The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....June 18, 1879.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, and others in favor of an Honest Currency and the faithful discharge of National Obligations, and opposed to Communism and the Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates, apportioned according to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 M., on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

M. S. QUAY,
Chairman State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1879.

No bayonets! only shot guns and revolver at the polls, is what the peace loving confederates demand.

ACCORDING to the estimate of the National Brewers' Convention, the production of ale in the United States averages about two kegs to every man, women and child in the country.

IT is now alleged that the peach crop of the Delaware peninsula will be the most abundant since 1875. The yield is estimated at 400,000 baskets, and extensive arrangements are being made for its shipment on fast trains throughout the country.

AT the head of this column will be found the call of Col. Quay for the assembling of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on the 23d of July. Just one week after the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

THE Minnesota Greenbackers met in Convention at St. Paul on Tuesday the 10th inst., and nominated a State ticket. The convention was presided over by that blatant ass and demagogue, Ignatius Donnelly. What with Donnelly, Brick Pomeroy and Sam Carey, that new and select party is blessed with both famous and infamous leaders.

THE Auditors of Franklin County apparently understand the object of their election. It appears the County Commissioners have been in the habit of charging and receiving mileage, livery hire, hotel bills and other similar items, which the Auditors refuse to allow and pass, consequently the present board of Commissioners will have to refund to the County over six hundred dollars which they had pocketed.

THE new State loan of two million dollars, has all been taken at a premium on four per cent. There were bids for over five millions made. This is the first instance of a State loan being taken at so low a rate, and it not only shows the sound condition of the credit of the Commonwealth, but also that money can be had very cheaply on first class securities.

THE Democrats of Ohio in the platform of their State Convention "Resolved, That the efforts of the "Republican party to open and keep "alive the war feeling between the "North and South are to be condemned "by every lover of his country.

This was precisely the sentiment of those patriots in 1861 and 1864, when under the lead of Valandingham, they were for "peace at any price."

THAT most pronounced Democratic organ, the Baltimore *Gazette*, says, "the old battle in which William Allen went down in 1875, is to be fought over again in Ohio this fall, and with the same result as far as Democrats are concerned. Ewing will be defeated and the State lost in 1880." The editor of the *Gazette* plainly discovers the hand writing on the wall.

WHEN it at last got through the Democratic wool, that the President could be neither bullied nor cheated, the leaders of that party in Congress cooked up a bill, carefully leaving out all the State's rights doctrine they had been clamoring for, and the Republicans allowed the harmless jumble to pass. They are now trying to convince themselves that they didn't surrender, by shouting we didn't back down! we didn't back down!!

Are these your chickens? said the fellow caught with a dozen fat pullets at the door of his neighbor's hen roost—well take them then—that's honest ai'nt it?

THEY have passed a law in Massachusetts, to go into effect this fall, allowing females to vote in school affairs. Of course the general election laws of the State apply to female as well as male suffragists, and ladies who desire to exercise the right to vote have to furnish a list of their property to be assessed, pay a poll tax, and to swear that they are of the proper age.

An observer in Boston writes that many ladies of the best and most cultivated classes are taking the preparatory steps to qualify as voters, but as a rule they are all married women past the hey-day of their charms. The cruel necessity of swearing they are over twenty-one years of age is the stumbling block in the way of maidens and widows of uncertain age, and therefore the voting population of the State will not be very largely increased.

THE Philadephia *Record* an assistant Democratic journal, speaks of the present condition of that party as follows:

"UNDER the leadership of Tilden, Thurman, Randall, Ewing and Company the Democratic party is going to the devil as fast as the movement of event permits. The mischief that cannot be devised by these incapable leaders is supplemented by stupidity. The Democratic party drifted into power through the magnificent blundering of its opponents, and it is drifting out again by still more stupendous follies of its own. Its insane leaders have chosen to run a muck against the business interests of the country, and to assail and solidify the Republicans in defence of a policy that should have no opponents out side of madhouses."

WHILE Hampton, and Hill, and Lamar, and other Confederate Brigadiers in the Senate of the United States are protesting their love for the Union, claiming that it was the Democratic party that saved it, and is therefore entitled to rule it, and that the results of the war having been accepted in good faith by the Southern people, therefore the South is entitled to have a controling interest in governmental affairs, and to have the past burried out of sight, the people for whom and in whose behalf these gentlemen do protest so much, ostentatiously seize every occasion presented, to give the lie to the protestations of their representatives, and to display their contempt and hatred for the Union, their devotion to the "lost cause" and their determination not only to perpetuate the memory of the traitors who died in their treason, but to inculcate in the coming generations of Southern citizens the pernicious doctrine which led to the late rebellion, that the rights of each State is superior to the general government and has the first claim to the allegiance of those born on its soil. This spirit, this determination, these teachings were exhibited with more than ordinary ostentation all over the South on the late occasion of decorating the graves of the rebel soldiers. Thus, of the dedication of a monument to the rebel dead at Winchester, Virginia, on Friday of last week, we have voluminous and glowing accounts in the papers of that State, which are briefly summarized as follows:

There was a grand procession marshaled by General Joe Johnson. In the line were the Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, the survivors of Captain Murray's command of the Maryland line, and the military companies of Winchester, Staunton, Martinsburg, and Alexandria. The column which carried the different banners of the Southern States, together with the national flag, reached the cemetery at 1 P. M., and were received by an immense concourse of people, estimated at 20,000.

At 2 o'clock the monument was unveiled. It is forty-nine feet high, of marble, and cost $10,000. It is surmounted by a Confederate soldier resting on the stock of his musket. The other monument is a marble shaft surmounted with an urn, erected by the ladies of Virginia and bearing the inscription, "In memory of the three hundred and eigyty-eight Virginia soldiers lying in this ground who fell in the defense of constitutional liberty and the sovereignty of their States, from 1861 to 1865," etc. The graves are decorated with flowers and evergreens, and marked by the stars and bars of the Southern States. The Confederate flag was also displayed. The speakers' stand was draped with the Confederate colors—white and red, with mourning stripes. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and General Johnson were the orators. The bands played "My Maryland" and "Dixie."

This is the spirit of conciliation, the love for the Union, the devotion to the Constitution and the flag of the Nation, that is displayed by the Southern people who to day are controlling both Houses of Congress, and hope to elect the next President with the assistance of the Northern Democracy. Professions and words are very cheap, but saith the old adage, "actions speak louder than words."

IN1865 the annual interest on the war debt of the Republic was $150,000,000. This amount has been so reduced by the process of funding at a lower rate of interest, that according to the statement of Secretary Sherman it will be on the first of August next but $83,000,000 a year, a saving of $67,000,000 annually. Just think of it; nearly $180,000 saved every day by good management.

IN Texas the Democrats have a fair field of action. If they can do well anywhere they should do well there. The San Antonio *Free Press* thus sums up the results of six years of Democratic rule: "No party ever made such complete shipwreck of itself in so short a time. It has overwhelmed the State with debt. It has imposed a hitherto undreamed of burden of taxation. It has ruined the free schools, robbed the school fund, and utterly destroyed all prospects of immigration. It has prostrated trade and traffic, and impoverished the whole people."

THE Democratic brethren in Ohio are still shying hard words at each other. Noticing General Ewing's determination to appoint Colonel Harris Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "We certainly have no objection to General Ewing managing his own campaign in his own way, but as he and Colonel Harris are only newcomers into the Democratic party, it is not necessary for him to poke his nose into the air and assume a dictatorial pose at once. Let them get acquainted with the Democrats of some years' standing in the party, in all the counties of the State, and they will find we are offering good advice in suggesting that it is not best to throw away experience and sow dissatisfaction." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* announces that Harris will not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and that Thompson will be given the Chairmanship of the Central Committee. The Ohio State *Journal* reports that Thompson surrendered unconditionally, under threat of the Ewing men at Washington to depose him from his office of Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

THE Brick Pomeroy clubs of Ohio are credited with causing the demoralization in the Greenback ranks in that State. Commenting on the situation, Pomeroy says in the LaCrosse *Democrat*:

Mr. Ewing is not and never has been an advocate of what the Greenback men demand. He is not their chief apostle, and never will be. He is a toadying Democrat, and cannot rise above the level. He wears the collar of Belmont, and like a patient political mule, when the whip of his master is laid over his back, he moves ahead as his master guides.

Ever since 1868 the Democratic party has lied to the Greenback men and now their damnation or demoralization rests on their own heads.

As to how the Greenbackers will vote, he says:

Whom the devil destroys he first makes idiotic. The Democrats of Ohio got on their knees to the Greenback men, to be spanked by the ragbaby and kicked by the bullion-baggers. They can take their choice—abandon Democracy as a party and come into the Greenback party to be honest, or be licked. Those who are Greenback men will vote with the Greenback party. Those who are not will not. The ball is opened. Take partners.

THE Hon. M. J. Townsend, member of the last Congress, from the State of New York, denouncing in a Decoration Day speech the effort to honor alike the memory of the Union and Rebel dead, said:

Two thousand years ago, three perished at the same time and in the same manner upon the hill of Calvary, and yet, in all this long period, no statute or temple has ever been raised in honor of two of them. But their memory ever remained, and will remain till the end of time, simply as two thieves, as they were.

THE Philadelphia *Times* loses its balance on the fence as it mentions the ex-Confederate meeting at Winchester last week as a Grant mass meeting, and climbs down on the stalwart side to remark, with a fair degree of spirit:

All the South has to do to make the election of Grant as certain as any event in the future is to get up a few more Winchester celebrations, unfurl a few more rebel flags, sing a few more rebel songs, and have a few more orators tell the country how patriotic a monument rebellion was, and how grand a thing the South attempted when it decided to overthrow, by causeless war, the noblest government of the world. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary to choose somebody President whose election will settle the fact that there has been a war and that the government wasn't exactly overthrown, the name of the President will be Ulysses S. Grant. It is generally believed that he had something to do with the war, and that he knows something about the final issue of the conflict, and people won't get cross-eyed looking over the field to see which side was victor and which was vanquished, if they can have Grant in the Presidential chair as a front sight for their bewildered optics.

Under the Roses and Lilies Only the Gray.

Winchester Correspondence to The Times.

Although five thousand of the Federal dead are buried here, in one of the most beautiful of cemeteries to be found anywhere, not a confederate soldier was magnanimous enough to throw even a flower upon a grave, although men who had sympathized with the north during the war took part in the ceremonies of yesterday. The keeper of the National Cemetery says that last week, when the flag at half-mast betokened the day of mourning throughout the north, a solitary lady entered the yard. Expecting to find others there, she had provided herself with but a single bouquet. She was surprised to find the graves green, and with no traces whatever of the work of living or friendly hands. Dividing her poor little bouquet into several parts, she placed a flower or two on a dozen graves, and went away sorrowfully. There was no other who cared for the nation's dead in all Winchester.

Unconditional Surrender.

The back-down of the Democrats in respect to two of the bills which they asserted their determination to insist upon "to the bitter end," is now complete. They have passed the Legislative Appropriation bill without any of the political conditions originally demanded so stubbornly as to render necessary an extra session and a subsequent veto. In fact, the bill was put into such shape that no Republican voted against it, and the twenty-two negative votes were all cast by "last ditch" Democrats. It will be understood by the country that this unconditional surrender by the majority of the Democrats was not more meritorious than that of the rebels at Fort Donelson. The "last ditch" leaders were those who originally controlled the Democratic caucus, caused the extra session and committed the party to the plan of coercing the Executive or stopping the wheels of Government. Then the extremists had a large majority of the Democrats with them, and the entire party consented to be ruled by the caucus. But the successive vetoes, coming like solid shot from the White House, and the strong expression of popular indignation, finally drove a portion of the Democrats to mutiny against the rule of the caucus. It became certain that their votes would be cast against its revolutionary programme, and in sufficient number, with the Republican votes, to insure the passage of proper appropriation bills. Then the majority made a virtue of necessity. It resolved to back down, and sent a committee to explore the ground, and to discover some path by which the party could crawl out. The Legislative bill, as it was passed by the House, was one product of this exploration; and the fact that all the Republicans voted for it, while twenty-two Democrats voted against it, is proof that the coercive and revolutionary plan has, in that particular, been completely defeated.

The proceedings as to the Army bill were still more discreditable to the Democrats. The bill originally passed, as the President's veto showed, was intended to deprive the Government of all power to employ its military force in enforcing its election laws, or in sustaining its officials in the prevention of fraud or violence at the polls. This was the measure in which the Democratic caucus solemnly resolved to insist upon as a condition of the further support of the Army. When the majority found that it could not hold itself together in the attempt to coerce the Executive, the committee of exploration framed a bill which merely prohibits the use of troops "as a police at the polls." Inasmuch as no Republican of any sort or shade has ever desired to have a single soldier employed in that way, the bill was satisfactory to the Republicans of the House, and they moved to pass it immediately. But the measure does not seem to have been equally satisfactory to the Democrats, though they did not dare to permit a direct vote upon it without further laboring with the stubborn brethren. Accordingly, nearly all the Democrats voted to adjourn, while every Republican except two voted in favor of immediate action upon the bill.

In the end, the Army bill will also pass without any feature of a coercive character. Then there will remain only the appropriations for judicial expenses, which the committee of exploration has embodied in a separate bill with previsions designed to prevent the employment of supervisors and the enforcement of the election laws, which bill the House passed yesterday. The votes in the House show that the majority deliberately intend to refuse an appropriation required by laws still unrepealed. If the Senate persists in this refusal, the President will have a good reason for sending the bill back for correction. In the end it will be discovered whether members of Congress have any right to disobey laws which they cannot repeal. The majority has heard enough of public opinion to become sick of the coercive and revolutionary policy to which it originally resorted, but it ought to be held to the rack until its abandonment of that course is complete and unequivocal. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Southern Testimony.

Few adults can have forgotten the many cases of outrage and oppression reported from the Gulf States at the last Presidential election. They were classed under the general head of bulldozing, and graded down from murder. They were all ascribed to one class and party, and all uniformly visited upon another. They were flatly denied, and Republican journals in the north publishing the tales were condemned for inciteing sectional feeling by falsehood. But truth is mighty, and the correctness of the reports made then is proved now by the outspoken anxiety of local journals at the south to stop a wrong that has continued for such a length of time. This anxiety does not flow from any quickened philanthropy or love of justice, but from a desire to stay the exodus which concerns industry; and its confessions and entreaties are good evidence, at least, against itself. And because the reign of wisdom and justice there is paramount to any partisanship, as well as because the testimony confirms early Republican assertions, a few of the southern expressions deserve perusal here.

Limiting the case to Louisiana—in which the Coushatta wrong was perpetrated four years ago—to Mississippi and Tennessee, we find the New Orleans *Times* a Democratic paper, asserting that "the stern and ugly demands of self-preservation force substantial citizen to face the alternative of acknowledging and suppressing the infamous ruffianism in their midst, or allowing their neighborhood to be depopulated and their property obliterated. They have born it long—too long, as they now realize; but they can bear it no longer, and thus the issue between civilization and barbarity is made. The men who own the property should take up arms against the cutthroats and ruffians who are ruining them and disgracing civilization." This is pursuading testimony, its origin considered. But even this does not exhaust the store. The Brookhaven (Miss.) Ledger, reporting a citizen' meeting in Lincoln county says: "The sentiment against such lawlessness as has been carried on in this county for the past few years was very bitter, and militia companies to put down bulldozing should be formed, and every man opposed to the devilment should join. Citizens are determined to break up bulldozing at all hazard they intend calling on the Governor for arms, but if he refuses to furnish them, they will arm themselves and carry the war to the bitter end. Bulldozing is no longer a myth, but a sad, stern reality, that demands prompt and earnest action." The Ledger is also a democratic paper. These extracts might be almost indefinitely increased from the Memphis Avalanch, the Vicksburg Herald, and other papers that are equal representatives of southern feeling and witnesses of conduct and its result.

It is to be hoped, perhaps expected, that such avowals and condemnations from such a source will mitigate the evils and reduce the outrages visited upon the colored race at the south. It is in the interest of both races, the section, both political parties, the industries of the country, and the country itself, by whoever ruled, that this should be the case. But the testimony shows the power that should rule every where for some unfinished years. All of this long term of wrong and outrage has been made bloody and turbulent by one class and one party for one end. The end has been to gain political and industrial control by terrorism. The Democracy alone were interested to achieve this. Having poohpoohed the accounts of Ku-Kluxism and bulldozing for so long, and encouraged their northern allies to iterate the denial, they now confirm the original and all later statements by their own interested endeavors to prevent the alleged wrongs. They confess in their attempts to avoid the legitimate consequences of their own deeds. By this confession they justify as and all Republicans who, anxious for southern edification and national welfare, see that neither is attainable unless the pestilent spirit which leads to such acts is rigidly curbed and the acts themselves are punished like any other outrages. Such a curb and such punishment can be secured only by continuous Republican ascendency. It is therefore all important, under southern Democratic evidence, and for industrial as well as for political good, that the great party which brought a race out of Egypt, and has put limits to rebellion, should be maintained in supreme power and full efficacy until its work is completed, and peace runs with liberty, and law with freedom, and personal with political right, over the whole country to its furthest limit.—*North American.*

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

BERLIN IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE IN HONOR OF A RARE ROYAL OCCASION.

HOW THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARRIAGE OF KING WILLIAM AND EMPRESS AUGUSTA WAS CELEBRATED IN GERMANY YESTERDAY—OFFERINGS OF AN AFFECTIONATE PEOPLE.

BERLIN, June 10—P. M.—The city is in holiday attire in honor of the Emperor's golden wedding. The special sentry boxes flanking the doors, the embassies, palaces and the hotels tell of the arrival of distinguished guests and to the honors accorded them, while uniforms of foreign colors are beginning to mingle with the dark Prussian blue. Orderlies may be seen flitting to and fro. Curious crowds delight to watch the unusual stream of brilliant equipages flowing up and down to Linden. The populace has laid regular siege to the Emperor's palace, and whoever enters or emerges is greeted with a volley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery. Certain streets are flattering with streamers and flags. Illumination devices have been affixed here and there ready to burst out tomorrow evening into flaming monograms, eagles, portraits and other compliments to the imperial pair. All day the streets have been blue with the modest ecraflower, the favorite plant of the Emperor. At every corner portraits and biographies of the aged monarch and his consorts are exposed for sale, and the Grub street bards of Berlin have put forth all their powers to tempt passers by. Laurelled busts of the Emperor and Empress are in every house, their portraits hang in every window, their names are mentioned with honor by every tongue, and the only regret heard is that fuller scope has not been given for the display of the popular loyalty; but affection can ill be taught restraint.

In all parts of the empire addresses are being voted by provincial assemblies, municipalities and universities, and the day is taking the character of a universal festival. The newspapers of every shade unite in expressing undivided love and allegiance to the revered monarch. Berlin is rapidly filling with all kinds of visitors. Among the distinguished arrivals up to this morning were the royal family of Saxony, the Grand Dukes Alexi's and Michael of Russia, and the ducal families of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince Frederick of The Netherlands, Prince Arnulph of Bavaria, the hereditary prince, and the Princess of Hohenzallern and the Duke of Edinburgh.

In to morrow's procession of princes and potentates from the White Hall to the Castle Chapel and back, as regulated by an imperial order, the Duke of Edenburgh will give his arm to the Grand Duchess of Saxony; the Grand Duke Alexis comes after, with the Princess Maria of Anhalt, the wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia: at two removes further will follow the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, with the Princess Louise of Prussia. Though very well generally, the Emperor William has not entirely recovered from his recent accident, which though slight, injured one of his knees. He will neither walk or stand during the procession.

The banks of the Rhine and the adjacent hills are to be lighted by bonfires to night (Tuesday) on the left bank from Bingerbruck to Rolandseek and on the right bank from Eltville to the Seven Hills. The fires will be lighted at 9 o'clock and kept burning about an hour along the whole distance—sixty miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration attracts a large number of strangers to the Rhine valley.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William has given 10,000 marks to the poor of Berlin. Special correspondents report that the Emperor yesterday appeared to walk with pain, and showed weakness in all his movements.

The New $2,000,000 State Loan.

HARRISBURG, June 10.—The $2,000,000 State loan was almost entirely awarded to Philadelphia bidders, Drexel & Co., E. W. Clark and Newbold, Son & Co. taking $100,000; Townsend Whelen & Co., $665,000; James T. Young, $150,000, and Reliance Insurance Company, $25,000 P. A. & S. Small, of York, obtained $125,000, the First National Bank, of York, $10,000, and Nicholas Voegtly, of Allegheny, $25,000. The loan was awarded at four per cent., and the successful bids ranged from 101 and 103½ to 102 51. For the loan at five per cent. Drexel & Co. bid from 110 57 to 111.09. The same firm received a five per cent. loan of between seven and eight millions of dollars two years ago at less 203,50. There were about thirty bids altogether, three of which were for the whole amount—i. e., Drexel & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co. and H. L. Gaw & Co., of Philadelphia. The loan is reimbursable in fifteen years and absolutely payable in twenty-five.

Disastrous Fireat Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, June 11—A fire at Jackson, Mich., at eight o'clock this morning, completely destroyed Bennett, Knickerbocker & Co.'s flouring mills, Allen & Bennett's flouring mills and lumber office, Joseph L. Needin's cigar-box factory, the Smith Purifier Company's factory, Doig & Sons' carpenter shop, and five cars of wheat on a side track, the property of Bennett, Knickerbocker & Co. beside damaging several dwelling houses adjoining. The loss to Bennett, Knickerbocker & Co. is $120,000; insured for $75,000. Allen & Bennett's loss is $25,000; insured for $15,000. The Smith Purifier Company's loss is $25,000; insured for $12,000, and the loss of the box factory and carpenter shop is $1,000 each, on which there is a small insurance. The loss on the dwelling houses is small. The loss to the Michigan Central Railroad Company on cars burned is unknown. The fire originated in the engine room of the planing mill.

Revised and Improved.

After using a half package of Kidney-Wort, a gentleman who has been miserable with Kidney or liver disease, said: "I am revised and improved. It has cured me of constipation, and piles trouble me no more." For sale by all Druggists.

Big Blow in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 11—A terrific wind storm passed over this city on Monday night, causing great damage. A number of buildings were unroofed, the principal among which are the Baptist church, the Third Ward school house, and Walters' block on Elm street. The greatest damage was done in lumber yards, where piles of lumber were caught up and scattered in all directions. Ingram, Kennedy & Day lost $10,000 worth of logs, which broke from their moorings and went down the river. Telegraphic communication was entirely cut off, not a single wire being left, and communication was not established until late in the night. But one life was lost so far as is known, that of a small boy named Dehling, who was upset in a boat. The storm was confined to a very narrow limit. Railroad communication was not interrupted.

Incendiarism.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 12.—At 10 o'clock this evening fire was discovered in the New Columbia House, in course of erection on Jackson street. The fire broke out in a closet on the third floor, showing plainly that it was the work of an incendiary. The mansard roof, which was covered with felting, was entirely destroyed, and much damage was done to the third floor. It is impossible to learn the full extent of the damage. The contractor states that there is an insurance of $20,000 on the building, which will cover all loss. The fire department by its prompt action undoubtedly saved a number of cottages opposite the hotel, the wind at first blowing directly towards them. A terrific thunder storm prevailed during the fire, and greatly aided the firemen in saving the surrounding property.

Another Cyclone.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 11—A Topeka, Kansas dispatch says:

A *Commonwealth* special from Augusta says the cyclone in Butler county on Monday last was very severe. Mrs. Hawkins and her two children were blown a quarter of a mile and killed, and quite a number of persons injured, some of them seriously. Thirty-seven farm houses were blown down and completely wrecked. Others were moved from their foundations and twisted out of shape. There was general destruction of outhouses in the course of the storm, and the corn was badly hurt, but will grow again. Wheat also was badly injured.

The Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—A reliable estimate fixes the total loss by the Point Breeze fire at $400,000. By five o'clock to-day the fire was considered practically out, but a few hours later some parts of the oil-saturated ruins commenced blazing again with such fierceness that the light produced cast quite an extensive reflection in the southwestern sky, and led to the belief that the fire had again broken out among some of the unconsumed tanks and was spreading. No material damage was caused, however.

Mail Coaches Sacked.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., June 11.—The daily passenger coach of the Sidney and Black Hills Company, which left Sidney on Monday morning for Deadwood, was stopped a few miles north of Cheyenne river on Tuesday at midnight by five masked robbers. The passengers, four in number, were robbed of their money and valuables, and the mail sacks were cut open and their contents thrown on the road, the robbers taking the registered packages. Having made a successful clean-up, the robbers allowed the coach to proceed on its northward journey.

A Horse Thief Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: An alleged negro horse thief met with a horrible fate at Columbus, Ky., yesterday morning. He is supposed to have set fire to the log jail at that place, with the hope of effecting an escape. The fire was not discovered until it was blazing all round him. An old axe was thrown in to him through the bars, with which he in vain endeavored to make an aperture through which he could get out. The people outside attempted to hew through a log while others tried in vain to batter the door lock to pieces. When the City Marshal arrived with the keys he could not unlock the battered lock. The blows of the negro against the barred window grew fainter and fainter, until he was seen to fall back upon the floor, and, with the agonizing exclamation, "Oh, my God!" was both smothered and burned to death. When recovered out of the debris the whole upper part of the body was burned, the legs being unharmed.

Destructive Hail Storm

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., June 12—This section of country was visited by a terrible hail and rain storm this evening. It lasted about two hours, but in that short time immense damage resulted to the farmers and truckers. The wheat is knocked flat in all directions, the corn is cut into ribbons, the truck patches in many localities are a total loss, many fine orchards are badly damaged by the uprooting of trees and breakage of limbs. The damage to the wheat crop in the belt of the storm will be great.

Two more culprits of the pickpocket fraternity were sentenced by the court to-day for two years in the state prison.

A Letter Thief Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—Special Agents Boyd and Galbraith, of the Postoffice Department, arrested today James W. Jackson, colored, postal route agent on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, charged with embezzling letters containing money addressed to the proprietors of the Louisiana State and Louisville Lottery Companies. When arrested several bills which had been marked were found on his person. He confessed his guilt, and was taken to Little Rock for trial.

Tornado in Jersey.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 12—A terrific storm passed over this place this evening. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by wind and hail. Trees were uprooted, roofs carried away and several buildings blown down.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—A violent storm, accompanied by hail, passed over this city at 5:30 P. M., uprooting trees and doing considerable damage. A washout occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, delaying trains for a while.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1879.

Some surprise is expressed at the very large majority vote by which the legislative appropriation bill was passed in the House on yesterday. It had been urged against the bill that its provisions were not clearly defined and that it would be difficult of construction. Some members, Democrats as well as Republicans, were in favor of the vetoed bill, with the repealing section and appropriations for court expenses omitted, and there was an endeavor to have this substituted for the committee bill. General Hawley was of opinion that a sufficient number of Democratic votes could be secured to carry a bill to this effect through the House. In the late Democratic caucus the speaker of the House proposed and advocated a new bill, but he was voted down, the caucus voting in favor of a continuation of the present law with certain additions. General Hawley finally voted in favor of the committee bill, as did all the Republicans. The twenty-two opposing votes were cast by Democrats, some of whom were not willing to favor the bill denuded of the repealing legislation originally proposed, and by others who objected to the form of the bill Mr. Cox refused to vote for the bill, giving as his reason that his constituents insisted upon the first stand taken by the party and were unwilling to abate their demands. The Army bill will be brought before the House by the committee on appropriations to-day and will be passed immediately. Yesterday Mr. Ryan, Republican, of Kansas, moved to pass the Army bill, as reported by the committee, containing the clause forbidding the sending of troops to the polls. The Democrats moved and and carried an adjournment because they were unwilling to allow the Republicans to have the *eclat* of passing their bill. The supplemental sundry civil bill containing appropriations for judicial expenses will certainly be passed as soon as to-morrow and it will probably get through by to-day.

The impression generally expressed among members now is that Congress will adjourn by next Saturday or Monday at latest. Congress is very anxious to get home, and, since both Houses are practically unanimous on the appropriation bills, in their present shape, there will be little or no debate, and the only work expected will be the routine of passing the bills. The Senate will take up the legislative bill to-day, and it is expected, will get through with the other appropriations by Saturday.

Yesterday immediately after adjournment there was another caucus of Democratic Senators. It remained in session nearly three hours. The Warner silver bill was exhaustively discussed. It was not proposed to make the bill a "caucus measure," except to the extent of insuring prompt action upon it, but the discussion yesterday developed such immovable opposition to the bill on the part of some Senators, and such irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the question of expediency that no proposition whatever was pushed to a vote and consequently the caucus adjourned without taking any action and without its members being any nearer an agreement than when they assembled. The speakers in favor of the bill were Senators Thurman, Beck, Vorhees, Garland, Maxey, Hereford, Coke, and Pendleton. Senators Bayard, Eaton, and Kernan made the principal speeches in opposition to the bill. The merits of the bill were debated only incidentally, there being evidently no hope of changing opinions concerning them. But the question of the probable effect of its passage by the Senate, in connection with its anticipated veto by the President, was the subject of very animated discussion.

On the one hand it was argued that the effect would be to give increased strength to the Democracy in the West, and especially in the coming Ohio contest. On the other hand it was insisted that, aside from the doubt whether the bill would obtain a majority vote in the Senate, its passage by the dominant party in that body would tend to alienate Democratic votes in Eastern States, and notably in the States of New York and Connecticut.

It was also earnestly argued in opposition to the demands for immediate action upon the bill that the friends of the bimetallic system would most effectually promote the permanent establishment of a double standard in this country by deferring the present measure until the next session, and thus avoid an alleged threatened embarrassment to the efforts already in progress to establish an international common ratio of values between the two precious metals. The indications in the caucus were that at least eight or nine Democratic Senators will vote against Mr. Coke's pending resolution, and that it will therefore be defeated.

C. A. S.

Robbed and Murdered.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mrs. Jane L. D. J. Hull, aged fifty eight, wife of Dr. Alonzo J. Hull, was found dead in her bed at No. 140 West Forty-second street, this morning. The colored servant girl, who discovered the body, said that about seven o'clock this morning she went to her mistress' room to receive her instructions for the day. She found the door open, which was something unusual. On entering the apartment she saw the body of Mrs. Hull bound to the bed by strips of sheeting. Another piece was tied across her eyes, and a gag was firmly tied in her mouth. A piece of shawl was strapped around her neck. It was evident the lady's death had resulted from strangulation, for the shawl was tightly drawn around her neck. On the body were found several contusions, and slight wounds which had been received in the scuffle with the assassins. The lock on the door leading to the bed room was found tampered with. The front door leading to the house had been found open a short time before the murder of Mrs. Hull was brought to light by the servant girl. Her fingers were badly torn, and friends say that one large diamond ring and one emerald ring had been taken therefrom. There were no marks found on the massive door, and on that account the police suppose entrance was effected by means of false keys. The murder and robbery was done, it is supposed, some time during the night, for when the body was found it was quite cold. One of the chambermaids who passed the night in a room near the one in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, says she was awakened during the night by a scream, but was unable to say at what hour that was. She paid no attention to the noise, thinking someone had the nightmare. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Extensive Oil Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—During a thunder storm this morning lightning struck the pumping house of the Atlantic Refining Company at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill river, in the southwestern part of the city. The works of the company, which together with the works of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, both under the management of Warden, Frew & Co., occupied with their various buildings, tanks, &c., about twenty-five acres of ground. Along the river front were stored about twenty-five thousand casks of oil, and on the river by the wharves were a number of ships and barges loaning or loaded with oil. The pump house where the lightning struck, is a long frame building, in which was stored a mass of machinery. In a few minutes the flames communicated to a large filling warehouse, where barrels are filled. This was soon enveloped in flames, which then extended to the Superintendent's office and residence, thence to the coopershop, and thence to a long line of sheds on the wharf. By this time an immense quantity of crude and refined oil was ablaze. The burning oil was running in all directions and a long line of wharf property was soon one continuous flame. By the time the city fire engines reached the scene five ships in the river and ten thousand barrels of oil and the surrounding building were burning fiercely for a distance of over a thousand yards, and the heat had become so intense that very little headway could be made against the fire. The first of the vessels in the river to catch fire was the "Fa," a bark loaded with 12,000 cases of oil, and it was soon burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the "French," a German bark from Leghorn, which was empty. The "Guiseppe Quiaton," and Italian bark from Genoa, which had reached the wharf only about an hour before the fire started, was also empty. the "Hion," a Russian bark with about two thousand barrels of oil on board, and the "Hudson," a Norwegian ship of one thousand tons, which was nearly ready for departure with one thousand barrels of oil, were also destroyed.

At 10 o'clock to night the area which the fire had covered, was still a mass of flames. It will probably continue to burn for several days. No estimate could be obtained from those interested as to what the total loss of the company will be. It has been variously estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. It is understood that the company has no insurance for this loss, but that the Atlantic Company, which is now controlled by the Standard Oil Company, participates in an insurance fund which is pooled by the various companies. The hulls of the vessels burned were all insured abroad. The value of the total cargoes destroyed is estimated at $70,000. The cargo of none of them was insured, because they were not yet fully loaded, except the "Fa," which had an insurance of $14,000.

Acquitted of Murdering His Father-in-Law.

ATLANTA, GA., June 10.—The trial of Drewery Tye for murder was closed in this city yesterday. Tye is the man who killed his father-in-law during the progress of the Cox-Alston trial. The two had been at odds for some time. Tye leased a slaughter pen, from which Sparks (his father-in-law) was ejected under mortgage. Tye went to take possession, when a quarrel ensued. Sparks advanced with a knife, when Tye shot and killed him. The jury found a verdict of acquittal. The verdict was received with deafening applause, and the crowd in the court room broke over the bounds and wished to congratulate Tye. His little son, at the words "not guilty," leaped to his father's lap, threw his arms around his neck and cried aloud. His wife remained by him during the trial. The scene was a thrilling one. The plea was self-defense. The only trouble in urging this view of the case was that Sparks was shot in the side or back, but it was claimed that he turned after Tye fired.

Celebration of a Rebel Victory.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 10.—Yesterday was the fifteenth anniversary of the repulse of the Federal cavalry under General Kautz, in their almost successful attempt to capture Petersburg. In honor of this event, the 9th of June has been annually observed as Memorial Day here, and 10,000 people gathered in Blanford cemetery this afternoon to honor the memory of the Confederate dead, nearly 12,000 of whom are buried there. All business was suspended, the military of the city paraded, accompanied by two companies from Richmond, and artillery and musketry salutes were fired over the graves. The yards of the city and adjacent country were stripped of flowers and evergreens to decorate the graves.

Killed Her Husband.

CINCINNATI, June 9—The *Commercial's* special from Grayson, Ky., reports the horrible murder of a husband by his wife in Carter county. Squire Jones, a farmer residing on Buffalo Fork of Tygert's Creek, had become infatuated with a woman, and Friday last attempted to bring her into his house. His wife resented the insult, and after hot words between them, Jones threatened to kill her with a knife; she seized a small ax, and with the blunt portion knocked him down, and endeavored to escape. He recovered quickly, and rushed after her. She turned to protect herself, and struck him over the head with the sharp edge of the weapon, shaving his skull and killing him instantly.

Parr Cheats the Gallows.

PHILADELPHIA June 10—Edward Parr, the murderer of his daughter, who sank down in the prisoner's dock in the court room yesterday from the effects of poison just after he had been sentenced to death, died this morning at ten minutes before six o'clock, in the anteroom of the court house. A number of eminent physicians from different colleges worked with him all night, but they failed to restore him to consciousness. All of Parr's immediate relatives are now in custody, and a rigid investigation will be held with a view to discovering the manner in which and by whom poison was conveyed to the deceased.

Murderers Lynched.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 7—On Wednesday night, at Los Vegas, an Italian who last fall murdered a Frenchman and a Mexican woman, and who was sentenced to be hanged, but was allowed a new trial, and a Mexican who on Wednesday murdered a man, were taken from the jail and hanged in the public square by citizens. The bodies were still hanging yesterday morning.

Big Railroad Contract.

ST. LOUIS, June 11—A Democrat dispatch says the contract for the attaching machinery to the Eads bridge for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, has been awarded to Judge Brown, of the Eads Bridge Company. The contract for the bridge over the Red River, at Shreveport, has been awarded to Judge Brown, of the Eads Bridge Company. The contract for the bridge over the Red River, at Shreveport, has been awarded to Judge Brown, of the Eads Bridge Company.

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