The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....March 10, 1880.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

(Subject to the approval of the Republican National Convention.)

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HENRY GREEN,

Northampton County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

JOHN A. LEMON,

Blair County.

DURING the month of February the Government paid out $6,000,000 in pensions.

THE longer a man lives the more he finds out—They call getting the most delegates "forcing" a mans nomination nowadays.

AT New Orleans the weather is too warm for comfort—flowers are in full bloom, and the orange trees are fragrant with blossoms.

EVERYTIME a new supporter of Grant announces himself, up pops a disinterested patriot and howls: "Do you mean to force Grant upon us?"

THEY do quick work in Russia—The man that tried to kill General Melikoff on Tuesday 4 inst. was tried on the next day, and hung on the succeeding one.

THE Hon. Dr. Gilbert De La Matyr was re-nominated for re-election to Congress by the Greenback Convention which met at Shellbyville, Ind., on Tuesday last.

GARCELON and his crowd heard from the people of Maine at the elections on Tuesday of last week. In every city and district there were large Republican gains, and in the counted out sections the Fusionists were buried under heavy majorities.

KENTUCKY politicians in Washington say that the Republican Convention which meets on April 14, will elect Grant delegates to Chicago. The same is said also of Texas, five of whose counties have already elected delegates.

THE improved condition of the business of the country is shown by the fact that, the receipts from customs which in the month of February 1879 amounted to eleven million dollars; this year for the same month amounted to nearly seventeen million.

IN Delaware, the Democrats are trying to disfranchise Republican voters, by refusing to assess them, and receive payment of their taxes. Two of the assessors of Wilmington, were arrested last week by the U. S Marshal, for carrying out this new method of securing Democratic majorities.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON has vacated the editorial chair of the Philadelphia *Press*. He undertook to unhorse Senator Cameron, and has been himself unhorsed. He has been made Secretary of the Republican National Committee, where instead of fighting Cameron he will have to work under his lead.

"A Missouri German paper hoists to the masthead the name of Hon. Adolph Pantz for President. We haven't the slightest idea who the Hon. Adolph Pantz is, or what claims he has for the first office within the gifts of the American people; but if he is really in the field, we respectfully nominate the Hon. Carl Schurz for Vice President. Pantz and Schurz will go well together."—*Boston Post.*

A LETTER from Columbus, O., to the New York *Times* insists that Grant really has most strength in that State. It also says: "Mr. Washburne's strength in Ohio lies in his weakness. He is not the first choice of more than a half dozen men of any prominence. The Hon. D. G. Ray, of the House of Representatives, from Cincinnati, is one of his most ardent supporters. Mr. Ray is a strong personal friend, and proposes to visit Mr. Washburne soon and talk over the situation very fully. As the second choice of nearly everybody, Mr. Washburne has great strength in this State. The Sherman men will not object to him if they fail to get their own man. The Blaine men will support him in preference to Sherman, and he certainly will not be particularly obnoxious to Grant's supporters.

THE outrage which the Democrats in the House of Representatives now propose to commit, in order to secure a majority of States in that body, would be incredible, if it were alleged to be the plan of any other than those people. They have resolved to secure another member from Minnesota, by throwing out Wm. D. Washburne, of Minneapolis, who represents the Third District, and admitting Ignatius Donnelly, who was the opposing Democratic candidate, in 1878. Washburne had, not a small majority, but a very large one—3,012—and nobody but such an adventurer in politics as Donnelly would have thought of contesting. To unseat Washburne, however, will be to give the Democrats two members of the House out of three, from Minnesota, and this will make the point which they are striving after, of capturing one more State, and thus obtaining a clear majority of States, if the election of President should be thrown into the House.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, Esq., addresses a long letter to the Meyersdale *Commercial* for the sole purpose so far as we are able to judge, of lending the might of his name to a number of platitudes and assaults upon the editor of the HERALD which have already more than once graced the columns of that delectable sheet. We have neither space, time nor inclination to reply fully to this screed, but we will gratify Mr. Koontz by allusions to its most salient points.

He commences by asserting that we are very much worried over the publication of his famous certificate signed by 48 persons; that until this controversy occurred we were on most friendly terms, that he had confidence in our integrity, and is on our official bond as Collector, but that we must not presume that his friendship will keep him silent when we give a grossly incorrect account of a public meeting in which he and others took part, and then follows a dreary, drizzling re-hash of his former statement about the meeting, a copy of our alleged offensive article, and a half dozen paragraphs of argument to show that we had no right to believe Welfley when he admitted that he packed the meeting, and then as a stunning finale comes the famous certificate with the forged signatures ommitted, and a couple of others substituted in their place.

