The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....January 14, 1880.

It is announced from Europe that there is not only a lack of food in Ireland, but that in Bosnia and Servia thousands will probably die from want.

What did Garcelon ask the opinion of the Supreme Court for? He got it and then didn't follow it, and people are anxious to know why he asked for it. Why did he drive this last nail in the coffin of the Democracy?

At the solicitation of the Judges of the Courts and of the Bar of Philadelphia, Marshal Kerns has been nominated for another term by the President, as Marshal for the eastern district of this State.

It is announced that Senator Wallace will labor to defeat his confirmation by the Senate, because of his determined enforcement of the Federal election laws at the last Presidential election.

The President has ended the struggle for the Judgship of the U S. District Court at Pittsburgh, made vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Ketcham, by nominating Marc W. Atcheson, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar for the position. This appointment will be received with much favor in Western Pennsylvania.

Washburne was elected to Congress in the third Minnesota district over Donnelly by more than three thousand majority, yet it appears to be an accepted fact at Washington, that the Democratic majority will unseat Washburne, by counting in his opponent. The votes of the people are nothing, when weighed in the balance as against Democratic necessities.

It has been officially announced by Governor Hoyt, that during the last year the State debt has been reduced $1,683,592, and that there remains in the Sinking fund over a million dollars applicable to that purpose, and yet while our debt is thus being reduced, there is not funds in the Treasury to pay the appropriations for schools and charitable purposes. This is the result of careless legislation, in appropriating the revenues of the State.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* said of General Grant's visit to that city:

> The people of Augusta, without respect to party, desired to show their respect for the famous general of the Union, and for the man who was twice chosen President of the United States. They desire him to see a Southern city in time of peace, and know Southern men, who once battled fearlessly for what they deemed the right, but who frankly and in good faith accept the results of defeat, and yield to none in their attachment to the Constitution and their devotion to the Union. The wounds of war have healed, the feelings of bitterness have passed away, and to-day the representatives of the new South extend cordial greeting to the conqueror of the old.

"Fine words won't butter parsnips". If the Southern Brigadiers in and out of Congress, would let their actions correspond with the words of the *Chronicle*, we would have more faith in their professed magnanimity.

The Democratic press of the country has taken to lecturing the Republican party about the certainty of their defeat if they nominate Grant for President.

The anxiety of these dear souls is as amusing a Punch and Judy show. If they could point out the time when they desired the sucess of the Republican party we might credit them with a grain of sincerity, but to a man up a tree, it looks as if their fears were instigating their disinterested advice.

The Committee on contested elections in the House have at last tackeled the case of Andrew G. Curtin against Yocum. Hon. S. S. Blair of Blair county having made the opening argument for Curtin.

That Curtin was fairly beaten at the polls admits of scarce a doubt, but that he will be counted in on small technicalities *a-la* Maine is a foregone conclusion. The Democratic majority in the House is such a meager one that it must be strengthened by stealing a few more Republican seats.

The Democratic thieves in Maine, now that they have stolen the Legislature, don't know what to do with it. They so far have not succeeded in securing a quorum to transact business, and are idly twiddling their thumbs in the legistative halls. The State is without a Governor or Council and difficulties are hourly accumulating around the conspirators. General Chamberlain has temporarily assumed the office of Governor and Comander-in-Chief, and thus by Democratic machinations the Sovereign State of Maine is ruled by a military despot, a thing that the Democratic leaders have all along been affecting to hold in profound dread and terror. The Democracy of Maine are to-day in as open rebellion to the laws as were their Southern brethren in 1861–62.

General Garfield has received an unanimous nomination from the Republicans of the Ohio Legislature for U. S. Senator, and in due time will be elected to succeed Judge Thurman. There has scarcely been a doubt since the Republicans swept Ohio last October that General Garfield would be selected for this position, and yet the public was daily treated, up to the hour of his nomination, with predictions and positive announcements, that Taft or Dennison or Matthews was the coming man, yet when the supreme hour arrived all opposition vanished, and he was unanimously nominated, much to the discomfiture of the false prophets. Precisely this game is being played by the newspaper prophets and a sprinkling of confirmed growlers, in the matter of the proposed nomination of General Grant, and we doubt not, will end in the same way, by his unanimous nomination at Chicago.

It appears to be generally admitted that the success of the Republicans at the next Presidential election largely depends upon their ability to carry New York.

