The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY........................ May 5, 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.

If Grant is nominated at Chicago, what a surfeit of crow some people will have to masticate.

The Blaine Club of Meyersdale like unto
"The King of France with forty thousand men
Marched up the hill and then marched down again."

It is rumored that Post Master General Key is to be appointed to a Federal Judgeship in Tennessee and Tyner will be made Postmaster General.

Now that the honor of Somerset County has been vindicated, and the slight put upon her *"favorite son"* avenged, it is to be hoped that peace and serenity will reign for a brief season.

Augustus S. Landis of Blair County and W. J. Baer of this place are the Democratic delegates from this district to the Cincinnati Convention—No Tilden in "theirn."

General Logan while admitting that there is considerable Blaine feeling in Illinois, says, that he never had a doubt of its instructing for General Grant, and that all reports to the contrary are bosh.

A member of the Georgia delegation to the Chicago Convention, now in Washington, says that all stories to the contrary notwithstanding, the delegation stands as follows: Grant 13; Blaine 5; Sherman 4.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention which met on Friday last, instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for "the world-renowned and most available candidate General U. S. Grant."

The Ohio Republicans met in State Convention on Wednesday last and instructed their delegates to Chicago for John Sherman by a large majority. This is one of the States that the blow-hards have been claiming for Senator Blaine.

The next Legislature of California will elect a U. S. Senator, and as the Republicans have twenty-four Senators who hold over, they have already a majority in that branch of the legislature.

At the Democratic State Convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday, the roughs and shoulde-hitters of Philadelphia supporting the Randall-Tilden faction captured the opera house, where the convention was to meet, and held forcible possession of it all the previous night.

Hon. John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria, will resign his present position to run for Congress in the Seventh District of Iowa, which will, of course, lay out the Greenbacker Gillette, the present member from that district.

Said a stalwart old Republican to us, "what does all this fuss made by the Meyersdale Club and other revolutionist amount to? It only places them on the Herald's platform in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention."

To their credit be it spoken, a number of the Blaine men of this borough refused to take part in the disorganizing meeting of last week. Their stalwart Republicanism revolted at any appearance of a bolt.

So far as heard from, Illinos delegates elected to the National Convention stand in proportion of four for Grant to one for Blaine, and yet the boomers insist the State is sure for Blaine.

The Arkansass Republican State Convention held on Wednesday last, instructed its delegates to Chicago to vote for General Grant, and to use their individual and collective efforts to secure his nomination as long as his name is before the Convention.

While the Democratic factions were reconciled at Harrisburg, and agreed to stand together for the purpose of carrying the State if possible, still private grudges are fed fat when opportunity presents. Thus the Wallace men of this district savagely knifed Hon. A. H. Coffroth whose friends wanted to send him as a delegate to Cincinnati and selected W. J. Baer in his place.

The Democratic Convention of this State put a hard-money plank in its platform last week, thus showing that as usual, it is compelled to back water in every campaign. Its nominees are Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson County, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Robert P. Dechart, of Philadelphia, for Auditor General.

The California Republican State Convention met on Thursday last, appointed six delegates to the Chicago Convention, and instructed them "to vote as a unit first, last and all the time for James G. Blaine."

Thus while the Blaine boomers in this State are shrieking against the unit rule, the Maine Senator's friends are adopting it wherever they have the power.

The Bedford *Inquirer* publishes the *Commercial's* screed against it headed a "Machine Organ's Growl," and calmly remarks.

"The article referred to is of a kind which it is "bootless to answer according to its folly. For "fear that our readers may misapprehend the "status of the *Commercial*, it is only necessary to "point out that the zeal which seemingly outruns "its discretion, is that of a new convert. How its "conversion was brought about it is not for us to "say, but enough to know that it took place at a "time when zeal in its peculiar line may have a "demoralizing effect on the party it professes to "espouse."