Now let us say to Mr. Koontz, that since we have forced him from behind the bushes where he skulked, our "worriment" is over. We never feared his certificate of 48, nor any danger it can do us. Men's characters are not easily certified away, and his carefully prepared document proves nothing, except how easily men can be induced to sign papers of any character. Bring himself and any other of the signers who attempted to certify that the meeting "was not and could not have been packed" down to the test, and how soon their declaration is punctured. How does he or they know it was not packed? They may believe so; there may have been no outward evidence of it; but as men who confederate for a secret purpose do not proclaim it in advance, how do they know that there was not one-half that meeting there, with an object unknown to them? pish! pish! let Mr. Koontz get a witness on the stand who will undertake to swear to a thing which he may believe, but cannot positively know, and see how quick he will diddle his story when he gets it before a jury. So it will be seen that this wonderful certificate, gotten up to show what we said was untrue because its signers did not see it, is a bald failure, and no one knows it better than its author. We wanted a responsible daddy for it, Mr. Koontz—that was all.

But Mr. Koontz alleges that up to this controversy he was our friend, and is even now on our official bond. True, he is on our bond, and so are a half score of other gentlemen (principally Democrats) who although we differ with them widely, have not deemed it necessary to proclaim that fact from the house tops, nor attempt to influence us thereby. We deeply feel the weight of the obligation they have conferred upon us, and to Mr. Koontz we attempted to repay it in part, by procuring the appointment of his brother to a position which he for a long time enjoyed, and eventually lost through no fault of his own, and in opposition to our wishes. But why did we lose this friend of many years? According to his own statement because we "undertook either mistakenly or purposely to give in our paper a grossly incorrect account of a public meeting" in which he and we participated. Did this friend of many years call upon us to inquire if we had made a mistake in our statement? did he, as friends usually do, ask an explanation, or complain, or remonstrate, or warn us that we were going wrong? Not a bit of it. The first notice we had that the article was not approved, was a violent personal, abusive attack upon us in the *Commercial*, charging us with untruth, signed, "A Republican."

Mr. Koontz is now on his dignity and his honor before the public, and we ask him the question squarely. Did he or did he not, write, or cause, or procure to be written, that article?

Be that as it may, we refused to discuss the question of veracity with a man behind the bush, and uttered the universal sentiment among honorable men, that the anonymous assailant is a coward not to be noticed.

Then followed in reply the famous certificate with the 48 signers, published as asserted in the paper containing it, to settle the question of veracity.

Is'nt it just a little singular that if Mr. Koontz was not the author of the article signed "A Republican" that he should so promptly step forward to take his place in the controversy? And is'nt it a most striking proof of the value of his friendship, that he should, without a word of inquiry, remonstrance, or reproof, deliberately set about the preparation, sign himself, and personally procure the signatures of others, and then publish a certificate intended to destroy the character of his old time friend. How many friends of this kind would each of our readers like to possess?

But we can imagine a much better cause on the part of Mr. Koontz for the severance of our long time friendship, and that is the humiliating consciousness that he displayed a woful lack of frankness and candor with his old time friend, in regard to the selection of delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. For some time anterior to the county meeting it was understood between us, that he, as usual, would offer as one of the delegates, if he could so arrange his business in court as to be absent. During the morning preceding the county meeting we went to him in the court room and said, as the meeting is to night, it is time that we should know who will serve as delegates, and you must determine whether or no you can go; after some conversation he said positively he could not go. He then suggested Col. Edie; we suggested that Mr. Kooser would serve, and then named Josiah Keller. His reply was, there is no better nor more level headed Republican in the county than he is, but he told me he could not go. To this we answered, he can probably be persuaded, and he saying, these three will do first rate, we left him.

In the course of the day we saw all three of these gentlemen stated our conversation with Mr. Koontz, and they agreed to serve if elected. About four o'clock in the afternoon, we again saw him in the court room, and told him of the assent of the three gentlemen named. Then he said, since I saw you last—during the noon intermission—Mr. J. O. Meyers called on me and most persistently insisted that I must go. Our reply was, this places us in a very unpleasant position after soliciting the three gentlemen named to stand as candidates; to which he said, come and see me this evening after adjournment and we will talk it all over. After the bell had been rung for the meeting we went to his office, found Mr. Ogle and others there, solicited a private interview, and found him apparently still undecided as to his action. We told him among other things, that we understood Welfley was trying to pack the meeting with Blaine men for the purpose of carying a vote of instructions for that gentleman, that as the party had never heretofore instructed its delegates, we were opposed to an innovation on custom that might return some day to plague us; that we had been told that Messrs. Edie, Kooser and Yutzy as well as ourself would oppose instructions, and probably the attempt would make trouble. He concurred in the view, that instructions ought not to be passed; we went together to the court room and in going up the stairs we urged him to see Mr. Keller, explain to him his changed views as to being a delegate and thus relieve us from our embarrassing position. On entering the bar he failed to speak to Mr. Keller on the subject—we think pointedly declined to do so. The meeting was organized, Mr. Keller re-elected Chairman, and immediately Mr. Ogle arose and nominated Messrs. Edie and Kooser as Legislative and Mr. Koontz as Senatorial delegate.