The condition of affairs in that State, and the action of some of its leading politicians is therefore worthy of attention at present. The editor of *"Harper's Weekly,"* George W. Curtis, that purist in politics, who did his utmost to throw the State into the hands of the Democracy, because Governor Cornell, an irreproachable candidate and Republican, was the choice of the friends of Senator Conkling, now openly threatens to bolt the nomination of General Grant, if made. The friends of Senator Blaine—presumably the choice of the Curtis malcontents—are perfectly aware of the long standing personal quarrel between the two distinguished Senators, and to the most superficial observer it is apparent that the course of the Curtis faction, if not purposely designed with that intent, will inevitably array the friends of Mr. Conkling, who it is not to be presumed will submit to the insolent dictation of Mr. Curtis, against Senator Blaine.

On the other hand the New York *Times*, a journal of no little influence, inimical to Mr. Conkling, but always doing battle within the party lines, has lately devoted a large space to a very flattering biographical notice of the Illinois Washburne, who is held by the way, to be a dark horse in the coming canvass.

Here is an interesting situation, worthy the attention of the politicians. If the feuds in New York are fanned into a blaze, and it looks to us as if that was being purposely done, neither of the two prime favorites of the people—Grant and Blaine—can hope to carry it, and the result follows that, New York being essential to Republican success, a candidate acceptable to every shade of republican opinion in that state must be selected. Will Washburne fill the bill, or will Sherman?

There is a deep game being played with the same possible result as in 1876, a setting aside of popular favorites and the selection of a compromise candidate. Can or will this be prevented?

The government Maine has been revolutionized, the State to-day, is as clearly in the hands of conspirators and traitors as was the government of any of the Southern States under the dominion of Jeff Davis. The people elected a set of Representatives on whom the law devolved the duty of selecting a Governor: the Governor (Garcelon) then in office, with the members of his council entered into a conspiracy to subvert the government of the people, and deliberately perverted the law, and in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court which they had invoked, counted out Republican members of the Legislature, declared the defeated Democratic candidates elected, seized upon the capitol, filled it with soldiers, and under the shadow of the bayonet swore into office and placed in power as a Legislature, their own tools, whom the people had rejected at the polls.

In the mean time the term of office of Governor Garcelon has expired, his successor has not been elected, and Major General Chamberlain has assumed the functions of Governor, and the State of Maine by connivance of the Democratic conspirators, is now controlled by a self-constituted Military Dictator. The Republicans have exhausted every legal remedy known to the law, and in the meantime the revolutionists retain the stolen power, which so far they have been unable to use. Armed resistance to this outrage would be perfectly justifiable, and in the excited state of public sentiment may at any moment be resorted to. We trust, however, that a bloodless solution of the situation may be finally reached.

Will the people note that this is the work of Democratic scoundrels, that it is the legitimate sequence of the rebellion, and the shot-gun, bulldozing manner of securing power by the Southern Democracy, and that resort to it in the North is a certain precursor of a more wide reaching conspiracy to sieze upon the General Government. If by any mischance the party perpetrating these crimes against popular sentiment, should obtain control of the Government at the coming Presidential election, they would, as in the Southern States and in Maine, perpetuate their power indefinitely by fraud and brute force.

Rebel Animosity.

AN ATTEMPT IN THE HOUSE TO GET A BILL PASSED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOUTH—ITS EAILURE—RETALIATION ON LOYAL PENSIONERS.

Washington, January 7.—When the Committee on Invalid Pensions was called to-day, Chairman Coffroth came promptly to the front with a bill to pension the survivors and widows of the deceased officers, soldiers and seamen of the Mexican, Creek, Seminole and Black Hawk wars. This bill is identical with that which passed the House in the last Congress and which inspired the memorable debate on pensioning Jefferson Davis. If the bill should become a law it would take from the Treasury according to careful estimates from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

One provision of the bill proposes to repeal Section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes which is in the following words:

> No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Mr. Coffroth tried to have the bill made a special order, but failed.

He then reported a bill to enable the Interior and War Department to proceed more rapidly with the settlement of the claims of loyal persons. The bill provides for an additional force of 180 clerks for the first six months of the current year, and appropriates $100,000 for their salaries and for other necessary expenses. Every member of the House, as well as every reader of *The Tribune* knows the crying need that exists for the employment of this additional clerical force in order to do justice to the claims of those who served the Union, and it was to be supposed that the bill would promptly pass. But first Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, raised a point of order against it, and after he had withdrawned, on the appeal of General Hawley, Representative Martin, of Deleware, promptly renewed and stubbornly insisted on maintaining it.

Thus the Southern Democrats in revenge for the failure of their bill to pension rebels promptly visited punishment upon loyal pensioners by refusing to provide means for their prompt payment.—*New York Tribune.*

Grant Can't de Beaten.

