The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY..... May 21, 1879.

GOVERNOR HOYT has approved the Tramp act which we printed some time since, and it is now a law.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* believes that the Bourbon leaders in Congress would hit the nail on the head if they would adopt a resolution to this effect: "Resolved, That we are mostly fools." This comes from a Democratic paper.

THE Democratic caucus bill was rushed through Congress—without debate—and reached the President on Saturday. On Monday he rushed it back again completely riddled with his veto. The President cannot be held responsible for the tardy legislation of this session—Set em up again!

THE Reading Railroad Company has leased the Northern Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroads, for a term of nine hundred and ninety nine years. This gives the former road a continuous line from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. A connection with the Baltimore and Ohio road is spoken of which will give the latter road its long desired connection with New York.

AN effort was made in Congress last week to revive the odious income tax, and although it failed, it is highly probable that a bill for that purpose will be passed by this Congress. This is another move of the Southern Democracy, to relieve their whisky and tobacco from taxation and impose the burthen upon the savings of Northern labor. To his credit be it said, General Coffroth voted against the bill.

THE next thing in order at Harrisburg will be an investigation into the reason for refusing to impose a small tax on petroleum. A deficit of two millions in the Treasury has to be provided for, the State is in the market for a two million loan, and yet the Legislature is apparently determined not to raise the money to meet current expenses. Why is this thus? Money can only be raised by additional taxation, and a tax on oil would raise the most money with the least inconvenience to the public.

THE Democracy propose to go to the people at the next election, on the issue of "no bayonets at the polls." Nothing would suit us better. A discussion before the people as to whether the Federal power, or armed banditti shall rule, would be rather interesting, particularly in view of the record made by the Democracy in this Congress, where every proposition to prohibit armed control of the ballot box has been voted down by a solid Democratic vote.

WE observe that the Democratic papers are lauding hugely a speech made by Ben Hill in the Senate a few days since. The point is, that valorous rebel asserts that, it was the North that rebelled, and the South that banded together to defend the Constitution and the Union, and the Democratic party that saved the country. We had an idea that just the contrary of this was true, but then it was so long ago, and the human memory is so treachorous, and Ben Hill is so noted for truth and veracity, that perhaps we, in common with most Northern people are mistaken, and Abraham Lincoln did lead the Northern mud-sills in a revolt against their Southern masters who were compelled to confederate together for the salvation of the Union.

SINCE the President by his second vetoe, has squelched the new rebellion, Democratic Congressmen are "laying around loose" utterly demoralized, and intent only on getting even with him. They are afraid to carry out their threat to starve the Government, but they propose to take out their spite, by again pinching the army. Last year, it will be remembered, they attempted to coerce the Republican Senate by refusing pay to the army, and its officers were compelled to get their bread for four months by submitting to a shave on their salaries, but the Democracy failed to make their point, and only succeeded in giving the money lenders a chance to discount four or five millions of pay for the United States troops. Again the army, that committed no offense, is to suffer, in order that the Democratic braggarts may preserve themselves from a square back down.

This conduct is as brave and commendable as that of the boy who admitted that he could'nt lick his adversary, but could make mouths at his sister.

THE anxiety of the Democrats to unseat Senator Kellogg will be understood when a few probabilities as to the future of the Senate are considered. The Senate is now composed of 33 Republicans and 43 Democrats, including David Davis, of Illinois. Of those whose terms will expire in 1881, Messrs. Eaton, of Connecticut; Kernan, of New York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Randolph, of New Jersey, and Thurman, of Ohio, five Democrats, are likely to be succeeded by Republicans. The Republicans will lose one Senator from Mississippi, as Mr. Bruce will probably be succeeded by a Democrat. These changes will make the Senate stand: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 39. The term of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, will also expire in 1881, and if the Democrats do not elect a successor, the parties become evenly balanced. With a Republican Vice-President to cast the deciding vote on great questions, the Democrats would have trouble. To prevent this, they want to unseat Kellogg now, and take no risks.

THE House did a good Monday's work in disposing of the Income Tax bill for the present session. It was advocated by the Southern Democrats because it did not fall upon the South, but would draw the most from New England and the Middle States. They demanded the repeal of the tobacco tax because it was paid by one or two States, whereas it was paid by every man who used the weed. But the South does not reason in that way.—*North American.*

NEWSPAPER gossips reported that Senator Chandler intended to sue the Washington *Post* for libel, in charging that he was drunk when he made his famous speech the other day. His attention being called to the story "Old Zach" replied that he never had any such intention; that the report originated with the editor of the *Post*, who was anxious that he should sue, but he (Chandler) preferred not to give him any notoriety. He said that he once knew a boy who was going home from Sunday school and found himself in unpleasant association with a skunk. The boy threw his Bible at the skunk, but he spoiled his Bible and didn't hurt the skunk. Senator Chandler says that the editor of the *Post* could not be punished by a libel suit, as he has neither character nor money, and as his only capital was notoriety, he (Chandler) did not want it to increase.