Let us say just here that Edie and Kooser were outspokenly in favor of Senator Blaine's nomination, while Keller's first choice was known to be General Grant.

Now, much stress has been laid by Mr. Koontz on the fact that plenty of time elapsed between the nomination and election of the delegates to permit an amendment to strike out the names of one or all of these gentlemen and substitute others. True, but could we, without stultifying ourself and insulting gentlemen we had personally solicited to stand, offer such an amendment? While on the other hand Mr. Keller would not consent to being nominated as against Mr. Koontz, and we believed also the meeting was packed for the very purpose of securing three Blaine delegates, and therefore to offer any amendment was useless; and that more than one person present was ready to offer instructions for Blaine in case a Grant delegate was elected, we have since been credibly informed. Is not the situation apparent? Mr. Koontz knew that Mr. Ogle would be nominate himself, Edie and Kooser; he knew that we were committed to the two latter gentlemen; he probably calculated upon Keller's disinclination to have a contest with him, as also upon his own strength in the meeting, and thus without apparently taking any part, he procured the nomination of three Blaine delegates, and thus deprived the friends of Grant of a representative in the Convention. No one was opposed to him as a delegate, but had he not at first refused to stand, and afterwards shilly-shallied about it, the opportunity would have been presented to press Keller or some other Grant man instead of either Edie or Kooser, and thus at least there would have been fair play.

Now read our article on the meeting which Mr. Koontz has fumed over so much, in the light of these revelations and many things therein which have been laboriously perverted will assume a plainer aspect.

Why Mr. Koontz has forced this quarrel upon us—unless our preceding conjecture be true—we know not, and care as little; we make the forgoing explanation for the enlightenment of our friends, not to him. We utterly repudiate and scoff at his attempted censorship over the HERALD; we laugh to scorn his puerile assault upon our character, and we decline to acknowledge his assumed guardianship over the Republican party of the county.

The attempt to get up the impression that the HERALD either wilfully insulted the Republicans of the county or those that were in the late county meeting, is as absurd as it is baseless. For twenty years it has labored for the interests of the party unceasingly. While others of its advocates annually took the stump for a brief campaign and then retired to the shades of private life, its editor has never had the harness off his back. In season and out of season he has worked for its interests. He has made foes inside its ranks as well as out, by his warfare in behalf of its integrity. He sacrificed the emoluments of office rather than tacitly assent to the heresies promulgated by President Johnson. He has labored to keep pure the methods of the party, and against hostility in its ranks offered a year since in the annual meeting and carried, a resolution that led to the revision, and it is hoped, the purification of its nominating system. In short, he has done everything in his power to benefit and push forward the standard of the party, and now to say that he has turned upon his co-workers, or upon the masses of the party of his pride and of his affection, is nothing but sheer, stupid, malicious folly.

The HERALD is not a mere organ to grind as any man dictates. It has always held itself amenable to any person presumably injured by its course. Its columns have always been open to frank and fair discussions of public or party questions. It speaks its editor's sentiments fearlessly and freely. It censures or approves as he believes is right, or best for party interests. Under his supervision it has been built up from a very small affair, until it is now one of the most largely circulated county journals in Western Pennsylvania, and when it ceases to be thoroughly independent of dictation—as it always has been—from any source whatever, he, or it, or both will have ceased to exist.

Gradually the conviction, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, is forcing itself upon the minds of the Republicans who have preferred some other candidate to Grant, that after all he is the safe man to nominate at Chicago. This conviction is well explained by the Marinette (Wis.) *Eagle*, which says:

James G. Blaine is our personal choice. We have the warmest corner in our heart for Blaine, the plumed knight that hurled defiance in the teeth of the rebel brigadiers in Congress, and who, we believe, would make a first-class President in every respect. But it is a fact of our history that, as yet, no United States Senator has been chosen to sit in the executive chair. Seward, Clay, Webster, and other illustrious statesmen have tried it, but all failed. Our personal idol we fear will fail too. But the silent, inflexible, unflinching, plain, unassuming Grant, who has never yet failed in anything he has undertaken, will not fail if nominated, but will go in on a tidal wave of popular feeling that will sweep the last vestige of sectionalism from our rebel-cursed land.

