other honors will be bestowed upon him, in the near future.

THE Legislature has got down to work, and the usual number of bills are being incubated in both Houses, the large majority of which will go to the committees, run the gauntlet of discussion and be killed, to be again resurrected at the next session. Mr. Schrock furnishes us with a pending bill, intended to restrain cattle and other live stock from running at large, which is of interest to our people. We publish it in another column.

SENATOR LOGAN, of Illinois, is the only man of any prominence in the Union army, who will be in the next Senate. Senators Plumb, of Kansas, and Kellogg, of Louisiana, served for a short time, but never became prominent. On the Democratic side, however, there will be, in the next Senate, no less than seventeen Senators, all Brigadier Generals of the Confederate army. This is a marked change indeed, and will serve to indicate the drift of things. The North will soon need a new baptism of patriotism.

THERE are estimated to be 4,500,000 barrels of petroleum in the tanks in the oil region of Pennsylvania. The United States can light the world. The yield of this product in this country is seven times greater than in all the world beside. Petroleum is found in Japan, Persia, Siberia, France, Italy, and was used by the ancients 2,000 years ago, being spoken of by Herodotus as in use before the Christian era. The first borings for oil in this country were in 1859. That year the product was 82,000 barrels. From that it has increased until now it amounts to from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels annually.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has resigned the Presidency of the Republic of France and M. Jules Grevy has been elected in his stead for a term of seven years. The fact that so important a change takes place without any extraordinary excitement, is looked upon as an assurance that Republicanism is firmly fixed in France. The military power goes out with MacMahon. Jules Grevy is considered the most conservative Republican in that country, and it is supposed that within the year, the present Constitution which is rather a crude experiment, will be revised and Republicanism strengthened.

IF Congress persists in legislating in its present reckless fashion, there will soon be a stop put to the reduction and refunding of our public debt. About one hundred millions has been voted away in pensions, while at the same time the Senate Committee has agreed to recommend a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco, which will take from fifteen to twenty millions annually from the revenues. Other taxes will have to be imposed, or the credit of the country must suffer.

DURING the Administration of General Grant, the Democratic orators and editors of this State never tired, prating of its nepotism, particularly towards the Dent family. The Philadelphia *Record* has now the cruelty to revive the charge of nepotism against Auditor General Schell, whom it says has appointed two of his sons, young lawyers, one residing in Pittsburgh, the other at Reading, as Attorneys for the State to hunt up and prosecute delinquent corporations. It says in the first place the business should be done by the Attorney General, in the next place such an outrageous instance of nepotism deserves general censure.

HON. M. S. QUAY has been appointed "Secretary of the Commonwealth" by Governor Hoyt, and his nomination has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The success of Governor Hartranft's administration is largely attributed to the ability and business capacity of Col. Quay, and it is a matter of congratulation that our new Governor has prevailed upon him to resign the lucrative office of Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, and accept the position which he has heretofore so capably filled.

THE Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following "Brief Memoranda for Investors:"

The subscriptions to the new fours for the month amount to $143,238,800, and the calls of the five-twenties to 130,000,000. Under the last act of Congress there are $568,731,150 of five and six per cent. bonds that can be redeemed now, and the government has the right to issue $646,800,000 more of the fours. The way being now clear, let the refunding go on, and let it not be forgotton that those who have five-twenties that are liable to be called soon can send them to the Treasury and get the new fours in exchange, together with three months' interest and the regular commission besides.

THE frenzied shrieker of the Okolona (Miss.) *Southern States* declares that the South "defies Grant and the vicious vulgarians who prop him up," and proceeds to remark: "The South has recovered the right of home rule, and she proposes to keep it henceforth and forever—Grant or no Grant—and the sooner the half-beasts of Puritans learn this lesson by heart the better it will be for their temporary welfare. The South was helpless and hopeless at the close of our magnificent struggle for liberty and the heaven-ordained system of human labor, but the hour of our prostration is past, and Grant with all his mud-sill millions, has no terrors for us." This is interesting as showing the tone of Democratic papers in the South. That was the style of bellowing adopted in 1861.—*Inter Ocean.*

GENERAL BRAGG's speech against rebel claims reminds the New York *Sun* of the story of a worthy colored divine down South, who, being invited to preach to a neighboring pastor's flock, held forth on the sin of theft. As he warmed in his discourse he admonished his dusky hearers that even petty thieving, the pillage of a hen roost, or the conveying of a side of bacon, was incompatible with true religion. At this point a white-haired deacon twitched his coat-tail: "Hold on dar, brudder; you is throwin' a coldness over de meetin'." The *Sun* is free to say that Bragg threw a coldness over the Democratic camp, that must call out a protest from those who best understand the weaknesses of the Southern brethern.