THE President's second veto message is even stronger than his first, and shows up so plainly the insolent demands of the State rights Democracy, that they are tearing mad and badly demoralized. It is evident from their conduct that they for once realize the fact that they "bit off more than they can chew," and are now looking anxiously for some knot hole through which they can creep away from their egregious blunder. The doctrine of State sovereignty led to the rebellion and it was supposed had been settled finally and forever by the result of the war, but no sooner does the Democracy gain a foothold than it again arises to trouble the country. As it had to come again we are glad that it is here now, as it gives the President the opportunity to plant himself and the Republican party on the bed-rock of the Constitution.

The President very properly claims, and the people will sustain him therein, that the Federal government has the same right to protect itself in all its powers and functions that any individual State has. The caucus bill was so cunningly drawn as to make it lawful for federal troops to be present at an election to uphold the authority of the State where the election was held, but not to uphold federal authority, and it is the exposure of this trick and its defeat by the President that makes the Republican party "solid" for the veto.

But as is well said by the *North American*:

The great question at stake is not whether Federal soldiers shall or shall not, under any circumstances, be stationed at the polls, but whether the President shall be allowed to exercise the prerogative conferred upon him for wise purposes by the men who framed the government of the country. By successive acts of legislation, cited by Mr. Hayes in his message, the President is empowered to employ the military and naval forces of the United States to compel the observance of the Federal laws. This has been the law of the land from the time of Washington down to the present day, and this is the law the operation of which the Democratic party in Congress takes upon itself to circumscribe. That there should be no interference on the part of the military with the exercise of the voting privilege every one will admit, and no one more readily than does Mr. Hayes in his message; but to prevent such interference lies quite beyond the scope of Congressional action. Such prevention is a duty which devolves upon the President himself, and the President himself, should he fail in its execution, is to be held responsible. It is in the lucid, emphatic manner in which he expounds this principle that the strength of the President's message lies.

He makes, however, another strong point in directing attention to the manner in which the bill discriminates in favor of the State and against the national authority. It mentions two cases in which the Federal forces may lawfully be stationed at the polls: the one is to repel armed enemies of the United States, and the other is to uphold the authority of the State government upon express invitation. Referring to the last provision, Mr. Hayes pertinently asks: "What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State governments for the discretion of the government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties?"

The President deserves honor for the stand he has taken, and we want no better platform for the next campaign on which to fight and win it than this message. The fact is the Democrats could not have played more surely into Republican hands, if they had set up of nights devising a plan for our benefit. No wonder they feel like kicking themselves for fools, when they read the two veto messages, and reflect upon their own stupidity.

Coal Breaker Burned

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 18.—The breaker at Satnton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, burned this morning. The origin of the fire is involved in considerable mystery, but it is the general belief that it was caused by the accidental ignition of gas which has been issuing from the shaft in great volume since the explosion of May 7. The original cost of the breaker and shaft was $250,000; insured for 49,000.

Their Consolation.

"You don't seem to have made much money by bringing your hogs down here," was the casual remark of a bystander to a speculative agriculturist, who driven his hogs seven miles to the market town, and sold them for precisely what was offered him before he left home. "Well, no," said the agriculturist, pensively, "I hain't made no money, but "then"—brightening up—"you know I had the company of the d——d hogs on the way "down."

We commend the hog speculator's philosophy to the persons at Washington who are at present engaged in the effort to run this country—into the ground. They set on foot this great political speculation of an extra session in the hope of making something handsome by it in the way of political capital. They might have passed the appropriation bills without riders at the last session of Congress and saved the necessity of an extra session and the risk of making mistakes. But they could'nt let well alone. They were in for a speculation; they were bent on driving their hogs to a better market. So they bullied and threatened and baulked and let the appropriation go over, with the threat that they should not be passed except with the political riders. They forced the extra session—put their hogs on the market. They haven't sold them yet, but after two vetoes they are confronted with the very strong probability that there's no money nor any political venture. They have not succeeded in bullying or intimidating anybody. They have not made a single step of progress. They are just where they started. The country, looking on at their antics, wonders what they will do next. And they do not know themselves, but the prospect is that they will shortly be compelled by public opinion to vote the appropriations and go home. That will leave them just where they started, without a plausible excuse for having forced the extra session. And then the question will come up whether they have made much political capital on the venture. And perhaps they will make the hog-drover's answer, as they turn their steps thoughtfully homeward, that though they haven't made any capital they have enjoyed each other's society. There's no limit to the possibilities of philosophy, though it must be confessed this would be carrying it to an extreme that the hog-drover would not have dreamed of.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Thousands of Acres Burned Over—Timber and Houses Destroyed.