FIFTEEN years have elapsed since John Cesena last assumed the management of a State campaign, and the Republicans then carried the State by over 20,000 when the total vote was fifty per cent. less than it is now. Since then he has been an active politician and an unsparing partizan at all times. What he does not know about the management of a political campaign he cannot learn in this State, and it is more than likely that some of his Democratic opponents will be taught a great deal between now and the second Wednesday in November.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE wonderful pother that is now being made over the proposition to re-nominate General Grant, while it may "affright the souls of timid adversaries" is not likely to have much influence with men old enough to have heard such political thunder heretofore. In 1864 the re-nomination of President Lincoln was opposed by such giants as Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, Benjamin F. Wade, Charles Sumner, Henry Winter Davis, Wendall Philips and other prominent and fierce Republicans, and a convention was held at Cleveland for the purpose of emphasizing the opposition, and the principal ground of hostility to Mr. Lincoln then, as to Grant now, was the alleged fear that he would assume dictatorial control, having had a taste of absolute power as Commander-in-Chief of the army, under suspension of the habeas corpus.

In 1872 General Grant's re-nomination was opposed by the strongest combination of great newspapers ever made in this country. A bolt under the lead of such men as Greely, Schurz and others, was organized, and a third party—Liberal Republicans—was formed, an alliance was made with the Democracy—Mr. Greely was set up as a candidate for President—Cæsarism, Imperialism, and an alleged fear of a Dictator, were the campaign cries, and yet Grant was elected by a tremendous majority, served his second term, and quietly vacated the office to President Hayes. One would naturally suppose that two such signal failures would have discouraged a third attempt to scare the people into abandoning their favorite candidate, but we are again being treated to a sight of the same old "spooks," compelled to listen to the same old dreadful warnings, and expect to combat fallacies, that repeated tests have long since exploded, and as usual the New York *Tribune* appears as the chiefest of mourners, although its grief is not quite as boisterous as in former times. From the days of Washington down, that howl, "fear of a military dictator," has done duty, for one or the other parties of the day, and we presume future generations, like this one, will have to bear it. History does not record that it ever scared anybody, and we suppose it never will.

Fighting with Wolves.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 4.—During the present winter, farmers living in sparsely-settled portions of Bradford county, Pa., have suffered much loss by the invasions of wolves. The encroachments of civilization have rendered them exceedingly shy, yet upon occasions when rendered desperate by hunger or seeing no chance for escape, they fight furiously. The animals have played such havoc among cattle for the past few months that the inhabitants rose up in arms and determined upon a policy of extermination, but thus far the attempts have met with poor success, as the animals baffled pursuit. Valentine White, one of the oldest settlers of Bradford county, resides a few miles south of Clermont. He has cleared a good sized farm, and is to some extent isolated from his neighbors. Around Mr. White's farm is a dense forest, almost untouched by the pioneers. Bear, deer, and wolf are abundant, notwithstanding which they are seldom disturbed by hunters. In the rear of Mr. White's house is a huge frame barn, with great cracks, caused by decaying boards. A few mornings ago White went out to the barn to feed his stock. As he reached the barn he heard an unusual commotion inside. Thinking some of the animals had broken loose, he did not open the front door lest they should escape, but squeezed himself through a large aperture left by a broken board. As soon as he entered the uproar increased, and he saw in the middle of the barn floor a heifer which had torn herself from the stanchion by main force, and broken one horn in the act. Clinging to her muzzle was a large grey wolf, with its long, sharp teeth fastened in the animal's nose with a bull-dog grip, while another was trying to hamstring the poor creature.

The bellowing of the heifer, the snarling of the wolves, and the rattling of the loose barn floor made a deafening racket, and the human intruder was unnoticed. The cow shook the wolf like a limp rag, and pounded the sides of the stable with it, but in vain. Old White's anger at the attack on his stock overmastered all feelings of prudence, and, seizing a pitchfork, he prepared himself for an attack. No sooner did the wolves perceive him, than, maddened by the taste of blood, they turned from the heifer and attacked him. As one of the infuriated animals sprang at the old man, he dealt it a mighty blow with the fork, sending it into a corner. But the other animal caught its teeth in the old man's right coat sleeve, and in such close quarters that the weapon was of no avail. After kicking uselessly at the animal, he grasped its throat with his left hand and choked the wolf until it let go. Then seizing again the pitchfork, he dealt a well directed blow, and broke the leg of one of the animals, which then dodged through the hole behind him, and limped off, howling dismally. The other wolf held its ground, and whenever an opportunity was offered sprang at the old man, now and then fastening its teeth into his arms. Though bleeding profusely, White continued the fight, and finally, with a well-directed thrust of the pitchfork, sent the tines through the animal's heart, killing it almost instantly. The dead wolf was of large size, gaunt with hunger, and with a shaggy coat of light grey. White's clothes were torn into shreds, and his face, neck, and breast were scarred deeply by the claws of the animal.