IT is becoming every day more evident, that the Southern Chivalry can "lay all over" the Tammany thieves in financial scoundrelism. The latest case, where a law was specially enacted for the purpose of defrauding creditors, comes up from Memphis, Tennessee. John W. Garrett & Sons of Baltimore, and other creditors of the city of Memphis made application to the United States Court, for the appointment of a Receiver for the city, in conformity with the law of the State, and to provide for the payment of the debts of the city out of its assets. No sooner was this done, than an Act was rushed through the Legislature, now in session, repealing the charter of the city, and thus its creditors are defrauded of their claims. A sharper or more rascally trick, cannot be found in the annals of crime.

Senator GRADY of Philadelphia has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a material increase of the salaries of the Judges in this State. Just now, when a general reduction of salaries and the fees of officers, is being enforced all over the country, when the people everywhere are demanding retrenchment, when our Legislators will have to provide additional sources of revenue, or increase the present rate of taxations to provide for the expenses of the State, is not a good time to increase the salaries of the Judiciary. It is true their labors are very arduous—but since the adoption of the new Constitution, whereby about forty more Judges were placed on the bench—we think they are in no danger of being crushed under the weight, and, on the whole, we are inclined to think, they can contrive to sustain existence on five thousand dollars a year, until better times dawn. We observe moreover, that none of them are forced to resign, because of the present pittance they are receiving.

"Before the War."

Baltimore Sun.

The lamentations and regret of many people in the South over the good old times "before the war" have been the subject of numerous stories and jests. The last is related by a New Yorker just from Charleston. A few nights since he was promenading the Battery in company with a well known citizen of Charleston, and remarked on the beautiful play of the moonlight on the water. "Ah! yes," the Charleston gentleman sadly replied; "but, my dear sir, you should have been here and seen that moon before the war."

Revenue Raid

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., to the *Intelligencer* says that Deputy Collector Morris and his party returned to-day. They destroyed six stills, 2,000 gallons of mash, 50 gallons of whisky and other material. A party had a fight with moonshiners in McDowell county. One moonshiner was shot and one of the raiding party wounded.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

That is what the Potter Committee is trying to demonstrate. It has succeeded very well so far, and if some of the Democratic members can help Mr. Potter and General Butler to talk against time until about the fourth of March, the committee will have completely demonstrated "how not to do it." It was to be expected that a Democratic committee would first try to discover crookedness outside of the family. Nobody objects to that; and if the life of the committee were to outlast the Congress that created it, nobody would care if it dilly-dallied over suppositious dispatches from the time till next December. Mr. Potter is a man of sense, and must know that an innocent man always demands a trial at the earliest moment after the defence is prepared. But what is Mr. Tilden's friend and vindicator doing? Is he pressing for trial? Is he not rather employing the committee's time in dilatory motions, seeking, in fact, to stave off the investigation into the matters charged? It looks remarkably like lawyer work when the lawyer has a tough case. But here the public is the plaintiff, and the offence is against party integrity and good morals.

There is but one aspect of the case. It is not a matter where doubts are to be resolved, unless it is assumed that Mr. Tilden was the author of the scurvy business done by his agents in Oregon and in the South. That has not yet been charged; and his friends, and some others, have said that in all probability Mr. Tilden never knew anything of the details of the plot. Let that be assumed, then, and for the time let Mr. Tilden retire from the scene. That will make the investigation less personal. Put Mr. Tilden out of the case, and what remains? This: the allegation that Mr. Tilden's agents did, after the election in 1876, conspire to defeat the will of the people of Oregon, South Carolina, Florida and Lousiana, by corrupt means. That is the remainder after putting Mr. Tilden out of the case. That is the real question to which the committee is expected to address itself. But every hour spent in trying to find out how the plot was revealed is lost time. No matter about that. Was there a conspiracy on the part of responsible agents of the Democratic party to bribe election officers to do anything whatever?

