The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY..... October 8, 1879

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL BUTLER,
OF CHESTER.

COUNTY.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
RUDOLPH FERNER.
OF SOMERSET TWP.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN WINTERS.
OF SOMERSET TWP.

EIGHTEEN hundred thousand silver dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint last month.

THE Democracy of Ohio have imported yellow fever Blackburn of Kentucky to help them in their campaign. "Birds of a feather will flock together."

THE prospective increase of rail road trafic may be inferred from the announcement that the Pennsylvania road has contracted for one thousand freight cars of twenty tons capacity each.

NEARLY $8,000,000 were paid out of the Treasury during the month of September on account of the arrearage of pensions. Had it not been for this the decrease in the public debt would have been about $10,000,000

THE Republican candidate for State Treasurer is not a politician, but a plain, honest, intelligent farmer, selected because of his merit. The farmers of Somerset county should make it a point to poll for him a full vote.

THE National debt was reduced during the month of September, two and a half million dollars. Now that the bonds have been refunded at a lower rate of interest, a larger reduction may be expected every month if the Democratic lunk-heads in Congress will let "well enough," alone.

THE Democrats having decreased the tax on tobacco and thereby reduced the revenue of the country, $9,000,000 per annum, are now preparing to reduce the tax on whisky. The consequence will be that the Government will fall short of means to pay its expenses and the interest of the public debt, or taxes will have to be imposed on the products of industry, for the benefit of tobacco chewers and whisky guzzlers. And this is called statesmanship!!

THE election in Ohio occurs on Tuesday next, the 14th. The campaign is red-hot, and Blaine of Maine, and a host of Republican speakers are on the stump. Both sides express great confidence in the result, but it looks as if Foster the Republican candidate for Governor would win handsomely. If the Greenbackers go over in a body to Ewing the contest will be close. A tremendous struggle is being made by both parties to secure the Legislature, which will elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Thurman.

GENERAL RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by a few judicious figures, shows the contrast between the Republican North and the Democratic South that speaks volumes as to their comparative honesty and loyalty. In the Southern States more than sixteen times as many illicit whisky stills are seized as in the rest of the nation, and thirty-seven times as many persons arrested for illicit distilling as in all the North and West. These figures prove beyond all cavil, that there is something essentially wrong in the teachings and the home rule of the Democratic party.

THIRTY-THREE millions of gold have been received from Europe since the first of August, and the question now is, what are we going to do with it? Nobody cares about holding it, and the stream is steadily increasing. For the purpose of getting rid of it, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered it to be paid out by all Assistant Treasurers for demands against the government. About nine months since, Democratic editors and orators were insisting that we couldn't resume specie payments for want of the necessary coin.

No wonder they are opposed to the enforcement of the laws "down South." For instance, according to an examination of the Court records in Kentucky, if all rogues got their due the Democratic majority in that State would be largely reduced. In Breathitt county, out of a voting population of 13,000, eight hundred are under indictment, and in ten counties with a voting population of over 11,000, twenty-four per cent. were under indictment at a single term. With such a population it is not amazing that Democracy thrives and the laws are ignored.

A still hunt is being made by the Democracy in this State. They know the State is solidly Republican, and their only chance of success, therefore, is to do their work quietly and not arouse the Republican masses. Forewarned is forearmed! Do not be caught napping friends! Somerset county must redeem herself next month from the disgrace of last year's blunder. The party is solid now, all that is wanted is a full turn out. Remember that the coming election is the preliminary skirmish of next year's great battle. Business is beginning to boom throughout the land. Keep it booming by voting the Republican ticket and retaining the Republican party in power.

WHEN the financial panic burst upon the country and bankruptcy spread throughout the land, the Democratic orators and editors with one accord cried: Behold the result of Republican rule! The Republicans have had the power for many years, they must be held responsible. Many unthinking men were deluded by this cry, and were inclined to hold that the Republican party was to blame, although the trouble was not confined to this country but extended throughout Europe, and thus it was shown that political management at home had nothing to do with it. It was during the worst of the trouble that a Republican Congress enacted a law fixing the date of resumption for January, 1879.

As the day of resumption approached, money became easier and bankruptcy less frequent, while all the time the Democratic prophets of evil, cried that resumption would ruin the country, and that we could not resume in 1879.