It is all Moonshine.

When we talk of the possible danger that the Democrats will make forcible resistance to the inauguration of any Republican President next spring except General Grant, sundry wiseacres, Republican as well as Democratic, shake their heads and say: "Ah, yes; that is all very good buncombe for campaign purposes, but we all know it don't amount to anything." Let us see about that.

There is something said in a very respectable book about the inability of the leopard to change his spots; and if there is a speckled creature in existence whose marks never rub off, that creature is the Democratic party of the United States. The maculations ornament its hide now, and the same old virus runs in its blood that did a quarter of a century ago. What is its record in the inaugurative business? In October, 1856, when there seemed to be some likelihood that Fremont would be elected, the Democratic Southern Governors held a secret caucus at Raleigh, N. C., and resolved that the inauguration of Fremont should never take place. This is history now, but such a statement then would have been set down as the wildest of campaign canards. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, afterward boasted that he was to have garrisoned Washington with an armed force of 20,000 men to prevent the inauguration, and yet it would have been impossible in the fall of 1856 to make even the most ultra-Republican believe that any such move was seriously intended.

When Lincoln was on his way to Washington, in the spring of 1861, very few men at the North realized that there was any danger of his not being permitted to assume the Presidential office, and yet it subsequently became clear that there was a Democratic plot for his assassination even then, and that he would never have been permitted to go through the city of Baltimore alive if he had appeared there at the time and in the manner he was expected. Men who were in Washington at the time, and who knew the temper of the defeated party, devoutly thanked God as for a great danger passed when the inauguration was safely over.

From that time on the Democrats were not in sufficient force at Washington to organize a rebellion on inauguration day until the election of President Hayes, and then threats began to be heard again of forcible resistance from the vanquished party. It did not seem possible that reasonable men should contemplate such a move, and the Democratic leaders having joined in an agreement to abide the decision of the electoral commission, the danger was happily averted; but, looking back at the matter to-day, in the light of those ferocious and incautious utterances with which Democratic Congressmen disgraced the sessions of last year, who can doubt that the danger of a rebellious uprising under their management did really exist?

The present year, not yet out of its first quarter, has witnessed an attempt, and one that was for a time successful, too, to carry out the favorite Democratic notion of bringing about by force and usurpation what they failed to accomplish at the polls; and this, too, not among the "brigadiers," but in the staid and conservative State of Maine. In this case too, men refused to believe that anything so monstrous could be intended by political leaders of any stripe, but they found when the time came that majorities and the laws never yet appalled a true Democratic politician. Could anything more impracticable and preposterous be imagined than that Garcelon, backed by the rank and file of his whole party in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and everywhere else, sooold seize upon the government of a State on the merest speck and shadow of right, and hand it over to a bogus Legislature and a bogus Governor? If such comparatively small game was worth such a gigantic and shameless effort, what may not the same party do to get control of the government, power, patronage, and plunder of the whole United States?—*Inter-Ocean.*

Lynch Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—On Saturday last a one-armed negro, named Louis Kinder, committed an outrageous assault upon a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's Station, Colleton county, about 50 miles from this city. A hunt was organized and the villain captured about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning by a mixed black and white posse. He was taken to the scene of the outrage and identified by his victim. A vote of the posse was taken, and it was decided not to lynch him, but to allow the law to take its course. Kinder was then taken to George's Station and placed in the guard house under a strong guard. On Monday morning he was sent to Walterboro jail, still strongly guarded. On their way to Walterboro the guard were overpowered by an armed force, consisting, it is said, largely of the relatives of the outraged lady, and the prisoner was conveyed to a secluded spot in the woods, where he was kept until night. About 6 o'clock last night he was again confronted with the lady whom he had outraged and again identified. He was again taken to the woods, where preparations were immediately made to hang him. At the last moment he confessed the crime, and also confessed to a similar outrage upon a colored woman at Newberry six years ago. He further acknowledged the killing of a colored girl near King's Tree last April, and confessed to four burglaries and innumerable thefts. At 10:30 o'clock he was hanged, and after firing a volley of pistol shots into the body the crowd quietly dispersed.

Kinder was a dangerous outlaw, who for over a year had been the terror of the neighborhood in which he preyed, and the action of the vigilants is heartily indorsed by both the whites and the colored residents of the vicinity.