Washington, January 8.—Judge Buckner, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and one of the leading western Democrats, expresses some interesting and quite remarkable opinions on the Presidential question. He thinks that Grant will be the Republican candidate, and that he stands a fair chance of carrying some southern States. He considers the ex-President the weakest candidate for the North whom the Republicans could nominate, and strongest for the South. In his own language, "Grant is the only Republican who could break the Solid South, and he might do it." Judge Buckner thinks that Grant would be very likely to carry Florida and South Carolina, and he might also get North Carolina and Virginia. In South Carolina, for example, he thinks that Grant's nomination would call out the negro vote so solidly that the Democrats could not prevent the Republicans from carrying the State. Previous Democratic victories in South Carolina he considers due to the influence of Hampton and other liberal men, in inducing many negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. As against Blaine or Sherman, he thinks these colored Democrats could be held to the Democratic candidate; but with Grant, the only man whose name is familiar to all negroes, in the field, nothing could prevent their going for him in a mass and giving him in all probability a majority too large to be overcome. For the same reason he thinks that Grant will be quite likely to carry Florida, where the Republican party has some strength outside the colored vote. Judge Buckner also thinks that Grant's nomination would make the contest in North Carolina a doubtful one, and in the light of Mahone's recent election to the Senate from Virginia, he does not think that State can be counted on as certain for the Democrats with Grant in the field.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, is in the city. He served with Grant in the Mexican war, and has known him since. During Grant's recent trip through South Carolina he traveled with him, and put the Presidential question point blank. Mackey says that Grant replied that he was not a candidate; and it was injustice to him to consider him such, and that he was entitled to the privacy of his own opinions on this and other subjects, like any private citizen. Judge Mackey says he was not disposed to talk politics, but manifested great interest in the industrial affairs of the State, the condition of the negroes, relations of the races, and material matters.

The result of Judge Mackey's interview leads him to the belief that Grant is as much a candidate as Sherman or Blaine; that he will accept if nominated, and that if elected, his administration will be devoted to a restoration of harmony between the sections.

Governor Hoyt Raises a Storm.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., January 9.—Great indignation prevails here to-night because Governor Hoyt this afternoon appointed Stanley Woodward, who is a Democrat, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in preference to ex Senator Payne, a staunch, honorable, and competent Republican, who was also an applicant for the position made vacant by Judge Hardings resignation. At Kingston, the late home of Governor Hoyt, the feeling is intense, and the Hoyt Club marched in procession to its head-quarters and tore down a large transperancy that adorned the front of the building, because it bore the Governor's picture, and trampled it in the mud, amid cries of derision and disgust. When one of the officers of the club was requested to desist, he replied that they no longer recognized Hoyt as a Republican Governor, and they are anxious he should know it, since he spurned their petition, for a Democrat. The Hoyt Club of Kingston is the first that was organized in this State for the Gubernatorial campaign, and is composed of wealthy and prominent Republicans.

The only reason assigned for the Governor's appointment of Colonel Woodward to the judiciary is the fact that they have been boon friends from boyhood, although opposed in politics. When Mr. Hoyt was nominated for Governor, Woodward was the first to espouse his cause, for which he suffered ostracism at the hands of his party. The indignant Republicans will hold a formal meeting to-morrow to denounce the Governor's action in ignoring his party's claims for a personal friend. Woodward, the Governor's appointee, is a competent lawyer, and stands high in the community.

A Mail Carrier Shot Dead.

Cincinnati, January 7.—A special dispatch from Jerseyville, Ills., says that Clement Rowden, a mail carrier, living near Rosedale, Jersey county, was called out of his house at dusk on Monday evening, and shot dead on the spot, ten buckshots entering his breast. The shooting is supposed to have been done by Benjamin Spry, accompanied by his two brothers and Peter Grosjean, between whom and Rowden an old grudge existed. After the killing, Rowden's wife followed a short distance, but they mounted horses and fled. Two of the horses ridden by them returned this morning, one tied to the tail of the other. Henry, one of Spry's brothers, returned and was arrested.

Singular Death of a Millionaire.

Cleveland, January 7.—Leonard Case, a very wealthy resident of this city died early yesterday morning under circumstances which give rise to a suspicion of suicide. He was found lying on the floor, and near by was a saucer which contained chloroform. Case was a bachelor, nearly sixty years of age, and was worth between three and four millions of dollars. He was noted for his charitable gifts, having donated, some years ago, a block of ground to the Cleveland library.

MAINE FRAUD.

Temporary Fusion Triumph.

THE ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED WITHOUT A QUORUM

Augusta, Jan. 7.—There is great excitement here, but no apprehensions of an outbreak. The Senate was organized by the election of James O. Lampson, president, after the members had been sworn in by Governor Garcelon, attended by his Council. The Republicans entered a protest to the proceedings and refrained from voting.