It seems to be sufficient for some of the gentlemen who are dreadfully shocked at Republican rascalities to say that at the worst Mr. Tilden's agents were only trying to induce election officers to do their duty. Others comfort themselves in saying that as nobody was bought by Pelton, Marble & Co., there was no wrong done. To the first of these casuists the reply is that the reason of the law against bribery has nothing to do with the motives of the person bribing or the person bribed. To offer an officer money, or any other valuable consideration, as an inducement to the performance of his sworn duty is to corrupt that officer, and not only to corrupt him but to become corrupt on the part of the offerer. There is no difference of opinion about this among honorable persons, and we are dealing only with such. It is not fashionable to hire public officers to do what they are sworn to do—not in this country. It sometimes has been done in Russia and in Mexico—at least that is the universal testimony; but not here. We hear of legislators voting ay or no upon some particular measure—for a consideration. But the man who votes right, in the public view of duty, and is found afterward to have been influenced by money, is not excused. No, Mr. Potter; you cannot afford to miseducate the American people by leaving them to infer that it is no crime to bribe officials, unless the act required, and for which money is paid, is wrong. The motive of the offer cannot be pure. When, as in this case, the moral standing of the agents of bribery is lower than that of the persons to whom the bribes were offered, it can hardly be assumed that a case of corruption is made out against the election officers. The first thing in order is to determine whether the cipher dispatches are genuine, and if they were or were not the work of Democrats acting in the supposed interest of Mr. Tilden. There can be no objection to the production of Republican dispatches of a similar nature; but M. Tilden cannot be vindicated by trying to prove that somebody else is not as honest as he might be. Mr. Tilden's agents are already convicted, unless they can furnish some other explanation of the ciphers.—*Phila. North American.*

Small Pox in Northern Brazil.

Dr. James A. Stewart, Health Commissioner, received yesterday from Thomas Adamson, United States Consul General at Rio Janeiro, the following report as to the dreadful epidemic now raging in the empire:

In addition to the weekly reports of preventable diseases for Rio de Janeiro, I have to report the existence of a most fatal epidemic of small-pox in the northern provinces of this empire. According to advices from the Amazonas, dated November 20th, small-pox was raging with great intensity at Manaos among the Ceara refugees. From Para, dated November 27th, it was assuming alarming proportions in that city; and from Ceara, dated December 2nd, it was raging with the most frightful intensity throughout the whole of that province. In Fortaleza, the capital of Ceara, 1,077 persons died from it on the 28th and 29th ultimo, and from the 1st to the 28th the total was about 6,270. That city has a normal population of about 23,000, but its actual present population varies from three to four times that number, because of the influx of starving refugees from the interior. In normal times the mortality of Fortaleza is about nine hundred per annum. Later advices from the North—from the Amazon, dated December 2nd, and from Ceara, dated December 13th, represent a great increase in the ravages of this disease. In Fortaleza the mortality during the month of November reached the amazing total of 11,075 persons, of whom 9,844 died from small-pox. From the 1st to the 11th of the present month 7,547 persons in that city died from the same cause. Owing to the helplessness of the people, to their weakened condition from starvation and exposure, and to the absence of medicines, care, shelter, and, in fact, even the most common necessities of life, the epidemic will probably run its course without check.

Thomas Adamson,
United States Consul General.

Ingalls Re-elected.

TOPEKA, Kansas, January 31.—Ingalls was re-elected United States Senator to-day.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.

We annext the full text of the new Pension Bill, which is now a law, having been signed by the President:

Be it enacted, &c., That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension:

Provided, The rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or, if the pensioners shall have died, to the person or the persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be, or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That Section 4717 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which provides that "no claim for pensions not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years, from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; *Provided*, That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sitting Bull.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 27.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* gives news brought by runners from Standing Rock Agency. Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp, just arrived at the agency, represent him as anxious to return there, where his tribe once lived, and where the Uncapapas, who are in close tribal relations with his band, still are. These messengers confirm the reports received at Cheyenne Agency of the destitute and hungry condition of Sitting Bull's band, and bring the following message to the Uncapapas: "Once I was strong and brave, and my people had hearts of Iron, but now I am a coward, and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick, and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war-paint thrown to the winds."