PITTSTON, May 15.—The forest fire which has been burning for the past week has worked its way northward and broken out among the lumbermen in Spring Brook region and the Welsh settlement. The Moosic Powder Mills at one time were in imminent danger of being ignited by the falling cinders, but a large force of men fought back the flames and averted a terrible accident. In the Spring Brook lumber woods thousands of acres were burned over and the timber mostly destroyed. Several houses in and about a small lumber town known as the Welsh settlement were destroyed, notwithstanding the efforts of a large force of men, who fought the fire day and night.

The strong south wind that prevailed every day carried the fire for miles, and no power could stay its destructive course. The smoke was so dense and the fire so hot that as soon as it came near to the workmen they were forced to leave their place and fall further back to some place that would admit of their breathing fresh air. The following is the modus operandi of fighting fire with fire: The edge of the mountain was backfired, which was done by putting a fire about one mile in advance of the main fire and allowing them to burn together. The fire started by the men along the foot of the mountain seemed to catch in an instant, and as it rushed up the mountain side the the roar and crackling of burning timbers could be heard for miles around, and ere the flames had covered the mountain's brow nothing remained below but the smouldering and undying embers which follow the course of this terrible fire.

The large and extensive saw-mills upon the line of Spring Baook have been saved only by this way of fighting back the destroyer. Thousands of cords of bark, which had been piled up, were burned completely and nothing left to show their whereabouts but large piles of ashes distributed promiscuously throughout the entire woods. In conversation with old lumbermen who had resided in the mountains for the past 25 years, they informed me that no such fire had ever occurred, and the amount of timber destroyed was past any estimating. At dark last night, the men were still hard at work and expected during the night some rain which would put it out, otherwise it would not stop until it burned everything to the Delaware river.

The Mother of Sacrificed Edith Freeman.

Mrs. Freeman, the mother of the little girl who was sacrificed by her Adventist father at Pocasset, Massachusetts, is not expected to survive long in her present mournful state. She is weeping and starving herself to death, although she does not seek to commit suicide. Confined alone in the cell on the upper floor of the barn-like building, she has since the first Sunday after the killing of Edith, wept constantly day and night. She has tried to eat, believing that it was her duty to do so, but in the ten days of her imprisonment she has eaten less than would make an ordinary meal. When the Sunday passed and her little girl was not resurrected, as she firmly believed she would be, Mrs. Freeman at once admitted that she and her husband had made an awful mistake, and with this acknowledgement the maternal instinct that pleaded so strongly in prayer that her child might be spared has returned. The seraphic look that was on her face when she was brought before the justice is gone. Her face has wasted, leaving her cheek bones prominent, and both are bright with a hectic flush which indicates fever. Her otherwise white face and bloodless lips, and her great eyes that are red with weeping, her tottering step, and her inability to eat or sleep, are regarded as indications that very soon the reserve nervous strength will be exhausted and that she will rapidly decline. Her love for the baby and her remorse have overshadowed her religious faith.

Bourbonism in France.

It was said of the Bourbons that they never learned or forgot anything. They are like chronic sufferers from kidney or liver distress who will not by experience learn that Kidney Wort will cure them. It is the best remedy ever known for piles.

Raids on the Illicit Distillers.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Both houses of Congress to-day received from the Secretary of the Treasury a communication transmitting sundry recommendations submitted to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a detailed report of the operations of the bureau in the suppression of illicit distillation in the States where it has been most prevalent from July 1, 1876, to the present time. It is shown that during that period 2,638 stills have been seized, 422 persons have been arrested for illicit distilling, $109,135 have been expended for special deputies employed for the purpose of suppressing illicit distillation, and 19 persons were killed and 35 wounded while thus engaged. The operations have been carried on principally in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, in which 7 States the seizures numbered 2,283 and the arrests 4,415. Commissioner Raum says: "Since March 1, 1877, in several of the districts in the Southern States while operations for the suppression of illicit distillation were being vigorously prosecuted many of the illicit distillers against whom warrants had been issued express an earnest desire to abandon their fraudulent practices, and by direction of the Attorney General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, they were permitted to come into court, plead guilty and have their sentences suspended during good behavior. Pleas of guilty with suspension of sentence have been taken as follows: In Georgia, 762; South Carolina, 378; North Carolina, 370; Alabama, 114; Tennessee, 426; total, 2,080."