The Governor and Council then proceeded to the House, and after qualifying a large number of members, regardless of the protest of the Republicans, offered by ex-Congressman Hale, a member of the Assembly, declared a quorum present. J. C Talbot was then chosen Speaker by 72 votes—four less than a quorum—and Mr. W E Gibbs was elected clerk. Mr. Hale made the point of order that no quorum had voted and that the elections were illegal, but he was overruled. All contests and protests were then received and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the House adjourned.

Boston, Jan. 7.—Dispatches received here to-night from Augusta relative to the affidavits published this morning declaring that bribes were offered Democratic members of the Legislature to prevent a quorum from appearing, assert that the affidavits thus far are entirely unsupported by evidence, and the Republicans challenge the opposition to produce the names.

There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme moment came when the Assistant Clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk, put the motion himself, which was followed by deafening applause and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members. The whole audience then rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans. The result of the day was clearly a triumph for the Fusionists, but the Republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling, good order could be preserved was a marvel. The Republicans held a secret caucus to-night to determine on future action, at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion. It is thought that the Republicans will all qualify to-morrow and participate in Legislative action.

The story is started that the Fusionists will to-morrow deprive Eugene Hale of his seat, but on what ground it is not known.

Governor Garcelon's term of office expires to-night at twelve o'clock. James O. Lampson, president of the Senate, will temporarily fill the place. Governor Garcelon is spoken of as a candidate for re-election, but the friends of Smith insist that their man should receive the office.

The Fusionists held a secret meeting to-night and determined to stand to the position gained.

THE STATE OF MAINE WITHOUT GOVERNOR OR COUNCIL—NOBODY TO SWEAR IN ANY MEMBERS—THE STATE MACHINERY STOPPED.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Senator Blaine, in reply to the insinuations that he is implicated in the alleged bribery cases in Maine, telegraphs as follows: "Whatever the form or phrases of the accusation, I pronounce it an unqualified calumny and merely a part of the monstrous, wicked and unparalleled conspiracy to deprive a free people of their suffrage by fraud, forgery and perjury. I am busy night and day in the task of thwarting the conspiracy, and it is merely a part of their dastardly and disreputable course to invent some form of slander against me. I have not seen the charge, but I know it is a lie out of the whole cloth, and cannot now be diverted from the real work in hand to do more than denounce the calumny and its authors."

A PANICY FEELING.

Boston, Jan. 9.—An Augusta Me., special to the *Herald*, to-day, says: The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within the past 24 hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming unusually conspicuous for Maine. General Chamberlain is in constant consultation with the civil authorities and is gradually becoming an important figure. General John Marshal Brown of his staff arrived from Portland this morning, and other old army officers are expected to-day. A conference at Blaine's house lasted until a late hour this morning. Teams were coming and going to and from the house as late as one o'clock. In the State House, just beyond, all was quiet, the principal offices being brilliantly lighted. No men were visible, but men were there. At the Augusta House every person who entered or went out up to 2 o'clock at least was an object of suspicion and was closely watched until his business was known.

This morning politicians are some what nervous, and Fusionists a little panicy. Some of them are anticipating a struggle for the possession of the House, while all are eager for the promised bribery revelations. This morning when the House met no Republican was in the hall, and Mr. Locke was the only one in the Senate. This at once gave a clue to the Republican policy. As soon as the reading of the journal was finished, Mr. Swan, of Mechanics Falls, rose to a question of privilege, and gave the story of the attempt to bribe him. The name of the accused party is Wallace R White, of Winthrop, a Republican lawyer.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF CHAMBERLAIN.

Augusta, Me, Jan. 9.—Early this morning Major General Chamberlain issued a general order stating that in view of the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, he would assume command and protect the public property and institutions of the State, in trust for the people until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified.

By this order General Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The entire police force at the State House were changed this morning, those indicated by Mr. Chamberlain taking the place of those drilling there several weeks. The change was quietly made.

At the opening of the session but one Republican appeared and took his seat, Senator Locke, of Cumberland. The vote on the bribery order was reconsidered, and the order laid on the table.

The committee appointed on Gubernatorial votes are Atwell, Linn and Thompson, of Knox, and Barrett, Locke and Dingley, of Filt. The committee on Senatorial votes, who will proceed at once with their duty, are Strickland, Patten and Thomas, of Knox; Rankin, Coombs and Lampson. Seventy-two members only appeared this morning in their seats in the House, all Fusionists. The House attempted to exclude all but official reporters, but several were smuggled in.

Mr. Lamson, President of the Senate, in reply to a petition to swear in the counted out Representatives, says he will give his answer to morrow.