There is nothing in the news brought by these messengers to confirm previous reports of the crossing of the line by Sitting Bull. Otherwise their representations agree with those of previous emissaries to Cheyenne. It is believed here that Sitting Bull will return at once if assured of food and protection.

Cattle Exportation.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The news that the British Government had prohibited the importation of live cattle from America has created considerable excitement among shippers of live stock, and also among ship owners, several lines of steamers running from this and other American ports having made large contracts ahead for 1879.

The *Evening Post* says:

During the summer months of last year many of the large steamers of the National Line were specially fitted up and wholly devoted to this business, the number of cattle shipped by a single vessel often numbering more than four hundred. The alleged decision of the English Government was entirely unexpected. The present is the dullest time in the trade, and even now there are probably not more than 1,500 head of cattle on the way to England.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—The Privy Council department has under consideration the subject of the future arrivals of cattle from America. Those engaged in the trade contend that unnecessary alarm has been created out of the Ontario's case, and dispute the statement that the animals condemned suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. They have retained veterinary surgeons of high repute to act as a check upon the Privy Council inspectors.

Arlington Case.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Jan. 31.—The argument in Justice Lee's suit to oust the Government from the Arlington estate, bought for non-payment of taxes on Jan. 11, 1864, was concluded yesterday afternoon and the case given to the jury, who after a brief absence returned a verdict in favor of Curtis Lee for the whole property in fee. Ejectments will now lie against Kaufman, who is in possession of the cemetery, and Strong, who has the rest of the property, except the portion occupied by Maria Syphax, which is not in controversy. The defendants entered a motion for a new trial. In the matter of instructions in this case the court granted three for the plaintiff and thirteen out of twenty-four asked for by the defendants.

A Singular Case.

CHICAGO, January 31.—No religious services were held at the funeral yesterday of Judge James H. Knowlton. Some friends made a few remarks, and a tune was played on the judge's violin. The deceased was a noted lawyer. He believed that death ended things.

THE FLOW OF GOLD.

The Balance of Trade in Favor of the United States. for the Year 1878, $304,542,571.

Against a Balance the Previous Year of Only $140,056,112.

How Gold Has Poured Into This Country the Past Year and Remained Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 29.—The compilation by the Bureau of Statistics of reports of exports from and imports into the United States for the calendar year 1878, shows that the balance of trade was $304,542,571 in favor of this country, as against a balance of $140,056,112 for the calendar year 1877. This is the largest balance in our favor that has ever been known, and the increase from 1877 was much greater than the increase from 1876. The balance in our favor for the first six months of the current fiscal year from July to December is $148,888,036, as against a balance of $102,159,699 for the corresponding months of 1877. This indicates the rapidity with which the commerce of the country is growing.

The above statements refer only to shipments of merchandise. There has been a steady flow of gold into this country during the year which has just closed, the reports showing that $1,974,173 more gold was imported than was exported, while in 1877 the exports of gold exceeded the imports by nearly $25,000,000. During the last six months there were nearly $3,000,000 more gold imported than exported. The returns for the corresponding months of 1877, show that shipments were just the other way to a similar amount.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Treasury Department states that over $25,000,000 coin obligations, including $1,400,000 United States notes presented for redemption, have been paid during the current month, yet the coin in the Treasury has steadily increased.

Hereafter Assistant Treasurers will pay interest on goverment bonds in gold if demanded. No great demand, however, is expected. The February interest amounts to about $6,000,000.

Excitement at Frenchburg Ky.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Great excitement exists at Frenchburg, Ky., over the conviction of Wm. Barnes for the murder of Thomas Stephens last March. Barnes was a reckless desperado, having a difficulty with Stephens in which he was worsted. A few days after he went to Stephen's farm, where the latter was at work, and without warning shot him dead. He was arrested and jailed at Mount Sterling. His adherents on two occasions set fire to the town, hoping to secure his release. Barnes was finally removed to Lexington for safe keeping, and afterwards brought to Frenchburg for trial. The jury yesterday found him guilty, and fixed the penalty at confinement in penitentiary for ninety-nine years. Barnes swears he will never go there, and threats of rescue are made by his friends, who declare they will kill all engaged in the prosecution. The Sheriff has fifteen men guarding the jail and a reserve of thirty-five men in readiness.

Royal Baptism.