Resumption came without a jar and nobody knew it, and while the Democrats were noisily clamoring for the repeal of the law, business began to brighten, prices to advance and industries to revive. Now not even the blindest Democrat can dare deny the return of prosperity.

If being in power the Republicans were responsible for the hard times, still being in power they are entitled to the credit for returning prosperity. Will the Democratic croakers dare deny this logic?

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is the only man of conceded respectability and acknowledged wealth who has been accused of trying to cheat the Government of taxes due on income. And this man is the favorite of the Democratic party for President.

THE Democratic party cuts a funny figure just now before the country. It has two heads in New York, a green back in Ohio, a hard-money check in Wisconsin, and trigger fingers on both hands down in Mississippi. Whether the team goes four abreast or tandem, old Nick seems to be holding the lines and cracking the whip.—*Inter-Ocean.*

SENATOR BLAINE is making a genuine triumphal progress through the State of Ohio. Everywhere he goes vast crowds turn out to greet him, and many thousands more people assemble to hear him speak than his voice can reach. His presence has been a great stimulus to the Republican canvass.

MR. BLAINE, tells a story of a Southern Democrat who on visiting the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington, one afternoon, put on his glasses and looking down on the members below exclaimed: "My God! this is the old Confederate army in citizens clothing."

GOVERNOR ROBINSON, of New York, is the biggest bolter on record. He bolted Polk in 1844; Cass, in '48; Pierce, in '52; was a Know Nothing in '55; supported Fremont, in '56, and finally bolted the Republican party in 1874. Now he thinks it is a sin for John Kelly to bolt.

No fewer than one hundred and eight thousand immigrants landed at the port of New York during the year ending August last, that being an increase over the previous year of more than 13 thousand. These figures are doubly significant. They testify alike to the prosperity of our own country, and to the unfortunate state of things that prevails across the Atlantic.

THE trouble among the Democracy of Cambria county, occasioned by two candidates of that political faith being before the people for the office of sheriff, has been settled by the withdrawal of Mr. Kirby. While he withdraws for the "success of the party," he contends that he was rightfully nominated for the office.

GOV. HOYT has settled the succession to the vacancy on the Supreme bench by reason of the death of Judge Woodward, by appointing Hon. Henry Green, a prominent member of the Easton bar. The term of Juege Green, under the Governor's commission, will end on the first Monday of January, 1881, when the place will be filled by the person to be elected in November, 1880, for the full term of 21 years.

WHAT the arrears of pensions will foot up begins now to be susceptible of computation upon satisfactory basis. Up to the 1st instant 13,287 cases were settled, the aggregate sum paid being a little less than $20,750,000. It is estimated at the department that about 6,000 or 7,000 more cases remain to be settled. Assuming their average will be about the of those already paid, the tota should not exceed $30,000,000.

JUDGE JERE BLACK has appeared in Washington in a despondent mood. He is afraid the split in New York will give the State to the Republicans, and bewails it as a most unfortunate situation. He is still a Tilden man, but exhibits signs of wavering in his devotion by saying that his second choice is Hancock. This is the first prominent voice from Pennsylvania in the General's favor, but as the Judge's following is concentrated entirely under his own coattails, the demonstration is not important.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ALL the accounts of the United States Treasury in connection with the 4 per cent. loan have been closed wirhout the loss of a dollar, a fact of which Secretary Sherman may well be proud. The aggregate of bonds sold was $740,845,950, and the amount of called bonds outstanding, not yet presented for payment, is $28,971,800. It is wonderful how well the Democratic organs resist the temptation to say anything complimentary of the conduct of the Treasury under the present administration.

IT is agreed on all sides that the Republican vote in Philadelphia will be the largest polled at a State election in ten years.

GOVERNOR HOYT has appointed the Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, Pa., to the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court, in place of the late Judge Woodward. The new Judge is a prominent lawyer in his section of the State. He is about fifty-five years of age, and has a brilliant reputation as a lawyer. He studied under Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, and was in partnership with him some years previous to the latters appointment as Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, in 1854. When Hon. Samuel Dimmick resigned his position as Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, to take the Attorney-Generalship under Gov. Hartranft, Mr. Green was appointed in his stead as delegate, and took part in the deliberations of that body. His reputation as a learned and profound lawyer is very high.