Grant at the Mexican Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—The grand serenade in honor of General Grant was magnificent, 350 musicians participating. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated. At night the American colony gave a brilliant ball to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, which was attended by the diplomatic corps and most of the leading men of every nationality. On this occasion a testimonial, signed by all the prominent American residents of the capital, was presented to Mr Foster, and with it a memorial fac-simile of the Aztec calandar-stone wrought in Mexican silver. A beautiful album was also presented to Mrs. Foster. Intelligence of the recession of the obnoxious order to raid Mexican territory has been received here and has caused universal good feeling.

IF you want a good county paper, subscribe for the HERALD.

A Western Tornado.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—A terrific tornado passed over this city last night. A large number of houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, trees uprooted, etc. The Central Avenue Methodist church was almost entirely demolished. A dwelling house was lifted from its foundations and carried five or six feet. The inmates of the house escaped with but slight injury. Two or three persons were seriously injured, but, so far as known, no lives were lost.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—A terrific storm accompanied by thunder and lightning, did great damage here this morning. Many chimneys, signs and trees were blown down, walls topped over and several small frame buildings were wrecked. The Cleveland Female High School, on Woodward avenue, was partly unroofed, and a portion of the upper west wall was torn off. About 70 young ladies were sleeping in the institution, but none were injured. The roof of the new brick wire mill of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company was uplifted and one of the walls was thrown in on the workmen, killing Jas. Brown and severely injuring several others.

The gale unroofed the depot at Oxford, O., this morning.

TOLEDO, March 5.—During a heavy storm of wind and rain early this morning, a chimney of the Buckeye Brewery was blown down, falling on and crushing the engine house, in which Policeman John Hassell, M. F. Doyle and the night watchman of the brewery had taken refuge. The former two were killed and the latter severely injured. The wind did considerable damage to roofs, freight sheds, &c., and prostrated telegraph lines in all directions.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—A despatch from New Albany, Ind., to the *Commercial* says a fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, broke out during the storm last night in the chemical works and pot house of the De Pauw plate-glass manufactory, both of which were destroyed. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance $25,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—The burial casket works of C. E. Cunningham & Co., were struck by lightning last night and destroyed. Loss $10,000. The storm was very severe.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—A violent storm of wind and rain prevailed here early this morning. So far as has been heard, no damage has been done beyond the blowing down of a few fences and signs.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 5.—Heavy rains have fallen during the past week and much damage has been done at the Hot Springs and elsewhere by the flooding.

A Story of Crime and Revenge.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 4.—The trial of William Conkle for the attempted murder of Rufus Ralston and Conkle's own family on last Thanksgiving night, yesterday resulted in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to 4 years in the penitentiary. Eight years ago Ralston a wealthy farmer, succeeded in alienating the affections of Conkle's wife. Conkle, suspecting an improper intimacy, went West in 1875, selling all of his property, while Mrs. Conkle moved into Ralston's house, whose wife had died shortly before. This was the state of affairs when Conkle returned in the fall, and endeavored without success to get his wife away from Ralston. It is thought that the trouble turned his brain. Ralston's house was subsequently mysteriously burned. He was owner of several farms, but by a series of misfortunes, one after another went into other hands, until he was reduced to living off one small farm. Conkle constructed a cannon out of well tubing, sunk in a large sinker bit for a breech with 1½ inch bore, and loading it with an iron bolt, discharged it at the house where Ralston with Conkle's family was sleeping, the bolt tearing its way just over the bed where Ralston slept passing through and lodging in the chimney. Rushing from the house Conkle's own son John discovered him dragging his improvised cannon from the spot thirty rods from the house.

Why a Census Supervisor Was Rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Gen. McNeil, as census supervisor for the Eastern District of Missouri, was rejected by a very decisive vote of 32 nays, against 7 yeas. This action was based upon an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee, accompanied with a statement to the effect that Gen. McNeil, in the year 1862, while in command of United States troops at Palmora, Mo., ordered the execution of eleven citizens of that neighborhood who had been arrested, but not yet tried, on a general charge of "bushwhacking," and executed ten of them without trial, as a measure of so-called retaliation for the alleged abduction and supposed murder of a Union man in the same county. McNeil's orders required the execution of these prisoners if the missing Unionist was not returned within a certain period, and as nothing was heard from the latter, the orders were carried into effect by McNeil's provost marshal upon the designated day. It was also stated by members of the Judiciary Committee that the life of the eleventh prisoner was spared by the provost marshal upon an enforced condition that the honor of the farmer's wife should be the price of her husband's release, and that General McNeil continued this same provost marshal in service under him after the disgraceful facts became known. Gen. McNeil, early in the administration of President Hayes, was appointed to the position of Indian inspector, and still holds that office.