In reply to the request of Republicans holding certificates for him to administer the oath of office so that they may take their seats, he writes to Representative Weeks as follows:

Senate Chamber,
Augusta, Jan 9. 1880

Hon. George E. Weeks:

In reply to your request from me as President of the Senate to administer the oath of office to the members of the House of Representatives holding certificates from the Governor and Council, I have the honor to say that while I feel it my duty to perform all official acts devolving upon me as defined by the Constitution and laws, I find that certain specific things are required in order to allow the oath alluded to. The aforesaid oath shall be administered in the presence of the Governor and Council. Second, Before the President of the Senate can act as Governor there must be a vacancy in the office of Governor such as the Constitution contemplates. I find there are serious doubts in the minds of well-informed legal gentlemen as to whether there be now any Governor's Council in this State. I find also that serious doubts exist as to whether there be now such a vacancy in the office of Governor as the Constitution contemplates, wherein the President of the Senate can lawfully exercise the functions of the Executive. I therefore conclude that not being satisfied that I have the legal authority to administer the oath as by you requested, and being unwilling to exercise any functions of doubtful authority, I most respectfully decline to comply with your request.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James O. Lamson.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS OVER UNTIL TO-DAY—FIREARMS RETURNED TO THE ARSENAL AT BANGOR.

Augusta, January 10.—The arms brought to this city from Bangor and placed in the State House were sent back to Bangor this afternoon by order of General Chamberlain. The arms were contained in six boxes, and were loaded on the cars in the presence of a happy crowd. They were dispatched in charge of J. W. Berry, of Gardiner.

When the arms arrived in Bangor this evening a large number of citizens gathered on Kenduskeag bridge and greeted the ordinance-bearing train as it passed. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and cheers were given for General Chamberlain.

The Portland *Advertiser's* special says it is understood that White, accused of bribery, will reply that he received the resignations and certificates as stated, but did not hold the alleged interviews, and that the story of the money payments is a pure falsehood.

An Augusta, Me., special to the Boston *Journal* says: In the House, when called to order, there were but 54 men in their seats. The Republicans were all absent. Visitors were admitted by ticket from Gen. Chamberlain's office.

At 9:20 the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. The Senate adjourned at 11 until Monday. A resolution was passed providing for a Committee on State Valuation. Mr. Locke objected to such appointment when cities were not represented.

CONCEALED ARMS.

There are said to be some 100 stands of arms concealed in the large storage room of the State Library, and a guard of some six to ten men, armed with muskets, is placed over them. Mayor Nash objects to these men remaining armed in such a manner while his police force is on duty, and is in consultation with General Chamberlain in regard to their removal.

A letter has been received by a Fusionists from A. P. Gould, is substance as follows:

"Say to all that, in my opinion, the Governor and Council should be chosen before any action is taken on filling any vacancy. I also think the opinion of the Judges should be entirely disregarded. We must hold the State Government at all events, if it possibly can be done fairly. Let not a Republican be seated in either House if he can be excluded upon fair legal grounds."

The Fusionists have discovered no relief from the embarrassment of not being in possession of a quorum, and have no particular plan for next week. The Treasurer directed that no money be paid from the Treasury on the order of the Legislature until he otherwise decides.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

While the night watchman was on his rounds, last night, he discovered armed men in the library, in the upper story of the State House. Two were first discovered, and afterwards eight. The men were carefully secreted and secure from ordinary observation, and were surrounded by a large amount of arms and ammunition ready for use. This intelligence causes considerable excitement, and the Augusta police force will refuse to act until the secreed men are removed. They claim that in case of disturbance a few desperate men, with appliances at hand, could do an incalculable amount of harm. The men have been removed by order of Gen. John Marshal Brown.

The rumor that has found its way abroad that the Governor's room has been seized, is false. The crowd at the State House was greatly diminished. The House was in session but a few minutes. All is quiet in the city. Most of the members will remain over during the Sabbath.

SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

Augusta, January 11.—Lewis Baber, in behalf of his client, Ebenezer Sproul, of Veazie, has attached the property of F. F. Pillsbury, of the Maine *Standard*, in a libel suit based upon an article in that paper charging bribery. Personal service will be made on Pillsbury to-morrow. The case will be tried in Penobscot county.

It is hinted that the programme of the Fusionists will be to send the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to arrest either Eugene Hale or Prof. Young, or both, and bring them into the House to form a quorum. It is now utterly impossible to secure a quorum unless the presence of Republican members is secured, and that seems hardly possible, as the failure to secure a quorum thus far has more strongly entrenched the Republicans in their position. The Fusionists will exhaust every possible means to legally elect a Governor and Council, which will be the signal for proceeding to business, which has been suspended entirely. How such an election can be held, and how it would be regarded by Gen. Chamberlain, now acting as Governor, is not known, but that it is contemplated is gathered from consultation with leading Fusionists and their remarks in the Senate. The feeling is quite general that members from cities will be allowed soon to take their seats.