The youngest child of the Russian Czarewitch was baptised recently with much gorgeous ceremony and great discomfort to himself. The Czar bore him to the font, where his little highness was taken out of all his clothes and plunged into the water head first three times. The priest closed his eyes and nose with his fingers, but the "august new born," as he is styled in large capitals in the programme for the day, screamed like any ordinary baby, and evidently did not like it. He was then give to the godmother, wrapped up in blankets, and he dozed quietly while another prayer was said. He was only left in peace for a few moments. The priest anointed his ears, eyes, mouth, hands and feet with holy oil, that none of those members should do any harm in life. When the little fellow had recovered from this interruption and just begun to quiet down, he was again disturbed and all his hair cut off.

Oil City Inundated.

OIL CITY, January 28.—The ice in the Allegheny river has not gone out yet, but between four and five o'clock this afternoon it came out of Oil creek, forming a huge gorge at its junction with the river. The water is backing up, and a large portion of the city is inundated. Cellars and basements on Seneca, Sycamore and Elm streets are all filled, and flats in the upper end of the city are completely submerged. The occupants of the basement of the Oil Exchange were compelled to remove, and several unimportant buildings near the creek were torn down. No estimate of the damage can yet be made, and several larger gorges are reported further up the creek. Much trouble is apprehended.

Attempted to Burn a Jail.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Specials from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says a Gipsy was arrested in Little River county for drunkenness, and being fined, was placed in charge of a man named House Wisham until the fine was paid. He was still drunk, and started off, when Wisham shot him dead. The people, believing the shooting an outrage, attempted to arrest Wisham. He defied arrest, and in a short time collected an armed mob sufficient to protect him. He was not arrested.

C. D. West, a merchant in the Choctaw nation, thirty miles from Fort Smith, was shot dead while at work in his store. C. D. Neville, was suspected by citizens and taken before the U. S. Commissioner, charged with the deed.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to burn the Fort Smith jail, but the fire was soon extinguished. The male prisoners charge that the females set it on fire.

Murder in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31. — The house of Joseph Brown, a wealthy farmer near here, was entered by two men on Wednesday night. They clove Brown's head in a horrible manner with a hatchet, killing him, severely cutting his wife's head and face and escaped. The motive is shrouded in mystery.

FATAL TORNADO.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—Iuka, Miss., about 125 miles due east from this city, on the Memphis and Charles on Railway, was visited Tuesday evening by one of the most destructive as well as remarkable atmospheric phenomena ever witnessed in this latitude. The sky for several days had been overcast with thick clouds, rain prevailing nearly the entire week. There was no indication of wind or hurricane until, suddenly, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as if a cloud had burst, a gust of wind coming from an easterly direction struck the south-eastern portion of the village with such force as to raze from the ground every building in its path. The place was inhabited only by negroes. Four of their houses were torn into kindling wood. Four of the inmates were killed instantly. Fifteen or twenty persons were more or less injured. Three colored children were taken bodily up into the air and blown away, neither having been found or heard of since.

Several houses in other parts of the village near the track of the whirlwind were unroofed, and more or less damaged, but, strange to say, not a single white person was injured. The track of the storm was about 100 yards wide, striking the earth in the place mentioned, veering to the south-east, sweeping everything before it. No information has been received of damage at other points, and it is supposed to have gone only a short distance when it expended its force, or rose into the clouds, whence it came.

Louisville Alms House Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 31.—The Louisville Alms House situated five miles south of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown, at ten o'clock this morning. Three hundred and forty persons were in the place at the time, nearly all of whom escaped. James Bidley, an imbecile, was burned fatally, Fred Meyer in escaping broke his neck, Henry Kehlet perished in the flames, Thomas Dixon was killed by a fall, Nathan Caldwell was seriously hurt, and Mrs. Johnson was severely burned and probably will die. The exit scene is described as horrible in the extreme, but the most marvelous feature is the small loss of life attending it. Nearly all the inmates were aged invalids, imbeciles and cripples. There were more colored persons than any other class, yet strange to say none were seriously injured. Their ages ranged from 108 to 50. The building was erected by the city of Louisville in 1874 at a cost of $75,000, and was insured as follows: Continental of New York, $5,000; Commercial Union of London, $5,000; Hartford of Hartford, $5,900; Royal of Liverpool, $10,000; Franklin of Louisville, $5,000; Farmers & Drovers of Louisville, $5,000; German Security of Louisville, $5,000; Union of Louisville, $5,000. Louisville German, $5,000; Western Louisville, $5,000; Queen of Liverpool, $5,000; Underwriters of New York, $5,000; Western Assurance of Toronto, $5,000;—total, $70,000. The papers were assigned other quarters at once.

