# The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....August 13, 1879.

AFTER the recent great storm in Boston there was used in a single week, five hundred thousand square feet of glass and thirty-five tons of putty in repairing damaged windows.

"CHARLEY FOSTER," Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the champion stump-speaker of the day. He traveled several hundred miles by rail, carriage and steamboat and made nine speeches in thirty-two hours last week.

THE yellow fever at Memphis daily grows worse and worse. It is now declared epidemic, but is not so virulent a form as it was last year. So far no other city has the disease, and a strict quarantine against Memphis is maintained.

THE assistant Democratic papers are busily engaged in efforts to show that the Democrats as a party are not responsible for, and do not approve of the late intolerant proceedings at Yazoo City. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* asserts, "there is no reason to believe that the Yazoo bulldozers represent any considerable portion of the Southern Democracy;" and again "The Democrats of the North are no more in favor of the invasion of the rights of any human being than are the Republicans." Who has heard a single word from Lamar or Singleton, or other Democratic members of Congress from Mississippi in denunciation of the outrage? Or what Democratic paper in the North has raised its voice against the invasion of the rights of Capt. Dixon and his supporters? Cowards, all! They are afraid of the cut throats who have been bred in the corruption of their party, like maggots in the putrid carcass of a dead dog.

THERE is no accounting for tastes. We see that several Democratic papers in this State are crowing lustily over the election of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn as Governor of Kentucky. This man Blackburn, it was proven, during the rebellion, sent clothing infected with small-pox and yellow fever to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and other cities with the intent of spreading those diseases among our soldiers. He was at the time a refugee in Canada, not having the courage to enter the Confederate service. And yet this craven, this would-be assassin, not only of soldiers, but of innocent women and children, has been elected Governor of the State, once the home of Henry Clay, and certain Democratic editors in this State join the degenerate sons of Kentucky in exultation over this disgrace to Christendom. It proves the truth of the adage that "birds of feather flock together."

WHAT has become of the contemplated extension of the Somerset branch railroad to Johnstown? An average of one hundred thousand dollars monthly is paid for freights from Johnstown to the Pennsylvania railroad, and yet with an easily constructed line of less than thirty miles from this place, this inviting field for competition is left untouched. Isn't it time the inquiry was being made whether this line is not being virtually held by the Pennsylvania road, *to prevent its being built*, and thus head off competition at Johnstown? The extension of the Connellsville road to Cumberland was protracted for years by the Pennsylvania road, and the same old dog-in-the-manger policy is now being applied to the extension of the road to Johnstown, if we are not grossly mistaken. The interest on fifty thousand dollars is not much of an item to parties anxious to prevent the construction of this road, but it is an open secret that this is not the only available route between the Connellsville road and Johnstown.

THE newly-surveyed railroad route over the Allegheny mountains is in the interest of Vanderbilt and the Reading road, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, which says:

"So far as can be learned, the survey is along the crest of mountains between the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers, the engineers rather "taking to the hills" than following the course of the mountain streams. The new road will touch at Mount Pleasant and course its way to Somerset, the summit of the new line east. This point, although approached at a grade almost imperceptible, will reach an altitude equal to the Gallitzin tunnel on the Pennsylvania route. The line as surveyed will pass through Somerset, Berlin, Bedford, Mt. Dallas and Fannettsburg, thence to Shippensburg, at which point it will connect with the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, which is now being graded. The new road will be fully thirty miles shorter than the route now traversed by the Pennsylvania road."

IT was only seven months ago that Democratic orators and journals were denouncing and ridiculing resumption, proclaiming it an impossibility, and prophesying that unnumbered evils would follow the attempt. Gen. Coffroth even went so far as to announce in a published phamphlet that if elected to Congress he would urge and vote for the repeal of the resumption. Well, the General forget his pledge and resumption became a fixed fact, and after seven months active trial, paper money maintains its equality with gold, nobody wants the coin, and the Treasury holds as a reserve one hundred and thirty-five and a half millions of gold coin and bullion.

What has became of the prophesies of evil, the denunciations and ridicule with which the Democratic politicians derided the experiment? Apparently there is not a Democrat in the land capable of understanding the A B C's of finance.

IN Mississippi the "engineer has been hoist with his own petard;" the bulldozer has been bulldozed; dog has eaten dog, and the scoundrelly scheme of carrying elections by violence has returned to plague its inventors. Yazoo County in that State was, when honest elections were held, strongly Republican. By fraud and mob violence, the Republican leaders were either driven from the county or murdered, and the Democrats became masters of the situation. "Home rule," to use a Democratic phrase, was established, and the fraud used to secure this state of affairs was openly exulted in and defended under the plea of redeeming the State from negro rule.