Maj Smith, Greenback candidate, left for home yesterday, but expects to return the first of the week. D F. Davis remains. Yesterday prominent Fusionists applied to General Chamberlain for the discharge of the Augusta police at the State House, expressing the belief that public property was not endangered. Chamberlain informed them that if the request was granted he would order two companies of militia to take their place. The order was written for two companies to come by the 8 o'clock train, but the gentlemen making the request changed their minds and the order was cancelled.

Portland, Jan. 11.—President Lamson, of the Senate, has assumed the duties of Governor.

Riotous Coal Miners.

Wheeling, W. Va, Jan. 9.—For some time there have been indications that trouble was brewing among the miners of the Kanawha Valley of this State, over the questions of wages and employment and about six weeks ago these troubles culminated in strikes among the coal miners of the Faulkner, Johnson, Strangham, Coal Valley, and other mines in the Kanawha Valley, as well as in the Fire Creek mines, and in the New River section. The employes of the Austedt mines, near Hawksnest, Fayette county, however, went to work. Most of the coal miners of the Kanawha Valley and New River sections are banded together in a secret league, called the Knights of Labor, and the day before yesterday they sent out word that work at Austedt mines must be stopped, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

Last evening one hundred miners seized the east-bound train on the Chesapeake Railroad and forced the conductor to let them ride free to the scenes of operations, and this morning about 150 miners repeated this action on the down-train from Richmond. Thus, the striking miners were able to muster a force of 500 men and intimidate the employes and owners of the Austedt mines. Col. W. H. Hogeman, counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, who is in this city, received dispatches today from President Huntington, of that company, apprising him of the situation, and requesting him to call on the Governor for military aid to suppress the disorder. Gov. Matthews, who is in New York city, was telegraphed to, and has ordered the Lewisburg and Charleston companies to hold themselves in readiness. The military will not be called upon unless there is danger of a riot or to protect those miners who are willing to work.

Snow Blockade on the Central Pacific.

San Francisco, January 10.—For forty-eight hours, ending this morning, a snow storm has been raging in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. The snow has fallen to a depth of eight or ten feet, and the wind drifted the cuts full. Three snow slides occurred, crushing the sheds and blockading the track. In some places the snow is twentyfive feet deep on the top of the wrecked sheds. Twenty-five hundred feet of shedding west of Tamarack Station have been destroyed. The passenger trains are waiting for the blockade to be raised. A large force of men and snow ploughs are at work removing the snow from the wrecked sheds. Telegrams report that the storm is subsiding, and it is believed that the road will be cleared to-nigh, if no further slides occur.

Delegate Cannon.

Washington, January 8.—An association called the Mormons' Anti-Polygamy Society of Utah, had published and distributed among members of Congress a memorial demanding the expulsion of George Q Cannon, now serving his fourth term as delegate in Congress from Utah. The memorial, signed by the officers and Executive Committee of the society, all women, alleges that Cannon is one of the twelve apostles, and one of the ablest and most strenuous upholders of this disgraceful institution, polygamy. The fair petitioners assert that although Cannon cowardly denied it before a committee of the House, he has four wives with whom he lives openly, and introduces as such, and the memorialists give the following inventory of his marital treasures: First wife Elizabeth Hoagland Cannon, has six children, four sons and two daughters; the second wife, Sarah Jane Jenny, has four sons and one daughter; the third wife, Eliza Tenney, has two children, boys; the fourth wife, Martha Tilley, has five children, twin girls and three boys.

$4,000 Stolen.

New York, Jan. 7.—Station F, of the post office, was broken into some time during last night, the safe blown open and funds amounting to nearly $4,000 stolen. The station is located at 401 Third avenue, a newly erected five story brick house. The safe was found this morning lying on its side, the door blown from its hinges and shattered and the floor littered with books and papers. These were covered with bloody finger marks, and the iron bars of the rear side window were found to be cut and wrenched off. Outside, in the yard, were found a carrier's cap and uniform, which one of the burglars had donned. A hole had been bored in one of the corners of the safe, in which powder had been inserted. An old chisel and two cart rungs were found on the floor. The thieves entered the yard through an old shanty on Twenty-eighth street. No arrests have yet been made.

Blown Up.

White Hall, N. J, Jan. 8.—The glycerine building belonging to the Laflin & Rand powder company's works at Oak Ridge, N, J., blew up this morning. Two men, Fowler and Morrell, firemen, were blown through the roof, which was also blown off and one side of the building demolished. Both injured men are still alive, though Fowler is thought to be dying, and Morrell will probably not survive his injuries.

Buried to Death.