Murdered By a Lunatic.

BOSTON, Jan., 28.—Additional particulars of the tragedy at Montville, Waldo County, Me., on Saturday evening last, state that the granddaughter of John McFarland, was not killed. The victims were John McFarland and his wife Salina, each about 70 years old, and George Rowell, about 40 years old. The place where the murder occurred is about 18 miles from Belfast. McFarland and his wife and Rowell and his wife and two children lived together, Rowell having married the widow of McFarland's son. On Saturday evening Rowell had some words with McFarland, during which he struck him and threatened to take his life. McFarland and his wife and the two children left the house for a neighbor's. As they were going away, they were met by Alonza Raynes, a neighbor, who was coming to McFarland's house. As he neared the house he was fired upon by Rowell, who was in the house, but was not hit. Turning, Raynes ran back home, passing McFarland and his wife, who were walking through the snow. Rowell followed, with the empty gun in his hand, and, overtaking the old couple, killed them both in the road with the clubbed gun, breaking Mrs. McFarland's neck, and crushing the skulls of both in a horrible manner. Leaving his victims in the road, Rowell horried on in pursuit of Raynes, who, with the children, had entered his house, closed the doors, and armed himself with a double-barreled shot gun. Rowell burst in the panels of the door and received a charge from Rayne's gun, striking him in the groin and inflicting what proved to be a fatal wound. Raynes bound Rowell with a rope, and, with a lantern, hastened to learn the fate of the old couple, finding them both dead a short distance from his door. On his return to the house Rowell was also dead. Rowell was undoubtedly insane at the time of committing the deed. He had been considered so occasionally for several years, but was quiet and considered harmless. He was a large and powerful man, and very dangerous when deranged. At the Coroner's inquest to-day the verdict was that McFarland and his wife came to their death by the hands of George Rowell, and that Raynes killed Rowell in self defense.

Execution of W. E. Merrick and J. A. Achey at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 29.—The execution of Wm. E Merrick and J. A. Achey took place to-day.

Achey shot George Leggett in a drinking saloon on the afternoon of July 16 last. Both men were gamblers and Leggett had arranged a game in which Achey lost all of his money. He had recently received quite a sum from his mother's estate. Believing that he had been swindled he sought Leggett and shot him twice, causing his death in twenty minutes. Much sympathy has existed for Achey and executive clemency had been invoked but without avail.

Merrick had lived with his wife before their marriage and she had brought a bastardy suit against him which he compromised by marrying her. On the night of September 14 last, he invited her to take a buggy ride. Stopping at a drinking saloon he procured a glass of wine into which he placed poison and taking it out to her to drink. He then drove about the city with her until she was dead. During her death struggles she gave birth to a child. He buried the wife and child a short distance from the city in some rubbish where they were found a few days afterwards. His conviction was had on circumstantial evidence almost entirely.

COUNTERFEITERS.

GRAFTON, W. VA, Feb. 1—United States Marshal Alexander passed through here to-day with the Preston county counterfeiters mentioned in last night's special. They were taken before United States District Attorney Goff, at Clarkesburg, for preliminary examination. Stencel confessed the whole thing. Campbell and Williams are said to be the real counterfeiters, using Stencel as a tool and to pass it. Williams and Campbell sub-rented a coal mine of Stencel, and made the money down in the mine. The molds were made of plaster Paris and gum arabic. The coin manufactured is said to be a good counterfeit. Williams and Campbell claim to be from Indiana county, Pa. They were each held in $2,000 bail. They hid the molds in the mine under the slack coal, and they have not yet been found. They were getting ready to leave the place and country.