The Commissioner adds that a very large number of indictments are pending at Nashville, where the United States Court is now in session, and that from the best information he can obtain he believes the number of pleas of guilty with suspension of sentence will reach, if not quite, 1,000 in Tennessee.

Secretary Sherman summarizes and endorses the remaining portions of Commissioner Raum's communication in the following terms:

"The efforts made to suppress the illicit manufacture of spirits and tobacco demonstrate that in many of the districts the evil has become chronic, and that the laws cannot be enforced against offenders without the presence of an armed force adequate to overcome and persistently intimidate persons disposed to violate the law. It also appears by returns from his bureau that in districts where the power of the government has been steadily exerted the revenue has vastly increased and the distillation of spirits and the manufacture of tobacco has uniformly tended to conform to the requirements of the law. It is obvious that a steady and persistent execution of the law can be secured only by putting such a force in the service as can effectually watch against fraud over large areas of territory and in localities difficult of access. To this end this department should be authorized to employ an armed force when violent resistance is made to the execution of the law. True economy is promoted by an enforcement of the law so vigorous as at once to check resistance by the certainty of danger and loss. The control of such a force by persons employed by this department would obviate the necessity of a recourse to the regular military force of the United States which would otherwise be required. The efficiency of such a force would be increased also by the facility of making prompt arrests and of prosecuting before the courts of the United States and violation of the law. For this purpose a liberal appropriation is necessary, and, as the Commissioner shows, it will be more than made good by enhanced collections. I most earnestly, therefore, approve of the recommendations of the Commissioner, that Congress provide by statute for the punishment in the courts of the United States of the crime of murder or assaults with intent to murder when committed on an officer of the United States in the performance of his duties; secondly, that the appropriation for 'salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue' for the next fiscal year should be $1,900,000 instead of $1,800,000, as proposed in a bill now before one branch of Congress. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary."

The Chisholm Murderers to be Tried.

Mr Chisholm, the son of Judge Chisholm, who was murdered in Mississippi, is now a messenger in the Executive Department at Washington. He says the trial of the murderers will occur in September next, when he and his mother will testify, if her health will permit. He says he has been counseled by friends in Mississippi not to appear against the five persons accused of the murder of his father and other relatives, but says he is determined to testify, believing that he will not be molested during the short time his presence in Mississippi might be required. He would, however, not feel safe in remaining there any length of time. He, Chisholm, and his mother were with the other Chisholms when they were murdered, and have distinct recollections of the terrible scene and those who participated in the assassination. Chisholm says the murder was committed for political reasons, the Gullys, who perpetrated the crime, being leading Democrats, and Judge Chisholm a prominent Republican, who possessed important information concerning violations of the Enforcement act by the Democrats.

Fatal Burning Accident.

At Palmstown, a small village about two miles south of Newville, Cumberland county, there was a terrible accident happened about 5 o'clock last Friday evening by which a little girl met her death, and a man was rendered incapable of working for life. It appears that George B. Miller was engaged in burning brush, and a daughter, a child of 11 or 12 years, was assisting him. The child had her back to the fire when the flames ignited her garments, which were literally burnt off her back. Her father, while trying to put out the fire had his hands so burnt that the flesh all peeled off of them and the nails will come off. Dr. Brehm, of Newville, was called and did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings but notwithstanding the child died that night about 11 o'clock.

Seventh Day Observers.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—The bill to exempt persons who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath from the penalties of the law of 1794 was defeated for the fourth time to-day in the Senate. It received 21 votes on the final passage, an increase of five as compared with last year.

A Year's Cattle Exports.

Collector Tutton has received from the Department of State, at Washington, a copy of an order recently issued by the English Privy Council concerning the landing of American cattle. The document ordains that cattle brought to the port of London from the United States or Canada (subject to certain conditions) be transshipped in the Victoria Docks from the vessel in which they were brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf. This modification of the previous order will prove a great convenience to shippers.

Accompanying the report are some interesting figures relating to the cattle traffic. In 1878 there were landed at British ports from the United States, 381 cargoes of animals, embracing 68,450 cattle, 43,940 sheep, and 16,321 swine; 2,034 cattle, 3,266 sheep, and 2,398 swine were thrown overboard on the voyages; 271 cattle, 313 sheep, and 394 swine were landed dead, and 132 cattle, 192 sheep and 285 swine were found to be so injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of debarkation. This makes a total of 12,595 animals which were slaughtered in one year in consequence of the hardships attending the Atlantic voyage. Last year Canada sent to British ports and aggregate of 106 cargoes of cattle, sheep and swine.

A Determined Suicide.