New York, January 5.—At 5:40 A M. to-day, Turner Hall, Nos. 64, 66, and 68 Fourth street, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given and, and the Fire Department was quickly on the spot. The fire was entirely in the inside of the building and the heavy front doors were locked and barred. It was known that William Winkle, proprietor, with his wife and employes, slept in the building, and before the heavy doors could be broken in several of them appeared at the upper windows imploring for help. Even after the doors had yielded the unfortunate inmates could not be reached, as the flames swept up the broad and only stairway. The firemen went to the adjoining house, hoping to release the imprisoned ones by means of a scuttle, but there was no scuttle to the building, and a hole had to be cut through the roof.

By this time four persons had been burned to death. Their names are William Grib, 10 years; Louis Schmidt, 30 years; Henry Gewhile, 25 years; Teresa Erhard, 25 years. These were all found on the top floor.

The injured are William Winkle, slightly burned in the face and severely on the feet; Annie Bowers, injured internally by jumping from a fourth-story window; an unknown woman, 26 years old, arm injured and legs broken.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the basement and swept up the stairway almost like a flash.

From the elevated portion of the central part of the building

CRIES OF AGONY

and shouts for help were heard, and the firemen cut through the roof and sides until they obtained entrance to the garret filled with smoke, and charred by flames that leaped from rafter to rafter. Here in rooms on the east side had slept George Muller, Ernst and Herman Ruhl, Louis Meyer, Henry Gehrweiler, and Louis Schmidt, waiters. In the west side bedrooms were Teresa Erhardt, Annie Bauer, and Rose ——, servant girls.

The floor was a sea of flames, in which the terrified men and women ran wildly about, gasping for air and shouting for help.

George Muller, Ernst and Herman Ruhl made their toward the front, and reached the roof, more than half suffocated, and burned here and there.

Louis Meyer sprang from a window into the yard below, of 19 Third street a distance of sixty feet or more, and was picked up nearly dead.

Louis Schmidt was found after the firemen ventured in, crouched in a corner whence he had been unable to escape, dead, and

BURNED TO CRISP.

Henry Gehrweiler, unable to follow his fortunate comrades to the front, jumped from a window into the yard of a Third street house. He was found there and taken to the Fifth Street Station House, where he died. Every bone in his body was broken.

Teresa Erhardt never left her room. She was found burned to death, her features blackened almost beyond recognition.

Annie Bauer sprang from a window rather than die in the fire, and was found in the yard on the west side of the building. She was horribly burned, and with the injuries caused by her fall, cannot live.

Rose, the last of the servants, sprang out also, and, striking an arbor in the yard of No. 64 East Fourth street in her descent, broke both legs and both arms, and received internal injuries.

Burned to Death.

San Francisco, January 6.—About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building on Union street, between Powell and Mason streets, occupied by Daniel Hoskins, his wife and five children. Mr. Hoskins and his eldest son had gone to their work, and Mrs. Hoskins, after breakfast went to her room on the second floor front, and laid down on the bed with Eddie aged 4. Her daughter Annie, aged 19, and a baby sister were still sleeping in a back chamber. Thomas, the second son, who was in the lower part of the house, heard his mother cry, "Help! fire!" Upon running up stairs he found the way barred by flames. An alarm was instantly given, but before the engines arrived the house was almost entirely consumed. The bodies of Mrs. Hoskins, Annie, Eddie and the infant were found in the rooms. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Killed by and Aged Relative.

Lebanon, Ky, January 8.—News reached here yesterday of the killing by Milton Whight, aged 70 years, the keeper of a tollgate near Mackville, Washington county, of Philip White, a boy of 17 years, on Monday last. There had been a previous quarrel between the parties, who are relatives, and Milton says the boy had threatened his life. On the day of the killing Philip was passing along the turnpike, in front of Milton's house, when the latter came to the door with a shot-gun and said he was going to shoot him. Philip threw open his bosom and told him to fire away, which he at once did, killing the boy instantly. Milton was held for murder, and bail was refused. Fears of lynching are entertained.

A Virginia Opinion of Republicanism.

Judge Anderson, of the Virginia Court of Appeals, has given a decision in a divorce case brought by a wife against a husband, the only complaint being that he had joined the Republican party. The Judge declared that the shock and mortification of the wife to find that her husband had deserted his friends and had gone over to the enemy, and had joined in waging upon them a war more cruel than a war of arms. The act is termed perfidy, the moral taunt of which she felt attached to him and which would likely exclude him from the best society of the State. For these reasons the Judge decided the bonds of matrimony must be dissolved.

The State Sinking Fund.