Invading the Indian Territory.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 3.—Intense excitement prevailed here last night in consequence of a statement that the United States attorney is directed to read the president's proclamation at the Oklahoma meeting at the merchants' exchange to-day. Last night preparations were made for the meeting. Speeches were made by Colonel Boudinot, ex-congressman Franklin, General Blair, Hon Sidney Clark and others.

Companies are organized here, and there are concerted measures for a successful raid. The people are unanimously in favor of Senator Vest's bill but they are bound to go into the territory at all hazzards. Troops are scattered along the frontier, but leaders who came to Kansas City yesterday say they can put 2,000 men on the march at three days notice. There is no fear of blood shed unless the President's order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

The Senatorial Scandal.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The papers in the long threatened suit for seduction against Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, was filed in the District Supreme Court this evening. The plaintiff is Jessie Raymond, a young woman of 23, and she claims from the Senator $10,000 damages. The alleged seduction is said to have been committed at Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1877, and resulted, as alleged, in the birth of a child to Miss Raymond the following year. The $10,000 damages claimed in the declaration cover the items of expense of doctor and nurse, and the remainder is claimed as a recompense for damage to her good name, she having previously been, as claimed in the bill, of irreproachable character. Miss Raymond also claims that she has received so far only $58 towards the care and support of the child, in sums of $5. This is the story told in the legal documents. The plaintiff is far from being attractive in personal appearance. According to her story, she first met Senator Hill in an Atlanta Hotel, and it was there that the alleged offense was committed. She says also that various attempts were made to compromise the case in a way that would save the Senator's reputation. She came to this city a few months ago, and has been attempting to get something in the way of a settlement from the defendant. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, her council, says that she has tried to induce the Senator to provide for the woman without the compulsion of law, and for that reason postponed the filing of the papers for many days. Miss Raymond and her infant are now in this city. She claims to be in destitute circumstances and without friends. Senator Hill was called upon this evening in reference to the matter, and said he had not yet received notice of the suit. He had expected it, however, as threats of action had been made. He pronounced the whole affair an attempt at blackmail, and declared his intention of having all parties concerned in it arrested for conspiracy.

Mr Tilden to be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The *Post* of to-morrow will contain the following editorial article:

"At a meeting of the prominent friends of Mr. Tilden which was held in New York last Saturday, the declaration was made by that gentleman that he would without doubt be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. During the last six months reports have reached us from time to time, and from most authentic sources, that Mr. Tilden contemplated a voluntary but decided renunciation of such honors. But we have no reason to doubt that whatever might have been his intentions or purposes, he is now firmly resolved to ask for a renomination. It was due to friends who might desire to attach themselves to other candidates in the event of his withdrawal, that he should come to an immediate and positive decision, and this we are informed on unquestionable authority he has done. Mr. Tilden is credited with the possession of great political sagacity and almost unbounded influence in his party, but we have no reason to doubt, on the contrary, that unless he can convince the Cincinnati Convention that he can carry the State of New York, he can never obtain the nomination. He may be able, as the New York *Sun*, which appears to be his veracious mouthpiece, asserts, to defeat any Democrat nominated over him or against his wishes. It is not possible that a convention of sensible men will meet and nominate a man confesedly foredoomed to defeat. It will of the highest importance, therefore, for him to immediately put at work the agencies which will bring about a consolidated Democracy in the City and State of New York."

Twenty-Five Years an Autocrat.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The city is gaily decorated, and the day is being observed as a general holiday in honor of the twenty fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession.

At 10 o'clock this morning vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. The troops were massed in the central quadrangle of the palace and immediate vicinity. The programme of the ceremonies heretofore given was executed. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace, where he remained twenty minutes saluting the multitude, amid great enthusiasm.

The *Official Messenger* publishes a letter from the Emperor William, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, congratulating the Czar in terms of warm and earnest friendship on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne and on his escape from injury by the recent explosion in the Winter Palace. The Emperor William expresses his gratification that the friendship which united their fathers has been maintained, and his confidence that it will continue unchanged to the end of his life.

The decrees granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction have been published.

All the members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, proceeded at half past 11 o'clock this morning to the Winter Palace and presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor.

After the Czar had received the congratulations of the enormous crowd at the palace he drove out in an open carriage, and was loudly and continuously cheered in the crowded streets through wich he passed.

ST PETERSBURG, March 2.—Evening.—Up to this time no disturbances whatever have occurred.

Faint Fire Damp Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, March 6.—An explosion in No. 2 shaft, at Nanticoke yesterday, killed James Henry, Edmund Morgan, Joseph Audernott and David T. Watkin. John T. Watkins was seriously injured. The disaster was caused by a miner leaving the door open, thus breaking the air current. Gas accumulated and ignited from a naked light carried by the mine boss. The bottom of the shaft was blown to pieces and the cars mashed. Three men were killed by the concusion and two by concusion and burns. Three miners who attempted the rescue of the men were overcome by black damp and were saved with great difficulty.