A Mother and Daughter Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, O, Jan., 29.—Last evening as Ella Renner, aged 11, the daughter of a farmer living fourteen miles from here, was filling the lamps of the house with coal oil, by the careless lighting of a match all the lamps caught fire and exploded, as did also the can. The bewildered, frightened girl stood stock still. In a moment she was enveloped in flames and oil. Her screams brought her mother to the kitchen, and in her frantic but vain efforts to assist her daughter, she, too, was soon wrapt in a blaze. The now maddened mother ran to the house of the nearest neighbor, screaming wildly all the way, a distance of about one hundred yards. The lady of this house dragged the poor woman into the sitting-room and poured several buckets of water over her. This partly quenched the flames, though the mother was so badly burned that she died last night. The daughter was found on the kitchen floor a steaming mass of heated flesh. She died in an hour after the accident.

Matt Carpenter's Hearty Welcome.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Mr. Matt H. Carpenter, the Senator-elect of Wisconsin, arrived at Washington to-night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He was met at the depot by a committee of Wisconsin gentlemen resident in Washington and a second committee representing the District of Columbia, and escorted in carriages to Willard's Hotel. The avenue, which was crowded with people, was brilliantly illuminated by calcium lights, and there was a large display of fireworks during the procession. Senator Carpenter afterwards appeared on the balcony of the hotel, accompanied by General Starkweather, Dr. Bliss, ex Governor Shepherd and others. Hon A. M. Clapp delivered an address of welcome, and Senator Carpenter was introduced by General H. E Paine, and made a brief speech.

Bank Directors Sentenced.

EDINBURGH, February 1 — The High Court of Justiciary to-day passed sentence upon the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. Robert Sumner Stronach and Lewis Potter, convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement, were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors—John Stewart, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis and John Innis Wright—convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets, were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The sentences created considerable surprise on account of their leniency. Lord Justice Moncreiga, the presiding judge, in passing judgment said they considered the circumstance that the prisoners had not falsified the accounts for their own personal benefit, but in the mistaken idea that it was for the public good.

The War on Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, February 1.—United States Revenue Collector Woodcock to-day received intelligence from Livingston, Overton county, of the destruction by revenue raiders of four illicit concerns, and the arrest of ten illicit distillers. The letter states that it was the best week's work within the past ten years, as they had arrested some of the veteran "moonshiners."

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Captain Samuel Allen, the revenue officer who has been raiding the "moonshiners" in Kentucky, has brought in Sterrel Stillwell and John Howlitt, who were captured in Larue county. With them was seized eighteen tubs of beer. It is thought that the backbone of moonshining in the counties of Larue, Taylor and Greene is broken.

Killed in an Ore Washer.

EASTON, Feb. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at the Richards ore washer, in Palmer township, yesterday morning, by which a young man named William Stocker, fourteen years old, was almost instantly killed. Stocker was getting a drink from a pipe emptying into the ore washer. He slipped, and in trying to catch himself, got fast in the iron teeth of of the washer. He was drawn almost entirely through the wheel, when the wheel became clogged and stopped. He was found in this position and removed to his home, where he died in a short time.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A Lady, Providence, R. I.

Peoria Whisky.

PEORIA, ILL, Jan. 29 — The Woolner Bros. have let the contract for increasing the capacity of their Rock Cave Distillery on Water St., near the foot of North Fayette St. It is now over 400 bushels capacity per day. The increase will make it 1,200 bushels capacity. Taking this in connection with the new house which is to be erected by Kidd, Easton & Francis next season, and adding both to the joint capacity of all the distilleries of the city, the manufacture of whisky alone will consume, when all are running, 20,450 bushels of corn per day. This will turn out 81,800 gallons of proof whisky, which it will require 1,235 barrels per day to hold. To carry this amount of whisky away by rail twenty-five cars per day would be necessary.

Kentucky Crimes

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—The Governor of Kentucky has appointed Judge W. L. Jackson to go to Breathitt county to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Randall's being sworn off the bench. Judge Jackson is now en route. The trials will proceed at once, and nothing can now prevent the state from having an impartial trial.

Six persons have been convicted at Maysville for carrying concealed weapons.

At midnight, Tuesday, John E. Gibson's stable, in North Shelbyville, was fired and bureed down, together with several head of stock. George Edwards, colored, was arrested on suspicion, and was to-day held by the Examining Court in the sum of $100 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Moonshiner Arrested

CULPEPPER, VA, Jan. 30.—Deputies United States Internal Revenue Collectors W. H. Eggborn and Wm. Wood arrested yesterday, in Rappahannock county, John Elkins, for illicit distilling. They found him with a cask of liquor on his shoulder. The prisoner was brought to this town last night, when a warrant was issued. He was carried to Harrisonburg, in the Western District, for trial by Deputy Collector William H. Eggborn this morning. The prisoner has a wife and eight small children unprovided for.

A Schooner Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Jan, 31.—Mr. Thomas Moore, owner of the schooner Adamantine, received information to-day that the schooner had been sunk in the bay. Her captain, Horace Baker, of Philadelphia, was found lashed to the topmast and the bodies of the nine men composing her crew were found lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The names of the crew could not be learned. The inhabitants of Smith's island saw the wreck on the morning of January 2, but owing to the rough weather were unable to get to it although the captain was seen signaling from the topmast.

Foul Murder.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—A special says, yesterday at Lyons, Mich., George Wilber and Michael Kildorf, both about seventeen years of age, went hunting together. Wilber returned alone. The neighbors became suspicious, searched for Kildorf and found his dead body. On Wilber being charged with murdering his friend he confessed the crime. He said, having had a quarrel will Kildorf, he came up behind him while he was resting on the root of a tree and shot him in the head, instantly killing him. He then took Kildorf's revolver and returned home.

Funeral of Judge Cadwalader.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The funeral of Judge Cadwalader took place this morning and was attended by a large concourse of people. The judges and members of the bar assembled in the United States court room and headed by Judges McKennan, of the United States district court, and Paxson, of the supreme court, marched to the house. The remains were deposited in the family vault adjoining Christ church.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—United States Marshal Wharton continues making arrests in various parishes of persons against whom true bills have been found by the United States Grand Jury for violation of the election laws. The steamer Bart Able is expected here to-night with 29 prisoners, in charge of a deputy Marshal. It is stated that 100 will arrive in the next few days.

Destitute Americans.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamship City of Para brought from Para 100 destitute Americans who had come down the Amazon from St. Antonio, the port on the Madeira where Collins & Co. have been engaged in building a railroad. These men were found in Para in a most wretched condition, all being without money and many of them sick. One hundred and twenty yet remain and will probably be brought on the next steamer.

The steamship City of Para brought among her passengers, Thomas D. Conyngham, the fugitive Wilkesbarre forgerer, who was captured in Brazil. He will be sent to Wilkesbarre to-morrow.

The Plague.

The *Agence Russe* reports that a committee of ministers, at which the leading medical authorities were present, decided that the bodies of the dead throughout the infected district should be burned; that all the executive authority should be concentrated in the hands of Count Louis Melikoff, who should immediately proceed to Astrachan as commissioner general, invested with the most extensive powers to deal with the emergency, and that the advice and assistance of all well-known European physicians should be readily accepted.

Grain in Western Markets.

CHICAGO, January 28—Chicago elevators contain 7,047,301 bushels of wheat, 2,846,883 bushels of corn, 494,804 bushels of oats, 282,017 bushels of rye, and 111,797 bushels of barley, making a total of 11,782,802 bushels, against 11,194,203 bushels a week ago, and 3,259,956 bushels at this time last year. In addition to the above, vessels in the harbor are laden with 459,300 bushels, which makes the amount of grain in Chicago 12,242,632 bushels. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 3,311,440 bushels of wheat, 88,423 bushels of corn, 199,430 bushels of oats, 121,263 bushels of rye, and 516,816 bushels of barley.

Revenue Seizures in California.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29—Revenue Agent Gavett telegraphs to day from San Francisco to Commissioner Raum as follows: "Captured the cigar factory of Curtis, Hix & Co. for sending out cigars unstamped. The value of the factory is over $4,000. The match factory Robinson, Fowler & Co., seized for selling unstamped matches, is valued at $21,000. Forty-eight similar seizures were reported here to day, and Agent Levissie has captured a fraudulent cigar factory of J. Cisner at San Luis Obispo.

Killed by His Brother.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 28—A fight occurred at McBean Station, in Burke county, between M. H. and D H. Mixon, brothers, in which the latter was shot and killed. The difficulty was caused by a misunderstanding about a horse trade.

An Attempt to Wreck a Train.

YORK, PA, Jan. 29.—Shortly before the arrival of the mail train from Harrisburg yesterday afternoon, a pile of stones and brake blocks were discovered on the track a short distance above the station. They had been placed there by a party of tramps who afterwards visited the station and were very abus