Foremost in the Democratic programme of violence was one Capt. Dixon, an ex-confederate officer, and so greatly pleased were the Democrats of the county with his campaign against the "Radicals" in 1875, that they presented him with a massive silver pitcher bearing an inscription testifying to his "brilliant services in the redemption of the county from Radical rule." Having thus secured control, it happened as is always the case, that there was not offices enough to go around among the patriots that had redeemed the county, and failing a further recognition of his services, Capt. Dixon announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Yazoo county, subject only to the voice of the people at the ballot box. Later, other candidates appeared, and an independent ticket was found which enlisted the support of about one-third of the Democrats of the county, and nearly all the Republicans. A few weeks since the Democratic convention met, nominated a full ticket, and resolved that the independent party must be suppressed.

Military companies, composed of simon-pure Democrats, were organized and commenced riding about the places of registration for the purpose of intimidating and overaweing voters. Dixon and his friends declined being bulldozed, and registered in face of the threats, while many others were scared and driven away. As it stood, Dixon had a majority of the registered vote and would have been elected, so other measures had to be resorted to. Accordingly about five hundred armed men assembled under command of Stubblefield, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff and proceeded to take measures with Dixon. They found him with two friends and made the usual demand that he leave the county within twenty-four hours—never to return, or take the consequences. This he declined to do, but when the mob was about burning his house and assassinating him, he signed the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the sake of the peace and harmony of the county, and the affection I bear for my family and friends, I agree to withdraw from the political canvass or race issue in the future; provided, I will be protected in my rights as any other citizen, and my friend R. A. Flanagan, is to be unmolested in his rights, etc. H. M. DIXON.

Yazoo City, July 25, 1879.

The bulldozers therefore dispersed, the Yazoo City *Herald* issued an extra indorsing the action of the mob, peace reigns in the Democratic party and the political canvass is at an end.

Dixon's friends, however, refused to submit quietly and appealed to the Democratic Governor of the State to call for U. S. troops to keep the peace or to preserve it and protect a free ballot by use of the State militia, but he declined to do either, and said he would write the Sheriff to try and prevent further trouble.

So the Mississippi plan, invented to crush out white and colored Republicans, has returned to plague its inventors. It is well enough that Dixon, one of its originators, has had a taste of his own brewing, and but little sympathy will be extended to him. His humiliation and defeat proves the danger of encouraging fraud and violence as a political force, and it shows in an unmistakable way how the South is "made solid" for the confederate Democracy. The oft propounded query, "will dog eat dog?" has at last been satisfactorily answered.

SIX months ago the iron mills and the furnaces were begging for orders. Now they have all they can do between now and Christmas, and it is not a question of price but of delivery. Orders can readily be got within the coming month to keep all the mills at work until next summer.—*North American.*

THE returns of the Internal Revenue office show that there were consumed in the United States and Territories last year the enormous quantity of 2,000,000 barrels of beer, being an average of about 7 gallons to every man, woman and child. The South has not adopted beer instead of whisky as a common drink. What the effect will be, another year will develop. Beer does not craze like whisky, so that to that extent the change may be a benefit.

COMMISSIONER Raum's letter reporting to Secretary Sherman the condition of the internal revenue accounts is a remarkable showing. During the past fiscal year, $113,000,000 have been collected and paid into the Treasury without any loss or deficiency, and the entire amount which is in default upon the collections of three years, amounting to $343,000,000, is just $2,786. This sum will be recovered by suits. And yet Democratic members of the Senate strove to show at the last session of Congress that the public service was honeycombed with corruption and wastefulness. When they can prove that any private business, however scrupulously conducted, is managed with so small a percentage of loss, the country may listen to their complaints, but not while there is such a balance-sheet as this before it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LAST year the greenbackers carried Louisville, electing their legislative candidates. At the election on Monday Louisville elected a solid democratic delegation to the legislature.

## THE RIGHT OF SECESSION REASSERTED.

The position of Alexander H. Stephens as a political thinker gives importance to his declarations such as can properly be accorded to no other leader of Southern public opinion. His intellect dominates his feelings and his utterances partake of the nature of a definition of opinion. Besides, his well-known conservatism of character and his moderation of view justify us in regarding as of great significance his recent public reaffirmation of his belief in the existence of the right of State secession from the Union. In his letter to the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, an extract from which was printed in the *Press* of July 29, he says:

"The right of secession I never questioned and have defended with all the power I could command, but my judgment was very decided against the policy. My mind on these subjects has undergone no change and is not likely to undergo any."