Suffocated.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Michael Sullivan and Michael Collins, two of the crew of the sloop Josephine, were suffocated to death this morning on board the vessel. They went on board late at night intoxicated, and accidentally set the sloop on fire which was damaged to the extent of about $300 before the fire was extinguished.

A Railroad Riot.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A Toledo special to the *Enquirer* states that a railroad riot occurred there this afternoon. The Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad, desirous of getting into the city with their line, had succeeded in reaching a point where the Miami and Erie Canal is intersected, from whence it desired to run a track along Canal avenue. An ordinance granting the right of way failed in the Council, but in defiance of authority a large force of workmen began early this morning, and before noon spiked down fully four hundred yards. The people in the neighborhood, some of whose dooryards were cut up by the road, organized, and at a signal, scores of men, women and children burst from houses, sheds and barns, and took possession of the track. The workmen did not immediately stop, but volley after volley of mud, dirt and rocks compelled them to fly. The crowd, swollen to many hundreds, then destroyed the road, tearing up the rails and bending them, and throwing the ties into the canal. A squad of police was sent to the scene, but could do nothing, and the rioters retained vicarious possession of the avenue. The leader of the raid was a brawny Irishwoman, and bloodshed would have resulted had the workmen continued resistance.

Belligerent Editors.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hyde, editor of the *Republican*, met Pulitzer, proprietor of the *Post Dispatch*, on the corner of Fourth and Oliver streets, and after a word or two had been exchanged, the exact purport of which is not known, Pulitzer received a stunning blow in the face which knocked off his eye glasses and scattered his papers. Pulitzer at once made it evident that he owned a revolver, but lost it immediately, the weapon being subsequently picked up by a Mr. Coosh, who holds it for the owner. After a brief grapple and more blows in the face, Pulitzer went down upon the sidewalk, Hyde upon him. At this juncture Dr Van Studdiford, a well known physician of this city and one or two other gentlemen removed Mr. Hyde from the body of Mr. Pulitzer, exclaiming somewhat excitedly, "It won't do, you know." Mr. Hyde expressed himself as satisfied that their advice was good, and walked away with a friend. Mr. Pulitzer got up and looked for his eye glasses, and the large crowd which had gathered dispersed, one man, as above stated, taking Pulitzer's pistol with him.

Futile Attempt to Assassinate General Melikoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—General Melikoff, Chief of the new Executive Commission, was fired at by a young man, said to be a student, and who feigns lunacy, but was not hurt, the bullet passing through his cloak. The attempt was made while the General was alighting from his carriage in front of his residence. A Cossack trooper instantly seized the student, who struggled to fire a second shot, but was prevented by a blow from Melikoff. The fellow is as bad a marksman as the other Nihilists detailed for services of assassination, as he stood close to the carriage door while the General was getting out. In all other parts of the Empire the demonstrations attending the anniversary of the Czar's twenty-fifth accession passed off without any disturbances. The event was celebrated in Moscow, Charcoff, Warsaw Tiflis, and other large cities on a scale of great magnificence.

Execution of Meloditsky.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Meloditsky, the Nihilist who attempted to shoot Gen. Melikoff on Wednesday, was brought to-day from the fortress to the place of execution, strapped in a sitting posture, on a black vehicle, with his back to the horses. A placard bearing the words "State criminal was attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed the escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry, drawn up in hollow square. On the way to the scaffold, and after reaching it, Meloditsky was quite calm, smiling occasionally. After the sentence had been read Meloditsky turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before he was delivered to the hangman he said a few words to the priest and kissed the cross. The execution took place in the presence of an immense concourse. The body remained hanging 20 minutes. The police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students. They were taken to the fortress under a strong escort.

Colored Jurors.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon in the case of Strauder, plaintiff in error, vs the State of West Virginia. The question involved was the constitutionality of the act of the West Virginia Legislature (laws of 1872–3, chapter 47) excluding colored citizens from jury service in that State. This court holds that when a colored citizen is tried for his life by a jury from which citizens of his own race are by a State statute expressly excluded he is denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to Constitution, and that the State statute denying him such right is repugnant to the said Constitutional provision. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia is reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justice Field dissenting.

Funeral of Count Litta.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The funeral of Count Litta, First Secretary of the Italian Legation, took place to day from St. Matthew's Church. All of the diplomatic corps now in Washington, Secretary Evarts, a number of officers of the Army and Navy, and Senator Davis, of Illinois, were present. The remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetry.