The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....July 23, 1879.

On taking the chair at the Convention, on Wednesday last, Hon. Galusha A. Grow made a stalwart, ringing speech, which we will lay before our readers in next week's issue of the HERALD.

REPUBLICAN financiering has reduced the interest we pay on the war debt, sixty-seven millions of dollars annually; therefore, "we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed."

THE only question now is, how much of a majority shall there be against Barr and nullification? Pennsylvania can easily roll up forty thousand. The only hope of the Democracy is, that this being an off year Republicans will not go to the polls.

WHAT has become of General Coffroth's demand for the repeal of the resumption policy? He duped the soft money men of this district into sustaining him in his race for Congress, and now coolly declares himself in favor of a currency composed of gold and silver, and paper based upon coin.

Now, let us have some "scientific politician," like General Coffroth, prove that Barr, who is an officer of a First National Bank, is in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and substituting greenbacks for National Bank notes. That was the dodge last year, and Democracy is immutable and unchangeable.

THERE is no temporizing with financial affairs in the Republican platform. "We are in favor of paying the National debt in coin." "We demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed" are the true and explicit declarations. The Republican party has saved the Nation's credit, and it intends to preserve it.

SOMERSET is a Republican county, but last year she hearkened to the voice of the Democratic charmer, and permitted Coffroth's election to Congress. Doesn't she feel proud when she reflects, that, during the extra session, her Representative answered to his name every time the Brigadiers called the roll of their mercenaries?

THREE years since the Democrats of this State made their campaign for Treasurer, on allegations of the terrible corruption in the State Treasury, perpetrated by Republican officials, they were going to expose when Noyes was elected.

Well, when this Democratic Treasurer had thoroughly investigated affairs, he was forced to announce that not a dollar of the public money had been misplaced or lost during Republican rule.

How steadily those Democratic reformers follow in the footsteps of the Republicans! For instance, here is Coffroth, who last year mourned over the inevitable ruin that the resumption policy was going to produce, now gayly kicking his hand to the Greenbackers who voted for him, and gallantly riding into the hard-money camp. But then reformer Coffroth knows which side of his bread will be buttered when Sammy Tilden "comes to his own."

YELLOW fever is steadily on the increase at Memphis; new cases and additional deaths occurring each day. All the Southern towns have quarantined against the stricken city, and the running of railroad trains from thence has been discontinued. A few cases have occurred at Louisville, Cincinnati and other parts, carried there by persons fleeing from Memphis, but active measures have been taken to prevent the contagion from spreading, and no further danger is at present apprehended.

THE refusal of the Confederates at the late extra session of Congress to appropriate funds for the payment of deputy marshals, is already bearing fruit. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information that owing to the lack of the usual number of deputy marshals to execute the law, illicit distillation is rapidly increasing in the South. Last year, owing to the vigilance of the revenue officers, the losses to the "moonshiners" was so large, and the risk they ran so great, that it was found more profitable to establish licensed distilleries. Since it is known, however, that there is no money to pay deputy marshals, the illicit trade is resuming its former proportions. In North Carolina alone, out of seventeen licensed distilleries there are only five remaining, and these it is thought will soon suspend. Illicit whisky can now be purchased there for eighty cents—ten cents less a gallon than the tax—and its manufacturers cannot be arrested and punished. In this condition of affairs there is no inducement to invest in tax paid whisky.

THE Republican State Convention that assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, performed its duty well, and without the slightest jar, except a brief unpleasantness, caused by the temporary chairman's attempt to arbitrarily sit down at the wrong time, and place and manner, upon Mr. Wolfe, of Union, who was determined to glorify himself by thrusting upon the convention a matter wholly foreign to the object for which that body was assembled.

After it was known—some days anterior to the meeting of the convention—that Senator John Lemon, of Blair county, had withdrawn from the field as a candidate, for the sake of retaining his district to the party, it was a foregone conclusion that Samuel Butler, of Chester county, would be the nominee for State Treasure and accordingly his nomination was made by acclamation, and without the formality of a ballot.

Mr. Butler is a representative of the upright, intelligent and sturdy men, to whom the Keystone State owes its reputation for intelligence, conservatism and probity.

He is a fine representative of the class of men to whom the Keystone State owes much of its wealth and prosperity. Born in this State, he acquired a good common school education, and then devoted himself to his farm. Respected and esteemed by all who know him, he has been looked up to as a man to be trusted in everything. He has obtained a competence by tilling the ground, and has invested his money at home until he has won a reputation as a shrewd and sagacious business man. Though past the age when he might have been expected at the front, he took an active part in raising troops during the war, and was one of the first of the emergency men to rally when the State was invaded. An ardent and an active Republican ever since there was a Republican party, he was never a politician in the common acceptance of the term, and his entrance into political life dates back only three years, when he went to the State Convention, and later was chosen to the seat in the Legislature which he has since filled with satisfaction to his constituents and the respect of his associates.

The platform is radical and gives forth no uncertain sound. The march of events has again brought the Republican party face to face with the old enemy, belching forth, as in days of yore, threats of nullification, assertion of the supremacy of the States over the National Government, and the right of the whites of the South to arbitrarily and by violent means control the affairs of the Nation. The recent extraordinary session of Congress brought those issues again prominently before the country. They were deliberately revived, advocated and urged by the Democratic politicians who brought on the late war, and many of whom took part in that struggle against the Union, and having thus been forced upon the country, the Republican party again stands forward for the defence of "Federal unity, political freedom, and National honor." The issue is made up, and again the Republican party "appeals to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of the men who lately fought to destroy it, and who are plotting to give triumph to the doctrines they failed to establish in the field—"the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of National supremacy."

IT might be well enough to remember at the opening of the campaign for State Treasurer, that the Treasury is now empty, that members of the Legislature could not be paid at the close of the session; that the State is now in arrears about $150,000 to its charities, and that Colonel Noyes, the present Treasurer, is a Democrat. True, Noyes is not solely responsible for this default, but if he had been a man of brains, like the late Treasurer Mackey, he would have devised means to meet the contingency. We want as Treasurer not a merely correct Bank accountant, but a man of brains who has knowledge of the resources of the Commonwealth.

ANOTHER one-armed soldier has been dropped from the rolls. He was perfectly able to perform the arduous duties required of Doorkeepers of the House, but a man who could canvass for Ewing was required, and so he had to go.

FRANK C. HOOTEN, of Chester County has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and C. L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, and Samual F. Barr, of Harrisburg, Secretaries. The headquarters at present will be at Westchester, but about September first they will be moved to Philadelphia.

PEOPLE uneducated in the law have very strange notions of application and control. Multitudes of honest and intelligent men believe that what they find is their property, which they can use or dispose of at their will and pleasure. This question has just been decided in an emphatic manner by the Supreme Court of Ohio. A man named Brooks found $35 and kept it, though he heard inquiries made for that amount of money by the owner. The facts coming to the knowledge of the loser, the finder was arrested, tried in Trumbull county court, found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary. The case was then appealed, but the decision of the lower court was sustained. It was held that the finder of any article of value must make a reasonable effort to discover the owner. This is information of great value, as it dispels a misapprehension entertained by many people on the subject of "finding things."

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Two boilers in the Central Pacific Railroad shops, at Sacramento, exploded yesterday, demolishing the boiler house. The half of one boiler went through a wall and landed in the car shops, and the other half in the machine shop, while the second boiler was found in the blacksmith shop. Other buildings were somewhat shattered about the doors, windows and roofs. The damage is estimated at $10,000. J. M. Keys, a fireman, was blown to pieces, and a number of others were slightly injured.

Read the Republican State Platform.

The Republican State Convention.

Hon. Samuel Butler of Chester, Nominated for Treasurer by Acclamation. A Ringing Platform Adopted.

Report of the Convention's Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, July 23.—At 12 o'clock M., Col. M. S. Quay, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and announced the names of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeepers to serve until the organization. Lucius Rogers, Esq., Secretary of the committee, called over the list of delegates, when it appeared that all the districts, except two or three, were to be represented.

Nominations for temporary Chairman being called for by Col. Quay, Hon. W. T. Davis, of Branford, nominated Hon. L. W. Hall, of Dauphin county, who was elected by acclamation. On taking the chair, Mr. Hall eloquently addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. HALL'S ADDRESS

REPRESENTAVIES OF THE PEOPLE—I congratulate you upon the numbers, the enthusiasm and the representative character of this convention.

The grand old Republican party has thrown off all the lethargy, and banished all dissensions, and has come up once again to "rally 'round the flag" of our common country; and to do battle for the right.

Until very recently we supposed the past labors, sacrifices and triumphs of the people had permanently secured the perpetuity, the honor, the liberties and the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Republic, in fact, as well as in law. We believed the National Union had been restored, that the heretical doctrines of secession and nullification had been vanquished, that resumption was an accomplished fact, and that an era of peace and good will was at hand. Alas, that these fond hopes should ever be blighted or imperiled! But no sooner is our old adversary, the Democratic party, permitted to become a power in the land than the banner of State rights (which they construe to be State sovereignty) is again unfurled, the constitutional rights of the nation are assailed, and the individual rights and liberties of the citizen are trampled under foot in unlawful and "criminal efforts to create and perpetuate a Solid South." The same men and the same party, who, from 1861 to 1865, in advocacy of the sam dangerous and revolutionary principles, precipitated upon a causeless and bloody war, are endeavoring, through the present Congress, to regain the cause they lost in the field. A thousand thanks to the gallant Republicans in Congress, who stood as a wall of adamant against the rampant schemes of nullification; and a thousand more to thar inflexible patriot President, the bulwark of constitutional rights. Having often imperiled his life for the Government, like a true soldier and patriot, he stands firm; and proposes "to fight it out on this line" to the end. The Republican party and the patriotic people of the nation have suffered and sacrificed too much in the recent conflicts for the liberties and rights of man to abandon the contest until the legitimate fruits are all gathered and secured beyond peradventure.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to sin,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Let us not be misunderstood. We are here assembled as the representatives of an intelligent and patriotic people of a great State.

We have "charity for all and malice towards none," but with grave responsibilities and duties to perform. On behalf of the Republican party we here and now give notice to the enemies of the country that we shall take no step backward, and that we have no compromises to make with repudiation, secession or revolution, or with any of their aiders or abettors. The Republican party has successfully preserved the honor and financial integrity of the nation against all enemies and prophets of evil at home and abroad, and it will do it to the end. Rebellion and secession having been conquered in a fair fight, and the Union of our fathers restored, we mean that we and those who come after us shall enjoy all the fruits of that victory. Under the policy of the Republican party resumption is an accomplished fact, exhibited in the equalization of values as they relate to labor and capital, and the dollar of the Government passes current in all markets for what its face imports. A hundred cents means a dollar—no more—no less. Reviving business is everywhere seen, and our exports this year will be more largely in excess of our imports than ever before, by reason of the foreign demand for our increased agricultural productions and home manufactures. Slavery has been abolished, and the nation has given to the colored man constitutional and statutory guarantees of equality before the law; and we intend that his inalienable rights shall be secured to him wherever the flag of the Union floats. In this spirit I resume the duties of the position you have assigned me; and I invoke that harmony and conciliation which subordinates all personal ends to the public good.

Mr. C. L. Magee offered a resolution appointing Lucius Rogers, Esq., and several other gentlemen as temporary secretaries.

A resolution that the convention be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives was adopted, when Col. Hooten, of Chester, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all resolutions, except those aiding in the work of the convention, be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions, when appointed, and that it require a majority of the committee to report such resolution.

Mr. Wolfe offered a resolution that in view of the development of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was re-adopted by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

The temporary chairman promptly referred the resolution, without it being read, to the committee. Mr. Wolfe endeavored to get in a speech, but was not permitted to do so, and, after a slight interruption, business was proceeded with.

Mr. Mapes, of Venango, next came to the fore with the following:

Resolved, That we deprecate the injustice and injury done to the industries of our State arising from discrimination by our railroad transportation companies, and we pledge ourselves to the support of such legislation as will correct the great evil.

This, like the other, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution was then adopted providing that the different delegations forward to the secretaries the names of gentlemen to act on the committees on permanent organization, resolutions, and for members of the State Central Committee.

It was ordered that the permanent chairman of the convention and the nominee for State Treasurer appoint the chairman of the State Central Committee, and it is generally supposed that Col. F. C. Hooten, of Chester, will be selected for that position.

After a few tunes from the band, the Committee on Permanent Organization, through the Chairman, Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, reported for permanent chairman, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and a Vice President from each Senatorial district, those from Allegheny county being W. J. Kennedy, Lew McCormick, William Lapsley and Smith Walker.

The temporary secretaries were continued. Mr. Grow, on assuming the chair, delivered an eloquent address.

The speech was received with the most enthusiastic applause, at the conclusion of which the chairman announced that nominations for State Treasurer were next in order. Col. Hooten, of Chester, then in a brief but pointed speech nominated Samuel Butler, and on motion of Mr. Huntzinger, of Northumberland, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, First—That the Republican party is again forced to stand forward for the defense of human rights. After a struggle lasting through a generation it finds itself confronted by the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil contest and armed conflict.

Second—That we appeal to the Union loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of men who lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Third—We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of national laws which protect the purity of the ballot-box and secure fair elections; the election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to national control, any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at national elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control, can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

Fourth—The Democratic party having committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate money already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in national elections, and to impair, the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the payment of the national debt in coin, according to the understanding between the Government and the lender, and of paper currency redeemable in coin. We congratulate the country upon returning national prosperity, and upon the accomplishment, under a Republican administration, of successful resumption of specie payments. Our currency is restored to its par value; the national credit has been maintained and strengthened, and the burden of our national debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done, we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed.

Sixth—That to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production, inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce, and for the prosperous condition and strength of our national finances, and that to a continuance of that policy must we look in future for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

Seventh—That the firm stand of the President in indicating the prerogative of co-ordinate departments of the Government meets the hearty approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—We call on veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by a Democratic Congress, and the transfer of their places to rebel soldiers whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepentant treason and unending hate of the nation.

Ninth—That we sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them be of good cheer. Fraud and force cannot alway triumph, even in a region where fraud and force find a congenial home. If a solid South now deprives them of their first rights, the solid North will not fail in due time to secure them that freedom which is the birthright and inheritance of every American citizen.

Tenth—That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. Its Constitution and all the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Eleventh—That the tribunal established by the Constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursuance thereof is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted, unless repealed by the law making power, or declared void by said court, neither law making, citizens, nor State has a right to nullify.

Twelfth—That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

Thirteenth—That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Republican party, and the steady reduction of the State debt, and enforced compliment of the present Democratic Treasurer that not one dollar of the public funds had been lost or misplaced, during seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds, prove that official integrity and financial skill have been benefits conferred by our party on the taxpayers of the State, and merits the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

Fourteenth—That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Hoyt, and the stalwart attitude of Senator Cameron and the Republican members of the House of Representatives, in resisting the revolutionary riders so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

A resolution commending the nominee of the Convention was also adopted.

On motion Messrs. Goben, Leeds, Davies, Wolfe and Quay were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Butler of his nomination. A recess of five minutes was taken.

MR. BUTLER'S ACCEPTANCE

The committee were absent only a few moments and returned with the gentleman. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," after which Mr. Butler made a brief speech, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He said he accepted the nomination as a compliment to one of the most earnest and steadfast Republican counties of the State—a steadfastness extending through a period of 23 years. He accepted the nomination in the hope that he might be able to do something to sustain the principles of the great party which had sustained the Government for the past twenty years. He said the canvass about opening was a most responsible one, as it was an effort to guarantee to the people the fruits of the late war. The mission of the Republican party would not be ended until the fruits of the war were secured permanently to the people of the whole country.

The Convention, then after a most harmonious session, at a quarter before three o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

THE CANDIDATE.

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER, THE COMING TREASURER OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Hon. Samuel Butler, who is to carry the Republican colors again to the front this fall, is a native of Chester county, having been born in Uwlcan township, February 2, 1825. He is fifty-four years of age, He received his education at Unionville Academy, Chester county, and subsequently taught school for eight years in his own county and in Southern Ohio. In 1850 he went to farming in his native county on a farm which had belonged to his family long before his birth, and which he now owns. His parents were orthodox Quakers, and he was raised in that faith. He was always looked upon as a man who "would do to tie to," and so was frequently called by his neighbors to fill official positions within their gift. He has filled nearly all the local offices in his township, was Director of the Poor from 1859 to 1865, and has been a member of the Legislature since 1876. He is tall in stature, dark complected, and his features indicate considerable strength of character. Prior to the organization of the Republican party he was recognized as one of the leading Whigs of Chester county, but after that became an ardent Republican and assisted materially in establishing that party in Chester county. He was known as a very forcible stump speaker. In addition to his farming interests he is also a stockholder in two National Banks, one at Downingtown, and the other at Phœnixville, and is also largely interested in various enterprises. Because of his strict integrity he was sought by those who had trusts to execute, and he is the trustee and executor of a number of valuable estates.

Mr. Butler was active in recruiting and equipping soldiers during the war. When the rebels invaded Pennsylvania, he enlisted as an emergency man, and served in the Twenty-ninth Regiment. As stated above, he was a prominent leader in the Republican County Convention, and in 1875 was a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. During the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and is still a member. He is a brother of Hon. Wm. Butler, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia. He is a man whose whole life is a proof of his eminent fitness for the place to which he will be elected in November next.

Gen. Grant at Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—News per City of Peking, from Hong Kong, June 29th, states that Gen. Grant was greeted by an address from the foreign residents. On May 30th a grand banquet was given by the Chinese authorities and principal natives, and such attentions were never before bestowed on any foreigner. At Peking Gen. Grant occupied the American Legation. Calls were exchanged between him and Prince Kung, a long interview taking place at Tsung Li Yamen, in which many important questions were discussed. Gen. Grant was largely entertained by the highest native officials and by distinguished foreigners. He left Peking on June 10th for Tientsin.

YOKOHAMA, June 29.—General Grant arrived at Nazasilli June 21, in the Richmond, accompanied by the Ashuelot, the latter bringing Judge Denly, Consul at Tientsin, and other friends from China. There was no formal demonstration by foreign residents further than an address of welcome by a committe of thirteen, chosen to represent all alien nationalities. There were frequent entertainments by the Japanese. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Hioga and neighborhood, the original arrangements were changed. The party will come direct to Yokohama and Tokio, and are expected at Yokohama July 4. Extensive preparations are making throughout the vicinity. Although the guest of the nation, separate complimentary demonstrations are proposed. By Imperial decree the reception is to be in all respects identical with what would be accorded the reigning monarch of any European country. The conduct of the British Admiral is severely criticized. This officer left Hong Kong immediately before Grant's arrival there, did the same at Shanghai, and suddenly starts on a pleasure trip from Yokohama. This is understood to be in consequence of his unwillingness to give a salute of twenty guns. The British Minister endorses his action by accompanying him on his last cruise. Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, now visiting Japan, strongly disapproves of this action, and is understood to have been urgently demonstative.

THE ZULU WAR.

A Bloody Battle at Ulandi.

MORE THAN A THOUSAND AFRICANS SLAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—The steamer Nubian has arrived at St. Vincent, from Cape Colony, bringing an important dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolesley and Lord Chelmsford. The first dispatch received by newspapers from their correspondents, by this steamer, stated that Chelmsford engaged the entire Zulu army at Ulandi, and brilliantly defeated them, almost without loss on his part, while the Zulus sustained a loss of 1,000 killed. Official dispatches, however, received at the War office state that the engagement was long and desperate, the battle raging for many hours, and the Zulus fighting with more than their ordinary bravery and skill. King Cetewayo commanded his forces in person, but the result was a defeat for the Zulus with heavy loss. The opinion of Chelmsford, which is endorsed by Sir Garnet Wolesley, is that the war is now virtually terminated. The loss on the English side is not inconsiderable, but neither the lists of killed and wounded nor the number engaged have yet reached London.

LONDON, July 23.—Later dispatches received by telegraph from Cape Vincent give full details of a splendid and complete victory won by Lord Chelmsford's forces on the 4th of July. Chelmford captured and burned the camp and kraals of Cetewayo. He then sent a demand to the king for his submission, as evidence of that surrender, at Isandula, of certain arms and trophies. The time fixed for this surrender having expired, and the trophies not having arrived, Chelmsford advanced in force. Upon reaching an open region of country the advancing party was attacked by twenty thousand Zulu warriors who assailed them in front and on both flank. Chelmsford formed his troops into a hollow square which the Zulus charged again and again, on all sides, swarming around even to the rear and attacking with obstinate bravery and determination. For some time the situation of the British troops was extremely perilous, but the superiority of their fine arms and the absence on the part of the Zulus of more than an inconsiderable number of guns finally resulted in victory for the English. The Zulus finding their numbers rapidly deminishing by the superior fire of English fell back and Lord Chelmsford still retaining nucleus for defense a considerable portion of his force ordered a pursuit. The Zulus were demoralized and upon seeing this advance fled from the field closely pursued by Chelmsford's cavalry.

Although this engagement was so hot, the British lost only 10 killed and 53 wounded. The loss of the Zulus is 900 killed and a very great number wounded. Chelmsford subsequently advanced to Ulandi, where he burned the kraal and returned to camp.

At the time of sending this dispatch at camp many Zulus were coming in small detachment and surrendering without conditions. No message had be received from the King, but Chelmsford repeats his assertion that the war is now practically at an end.

A Shocking Affair.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A distressing and mysterious double suicide occurred last night at Hyde Park, a southern suburb of this city, the particulars of which only transpired early this morning. Three maiden sisters, named Elizabeth, Anna and Nina Trowbridge, aged respectively 43, 40 and 30 years, have been living for many years in good style in that town upon revenues derived from an estate left them by their mother. Recently their father has succeeded in getting their entire property away, and has left them penniless. When they became fully aware of this state of affairs, they decided to die together, and spent Sunday and Monday in preparing for death. They nailed up the doors and windows and the two elder sisters, with most careful preparation, drove spikes on the other side of the casement of the folding doors, adjusted small hempen cords about their necks, and, kicking from beneath their feet the books piled on ottomans and chairs, quietly strangled to death. The younger sister, Nina, who is a dwarf, remained meantime in an upper chamber, and, although the deed was done about 6 o'clock, Monday night, she first gave warning at 9 o'clock and the bodies were not cut down until midnight. It was with the greatest difficulty she could be induced to tell her story and she told it in so disconnected and rambling a way that its accuracy is even now doubted. She is now in a state bordering on insanity. In her chamber were found a knife of razor sharpness and a slip of paper on which was written, 'We must nail up the doors.' The trio have always been regarded as very erratic, and although nothing has been known against their character, they have been known to hold noisy and disturbing midnight orgies that are now regarded as evidence of long standing insanity.

Trowbridge, the father, who was so severely denounced by his daughter Nina as the real cause of their misfortunes, is said by those who know the circumstances to have deserved no such harsh words. He has managed the property of his daughters for them, and they have been well and liberally treated at his hands. On account of a recect real estate transaction they became imbued with the idea that he was abusing his trust, and it is believed that their already erratic minds dwelt on this belief so constantly that they became insane on the subject. They had a monthly income of $125 and their own house, so that their fear of starvation or beggary was not well grounded. No inquest was held.

The Negro Hegira.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Several weeks ago the president of the Western Sanitary Commission, James E. Yeatman, undertook the temporary relief of negro refugees arriving here from the South. The old Eagle Foundry, near the landing, was fitted up with bunks and cooking facilities, and those who came from below found a haven until such time as they could get away to Kansas or find homes in and about St. Louis.

On Saturday evening this refuge was closed. There were about a hundred refugees still stopping there, and they moved their baggage to the levee and camped for the night. Yesterday these and a hundred more, who came up on the City of Alton, left on the Kenny for Kansas Later the Grand Tower arrived with a party from Bolivar, Miss. There was no place provided for them, and they are camping on the wharf. Mr. Yeatman says the closing of the refuge was necessitated by failing funds. He undertook the work, thinking that the exodus would be of short duration, and that those who did come could be relieved at a comparatively small expense. It was purely a work of philanthropy with him. Instead of falling off, he says the exodus continues as strong as ever, and there is no prospect of its stopping. He has expended over $6,000 in simply giving temporary relief. He has no more means at hand to continue the work, and has appealed to the city authorities in vain. He says an effort will be made to inform the negroes in the South who may be contemplating emigration that they must not expect any help in St. Louis.

Attempt at Rescue Foiled.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—U. S. Collector Woodcock has just received intelligence of an attempt by 8 men to release from the Overton jail an illicit distiller, named Thompson Moore, the night after his arrest and incarceration. They attempted to procure the keys of the jail from the jailer, who told them that the keeper of the hotel had them. The sheriff and his posse soon after appeared and fired a volley into them, when they decamped.

NEW ADVERTISEMETNS.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNTS.

The following account's have been filed and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on *Thursday, August 28th, 1879*

The first and final account of George G. Walker, Assignee of Peter W. Sader.
The first and final account of George G. Walker, Assignee of William Cook.
The first account of L. C. Colborn, Assignee of C. B. Colborn and wife.

H. F. SCHELL, Prothonotary.
July 70.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. K. Hall and Sarah, his wife. to John M. Olinger. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co. Pa., No. 196 April Term, 1879. (Voluntary Assignment.)

And now 31st May, 1879; on motion of W. H. Koontz, Esq., attorney of Assignee, the Court appoint L. C. Colborn, Esq., Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:
Extract from the record, certified 2nd June, 1879.
[SEAL.] H. F. SCHELL, Pro.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will meet to attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Thursday, the 14th day of August, 1879, at his office in Somerset, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

L. C. COLBORN, Auditor
July 23

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Philip Shaver, Jr., late of Somerset Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at his late residence in said township, on Saturday, August 9, 1879.

DR. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, JOSIAH SHAVER,
July 2

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Have been the *standard remedy* for the cure of **Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache,** and *all* derangements of the stomach and liver for over *fifty years*. Read this: "*Sellers' Liver Pills cured* me of an attack of Liver complaint of eight years' standing."—Wm. Evans, Joliet, Ills. Price, 25 cts. a box. R. E. Sellers & Co., prop'rs., Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES C. ORTON'S TOBACCO STORE.

Citizens and visitors will find it to their interest and comfort to buy Cigars and Tobacco at my store.

I believe I can undersell any establishment in the county, and am certain that my stock cannot be excelled in quality. Cheroots and cigarettes for beginners in the practice of smoking, and Tobies and Pipes for those accustomed to narcotics, are kept on hand. Very choice brands of Chewing Tobacco and Cigars have just been received and are disposed of at less prices than have been heard of since the war began. A choice lot of Pipes on hand. The best Fine Cut in the market is sold over my counter.

CALL AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN GIRL, NO. 3, MAMMOTH BLOCK.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of Somerset Borough School District for the year ending June 1, 1879:

RECEIPTS.

To amounts received—	
From State appropriation	$304 52
On duplicate of John R. Scott	84 37
On dup. of W. H. Wellley, 1877	355 77
On duplicate of same, 1879	869 64
	$1614 30

EXPENDITURES.

For repairing	$ 103 65
For fuel and contingencies, including janitor's pay and insurance	204 00
For salaries of teachers	1250 00
For secretary and treasurer	56 65
	$1614 30

W. H. Wellley, collector for the year ending June 1, 1879:

DR.	
Whole amount of duplicate	$1412 12
CR.	
Amount paid over	$ 869 54
Exonerations allowed	59 21
Commission for collecting	67 65
Balance due (uncollected)	415 62
	$1412 12

RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Amount due from Henry Kreager	$ 25 71
" " on duplicate of 1878 (uncollected)	100 21
" " on duplicate of 1879 (uncollected)	515 62
Total resources of the District	$541 54

NOTE.—This is subject to such other exonerations as may be allowed.

We, the undersigned, auditors of Somerset borough, have examined the vouchers of the foregoing account and found them correct in all particulars. Witness our hands and seals, June 30, 1879.

CHAS. C. SHAFER, GEO. SNYDER, M. J. PRITTS, Auditors.
July 9.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Nancy Will, (widow), Aaron Will, Allen S. Will, Albert G. Will, Daniel W. Will, Mary M. Will, S. Jane Will, Josephine, intermarried with John C. Schaff, Helen, intermarried with Joseph D. Miller, all residing in Somerset county, Pa., Rebecca, intermarried with Jacob Shook, residing in Colfax county, Neb., Moses Will, residing in Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, Hiram Will, residing in Dixon, Lee county, Ill., Louisa, intermarried with Henry Boucher, residing in Murphrysboro, Jacakson county, Ill., Amanda C., intermarried with C. L. Keim, residing in Falls City, Richardson county, Neb., George W. Fair Guardian of the minor children, of Silas Will, deceased, residing in Agency City, Wappaloo Co., Iowa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 25th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of John Will, deceased, at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff's Office, } EDGAR KYLE,
July 16, 1879 } July. 16 Sheriff

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Thomas, late of Conemaugh Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of deceased in said township on Saturday the 30th day of August, 1879.

ISAAC YODER, SAMUEL THOMAS, Administrators with Will annexed.
July 16

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Magdalena Thomas, widow, Jacob Thomas, Moses Thomas, Joseph Thomas, John Thomas, Levi Thomas, Emanuel Thomas, Peter Thomas, Fany intermarried with Jacob J. Enan, and Elizabeth intermarried with Joseph D. Earh, all residing in Somerset county, Pa., except Peter Thomas, (of Lowel P. O.) Kent County, Michigan, Moses Thomas (of Rensalaer P. O.) Jasper County, Indiana, and Levi Thomas, (of Scalp Level P. O.) Cambria Co., Pa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 25th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of George Thomas, deceased, at the appraised valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

EDGAR KYLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, } July 16, 1879 }

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us there addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money.
Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
June 11.

A Search Warrant

allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and **Lindsey's Blood Searcher** is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is a purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. N. BOYD, Agent, Somerset, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERISEMENTS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Now Invite especial attention to the

DRESS GOODS STOCK,

As representing an assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics,

Never before shown in Philadelphia.

WE HAVE OVER 300 PIECES SUITINGS AT 18c, Comprising MOHAIRS, DIAGONALS, CASHMERES, NOVELTIES, BEIGES, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER 500 PIECES SUITINGS AT 20, Comprising ARMURES, BEIGES, MOHAIRS, BOURETTES, STRIPES, PLAIDS, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER 1000 PIECES SUITINGS AT 25. Comprising MOMIE CLOTHS, CASHMERES, SILK MIXED SUITINGS, ALL-WOOL CHECKS, PURE MOHAIRS, SOFT-WOOL BEIGES, CAMEL'S HAIR, STRIPES, PLAIDS, ETC., ETC.

WE HAVE OVER 300 PCS. ALL-WOOL BEIGS AT 25. BOTH TWILLED AND PLAIN.

WE HAVE OVER 3[illegible] PCS. FOREIGN FABRICS AT 37½. Comprising NOVELTIES, MOMIE CLOTHS, CAMEL'S HAIR, MONO CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER 300 PCS. FRENCH TEXTURES AT 50. Comprising SILK MIXED, PEKINS, CHECKS, SATINS, CAMEL'S HAIR, FOULES, ETC. Single and double width, at 62½, 75, 87½, $100, And upwards. We have

THOUSANDS of PIECES

Comprising BEIGES (32, 36 and 46 inches wide), FRENCH CASHMERES, PARIS NOVELTIES, CASHMERE DES INDES, SHOODAS, FANCY BUNTINGS, PLAIDS, CHEVRONS, ETC., ETC.

WE ALSO HAVE

ONE THOUSAND PIECES

BLACK HERNANIES & GRENADINES,

At prices from

20 cents to $2,50 per yard, and in assortment of styles quite extraordinary

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples of whatever you may need, and secure the advant