This pregnant declaration deserves to arrest the attention of the whole country. It is not the raving of Robert Toombs or Jefferson Davis, but the calm and deliberate declaration of the ablest Democratic politician in public life that, in the future, as in the past, the right of secession is the foundation-fact on which all political theories rest, and from which they spring. From the close of the war up to this date we have been led to believe that the Southern States, beaten in revolt, had given up this dangerous claim, which has been the source of all their woes. In the reconstruction action which was taken in the early fall of 1865, under President Johnson's invitation, the ordinances of secession in most of those States were not repealed but annulled, it being the theory of President Johnson's administration on the one hand and of those Southern conventions on the other, that all insurrectionary proceedings in those States were unlawful and void, and therefore to be annulled as without authority. In view of this deliberate action, and of the repeated professions of the politicians and statesmen of the South, the country has been led to believe, up to the moment of this declaration of Mr. Stephens, that the claimed right of secession had gone down with the surrender of the armed forces which had been summoned to its defense.

But, an unexpected clemency having opened the Government to the control of the men who made the war, and blunders in policy having enabled them to seize one State after another, generally by deceit, often by fraud, not seldom by force, the Southern leaders find themselves in possession of both houses of Congress, with hope that they will soon capture the Executive branch of the Government. Emboldened by these successes and intoxicated by these expectations, all restraint has been thrown off; and the coolest and most conservative man among them has taken the opportunity plainly and defiantly to announce that the right to separate itself from the nation, at will, exists in every State-community which rests within the folds of the Union. It is enough to announce this fact. Words cannot exaggerate its importance. The presence of the treasonable spirit in the hearts of the people of any section or State is alone necessary in this view to the re-making of an issue which the world supposed had been adversely settled by the appeal to arms. If the rebellion had been successful the claimed right of secession would have been vindicated in the disruption of the Union. But the rebellion was unsuccessful, and, according to Mr. Stephens, the claimed right of secession remains vindicated as a constitutional right, to be exercised at will, according to the judgment of the majority of the voters of any State. And thus we are where we began in 1865. Confederate restoration has already begun to undermine the pillars of the Republic. And its sappers and miners, thirsting for revenge, are organized upon the same line of battle as when, before, they invited to open conflict.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### What They Cheered Loudest.

Representative Burrows, of Michigan, seemed to hit the popular feeling at the Republican reunion in Madison, Wis., when he said:

"I think the Republican Party has made some mistakes. It would be strange if we had not. I think we have made a mistake in the working of reconstruction; and especially in view of recent developments, we made a great mistake. When I hear men stand in the House of Representatives, as I have heard them within the last few months, and boldly say: 'We have no apology to offer;' boldly declare, as I heard a distinguished Senator say a few days ago, that the South together with the Democratic Party of the North, saved the Constitution—had to go out and fight for it, and had now brought it back, and were going to preserve it; when I hear men declare that they may possibly be rebels, but traitors never; when I pick up the Congressional Directory and see page after page where Confederate Brigadiers spread open their whole history of treason to be read by the world, as a matter of pride—I think we have made a mistake. We cannot help it now, but I want to say to you confidentially—I would not have it to get out for the world—I want to say just here among ourselves, that we made one great mistake—that in one other particular we ought to have obeyed the Constitution about which our Democrats of the North prate so much. When this war was over, we made a mistake that we did not, under the Constitution, arrest, try and hang every leader of that rebellion. [Prolonged and vociferous applause.] We ought to have made treason so odious that the sons of rebel sires would have denied their parentage. [Renewed applause.] We made a mistake."

### Chandler on the Future.

In his closing speech at the Republican reunion in Madison, Wisconsin, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, said:

"A single word more with regard to the position and prospects of the country. It has been the custom with our opponents, and particularly those of the Greenback persuasion, to say that the people are starving to death. Do you know of anybody in the State of Wisconsin who is able and willing to do a good day's work that cannot get employment to-day, and get a good day's wages? There is not one in Michigan. There has never been a day when a day's labor would buy so many of the necessaries and luxuries of life as a day's labor will buy to-day. Prosperity is spreading throughout all our borders. To-day you do not have to carry a counterfeit detector along with you to see whether a bank is broken or not. To-day you can select gold, or silver, or bank-notes that you know to be good for your day's labor, and you know, too, a dollar is worth 100 cents. In my judgment, this prosperity has come to stay, [applause,] and the dark days are over. Adhere to this good old Republican party that has done so much for you and so much for the country. Vote its ticket every time, and keep your consciences clear, and you will never regret it."

### Town Partly Destroyed.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 4.—A fire broke out at Volcano, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, in Wood county, in this State, early this morning, and is still raging fiercely. Half the town is now in ashes and it is probable the flames will not be stayed until there is nothing left for them to feed on, as water cannot be had to quench an ordinary fire. At the present writing the stores, hotels, ware houses, the telegraph office and the depot are destroyed. Among the stores burned are Graham, Smith & Co.'s, Jackson & Gould's, Samuel Thompson's, Ackson W. C. Stiles', J. W. Gill's, post office and store.

Several of the houses carry very large stocks of goods. Many of the warehouses are stored with oil. As every house in the town is built of wood it is almost certain that the entire town will be consumed. It is estimated that the loss will reach folly $100,000; probably more. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LATER—The fire originated in the store of Thompson & Barnes. It was discovered about 4 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly, and reaching some oil tanks they caught fire and bursted, the burning oil running through the streets and setting fire to buildings on either side. There were six hundred barrels of heavy oil burned, ten stores, post office, railroad depot, telegraph office, hotel, printing office, nine dwelling houses, the West Virginia transportation office, Smith's boiler works, one pumping station, and several other small buildings. Nearly everything is a total loss. Almost the entire contents of the stores and dwellings were consumed. Loss $75,000; insurance, $3,000.

### Rapid Transit.

The elevated railroad which the Pennsylvania railroad company has had in contemplation for some time may now be said to be a certainty. At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the company, acting President Roberts submitted the outlines of plan for the proposed road from the west side of the Schuylkill to Fifteenth and Filbert streets. A double track iron bridge will span the Schuylkill river near Filbert street, and the approaches on the west side will run north of the grain house and on the east side north of the gas works, and thence down the south side to Filbert and Fifteenth streets. A large amount of property has already been purchased and the work of securing others will go on until all is secured. There will be area enough for nine tanks without interference with the roadway or sidewalks of the street. The grade of the road will be seventeen feet above the street grade and thus all interference with the street crossings and traffic will be avoided. The terminus will occupy the entire space between Sixteenth and Merrick streets and Market and Filbert streets, upon which will be constructed a mammoth passenger and freight depot. The landing of passengers will be on the second floor of the depot, while a hydraulic apparatus will lower the freight cars to the street line, the cars also being shifted by transfer tables as desirable. It is estimated that the whole cost of this improvement will be between two and three million dollars. The railroad on Market street will be vacated and the freight cars will run on the line of the rear of the second story floors of the warehouses on the north side of Market street, so that turnouts can be run in on their second floors from the rear. The West Philadelphia depot will, it is understood, be retained for the transaction of local business.

### A Terrible Tragedy in Perry County.

HARRISBURG, August 7.—William K. Miller, of this city, was shot and killed to-day by Samuel Albright, about 10 miles east of Newport, in Perry county. Albright was a rejected suitor of Miller's wife. Miller reached Montgomery's Ferry last night, and this morning while conversing with his wife he was introduced to Albright, who, after handing a letter to Mrs. Miller expressing his intention of killing her and her husband, discharged a revolver twice, one of the balls taking effect in the heart and breast of Miller. The murderer then aimed at Mrs. Miller, but missed his mark, after which he sought refuge in the mountains, a few yards from the scene of the murder. A sealed letter, written by Albright, was picked up, in which he threatened dire punishment to any one pursuing him. Albright committed the crime in a fit of jealousy. Miss Hamaker, now Mrs. Miller, had captured his affections a few years ago, and learning that she had married another he determined to murder the couple. The murderer escaped to Texas a few years ago after having engaged in larceny, which resulted in the sentence of an accomplice to the penitentiary. The murdered man was a highly esteemed resident of Harrisburg. The capture of Albright is hourly expected.

### The Bribery Investigation.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 9.—The Riot Investigating Committee held a meeting in this city to-day to further the prosecution of Kemble, Salter, Leisenring and others charged with corrupt solicitation in connection with the attempted passage of the Pittsburg Riot bill.

There were present Messrs. Wolfe, of Union; Sherwood, of Northumberland; Hacket, of Northampton; McKee, of Philadelphia, and Kirk, of Schuylkill. The proceedings are understood to have been very harmonious, and the sentiment developed was unanimously favorable to an early prosecution, and warrants will be issued for the arrest of the accused in time for trial at the August term of court. Kemble and Leisenring are known to have their bail ready. The committee has been in consultation with eminent counsel, and the prospective trial promises to be one of unusual interest, because of the importance of the case and the distinguished lawyers who will represent both sides.

### The Colored Exodus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society of the District of Columbia has received a letter from Governor St. John, President of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken: The tide of immigration continues to flow northward in an almost unbroken stream, and unless checked by quarantine regulations established along the Mississippi there is no telling just when it will stop. We find it very difficult, with the means at our command, to relieve the necessities of refugees, but are doing the best we can, and have thus far prevented any actual suffering.

It seems to me the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, otherwise they would certainly take greater interest in the matter. So far our association has extended aid to about 4,000 destitute colored people. We have obtained employment for them and placed them in such situation that they are now self-sustaining, but it cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad—in fact, from certain sections of the country quite liberal donations have come. The city of Cleveland has given $1,600, but the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not given that many cents. What is needed is money. Our funds are nearly exhausted, and whether we shall receive further contributions nothing but the future can determine.

### The Panic Increasing.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The run on the city and district savings bank continues and seems to be increasing. Placards are posted outside, that in order to accommodate depositors who may wish to withdraw their funds the bank will be kept open until six o'clock and later if necessary. It is reported on the street that the Bank of Montreal has agreed to furnish any specie the city and district banks may require. There is also talk that gentlemen of the seminary of St. Sulphice have also tendered assistance.

A report was in circulation that the Banque de St. Jean, of St. Johns, Quebec, was in trouble, but the directors of that institution say that it is all right. Its doors are open and business is going on as usual.

### Terrible Storm in England.

LONDON, August 4.—The severest storm known here for many years raged in various parts of England, and especially in the valley of the Thames, on Saturday night. The storm was attended by a fall of hailstones, some of which were five inches in circumference. The damage to glass in many places immediately around London amounts to thousands of pounds sterling.

In a great part of Bedfordshire the hay crop has been completely swept away, and many cattle were drowned. New Market and the neighborhood are flooded. The rainfall in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy tons per acre. Damages by floods and lightning are also reported from Cambridge, Norfolk, Guilford, Leicester, Bath and Monmouth.

### Saloon Fight with Revolvers.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Wm. Wallace, Metropolitan policeman of East St. Louis, and Jack Sullivan, who was a very strong partisan of Mayor Bowman during the political troubles of that city a yearago, got into a quarrel at a saloon, near the stock yards, to-day, during which they emptied their revolvers at each other. Sullivan was shot in the left breast and died in half an hour, and Wallace was badly wounded in the thigh. Sullivan began the quarrel and fired two shots at Wallace before the later drew his pistol.

### The Indian War.

FORT PECK, MONTANA, August 8.—General Miles has arrived, having driven the hostiles into Canada and captured all the half breeds between this point and Wood Mountain. He has divided his force into two bodies for the purpose of watching the border. Scouts agree that Miles' command is entirely inadequate for a brush with the savages, who are massed and well armed. Major Walsh visited General Miles, bringing Long Dog, a renegade, blood-thirsty Indian, who protests that his warriors should not again cross the line to hunt without permission. It is rumored that the Canadian authorities intend to apply for permission for deserving Indians to hunt on this side.

### Remarkable Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, August 5.—A most astonishing murder and suicide occurred at 87 Polk street this afternoon. Solomon Senn, a partner in the firm of Schilo, Kossman & Senn, iron founders, shooting the foreman of the firm, Conrad Engleman, through the head, and then after snapping the revolver at his own head, retiring to his private office and cutting his throat from ear to ear with a knife. Both men leave families, were sober and industrious and not quarrelsome. The quarrel was about a pillar which was being cast in the foundry, and which Senn said was being spoiled by Engleman. The latter denied this, and after resigning his position on the spot and being paid off, Senn reiterated his charge, when Engleman gave him the lie and the tragedy was enacted.

### An Old Man Deliberately Shoots His Wife Through the Heart.

ALBANY, August 6.—This evening Thomas Mallon, about sixty years of age, deliberately shoots his wife, Ann Mallon, killing her instantly. The husband had just returned from work and, having a few angry words with his wife, he retired to a bed room. She followed him, but on seeing a gun in his hand retreated. The next instant he raised the weapon and fired. The charge passed through the woman's left arm, and entered her left breast just above the heart. The affair caused great excitement. The murderer was arrested. He is said to have been a very quiet and inoffensive man, and why he committed the terrible deed is a mystery.

### A Missouri Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 6.—Dr. J. I. Roberts, a highly respected citizen of Millville, Ray county, Mo., while sitting in the store of G. D. Cravens, on Monday evening, was accosted by D. J. L. Keyes and charged with talking about his (Keyes') family. Roberts denied the charge, whereupon Keyes called him a liar and, drawing a revolver, shot him twice through the body, killing him. Keyes then mounted his horse and escaped. Roberts was over sixty years old, while Keyes was about thirty. The latter was addicted to drink.

### Heroism of a Child.

HONESDALE, Pa., Aug. 6.—Willie Bowen, aged nine years, is a slate picker on the piers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at this place. Two ponderous iron rollers, one close over the other, revolve slowly a few feet above the boy's head where he works. A piece of slate from the coal that is carried from screen to screen on endless canvas belts got between these rollers yesterday. The boy reached up from the scaffolding on which he stood to take the slate out. His hand was caught by the rollers and drawn slowly in, until the little fellow was raised from his feet and was suspended over the canal, ten feet above it. Nearly half of his arm was drawn between the rollers before his terrible situation was discovered and the machinery stopped. Before the boy could be removed a messenger had to be despatched to the machine shop, some distance away, for machinists to take the machinery apart. This required more than fifteen minutes. All this time the lad hung suspended by the crushed hand and arm, the flesh being entirely torn away, exposing the bones and cords. The little fellow never uttered a cry nor shed a tear. His father, an employe on the pier, was a weeping witness of the terrible scene, and the boy kept saying, "Don't cry, father; they'll get me out all right." The lad's arm will have to be amputated at the elbow.

### Fatalities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—This afternoon while gauging an engine, an explosion occurred, killing Thomas Smith, Frank Murphy, machinists, and John McIntyre, fireman. Wm. Horton, fireman, Wynant Crannell, engineer, and R. B. Miller were bruised and scalded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Daniel Sexton, a laborer in this city, while at work to-day on a building being erected on Sixth street, lost his balance and fell through to the ground floor, breaking his back. The injured man was taken at once to St. John's Hospital. But little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 6.—James Errick, 15 years old, while reaping near this city was thrown from a machine and caught by the knives, which severed his right shoulder, the lower portion of the lungs, and part of the ribs from his body, causing almost instant death. His parents reside at Middlebury, Ind.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Three children of Mrs. Brannigan, the eldest 3 years, were left alone for a while yesterday, and drank sugar of lead and morphine, used as an eye water. The youngest child is dying now, and the other two are in a precarious condition.

### Work and Wages in Europe and the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The following summary has just been made of the reports of United States Consuls on the state of labor and wages in Europe:

First. That wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France and England; three times those of Germany, Italy and Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands.

Second. That the prices of the necessities of life are lower in the United States than in Europe, and that the laborer in the United States, were he satisfied with the scanty and miserable fare upon which the European laborer must live, can purchase like food for less money than it can be purchased in Europe.

Third. That the French working people, with far less wages, are happier than the working people of Great Britain, who receive the highest wages in Europe on account of the steadiness and economical habits of the former, and the strikes, drinking habits and consequent recklessness of the latter.

Fourth. That more misery results from strikes, drinking, socialism and communism in England and in Germany than from all other causes combined—hard times included.

### Perils of Nevada Mining.

At the Julia Mine last Wednesday a powerful stream of hot water was struck in the crosscut on the two thousand level. The Burleigh drill was sent to drill a hole in the face of the crosscut at a point about two feet from the bottom. When the drill had advanced about two feet in the rock, there occurred a tremendous burst of hot water from the hole. The stream of water was equal to twenty four miners' inches, and it was scalding hot. It was spouted to the distance of several feet diagonally across the drift, spreading as it flew, till all the open space was filled with the scalding spray and steam.

The steam also filled the end of the crosscut, where stood the man who had been running the drill. He was held a close prisoner, as he could not pass out through the jets of boiling water, and even in his prison was in danger of being suffocated and choked by the steam and heat. He would probably not have escaped alive but for the drill. He opened the exhaust valve and allowed the whole head of compressed air to rush out in a full and steady stream, and this not only furnished him pure air to breathe, but also cooled and protected his head and the whole upper part of his body.

His fellow-workmen were soon aware of his perilous position, for the roar and rush of the water could be heard at a great distance; but they could no more pass in to where he was than he could pass out. Finally the men went out and procured some heavy gum boots reaching to the hips and large, heavy gum coats. Guarded by these, one of the men dashed in through the steam and scalding spray, carrying to the prisoner a like outfit. Shielded by their heavy gum clothing, the pair rushed forth and waded out along the drift. As it was, the miner had his legs pretty badly scalded.

### Hydrophobia.

TIFFIN, O., August 9.—A peculiar case of hydrophobia has developed here. Mr. Alex. McKittrick, a young man of twenty-eight years, was fourteen years since bitten by a mad dog, and at the time was treated in the usual way with such cases until he was supposed to be cured and safe. Lately he has been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism; it left the body and went to the brain, rendering him almost crazy. To-day he was seized with a spasm very much resembling hydrophobia, frothing at the mouth, barking like a dog, and snapping at any thing within reach. These spasms have been repeated several times, and growing worse, until there can be no doubt of the presence of hydrophobia, and it must have come from the bite of the rabid dog fourteen years ago.

### Swift and Severe Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The trial of Eugene Waltz, charged with felonious assault on the person of Viola Savoy, a child, eight years old, one evening recently, occurred to-day, before Judge Peirce. The prisoner's head was bandaged by reason of wounds inflicted by the child's father at the time of the hearing. The proof against him was complete, and a verdict of guilty was promptly rendered by the jury. Judge Peirce sentenced him to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment for fifteen years at separate, solitary confinement at labor in the eastern penitentiary. The sentence was received by the audience with cheers, and the prisoner protested his innocence.

### Clear Revenue Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For the past three years the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made on the 30th of June an annual official examination of the accounts and records of all collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, with a view to ascertaining the degree of faithfulness and efficiency with which they have discharged the duties of their offices. For the present fiscal year reports have been received from 121 out of the 126 collectorships in the United States, and shows a very gratifying condition of the service. Not one dollar of public money passing through the hands of the 121 collectors whose accounts have been examined has been lost or unaccounted for, and no breach of trust of any kind has occurred in the revenue service during the year.

### Fatal Fight.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At Madison and Fourth streets this afternoon 3 brothers—Patrick, Cornelius, and Michael Dwyer—were assaulted by Wm. Thomas, Lawrence and Michael Myers and two men named Sapleton and Connors. The Dwyer brother had no weapons, while their assailants were armed with stones, pistols and knives, which they used with probably fatal effect. Patrick Dwyer was stabbed seven times, and his life is despaired of. His two brothers were also stabbed, and Cornelius' nose was bitten off. Officer Manion attempted to arrest Wm. Myers and was knocked down with a stone. The assailants all escaped. The entire force of the First precinct is engaged in their pursuit. The encounter is the result of a long existing feud between the Dwyer and Myers families.

### Treasure Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Some parties in this city, who have been working up the matter for some time past, have discovered the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, which foundered off Point St. George, near Crescent City, in July, 1865. She lies in an upright position, in about 22 fathoms of water, about 50 fathoms from the submerged rock on which she is supposed to have struck. There were about $1,000,000 in treasury notes and bullion in her safe, and the finders are fitting out an expedition for the recovery. The treasure belonged to the Government, whose claim is held to have lapsed on the expiration of 10 years after the loss.

### Fight with Horse Thieves.

GRAHAM, TEX., Aug. 6.—The sheriff of Palo Pinto county and a posse had a fight with the Jones gang of horse thieves, who resisted arrest. Larkin Jones was killed, J. Jones was wounded, and Enoch and old Jones and two other thieves were captured. Jack Morris was left to guard the wounded Jones, and he assisted the latter to escape. Morris was arrested and lodged in jail. At 1 o'clock this morning 25 masked men overpowered the four guards of the Palo Pinto jail, obtained the keys under threats of burning the jail and shot Morris dead in his cell.

### A Scene From Hamlet in Private Life.

SCOTTSVILLE, VA., August 5.—A poisoning case has come to light which did not end as the poisoner expected. Mitchell Jefferson, a young farmer who had been separated from his wife, visited her recently. His mother-in-law, in her enmity against him, persuaded her daughter to get him out of the way, and gave her poison to put in his coffee. She gave him the drugged cup and left the room. He took a spoonful, but not liking the taste, poured it back into the coffee pot. After he had left, the mother-in-law drank the coffee, was taken sick and died. Jefferson was exonerated from blame by the coroner's jury.

### Murder and Suicide.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times* says Charles Ballet, a livery stable keeper at Middletown, Ohio, shot and killed his wife at eleven o'clock this morning, and immediately afterwards shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Ballet was a drunkard, and his wife had petitioned for a divorce, which angering him, caused the tragedy.

### Robbers Sack a Village.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Four unknown men, supposed to belong to a gang of desperadoes in the Indian Territory, rode into Coneyville, Kansas, yesterday, robbed the Post-office and committed other depredations. The citizens resisted, one of whom named Fitzpatrick, was killed, and another named Roberts wounded. The robbers then left, and shortly after a detachment of United States troops started in pursuit, but have not yet arrested them.

### The Shot Gun in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—At Bethel, Bath county, Ky., yesterday, Ben Snelling shot at James Dougherty, but missed him, hitting and killing Charles Becker.

At Jacksonville, Ky., Jacob Sidenr shot at thieves in a corn field, fatally wounding a colored man named Wilson.

At Blue Lick Springs, Ky., a colored man was shot by a bushwhacker last night and was killed. Pat Rafferty is suspected.

### A Russian Socialist's End.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An Odessa dispatch to the *Times* says: "A Socialist named Samoff, imprisoned here, has just died in the hospital from the effects of terrible burns inflicted with the intention of self destruction. He was found in his cell sitting over a petroleum lamp. The flesh on his fingers was consumed, and his back up to the neck was horribly burned. He was removed to the hospital, where he died without uttering a word."

### Heavy Receipts of Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The receipts of wheat here to-day were enormous, amounting to 448,600 bushels. This is the largest amount ever received here in a single day. The receipts of wheat since the 1st instant are 1,251,900 bushels, against 283,100 bushels at the same time in August last year.

### Figures of the Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Returns from fifty-eight counties have been received by the Secretary of State. The majority for Blackburn, Democrat, in these counties is 23,514, an increase over McCreary's majority four years ago of 3,402. The majority for Blackburn in the State will probably exceed 40,000, a Democratic gain of over 5,000 over the two preceding Gubernatorial elections. The Republicans gain three or four Senators and ten or twelve Representatives.

### Spread of the Pestilence at Memphis During the Last Forty-eight Hours.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 10.—The fever continues to spread to an alarming degree. There were twenty-one new cases reported to the board of health Saturday up to 5 P. M., at which hour the secretary includes his daily reports. By 6 o'clock eighteen new cases had been reported, but they will be included in to-morrow's list. Of these latter cases fifteen were colored people and three whites.

THE VERY LATEST.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—Twenty-nine case were reported to the board of health to-day—twelve whites and seventeen colored.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. K. Hall and Sarah, his wife, to John M. Olinger. (Voluntary Assignment.) | In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co. Pa., No. 105 April Term, 1879.

And now 21st 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.

July 23 — L. C. COLBORN, Auditor.

RULE TO ACCEPT OR REFUSE.

To Nancy Will, (widow), Aaron Will, Allen S. Will, Albert G. Will, Dallet 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 S. Metz, 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 Box residing in Marysboro, Jackson county, Mo., Amanda, intermarried with C. L. Kelm, residing in Falls City, Richardson county, Neb., George W. Fair Guardian of the minor children, of Silas Will, deceased, residing in Agency City, Wapello Co., Iowa.

You are hereby notified to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th 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, July 16, 1879. — EDGAR KYLE, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Snyder late of Somerset Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration 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 or demands to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of dec'd, on Saturday, September 13, 1879.

JONATHAN SNYDER, JOHN J. BAKER, Administrators.

Aug 6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

M. A. Sanner & Co. vs. Jacob D. Miller. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co. Pa., No. 41 Jan. T., 1879. E. D. 24 Dec. 1878 real estate sold to C. J. Miller for $675.

And now, to wit: 2d day of May, 1879, Rule on parties interested to show cause why the confirmation of the Sheriff's sale should not be taken off and the sale set aside.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Extracts from the Records of said Court certified this 6th day of May, 1879.

H. F. SCHELL, Prothonotary.

The heirs, legatees and distributees of Jacob Breniser deceased, who are entitled to share in the fund realized from the sale of said real estate, and all other persons interested are hereby notified to appear on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1879, and show cause, if any they have, why the confirmation of said sale should not be taken off, and the sale set aside.

July 30 — COFFROTH & RUPPEL, Attorney for C. J. Miller.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel C. Pile, late of Somerset Borough, Somerset county, Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration 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 or demands will make known the same without delay.

July 30 — GEORGE W. FILE, Administrator.

ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts 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.