The Campaign.

This does not promise to be a noisy campaign, at least in Pennsylvania. The result will chiefly depend upon the staying power of the Republican masses. There are to be no political camp-meetings, no great rousings of public conscience, and hence no gain or loss to parties by conversions and renegadism. No man at this hour is waiting to be convinced, and if any are halting between two opinions, their doubts will probably be solved by the man who has the last manipulation of them. Niether in country nor in city is their room for such demonstrations as characterized the campaign of 1878. There will probably be large meetings of the two parties in the centres of population, where it requires little effort to gather a crowd. But in the country there is no prospect of mass meetings, unless it be where the local elections are unusually important.

Everywhere in Pennsylvania it is for the most part a question of getting voters to the polls. In some of the interior counties there are sheriffs and other important county officials to be voted for, and in such localities the work of getting out the voters will be materially assisted thereby. But in some of the most populous counties there are no exciting local contests, and the campaign will particularly depend for its result there on the staying power of the voting masses. The only use of money this fall relates to organizing and bringing out the voters. One of the first duties that presents itself is registration and the payment of taxes. Local committees will find enough to do within the period when these duties can be lawfully performed. Neglect of these simple yet altogether essential matters is one weak spot in organization at all times, and more especially in what are called "off" years. In a general way it may be said that a man who neglects to attend to these duties does not deserve to have a part in government. On the other hand, the fact that thousands have been trained to depend upon local men of affairs to attend to such simple duties, renders vicarious attention absolutely necessary. There is very little time in which to repair neglects of this sort; and Republicans have to bear in mind that these little matters are seldom neglected by their opponents.

But we embrace this occasion to say that there are no pauses in political conflict in a free government. The invention of "off" years was intended to excuse the neglect of leaders. There is, in fact, no such thing as an "off" year. The battle is "on" somewhere every year. This year it raged in Maine, and in California; and it rages in Ohio, and in New York. The field of greatest activity varies from year to year during the Presidential term, at the end of which there is an advance along the entire line. Meanwhile the outposts are busy everywhere. Here there is a series of desultory skirmishes, there a pitched battle. Everywhere there is conflict of varying intensity. And the local committees cannot expect to be excused for any lack of volume the vote may show in November by pleading the "off" year. It is always possible to get the voters to the polls, when the local managers make an effort and persist in it. It is not only possible but entirely practicable. Nor does the work cost a sum beyond the moderate means always to be found in every county. Where there is an organization, committees charged with the duty of seeing that the voters in limited districts are furnished transportation are absolutely necessary. And if there is a rational appreciation of the importance of making the North solid for Republican men and measures, the vote of the party this fall will not show any remarkable falling off when compared with that of 1878.

But the campaign is begun, without noise and flourish of trumpets. The men who organize need not wait for any great demonstration. They must fall to and make the result a victory for Republican principles that shall not be doubtful. Work always wins. And nothing comes to stay, in political struggles, that is not earned. Earn victory and the wages will be paid.—*North American.*

The Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The advance tables of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the receipts for the last fiscal year were $2,463,000 greater than for the previous year. The cost of collection for the entire country averaged a trifle over three per cent., excluding the Territories, where the expense is necessarily great, but even there it was considerably less than three per cent. It costs 6½ per cent. to make collections in the States which seceded. New York, Ohio and Illinois each paid more tax than all the seceded States. The cost of collecting in Kentucky was about 14 times that in New York. Mississippi paid only $80,000 and the cost was nearly 25 per cent., or over $20,000. The cost in South Carolina was about 33 per cent., while in Nebraska, which paid eight times as much, the cost was considerably less than half as much.

Stabbed on a Race-Track.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 2.—John Tornie, in the midst of a wrangle concerning the races at the fair grounds this evening, at 6 o'clock, was stabbed in the side by unknown parties, and died in fifteen minutes. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow morning. John Callahan and James Sadler have been arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail. The affair caused great excitement.

A Battle With the Utes

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A Milk River, Col., dispatch of Sept. 20, says:

Thornburg's command was attacked in a canyon at noon to-day, one mile south from here, on his march to the agency, and retreated in good order to the wagon train, where we are now entrenching ourselves as fast as possible.