Harrisburg, January 5.—Governor Hoyt issued a proclamation this morning, in accordance with the report of the Commissioner of the Sinking fund for 1879. The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, were $3,169,568 57, which, added to the balance of $958,630 88 on hand November 30, 1878, made in cash, $4,128,199 45. The amount of debt redeemed was $1,684 952; the amount of interest paid, $1,234,249.59; compensation, etc., $6,624 68, and the balance in the Sinking Fund November 30, 1879, $1,202,373 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE LAST DAYS ARE AT HAND

—AND THE—

OPPORTUNITY IS PASSING AWAY

WHEREIN THE

GREATEST BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

MAY BE OBTAINED.

The last four months has shown a great increase in the value of clothing, but we have determined to give the people the benefit of our

LOWEST REDUCTION,

And leave with them these mementoes of the FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT west in Pittsburgh. This advertisement

WILL CLOSE

JANUARY 31, 1880.

And we will then prepare to return all the stock that remains on hand.

We urge an EARLY CALL because we believe it buy these goods, even if you are not in want of them. WILL PAY YOU to see us, and consider

FINE BUSINESS SUITS,
FINE DRESS SUITS,
FINE OVERCOATS,
YOUTHS' SUITS, BOYS' SUITS,
Youths' Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats.
CHILDRENS' SUITS,
CHILDRENS' - - - - - - - - - - - OVERCOATS.

With our best thanks for patronage already bestowed,

JNO. WANAMAKER & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Murdered on the Street.

Washington, January 7.—George Philip Hirth, aged 21 years, a grocery dealer of this city, was found in a dying condition on P street, near the junction of Seventeenth street, to-night. His head was badly bruised and cut by some sharp instrument, and he expired shortly after his discovery, at a drug store to which he had been taken for medical treatment. The murder is supposed to have been done by a gang of workmen who had passed that way just before Hirth was found. The incentive is thought to have been robbery, as a ring had been taken from his finger and his watch and money were missing. The police are searching for the murderers.

A Louisiana Sensation.

New Orleans, January 7.—A special dispatch from Lake Providence says: City Marshal Maguire was shot and killed while attempting to arrest some flatboat men. Five men were arrested on suspicion and placed under guard. On Monday night several of Maguire's relatives broke into the prison and opened fire, wounding every prisoner, two of them mortally. The coroner's inquest discovered that the murderer of Maguire, was a man named James Brown, who had not been arrested, but had escaped in a skiff. The men killed and wounded by Maguire's relatives were innocent.

General Grant at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 6.—General Grant and party arrived in this city to day at 3:30 P M. A general salute was fired by the artillery company and an address of welcome made by General Ledwith of the City Council. An immense crowd lined the wharves and streets to see the party. The procession was a half mile long accompanied by the fire company and the colored association of the city. The shipping in port, the public buildings and many of the private residences were profusely decorated with flags and mottoes.

Garfield for Senator.

Columbus, O, January 6.—The Republican senatorial caucus was held to-night, and General James A. Garfield was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation. Major Townsend of Athens presented Garfield's name, which was seconded by Peter Stryker of Cincinnati, who withdrew the name of Stanly Matthews in favor of Garfield. Benjamin Eggleston of Cincinnati withdrew the name of Alphonso Taft, and ex-Governor William Dennison sent a note to the caucus withdrawing his own name.

Alabama's New Senator.

Montgomery, Ala., January 6.—Governor Cobb to-day appointed Luke Pryor of Athens to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Houston. Mr. Pryor has never before been an officeholder, always declining. He is an able man and a lawyer of fine ability. He was the law partner of the late Senator Houston. An election by the Legislature of a United States senator will take place in November next.

High Water in Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich, Jan. 7.—A flood is doing great damage in this section. A million and a half feet of lumber, belonging to C C Comstock, has been carried away, and five bridges on the Grand Rapids and Newaygo road were swept off. The damage to other bridges in the vicinity will reach $20,000. A number of cattle have been drowned, and 10 dams on one stream have been washed out.

The Riot Losses Compromise.

Pittsburgh, January 6.—Local banks and capitalists to-day subscribed the entire $1,711,000 loan to the county for the payment of the railroad share of the riot losses. The bonds which run in equal amounts to 1890 and 1900 bear 5 per cent interest, and were placed without payment of any commissions.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Buffalo, N. Y, January 6.—A dastardly attempt to wreck the Falls train on the New York Central branch last evening, between North Buffalo and Tonawanda, several rails having been wedged between the track and a number of ties piled across. The pilot of the engine had already mounted the first when the train was stopped.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Rome, Ga, January 7.—In Cedar district to day, during an election for tax receiver, M A Smith, a bailiff, called Jasper Spence to talk about the election. Smith, without warning, snatched a pistol from a bystander and shot Spence dead. Smith and Spence had ill feelings toward one another for some time, but they had made up.