John Chandler, a wealthy farmer of North Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, left his home near breakfast time on Tuesday las, and when found in the woods he was in a dying condition from self-inflicted injuries. He had first attempted to kill himself by hanging, making a rope of his shirt. The garment was not strong enough to support his weight, and he fell to the ground. He then proceeded to a large stone, and, placing his head on it, took another stone in his hands, and commenced to hammer out his own brains. He had not succeeded sufficiently to satisfy himself, and he left this stone and proceeded to another, leaving his trail in blood on the ground. On this he laid his head again and repeated the operation. For a second time he failed to produce the desired effect, and abandoned this stone. He then went to a third one, and this time having found a three cornered stone he kept pounding his head until he was no longer able to raise his arm. When found he was yet alive, though unconscious. His skull was broken badly, and his brains were scattered about. He was removed to his house, and died in a short time. No cause can be assigned for the suicide. Chandler was much respected in his town, and was a member of Schodack Baptist Church. He leaves an invalid with a family of five grown-up children. He was about 60 years old.

Fire in the Mountains.

READING, May 13.—This section of Eastern Pennsylvania, including the counties of Berks and Lebanon, is now being devastated by forest fires, some of which have been burning for several days. Thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed. The most destructive fire yet reported in this section is that on the Blue mountain near Hamburg, where the loss is already supposed to reach the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars, the property burned being timber, cord wood, sheds, fences, buildings, etc. In many cases people have had to seek safety in flight. The fire is supposed to have been started by a tramp on last Thursday evening. The Blue mountains are also on fire in the neighborhood of Swatara Gap, Lebanon county, where great devastation is going on. Near Sicklestown hundreds of acres of woodland have been swept by the flames. As far as reported there has been no loss of life, but several persons have been severely burned. The only hope now is in a good rain, which is anxiously prayed for by the sufferers.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 13.—Immense fires have been raging on the Catskills for several days, and are increasing. The burned district covers an area of about 7,000 acres. The air is filled with smoke. The weather is dry. The fires are seen from the river at night. No houses have been burned as yet.

Post Office Robbed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—The registry department of the post office, this city, was robbed this morning of $950 and 50 registered letters. The robbery was committed after the safe had been opened and while the clerk, Ben Reed, was absent in an adjoining room for a moment. The thief evidently is familiar with the premises and it is supposed expected to get a large quantity of 4 per cent. certificates which were expected last night but had not been received.

Thirteen Boys Escape from the New Hampshire Reform School.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 15—Thirteen boys escaped last night from the dormitory in the fourth story of the State reform school. They cut one of the bars, giving access to a window. They tore sheets and tied the strips together, thus letting themselves down to the roof of a shed and from thence to the ground. One of them was recaptured in this city during the night by a policeman. The others are still at large.

The Fire in the Mountains—Dead Body Found.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 13.—The mountain fires are still raging in this vicinity. A large clearing has been made around the Laflin powder-mills, and is said no danger is apprehended. At Moosic the flames are under control. The weather continues dry.

Dennis Murphy, who was missing from his home at Towanda, for two weeks, was found on last Friday by some fishermen in the Susquehanna river near Rummerfield. Marks of violence were discovered about the head and body.

Destructive Fire.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 14.—A destructive fire broke out at a quarter past 8 o'clock to-night in Silas Wolverton's omnibus and livery stables, on Main street. The flames spread rapidly, and within five minutes Wolverton's and the adjoining stable of Treasy & Wilson were one sheet of flame, spreading rapidly, until the Phœnix Hotel, on one side, and the residence of General Leslie Combs, on the other, were in flames. The destruction of these buildings was completed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the fire department was able to keep the fire within its limits, and at this hour (11 p. m.) the fire is still raging, but under control. Loss $200,000 insurance about $75,000.

Burglars Executed.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16.—Henry Alphonson Davis (white), Henry T. Andrews (white), and Lewis Carleton (colored), the noted Chapel Hill burglars, were hanged to-day at Hillsboro, the county seat of Orange county, where their numerous crimes were committed. Each of the prisoners proclaimed his innocence to the last. Carleton spoke an hour, and said his salvation was sure. The parting between Andrews and his sister on the scaffold was most affecting and moved the crowd of witnesses to tears. All were firm, and showed no signs of wavering. The hanging took place at 2:30 and was badly botched. The ropes around the necks of Davis and Carlton were too long, and their feet rested on the ground. They were raised and the ropes retied, causing death from strangulation. A terrific thunder storm raged during the whole proceedings, and the scene was wild and terrible. At least 8,000 people were present.

Shot by a Woman.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Benjamin Devereaux, a colored man, was shot in New York on Wednesday morning in the street. He accused John Simpson of shooting him, and that person was arrested. At the hearing a woman calling herself Mrs. Devereaux interfered in behalf of the prisoner, and disclosed that she was the one that fired the shots. She explained that she had been divorced from Devereaux while living in Richmond, Va., on account of his desertion. He had visited her several times, threatening violence, and had attempted to cut her throat. She had moved several times to escape his pursuit. Before firing at him Devereaux had thrown a paving stone at her through the window of her room, and from his actions, believing he was about to fire at her, she fired the pistol twice, both balls hitting him. The wounds are serious, and may prove fatal.

Shot to Death.

PROVO, UTAH, May 16.—Wallace Wilkerson, who shot Baxter in Tintic about 2 years ago, was executed here to-day at 12 M. He evinced great nerve, and sat in a chair facing three guns, distant about 30 feet, without either bandaging or closing his eyes. His wife spent last night and up to within half an hour of the execution with him. The scene at the parting was very affecting. He made a short speech, expressing thanks to officials and others, stating that he had no ill will towards any but one person, who swore falsely at the trial. He hoped God would forgive him. He bade all goodbye, shook hands with the officials and others, then took a position on the chair, and at a signal from the Marshal three concealed marksmen fired. He leaped from the chair, exclaiming, "Oh, God!" fell forward on his face, and continued breathing for 27 minutes, when the physicians pronounced him dead.

Wife Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—A Marysville despatch says the wife and five-year old daughter of Martin Sulzberger, of Sutler county, were found this afternoon suspended by their necks in an outbuilding on his ranche, about three miles north of Yuba City. A mystery surrounds the affair. This evening the husband was arrested for threats made against his wife.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Thomas Dickel, a German, aged 50 years, has been arrested on the charge of having hung or kicked his wife to death. He claims that she killed herself. To-day he attempted suicide in his cell at the station house.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 14.—Two years ago a man named Daniel Edmunds, who lived in Livingstone county, Kentucky, left his wife and family and eloped to Arkansas with a neighbor's daughter. A short time ago he started back to his former home with the woman and her child, and when near the Mississippi river killed and buried both. On returning to his old home he took up again with his lawful wife. The bodies of the murdered woman and child were found and identified, and a search was then instituted for Edmunds. Yesterday an officer from Arkansas arrived at the home of the murderer, and arrested and took him back to the scene of the tragedy.

A Leap for Liberty.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Johnson, alias Bandy Mike, a desperate criminal, made a desperate leap for liberty, while in custody of several officers, from a train on the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railway on Tuesday night, near Clinton, Indiana. Sheriff Copeland, of Fayette county, had him in charge. About midnight Johnson complained of being sick and asked permission to stand on the platform to get some fresh air. Consenting, the Sheriff accompanied him, and they were standing on the platform enjoying the fresh air, when suddenly Johnson dealt the Sheriff a heavy blow on the head with a sharp instrument, knocking him senseless through the car door. Johnson then made a desperate leap from the car. The night was as dark as pitch, and the train was at the time going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The train was quickly stopped and a search instituted for the prisoner, but no trace of him could be discovered. Johnson, alias Bandy Mike, is a desperate criminal, who was held on a charge of murder and other crimes, and was on his way North for trial. His escape is conceded to be one of the most daring ever effected.

Hail Storm.

LINDEN, IA., May 16.—On Tuesday evening about 3 o'clock the northern portion of this parish was visited by the severest hail storm ever known in this part of the country. The stones averaged the size of a hen's egg and fell to the thickness of a foot on level ground. Cotton, corn and all other vegetation were completely destroyed. The exact amount of damage has not been ascertained, but there is no doubt that the crops in that section have been entirely demolished. At 11 o'clock Wednesday hail in fence corners and other drifts measured 3 feet deep.

A Run on the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The rush for the $10 certificates at the Treasury to-day was greater than ever before. The crowd and the heat was absolutely appalling. Long before 9 o'clock the buyers, professional and otherwise, were on hand. When the doors were opened the scramble began. At 20 minutes past 11 the Teller had sold $50,000 worth. The total subscriptions to date are $14,265,240. The certificates are now being furnished at the rate of over a million dollars a day.

Death of the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Hon. Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and a man who did more than any other single individual for the development of the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania, died at his city residence, No. 722 Spruce street, at 10:20 last evening. Judge Packer contracted a severe cold in the fall. He was advised by his physicians to spend the winter in the South or at least to take a Southern trip, but he disregarded this advice, and three weeks ago was forced to take his bed, the cold having caused a deterioration of the blood, which resulted in a loss of muscular power. His symptoms soon became alarming, but nearly two weeks ago the physicians thought he had passed the crisis. He seemed to be improving until about noon on Monday last, when he suffered a relapse, and for some hours his death was looked for in momentarily. He rallied, however, on Tuesday, and seemed to be gaining strength until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he began to sink rapidly and continued to grow weaker until at eight o'clock he spoke his last word, and from that time until his death he was entirely unconscious. All the chief officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad had been summoned to his bedside, and in the presence of the officers, the family and the physicians, the great coal king breathed his last.

Deluge in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Threatening clouds came up from the south about 11:30 o'clock this morning. There was a sprinkle in the east end, and a shower in the central portion of the city, great rain from 10th to 15th streets, and a deluge, such as was never seen before here, from Fifteenth down to Twenty-fifth streets. In this latter district, people say that for half an hour black cloud followed black cloud, and each emptied its masses of water, finally collapsing as a waterspout. The gutters soon became overflowed, and the sewer caps were forced off by the pressure within. Then the streets became small rivers, the water reaching into the yards, and almost instantly filling cellars under stores. The wooden water-way coverings were nearly all torn loose and floated away. Spectators say that the average depth of water in the whole district was three feet, which is proved by the fact that there were 3 inches of water, by the marks on the street cars, above the floor, and passengers had to climb upon the seats. In half an hour after the rain had ceased the waters were all gone, and the only signs of the deluge were the mud upon pavements and house sides, the cellars brim full, an occasional washed street pavement, the caved in condition of the walls of cellars and the adjacent pavements, and innumerable drenched and muddy looking urchins. The damage is great to property and will reach far into the thousands.

Double-Barrel Shot-Gun Exercises at a Sunday School.

ST. JOSEPH, May 14.—A Grant City letter to the *Gazette* tells of a terrible tragedy perpetrated at the Lutellon school-house, Nodaway County, last Tuesday. For some time a feud had existed between the Engle boys and a young man named Edward Godsey. Recently one of the Engle boys sent word to Godsey that if he would meet him at Sunday-school the next Sabbath, he (Engle) would whip him. Godsey, with the foolhardy courage for which he was noted, went; but instead of finding the one who had challenged him, met the young scamp's father, Cam Engle, who proposed to fight for his son.

The parties quarreled, and agreed to meet over the hill, a short distance from the school-house. On the way Engle passed his wagon, and taking out his double-barreled shotgun, which he had concealed in some hay, approached Godsey and fired, sending nine buckshot into the breast of his victim. Death was instantaneous. The murderer escaped. He is about fifty years of age, and the murdered youth was only twenty. There is talk of mob violence in case the slayer is caught.

Poisoned Sweets.

A dispatch from Lowville, N. Y., says that Mrs. Merrihew, who confessed to the poisoning of her brother-in-law, David Merrihew, who died the last day of March, says she poisoned him by feeding him with preserves containing the same kind of poison that she gave her husband. She gave him some of the poison in whisky. She says that Winthrop N. Merrihew, the cousin and lover, furnished the poison and gave her instructions how to use it, and on one occasion, while at their home, assisted in administering it. This cousin was arrested at Collinsville yesterday, and was brought here and lodged in jail in the afternoon. He has served two terms in State prison. His last sentence was in October, 1876, for two years, for burglary at Glendale. A third person is now suspected, but Mrs. Merrihew insists that she knows nothing about the matter. This is the first murder case in Lewis county in many years.

Terrible Affray.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A Sedalia (Mo.,) dispatch says:

A fatal shooting affray occurred 7 miles north of this city this morning between Claib Lowery and Bard Smith, two young men, sons of prominent citizens in that vicinity. An old grudge existed between the parties, and meeting on the road, Smith in a wagon and Lowery on horseback, Smith jumped from his wagon, drew a pistol and fired 5 shots, 1 of which passed through Lowrey's body, and another through his leg, through the saddle and into the horse. Lowery returned but 1 shot, that missing Smith, who jumped into his wagon and drove off. Lowery is not expected to live.

Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentimen could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1879.

To parody Byron's famous definition of man, Congress has become a pendulum between a caucus and a veto. One week ago all the world was positive that the President would sign the "anti bayonet bill," as it is called, but while I write the news-boys are yelling—here's your evening paper with the President's veto message. The next question is what will the Democrats do about it. There is in the majority a strong sentiment in favor of adjournment without provision for the army, but it is certain that the number in favor of this policy is not as great as it was when the last session adjourned. Senator Thurman, who is the acknowledged leader of his party in Washington, is reported, (I say reported) to have said that it would be a great mistake for Congress to adjourn without having passed the necessary supplies for the military and civil services. Just what will be done it is, of course, impossible to say, but some plan of action will be agreed upon before the end of the week, and that plan will probably be to continue the army appropriation bill of last year until the 1st of January, 1880. Although a veto of the legislative bill is anticipated, the Senate will proceed to pass it in the same form as it has been passed by the House. If the bill shall be met with the expected veto, Congress will pass the jurors' test oath repeal and the supervisors' law and, if they shall be vetoed, supplies will be voted, as in the case of the other bills, until the 1st of January next. It is confidently predicted that the majority will pass a free coinage silver bill and give the President something more to do in the veto line. Senator Beck has said:

"Mr. Hayes' vetoes shall be made cheap by the overstocking of the market."

Outside of Congress both parties profess to be happy over the legislative crisis. The Republicans insist that they will gain by the veto of all legislation, that has for its object the abrogation of legislation arising out of the war, and the Democrats insist that there will now be a clear and simple issue at the polls on the question of free elections.

It had been thought that Congress would adjourn before the 15th of June, but this last new veto complicates matters somewhat, and it may make a longer session really necessary.

Spring has come upon us almost within a week. The many parks that dot the renewed Capital city are clothed in green. The fountains that have been still, during the winter, have commenced to play, and of evenings the settees in the public gardens are occupied by sentimental people of all ages, colors, and previous conditions. Washington has too much park space and too much width of street and avenue for its small population. Boss Sheppard has out-Haussmanized Baron Haussman, who is famous in architectural and engineering history for his modernization of Paris. The streets and boulevards and parks of our little capital are out of all proportion and the expense entailed in keeping them clean and in order is very great. Moreover, in summer, the only season in which they are attractive, Washington is practically deserted. No city, but flies from the malarial monster that lurks in the swamps of the Potomac. The President will soon leave the White House for the more healthful hights of the Soldiers' Home. He will occupy the cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war. The Secretary of War will also leave the city for a cottage in the same beautiful park. Members and Senators who own residences in the city will abandon them to the charge of servants or rent them to careful tenants until they shall be ready to occupy them for the next session. Four years ago living in Washington was very expensive. Now, no city in the Union can be found such cheap board and lodging. Most of the first class hotels have reduced their prices to anti-bellum rates, and accommodations can be had in excellent boarding houses for from $25 to $30 per month. Next to parks and streets we have an excess of eating houses and restaurants; at many of these an excellent meal can be obtained for 25 cents.

After adjournment I hope to vary my correspondence by writing you from the mining districts of the Pacific slope, from eastern watering places, and, perhaps, from Europe.

C. A. S.

General Grant in Japan.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Word has been received that extensive preparations are being made by the Japanese Government to receive and entertain General Grant. The Japanese Consul at Hong Kong will tender to the ex-President the hospitable invitation of the Government. Should he accept, the fine building used as the residence of the Duke of Edinburg and the Prince Alexis will be set apart for the General Grant and his party. A commission of Damios, including Mr. Yoshida, has been appointed to attend to the details of the visit.

120,000 Miners Threatening to Strike

LONDON, May 15.—A conference was held at Barnsley yesterday, at which 120,000 colliers were represented. It decided to demand ten per cent. increase of pay, and if refused to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birmingham in 5 weeks to fix the date for giving notice of a strike. The interval will be devoted to agitation.

Three Children Burned to Death.

TORONTO, May 14.—While playing in a shed yesterday afternoon, three children named Richard Casey, five years; John Casey, three years, and John Emard, five years, were burned to death. The shed is supposed to have caught fire from matches with which the children were playing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

SPRING CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST! MARCH 1879.

At no time have Groceries been offered as low in price as are quoted on my March Price List. The quality of all goods will be fully maintained; and to those who have never bought from me, all I ask is a small trial order. To facilitate this, I will, during this month, fill orders for fifty cents worth of each article at the same rate as the dollar's worth of each.

Particular attention paid to packing and shipping promptly all orders received by Mail. All goods are carefully wrapped, boxed and delivered to depots free of charge.

☞If any of my customers do not get my Price List the first of each month, I wish they would write me, and the *New Enlarged Price List* will be sent immediately.

What One Dollar Will Buy!

Sugar.

10 lbs Powdered Sugar 1 00
10 lbs Crushed Sugar 1 00
9½ lbs Cut Loaf Sugar 1 00
10½ lbs No. 1 Granulated Sugar 1 00
11¼ lbs Standard A Sugar 1 00
11¼ lbs A Sugar (soft) 1 00
12½ lbs B Sugar 1 00
13 lbs. Best N. O. Sugar 1 00
13 lbs Light Yellow Sugar 1 00
14 lbs No. 2 Yellow Sugar 1 00

Coffee, Chocolate, &c.

8 Cakes English Vanilla Chocolate 1 00
14 Cakes Sweet Chocolate 1 00
2 lbs. Bakers' Chocolate 1 00
5 Packages English Cocoa 1 00
4 Boxes Epps' English