The following details of the fight have been received: September 29, the command advanced under the guidance of Joe Rankin, who is well acquainted with the country. About 9 o'clock A. M., Rankin discovered fresh Indian signs, and having arrived at a canyon through which the road passed, and which would afford an excellent opportunity for an ambuscade, halted the command around over the hill over an old trail well known to him. By this movement he saved the lives of the command, for on arriving on top of the hill he discovered the Indians in ambush on either side of the canyon through which the road passed. Thornburg formed his men in line, and awaited attack. He was repeatedly urged to fire on the Indians, but peristently refused to do so, saying his orders would not justify an attack. Two Indians now rode up to within 100 yards, dismounted, and with a savage yell fired, shooting Captain Payne through the arm. At this signal the Indians gave the war whoop and the battle commenced.

Thornburg now found that he was surrounded. He ordered a charge, which he gallantly led in person, and succeeded in cutting his way out. When within about 500 yards of his wagons, he fell dead, with two bullets through his brain. Captain Payne now took command, and the battle was carried on until eight o'clock P. M., the troops using wagons and animals as breastworks. The Indians fell back a short distance and went into camp. During the engagement Lowery was killed. The casualties are about as follows:

Major Thornburg, Lowery and 13 enlisted men, the wagon-master, McKensley, and one teamster killed; Capt. Payne, Capt. Lawson, Surgeon Grimes, Lieuts. Haddock and Wolf and 35 men wounded.

The following has also been received here, dated Milk River, Col., Sept. 29, 8:30 P. M.: This command, composed of three companies of cavalry, was met a mile south of Milk River by several hundred Ute Indians, who attacked and drove us to the wagon train with great loss.

It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Major Thornburg, who fell in harness, and the painful, but not serious, wounding of Lieutenant Haddock, Dr. Grimes, 10 enlisted men, the wagon-master, and about 20 teamsters.

I am corraled near water, with about three-fourths of my animals killed, after a desperate fight. I shall strengthen our position during the night, and believe we can hold out until reinforcements reach us, if they are hurried.

Officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am also slightly wounded in two places.

PAYNE,
Commanding.

General Sheridan has received the following dispatch regarding the situation:

"To General Crook, Omaha: I have ordered Merritt, with four companies from Fort Russel, and four companies from Fort McPherson, all that can be spared from Saunders, and four companies from Douglass to rendezvous at once at Rawlings. This gives 530 men. I have also ordered two companies from Robinson, one from Laramie, and one from Fetterman to march at once to the railroad, to meet emergencies. Giles is ordered to confer with Merritt and forward transportation. Have you any orders?

R. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Hon. S. W. Downey, Delegate to Congress from Wyoming Territory, telegraphed Postmaster General Key to-day, stating that First Assistant Postmaster General, Tyner and party, were traveling through the Ute Indian country and were in danger of being attacked by hostiles. The telegram also requested that authority from the War Department be dispatched to Fort Saunders to have the party informed of their immediate danger. General Knapp, Chief Clerk in the Postoffice Department, at once obtained necessary authority from the War Department, and Downey was notified that the commanding officer at Fort Saunders would afford any facilities possible for the protection of any parties in the Ute country.

OMAHA, Oct. 1.—As a wrong inference may be drawn respecting the management of the campaign against the Ute Indians, the following explanation is given

The Utes are to the mountain Indians what the Cheyennes are to the crafty and wily plains Indians. They are feared by all other tribes who can ill combat with them in their own homes. The country which they inhabit is very rugged and mountainous, it is heavily timbered, and is just the place for ambuscades. Old Indian fighters are united in saying that the Utes are wily, hard fighters, ferocious, and the best planning ambuscaders. They are at the same time treacherous to the greatest degree. Though Major Thornburg expected they would remain peaceable, it is reported that he was nevertheless most vigilant and cautious. There is nothing to lead to the inference that he was otherwise than brave and intrepid, yet was caution itself, and was never impetuous.

His early training in the service amid scenes calculated to school him to become a cautious leader and a good judge in such matters, fitted him for just this sort of work. As paymaster and traveler he had been in varied scenes tending to nerve him and keep him well balanced, winning for himself high reputation as a scout and Indian fighter. Therefore the only inference that can be drawn is that Thornburg did not blunder, but fell into a carefully laid ambuscadel, and could not extricate the brave fellows he had with him.

The courageous act of the courier who brought the news deserves honorable mention, for though, under the cover of darkness it may be a difficult task to cut off from the lines, yet on such nights as these, with a bright moon shining out, the deed is attended with greater hazard. Military authorities are unanimous in the belief that the worst has now been told, for Lieutenant Payne is strongly entrenched near the water, is well provisioned, and will further fortify himself by throwing up earthworks which, with the wagon train, will enable him to hold his own till reinforcements appear, which will be soon.

The courier brought the news direct to Rawlins, and by three o'clock intelligence had been flashed to Fort Omaha. General Williams, in less than a quarter of an hour, was at work giving orders, consulting Gen. Crook, who is in Chicago, and ordering matters forward. Gen. Merritt, Fort Russell, Cheyenne, was telegraphed to and ordered to the command of the expedition. The message was carried by the operator who received it at the latter place, to the General at his headquarters, on horseback at breakneck speed. Gen. Merritt at once began preparing for the expedition. The same was true of arrangements at Camp Douglass, Salt Lake, and no time was lost, but everything perfected at short notice. At Forts McPherson and Saunders this activity was duplicated. The Union Pacific Railway Company worked in harmony with the military, and troops are all now enroute.

Major Thornburg's body has not been recovered, but lies in front of his command, and cannot be procured. He was a very powerful man, fully six feet two in height, active and muscular, a magnificent shot and a daring horseman. He leaves a wife and two children, who are at Fort Steele, whither his father-in-law, Major Clark, journeyed this morning.

Juvenile Atrocity.

LANCASTER, October 1.—One of the most remarkable cases of juvenile atrocity that has ever been heard of here came to light to-day. Cyrus Elmire is the name of a respectable man who lives near Mount Nebo, this county, and yesterday during the brief absence of the adult members of the family, Mr. Ellmire's infant, aged five months, was left lying in its cradle. The family were alarmed by hearing the most heart-rending screams from the babe, and, running to the room whence the cries proceeded, they were horrified at the sight which met them. There stood a three-year old boy, pen-knife in hand, deliberately attempting to cut off one of the arms of the infant near the rist. He had already reached the bone and the blood sported from the gaping wound in a stream. The infant's arm was quickly bound in cloths to arrest the hemorrhage, and medical aid was at once summoned. Dr. Yost happened to be in the neighborhood and promptly responded; but while he has no fears that he cannot save the child's life, it is by no means certain that the injury will not result in permanent disability. The boy who did the cutting seemed to have no motive in it, and does not appear at all sensible of the terrible act he has committed.

Ute Indian Outbreak.

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 2.—No news has been received from Capt. Payne's command to-day. The mail carrier from the Ute agency, due here to-night, has not yet arrived. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but the only reliable information received is the statement of a rancheman named Morgan, who arrived to-day from his ranche on Snake river. On the morning of the 30th, the day after the fight, he heard heavy firing in the direction of the battle ground. Gen. Merritt, with 350 cavalry, left here at 10:30 this morning. He will be followed by infantry to-morrow. Merritt was accompanied by the scout Rankin.

Great excitement prevails here. Settlers from the vicinity of the reservation are arriving hourly. Many white men, freighters and hunters, are known to have been in the neighborhood of the agency, and fears are entertained for their safety.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.—The cause of the Ute outbreak as stated from Washington, is a mistake. There have been no encroachments on the reservation. Prospectors never went to Washington to urge Congress to disregard the treaty. The Northern Utes who attacked Thornburgh were not interested in the demand of the Los Pinos Utes. The cause of the outbreak was probably the failure of the Government to pay the $79,000 due under the Brunot treaty of 1873, by which the San Juan mining region was ceded by the Utes of Colorado. Congress and the Colorado people have never asked the transfer of the Utes to the Indian Territory. The following is a list of those at White River Agency, who are probably massacred:

Agent N. C. Meeker, wife and daughter Josephine, aged twenty-one, Frank and Harry Dresser, E. L. Mansfield, W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Fred Shepherd, Geo. Eaton and a boy named Thompson.

General Knapp, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, received to-night a reply to his telegram to the postmaster at Laramie asking information relative to First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner and party, as follows: "Party just arrived. Saw General Tyner and party on Big Creek, about fifteen miles from Tinkhams' ranche, at the entrance to North Park. Messengers have been sent to warn them of danger from Indians. Think they are now all right."

This places General Tyner and friends a hundred and fifty miles east of the scene of Thornburg's disaster, with a mountain range between them, and free from danger, unless the outbreak among the Indians is more general than now supposed.

The Plague Spreading in the South.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Eleven cases in all, six white and five colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. One death has occurred—Kate O'Donnell. J. D. Plunkett, President of the State Board of Health, Nashville, telegraphed Hon. John Johnson, Superintendent of quarantine, that yellow fever had developed at Dean's Island, forty miles north of Memphis, on the Mississippi river. In compliance with instructions, Drs. Bradford and Munn, leave to morrow morning to investigate the matter. The mail rider from that point was here yesterday, and he made no mention of yellow fever there, so the reported outbreak is not generally credited. The Howards have 116 nurses on duty, attending 80 whites. 20 colored and one Chinese family. Donations to the Howards to-day aggregated $1,050. Of this amount Boston, Massachusetts, sent $1,000. The thermometer has ranged between 69 and 91.

A Cyclone at a County Fair.

DETROIT, October 3.—A Vassar, Mich., special reports that a cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the county fair grounds at Watronsville, Tuscola county, this afternoon, doing great damage. Cloth tents were torn to shreds, fences blown down, and one tent where tables were set for a hundred persons was blown down, overturning the stove and a large reservoir for boiling water, severely scalding six ladies, the scalding of one of whom, with an infant of a few months, is probably fatal.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1879.

Senator Windom's "oxodus plan" to counteract the "Mississippi plan" in the South toward the negro, in the language of an old broken down politician with the title of Judge, General, Doctor or something else, who is seen daily loafing around the streets here in front of the Ebbitt House, "has played the very devil down there." The Kansas fever is now getting a very strong hold among the colored people of North Carolina, and judging from statements made by some of their representatives who are now traveling in the West for the purpose of finding settlements for them, their grievances are about on par with those who have fled from Mississippi and Louisiana.

Two of these agents stopped over a few day ago in this city and gave an account of why the colored people of North Carolina want to leave that state, which adds some features to the mode of treatment dealt out to these poor people. Among the many hardships to which they are subjected, these agents cite a few that are inflicted under what is known as the "landlord and tenant act." They say:

This act requires the farm rent shall be paid before any of the crops are sold or consumed. In other words, the colored man who rents a small farm is not permitted to gather any part of his crop either for sale or home consumption until he has gathered and delivered one-third of it to his landlord, and he must gather it himself alone, as he is not permitted to sell any part of it to procure money to hire help. Another great hardship of the colored farmers is the result of the mortgage system. A man is forced to get advances, sometimes of money, but generally of bacon, flour, meal and other produce, and gives mortgages on his crops. The prices charged for the produce advanced are invariably high, while the prices afterward allowed for the crops are correspondingly low. The consequence is that the mortgages take nearly the whole crop, and the remainder goes for rent. It sometimes happens, however, that after the mortgage is satisfied, there is nothing left to pay the rent with, and the inexorable landlord seldom shows mercy, but drives the poor family from the farm.

The hardships of the colored farm laborers employed by white farmers are no less rigorous. Farm laborers are paid six dollars a month and "found," which means that they are given shelter and just enough to eat to keep them from starving. The average board allowance for each laborer per week is four pounds of pork or bacon and one peck of corn meal. They can cook these articles as they please, but they never get a varied bill of fare. A laborer who has a family is allowed to keep them on the farm, but unless they do work they are not fed by the "boss." Indeed, the general rule is that laborers must feed their own families and they have six dollars a month to do it with. Out of this amount must come the money paid for clothing and a little tobacco. The laborers on public works of the State were formally allowed eighteen dollars a month. That amount was reduced, however, to twelve, and it is now proposed to give them only eight dollars a month. The colored people judge from this that the wages of farm laborers will also be reduced next year, as laborers on public work always get about double that paid to farm hands.

Even this small sum of six dollars a month, however, is not paid in cash. The white "boss" almost invariably pays his hands in scrip, and the country merchant or cross-road shop-keepers take the scrip in payment of goods at a discount of 25 per cent. The "boss" subsequently redeems the scrip at a redution of about 10 per cent. on its face value, so that both "boss" and merchant profit by the business. The cheated negroes have no option in these transactions, and even if they had the cash to buy with, they would be compelled to pay at least 25 per cent. more for the necessaries of life than Northern laborers pay in Northern communities.

What greater wrongs could be imposed than these? There are the fruits of Democratic misrule in the South and the logical product of a "solid South." The leaders of the solid South are dyed with the blood of the poor colored people. These Brigadiers should remember that they are not only making history of a very unsavory sort, but furnishing a set of phrases that are likely to keep their odious deeds fresh in the mind of the world for all time to come. First come "Bull Dozing," and a general "Shot Gun Policy" as means of inculcating correct political doctrines. Then they supplied the "Kemper System" for ridding a community of undesirable members. Next they gave the country the "Yazoo Plan" for making a fellow stop running for the office he wants; and now they have presented to the world the "Blackville method" of creating a vacancy in a village post-office. What next?

In eight weeks more Congress will be here again, and until July politics and politicians will rule the hour. It is idle to speculate now what the Democratic Congress will do at the coming session. Important impending political events in Ohio and New York make it idle to say more. One thing is pretty sure, it will be a political session. Both parties will play for the Presidential stake. There are positions to chose; and plan of an attack to arrange; speeches to delude the people to be made &c., &c. Leaders will move cautiously to feel the public pulse. There are several leaders who will gather in the National halls, who dream of the Presidency, and the more they dream of this coveted prize the more timid they become. Hence the session will be one of policy as well as politics, and with just enough business sandwiched in it to occupy the attention of the business community.

During the special session of the 46th Congress enough bills were introduced to keep the body busy until it terminates its official life. Not one in ten will ever be considered. Not one in a thousand will ever become laws. Scores of pension and other private bills will slip through, but it is reasonable to predict that no important public measure will pass for the reason that political strategy will give way to the demands of the public weal, and every effort will be centered upon the Presidential stake.

The most important bills which will confront the second session of the 46th Congress are those of a financial nature, and upon them there is liable to be division in both parties. The Warner Silver bill, which passed the House and which is now in the finance committee of the Senate, will prove the most troublesome. An important bill pending in the committee of the whole of the House also promises to give trouble. It is Hostetter's bill to prevent assessments on Government employes. The bill is sweeping in its character and makes it a penal offence to even solicit voluntary contributions for campaign purposes.

The report of the committee on rules will recommend important changes and the House will be called to pass upon this report at an early day during the session. The recommendations of the committee are known to lop off over fifty of the rules now in force, and to make sweeping changes tending to simplify the present system, and to enable a new member to comprehend the manner in which an unwieldy body can be controlled, and at the same time govern the House with rules which will expedite business rather than retard it, as under the present system. Again there may be an effort made to readopt the old joint rules of the House. Otherwise, if no bill is passed providing for the count of the electoral vote, the Democrats will have decidedly the advantage of the Republicans in counting the presidential vote. Indeed, if they saw fit, there is nothing to prevent them counting in a President. Under the old joint rule No. 22, it was provided that the vote of a State should not be counted to which either House objected. Under the present Constitutional provision, as it could be interpreted, the vote of any State can be thrown out by the concurrent vote of both houses. This gives the Democrats a good deal of leverage, inasmuch as they control both branches.

From indications there will be several investigations during the session. There may also be an effort made to again pass a bill restricting Chinese emigration. It is good capital for the Democratic party to throw into California and they will hardly miss the chance of giving the President a second opportunity to veto it. The Democratic majority will do anything, even break a solemn treaty to gain a few votes.

It is not expected that there will be any tariff legislation. The business men of the country always get disturbed when the tariff-tinkers agitate any revision, and the time being nigh for a Presidential campaign, both sides will wisely conclude to let it alone.

The Democrats will undoubtedly attempt to get Indiana's vote in case of an election for President being thrown into the House, so as to relieve Parson De La Martyr of the responsibility of having to choose a President. This can be done by unseating Goodlove S. Orth. His competitor for the seat is McCabe. Orth was elected by the narrow margin of less than one hundred votes. The law requires that in case of a contest the contestant shall serve notice on the contetsee within ninety days from the day of election. This McCabe failed to do, so the only way he can now proceed will be to have a resolution passed by the House extending in his case the time from ninety days to some number required to meet the exigencies of the situation.

It is not expected that there will be any railroad legislation. The Texas Pacific people are tired of the way in which Congress has met their appeals for aid, and for the present, at least, have abandoned operations with Congress. The North Pacific Railroad Company want their charter extended so as to enable them to retain and not forfeit their lands, voted to the corporation originally as a subsidy, contingent upon the completion of the road, which time expired in July last.

The National Board of Health will probably be legislated out of existence.

The trade dollars will probably be recoined into standard silver dollars.

The same old fight will be made upon the army appropriation bill, and there will be the usual shrieking speeches made about keeping the soldiers from the polls. There will also be a fight made against the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals, and on these two points, Congress will find work to keep it here until the dog days and "between drinks," so to speak, will have a chance to intrigue for Presidential candidates and likewise make Presidential capital.

A table has been prepared at the Pension Bureau showing the entire operations in the settlement of the arrears of pensions to Oct. 1, 1879. The average amount of arrears in each case settled is $545.62. The total cases settled since the passage of the act is 38,368, aggregating in money value $20,734,507,93. It is estimated that there are still about six or seven thousand pensioners entitled to arrears whose cases have not been settled. The settlement hereafter cannot be made as rapidly as heretofore, because of the great number of cases in which there is no title to arrears, which must be examined in the search for those in which there is title. It is stated for the information of all pensioners who believe themselves entitled to arrears, and who do not receive notice of the settlement of their claims either by allowance or rejection by November, that they can hasten the settlement by writing a letter to the office giving again the number of their pension certificate and their present post office address.

It is almost certain that the $25,000,000 appropriated will be sufficient to cover the arrears which were due upon the pensions allowed previous to January 26, 1879.

PICKET.

Adrian's Accident.

DETROIT, October 3.—Further particulars from Adrian, where the terrible disaster on the county fair grounds occurred yesterday, state that the total number of deaths from the accident so far are 16. The seriously injured number 75, some of whom physicians say cannot live the day through.

The architect of the grand stand structure is the person blamed for the disaster. The stand was built unusually high to admit of space for the exhibition of wagons and carriages underneath, and the timbers spiked together instead of being morticed and braced.

President Hayes at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—The arrival of President Hayes and party was made the occasion of a procession. The guests were escorted to the State House, where 3,000 school children, gathered on the east front, sang the hymn "America." The address of welcome was delivered by J. C. Conkling. The President responded briefly. General Sherman made a brief speech. Mrs. Hayes was called out and bowed her acknowledgements. An informal reception was held at the Executive Mansion to-night. The President also spoke to 10,000 people at the fair grounds.

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at	$2 25	at	$4 75	at	$8 00
at	$2 50	at	$4 90	at	$8 50
at	$2 75	at	$5 00	at	$9 00
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Grant at the Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—A dispatch from Clark's Station, on the road to Yosemite, says: The Grant party arrived at 6:45 last evening. Previous to his departure from Madoria, Gen. Grant had a brief reception with citizens and residents of Fresno City, and among the number who congratulated him his return to his native land, were several Union and Confederate veterans. At Fresno Flat he received further congratulatory calls from Fresno county veterans. The coach which conveyed the party was handsomely decorated. Thirty-six horses were used in the trip, six changes being made. The distinguished party were met here and welcomed by T. B. Bruce and S. Washburn and escorted to the parlor of the hotel, the Mariposa brass band, which had crossed the mountains, a distance of thirty-six miles, to join in the ceremonies, playing "Hail to the Chief." Dinner followed, after which there was an informal reception in the hotel parlors. The General was serenaded and retired at an early hour. This morning at 8:30 the party entered the Yosemite valley. They will remain until Monday and then return by the Big Trees and Merced to San Francisco. General Grant expressed himself last evening as highly gratified by the attention shown him. The party are in excellent spirits and look forward to a very agreeable sojourn in the Yosemite valley.

On the Route to Yosemite.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 30.—General Grant left Oakland this morning in a special car, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., J. W. Dent, General Miller, wife and daughter, Miss Flora Sharon and Miss Jennie Flood. Throngs of people were gathered at all the way stations. On reaching here a procession was formed, and the party were escorted to the Yosemite House, where a reception took place. The departure for the Y