The *Inquirer* wings its shaft to the bull's-eye as deftly, as if it was "native and to the manner born."

It is openly charged by the Wallace wing of the party, that the unit rule was defeated in the Democratic Convention last week by a fraudulent count, and also that large sums of money were offered by Tilden's friends for the seats of delegates. And yet this party has the assurance to start its campaign with the cry of "fraud" against the Republicans.

Sam Josephs and Bill M'Mullen are admitted to be—to draw it mild—the two most unsavory politicians in Philadelphia or the State, open defiers of all law, and notoriously leaders of the gutter-snipes, shoulder-hitters and thieves of the Quaker city, and yet the "Reform Democracy" have appointed both of them delegates to their National Convention at Cincinnati.

There are traitors and self sufficient fools in all parties and among all classes; but it is a consolation to know that the world is so constituted that in the long run the right will come uppermost. Still it is a little hard to bear to see men who have been on the right side and have every inducement to remain there, from sheer folly or pure "cussedness" do their best to betray a good cause and play into the hands of its enemies.

Mass meetings will probably be held in Kansas and Iowa to protest against the action of the two State conventions and declare that they did not represent the sentiment of the people. A very prominent Republican in the former State writes the *Inter Ocean* that there is no possible question but that the Kansas Republicans are two to one for Grant. "The Grant men trusted everything," he says, "to the strength of the candidate, while Blaine's friends have worked like beavers for the last three months." In this way the conventions were "set up" and the people misrepresented.

The fact that the bitter feud between Wallace and Randall was patched up in the Democratic Convention last week, should be a significant warning to the Republicans of this State. It means, that however insincere may be the reconcilliation between these rival politicians, the Democracy have determined not to lose the State this fall through family quarrels. We know that this is a Republican State, but it cannot be counted always for the party if the Republican vote does not hold together, and yet, while the Democrats are burying all past differences for sake of their party, Republican leaders in several counties are holding meetings, denouncing the State Convention, and doing their level best to disturb the harmony of our party and consequently are playing into the hands of the Democrats with the sure result of losing us the State.

According to the tables of the *Inter-Ocean*, out of the delegates already elected Grant has 284, to which it adds the 42 votes from Illinois swelling the number to 326 and 24 from Tennessee (conceded to Grant) making 350 votes only 29 less than a majority which is 379. To get these 29 votes there is still left Alabama, Mississipp, Louisiana, with Wisconsin, Nebraska, Florida, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States.

On the other hand the *Tribune* tables gives Grant 271, Blaine 102, Sherman 61. It will be observed that the Grant and Blaine tables only differ 13 votes as to Grants strength so far as the delegates are elected. The balance is only conjectured, founded however on strong appearances, which seems to assure Grant's nomination. Be that as it may, however, we again repeat that this journal while it has its favorite, as it has a right to have, stands ready to support the nominee of the National Convention, and not only maintain his claims to an election, but to make it as lively as it knows how, for those who assail him.

The Meyersdale Blaine Club—according to programme—held its side show in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and we understand played to a full house. The assemblage was a motley one. Our friends from the country who were attending court, of course took in the meeting. Democrats who hoped for a row put in an appearance, "Coffroth Republicans" rubbed their hands in glee over this quasi endorsement of their lack of fealty two years since, earnest, conscientious, sad-eyed Republicans joined the throng and watched with pained faces the measures taken to disrupt the party, while the boys flocked to the gallery and yelled indiscriminately in, and out of season.

The *Commercial* publishes the following list of officers, viz: Dr. S. S. Good, as President; Hon. George G. Walker, George Lowry, W. G. Walker, Solomon Baker, W. Zimmerman, S. P. Sweitzer, Michael Hady, W. W. Barnhart, Wilson N. Beal, Emanuel Lichty, W. H. Welfley, John W. Beachy and George C. Lichty as Vice Presidents; and George H. Suhrie, C. Strang, R. H. Dull, John J. Spangler, W. B. Frease and A. E. Finegan as Secretaries. The committee on resolutions consisted of J. G. Ogle, Frank Wolf, A. F. Dickey, John J. Keim, H. B. Barnes, Curtis Kooser and Dennis Meyers. John G. Ogle, Esq., made the opening speech and was followed by Gen. Koontz in a carefully prepared effort, which with the resolutions had been previously forwarded to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and were in type in that office at the time of their production here, and F. J. Kooser, Esq., Col. J. R. Edie, Dr. H. C. McKinley and E. M. Schrock followed with speeches. Dr. H. Clay McKinley, H. B. Barnes and W. B. Frease were appointed conferees, &c., &c.

We are informed that several of the gentlemen named as officers were not in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and quietly declined to participate in it.

A glance at the list shows to the well posted local polititian a queer admixture of bolters and kickers, Greenbackers and Coffroth Republicans, with a sprinkling of sturdy Republicans who evidently misunderstood the full scope and object of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted, denounce the unit rule; the action of the Harrisburg Convention in refusing Hon. W. H. Koontz a seat therein (the milk in the cocoanut), the action of the Chairman of the State Central and National committees for calling early conventions, and attempting "to push upon the party a nomination (Genl. Grant's) distasteful and dangerous to the interests of the party," declare against a third term, and finally pledge hearty support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

That this was essentially Gen. W. H. Koontz's meeting, and was engineered by him, was understood and commented on in advance by the press in other localities. It was called to avenge the fancied slight put upon him in the State Convention, and to magnify his importance in the State. It was heralded in advance by the Meyersdale *Commercial* and Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. His speech was carefully prepared and sent before its delivery, for publication in Pittsburgh, and a florid account of the meeting was telegraphed to the Philadelphia *Press*. In brief the General's horn was exalted, his trumpet has been most lustily blown, and all the other actors were merely lugged in as accessories to swell the importance of his triumph. That his conduct in this matter is open to the severest animadversion cannot be doubted by his warmest admirers, and that no good, but much harm has been done himself and the Republican party of this county, is the almost universal opinion. But in view of the fact that a resolution was passed by the meeting pledging support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, we forbear further censure or criticism, with the hope that the flower of safety may be plucked from the nettle danger.

Make it Unanimous.

There no longer seems room for doubt that Grant will be nominated in June by the practically unanimous voice of the Chicago convention.

It was a wise, though a rather paradoxical provision inserted in the resolutions of the county convention in Ohio last week, which sent delegates for Sherman, that its representatives should vote for Grant if required to make his nomination unanimous. The gentlemen who framed those instructions saw very clearly the necessity of preparing for the deluge which is fast overspreading the land.

There has been a lively contest, and though it is not ended yet, the beginning of the end is at hand, and the result can be easily foreseen. Now is the time, therefore, to drop all bitterness, and rally round the standard that has led the Republican army so often to victory.

Grant was elected in 1872 by an unprecedented majority.

Every slander against him then was refuted.

Every attack was repelled

Every libeler was pillored by the verdict of public opinion

This being true in 1872, what is to hinder his triumphant march to the Whith House in 1881.

Is he not standing in public estimation far in advance of his position at that time.

Since then the world has received and honored him.

The people without distinction of party, have praised him.

The press of the country have united in testifying to his personal purity and unquestionable integrity.

Democrats and Republicans have welcomed him with the unanimous admission that he is to-day the first citizen of the world.

Life is short and swiftly passing years have already taken him far toward the grand climacteric. If this country is ever to have the benefit of his wise counsel and his ripe experience, It must take him now. History is our guide, and the verdict of the world the measure of human greatness. Judging by these a century will not produce another so prudent as a counselor, so successful as a soldier, so evenly balanced as a statesman.

Let not posterity reproach this generation with its failure to appreciate such a character.

There are others more brilliant; there are none so safe. There are others more learned in the technicalities of law, there are none so judicious in its execution. There are others who are louder in the defense of freedom and human rights; there is not one who has so completely proven his devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

With him, the country is at rest. With him mobs have no terror. With him, threats and vaperings will pass as idle winds, and the nation will go on in the legitimate channels of peace and prosperity.—*Inter Ocean.*

A Boy Kills His Father.

New York, April 28.—A Bradford, Pa., special dispatch says: John Tully and Luke Kane, of Olean, went last night to the house of John Smith, who lives three miles out of town. They picked a quarrel with Smith, who is a very old man, and beat him terribly. While the affray was at its height, Smith's son, a lad of 13, came to his father's rescue armed with a shot-gun. He fired and shot Kane dead. Tully fled from the scene, but soon returned with a constable who arrested the boy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April 28, 1880.

Spring was upon us in earnest for the past week or two. The visitor's presence was soon felt all over the city, and the streets and avenues became alive with pedestrians. Young men with plaid suits came out escorted by nobby canes, and gazed into the windows of furnishing stores, all bedecked with light colored neck wear, colored shirts, and spring shades of gloves.

Ladies come out with their white hats and bonnets, and percales, calico, grenadines, pongees &c., looking seasonable. Sun shades were a necessity. When two friends met on the street, the invariable salutation was, "Did you ever see such delightful weather?" and the Pinaforian answer "Hardly ever," was excusable.

The Marine Band will renew their open air concerts in the President's grounds, this week to the great delight of promenaders who flock there by thousands to see the styles.

The Massachusetts Press Association and party, numbering some seventy-five persons, visited the the Capitol this week, and took in the sights about Washington. They visited Arlington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon, and will go from here to "Richmond on the Jeems." During their stay here every attention was shown them by their Representatives and Senators in Congress, and Mrs Hayes and the President gave a special reception at the White House for their benefit.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and ex-speaker of the House of Representatives has been much entertained since he has been in the city by those who knew him when he occupied the speakers chair, now filled by Hon. Sam. Randall of Pennsylvania. He has been given dinner parties by Mr. Bancroft, Senator Burnside and others. Mr. Winthrop made a pilgrimage, Tuesday, with Miss Julia Gales, to the Congressional Cemetary to make arrangements about the monument to be erected to her adopted father, the late Joseph Gales.

A sub-committee, of which Hon C. Winthrop is the chairman, made a visit to the Washington National Monument, accompanied by Colonel Casey and Captain Davis, engineers in charge, and met there by appointment the Hon Messrs Cook, Sario, Shalleberger, Kitchen and Meerch of the House committee on Public buildings and grounds, and Hon Edwin L. Martin, of the committee on the District of Columbia. The object was to examine the work, especially the new foundation, now fast progressing completion. There was but one opinion as to its excellence, and Mr. Winthrop and the gentlemen of the committee expressed the greatest satisfaction with its substantial character. All were united, also, in the conviction that the monument should be completed—and that speedily—without any material change from the original plan. The visitors walked up easy flights of stairs to the top of the monument, now one hundred and sixty feet high, and when Mr. Winthrop stood upon the temporary roof, which he reached after the members of Congress took their leave, three hearty cheers were given to him by the rest of the party. It was his first visit to the Monument, since the laying of the corner stone, on the Fourth of July, 1848, on which occasion he delivered the oration, which stands in history and was generally considered one of the finest specimens of oratory ever delivered in the Capitol.

The people of the country who are tired of resting under the reproach of the unfinished monument to him who is verbally called, "first in the heart of his countrymen," will indorse the conclusion arrived at by the Congressional Committee.

The desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, was presented to Congress and duly accepted by that body, this week, and able speeches were made by Hon Randolph Tucker, a descendant of Jefferson, and Hon. Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, on that occasion, in the House of Representatives. This quaint old desk, with its historic memories, will be placed in the State Department. It was the gift to the United States from the heirs of Joseph Coolidge of Boston.

The Secretary of State, has received advices from abroad that the King of Siam will visit the United States some time in July. The U. S. consul at Bangkok, Siam, urges that preparations be made to properly receive Siam's ruler, and that he be treated with the utmost consideration, as it is important to American trade, and our eastern interests that he should be. The matter will be referred by the President to Congress to allow that body to decide if an appropriation shall be made for the entainment of the royal visitor from Siam, as was done when the Japanese Embassy and King Kalakana visited the United States. It is proposed that a U. S. man of war be sent to England to bring him over. The King will have with him a large retinue of servants, his prime minister, four of his half brothers, and they will all have large numbers of servants. At a cabinet meeting it was considered doubtful if a man of war could properly accommodate them. While it was not decided, it is likely that the King and as many of his party as can be made comfortable will be brought over in a man of war.

A social reception was given a lot of Indians a few nights ago, at the Tremont House by some of our leading citizens and Government officials. Among the large company present, were Hon. Joe Blackburn, Hon Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Colonel Auger city Postmaster, Major Harison, deputy second auditor, and several officials from the Indian Bureau. The Red men present included Two Belly, Long Elk, Medicine Crow, Old Crow, Pretty Eagle and many others all in full elaborate Indian dress. During the evening, after the literary and musical parts of the programme had been carried out, the Crows and Shoshones gave specimen songs, and the delegations and some of them made short addresses, which were interpreted to the audience. Here is some of the "Indian taffy," Old Crow said:

"I am the Old Crow you have heard about, and I have heard about you good people, every day, where I live. I have seen plenty good people, but you are the best I ever saw. Everything I see are pretty—pretty houses and women. Every house I see is better and better, and everything so nice I am ashamed to take hold of it. But I'm not ashamed of any act I have ever done."

Mrs Fanny Kelly, who was for some time a prisoner of the Ogallala Sioux, was introduced and she stated that she was treated by them with the greatest consideration and kindness, even while their children were starving. It was explained that while she was a prisoner, the "Sweet Lip Sioux," some of whom were present, attempted to buy her with a horse and send her to the white people. One of the other Indians said "she's worth two horses," an interruption which caused much laughter. Drifting Goose said:

"I have been brought up to sing, and sing all night, but that is not what I have been thinking about. From what I have seen, I am ashamed of my old ways, and I want to go back and do as the white men do. I've got noting but love for you all, and I want to shake hands with all of you."

The most interesting feature of the evening was a conversation between Old Crow and Ten Day of the Bannocks, in the sign languauge—a practical exemplification of the fact that there is among the uneducated a universal language. The entertainment continued with an elegant collation.

The Returns of April 1st, to the Department of Agriculture show the increase in area, sown in wheat last fall, to be 13 per cent. more than in the fall previous. In the area sown in rye, there is a decline of 6 per cent. as compared with the year previous. The condition is 98, precisely the same this April as last year. There was a large increase in fall-sown wheat in those states which heretofore have exclusively sown in the spring. The experiment was unfortunate, and all, particularly Iowa and Nebraska, report great disaster from the winter. On the whole the wheat crop thus far, looks as favorable as in the spring of 1879. The condition of live stock as represented is very favorable, better than for several seasons.

The Exodus Investigating Committee struck the bottom of the Exodus movement going on in the South last week in examining General Conway of Brooklyn, New York. He stated that he had resided in the South, most of the time in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi from 1863 until 1873, during which time he had occupied the position of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Superintendent of Education in Louisiana and Alabama, and had all along been identified with the interests of the negro, then as well as now.

General Conway said that he had visited St. Louis and several points in Kansas in May, 1879, with a view of making careful inquiry into the condition of the refugees, and to ascertain the cause of their leaving the South. He conversed with many of them and became satisfied that they left because of the cruelties heaped upon them in the South, and because of the hopelessness of obtaining education for their children. This was the burden of their complaint. He said acts of violence were quite numerous during the reconstruction period, the purpose of which was to overawe the negroes and render them subservient to the will of the native whites; and that things were worse now than in 1865, because the State Courts and the State Governments are in the hands of the whites, and are employed in keeping the negro from voting. The sentiment of the white people in the South is entirely adverse to dealing fairly with the negro, simply because they think the negro is a negro, that he doesn't amount to much, and that the can knock him about as much as they please. Regarding the future of the exodus Gen. Conway thought there was no way to stop it. Even if the planters should promise to change their treatment of the negro, it would still continue, because the negroes have no faith in their promises. He thought the effect of the exodus would be—indeed had already been—productive of good results, as it would lead Southern planters to educate their sons to work.

Senator Voorhees' Investigation has thus far cost the people $25,000. The Congressional appropriation has been exhausted, and now the committee is running "on tick."

A bill had passed the House granting the Fairmount Park Association condemned bronze cannon to make an equestrian statue of the late Maj Gen Mead.

Gen. Joe Johnson, of Virginia, who engaged Gen. Mead in more than one military encounter urged its passage, and the Brigadiers passed it without a dissenting voice.

For Thursday night a session has been ordered by the House to consider a bill introduced by Judge Geddes, of Ohio, to establish a court of Pensions, which if enacted into a law will establish a court of three judges who will examine and pass upon all pension cases rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The flood of pension bills which are now sent to Congressmen by their constituents would be referred to the Court and thereby the labors of Congressmen in respect to pension claims would be very materially lessoned. Some carefully matured measure of this kind ought to pass, if it is proposed or expected to do justice to applicants and at the same time protect the public purse. Not one-tenth of the pending applications can be examined by the committee or acted upon by the Senate and House, at the present rate they are moving if Congress should stay in session all summer.

A statement has been prepared by Commissioner Bently, showing the condition of business in the Pension Office on the first of the present month. The statement makes a very satisfactory exhibit of the progress made in the settlement of pension claims. Of the arrears of pensions there remain less than three thousand cases unadjudicated. The total amount already disbursed on this account is $24,500,000, and the number of claims for arrears now on file amount to $250,000. The inducements offered by the bill authorizing the payment of pensions from the date of disability has stimulated the presentation of claims of various alleged disabilities. It is shown that in the past year no less than $450,000 were saved by the discovery of parties who were not entitled to pensions, and who were dropped from the rolls. The attempt to make it appear that there is any delay in the payment of pensions is entirely without foundation, as the Treasury department has promptly advanced all sums authorized by appropriations for the payment of pension arrears as soon as adjudicated and certified for payment.

Augustus Madary, of Berkley's Mill, came to Washington a few days ago to look after his pension claim. Here is a case where I think the Examining Surgeon of Somerset county has done Madary injustice, and which the Commissioner of Pensions will no doubt right in a few days. Madary was discharged from the army on account of "Valvular disease of the heart," and Dr. Miller, of Berlin, I understand, reported him as entitled to one fourth pension, two dollars a month. He was examined by medical experts here at the Pension Office a day or two ago, and I am told they rated him eighteen dollars a month pension. I know doctors always disagree, but I did not think there was so much difference in judgment as to "degrees of disability" between a town doctor and country doctor.

Mr. E. D. Miller, of Rockwood, Mr. Jacob Kreager, of Kingwood, and Mr. C. B. Moore, of New Lexington, passed through the capital a few days since on their way East to buy goods.

Mr Henry Heffley, of Somerset, and Dr. C. Stutzman, of Elklick, took in the sights of the city of "magnificent distances," a few days ago.

I met Mr. Newahl, a prominent Democratic politician of Altoona, in the House Gallery, the other day, and sounded him on politics in Blair county. He said the Democrats there were for no particular man for Presidents; all they wanted was harmony and the most available man. He said Coffroth would have no opposition in getting the renomination in his section. He thought Hon D. J. Morrell, of Cambria, would be his opponent on the Republican ticket.

I also met Dr. Enfield, from Bedford, who is *en route* to the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg.

PICKET.

A Newfoundland Tragedy.

During the latter part of March and the first of April the fishermen along the eastern coast of Newfoundland had an extraordinary run of luck in killing seals. The northern ice fields were drifted close in shore with thousands of seals, upon them and all the men who had not got off in the sailing fleet immediately started to secure the prey that had unexpectedly come within their reach. Hundred of men were soon engaged in the pursuit, and it is reported that no less than one hundred thousand seals were killed and hauled ashore to the depots opened for the purchase of the spoils. The seals caught are valued at $250,000. Unfortunarely, after this exciting and profitable sport had continued for several days, a change of wind occurred. A southerly breeze, accompanied by a dense fog, coming on, the ice began to break up, and moved away from the shore where it had been densely packed. It was soon reported that two hundred men had been carried out to sea on the ice, and hundreds of families were mourning the abscence of missing ones. The steaming Hercules and the sailing steamer Leopard rescued about six of those adrift. Others managed to reach the shore at the coast villages, where the ice in passing out of St. Johns Bay had for a brief time hung on the jagged rocks. The Walrus, a sealing steamer, arrived at St. Johns with one rescued man, and he reported that six others had reached the steamer Esquimaux, after being a day and a night adrift on the ice. John Hogan was the sole survivor of a party of five, and there are numerous reports of men being found frozen to death on the treacherous ice. It is impossible to tell the number of men lost, but there is great distress succeeding the joy that pervaded the inhabitants when the ice fields with the seals appeared.

A Horrible Murder.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—The story of the arrest of John McCarty at Woods Run, while he was suffering from *mania a-potu*, was published last week. When arrested he said he had drowned a man, but this was regarded as being the raving of a man in delirium. On Saturday, however, Lieut. Andy Marshall thought the matter would bear investigation and went to Woods Run. He found that several persons had heard a fight going on at the river's edge on Friday night. A search was made in the water and the body of Frank Pinkman was found.

John McCarty and Frank Pinkman were both puddlers, and warm friends. They were room mates in the house of John Sands. McCarty is a strong, muscular man, about 38 years of age, and has a wife and two children living at McKeesport, while Pinkman was also of powerful frame, 55 years of age and unmarried. The former had been drinking for the past two weeks, and since Wednesday last acted in such a wild manner it was evident to all about him he was suffering from *mania a potu*. It is believed McCarty enticed Pinkman to the river and drowned him there.

Storms in the West.

Meridian, Miss., April 27.—The cyclone which brought such destruction of life and property at Macon, Miss., on Sunday night, struck the railroad depot and houses in that place about 8:30 o'clock, and had its origin a short distance from the principle scene of disaster, extending as far as has been heard from, 10 miles from Macon, blowing down negro cabins on the Reed place, though injuring no one. The path of the cyclone was 150 yards wide. Mrs. Horton was decapitated, and her head was not found at last accounts. One family took refuge in a cellar and escaped, except a negro girl, who was killed before reaching it. A car on a railroad track was blown through a house occupied by J. Blackwell and family, injuring all, but not dangerously. Many animals were killed.

St. Louis, April 27.—The Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee has received so many reports of the terrible destruction and distress occasioned by the recent tornado in this State, and has official advices from so many relief committees and prominent gentlemen in the devastated districts of the urgent need of assistance for the sufferers, that it will issue an appeal to-morrow morning "to the people of this country everywhere to come forward and assist in relieving the great distress of the South-west. The appeals from the fever-stricken cities of the South during the last two summers were not more urgent than this."

Was the Sentence of Kemble and Companions Excessive?

Harrisburg, April 29.—Considerable talk has been made here about a letter which Franklin B. Gowen, one of the commonwealth's counsel in the late bribery cases, has written, in which he says there are grave doubts that Judge Pearson had authority, under the act, to sentence Kemble et al. to such severe punishment. A meeting of the Board of Pardons will be called within a few days, when the matter will be looked into.

The cases of Long, Smith, Leisenring, McCune and Shoemaker, the remaining alleged riot bribers, have been postponed.

The Bribery Cases.

Harrisburg, April 26.—W. H. Kemble, Emil J. Petroff, W. F. Rumberger, Charles B. Salter and Jesse B. Crawford, convicted of corrupt solicitation in connection with the riot claims bills before the last legislature, were all in the city at an early hour to-day for the purpose of submiting to the judgment of the court under the law. A few minutes before twelve o'clock they appeared in the court room, accompanied by their councel, Messers Brewster and Herr, and a number of their friends. As it was supposed they would be sentenced in the aftenoon, the crowd in attendence was not as great as it would otherwise have been. The defendants were a trifle pale, and Mr. Kemble seemed greatly agitated. Salters bushy sandy whiskers covered a whitened face. As the defendants took their seats the crowd in the lobby made a rush to the rail and disorder reigned for the moment in the court. When quiet was restored District Attorney Hollinguer formally moved for judgment, and Judge Pearson directed them to stand up. Mr. Kemble rested his arm on the clerk's desk while the others stood upright with their light overcoats lying loosely over their arms. Judge Pearson addressed the prisoners, reading from manuscript.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

"You are each charged with corruptly soliciting members of the General Assembly, and endeavoring to induce them, under promise of money, to vote for the passage of a bill under consideration. Four of you have pleaded guilty, and one has been convicted, after an impartial trial. It is greatly to be regretted that the practice has been carried on for years in the Legislature. It was charged throughout the country that bribery in the Legislature was the great evil of the day. So crying was this that when the convention met to revise the constitution of the state, it was decided to make the most stringent laws and enact heavy penalties to meet the cause of a Legislator withholding or giving his vote on any measure for a consideration." The Judge then referred to the law of 1860 which provided that the punishment should be 5 years imprisonment and $1,000 fine, and then he said: "To this has been added the disqualification of the defendant from holding any office of honor, profit or trust in the Commonwealth. Even the occupation of soliciting members' votes is prohibited by fine and imprisonment, and this meets that large class of men who hang about legislative halls, who are known as "borers." However trivial you may have considered your offence, it is not looked upon by this Court in such a manner. The public treasury has been plundered, and others made great gains by this practice. What was particularly noticeable in this case is that two of you were members of the Legislature. Individually, I feel a pitty for your situation, but as Judge of the Court I must carry out the law. The beggar in rags who steals a loaf of bread, or the millionaire are treated the same. It cannot be pleaded that the bill was highly meritorious, for had been it would have passed the Legislature. You are not like some who come here. You cannot be excused on the ground of ignorence, because you are intelligent men. You went into this thing with your eyes open, because you knew many members of the Legislature were corrupt. The sentence of the Court is that each of you pay one thousand dollars, the cost of prosecution, and that you serve a term of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary."

QUITE UNEXPECTED.

The sentence was unexpected and took the defendants and their immediate friends by surprise. Mr Kemble said, "May it please your Honor, have I the right to speak?" "Yes, sir," replied Judge Pearson. Mr. K. then said: "I came here to day in compliance to my promise two weeks ago to receive my sentence. I never pleaded guilty before this court. I made a plea, but the court chose to accept a portion and reject the rest. There is nothing in that which justifies the claim of the Court in this sentence. There is nothing that I am guilty of." Judge Pearson, after remarking that he thought differently, added, "Gentlemen, you are in the custody of the sheriff." Mr. Rumberger also addressed the Court, to the effect that he was not represented by counsel, and asked that when his counsel came this afternoon he might be heard. Judge Pearson said that anything the counsel might say could not matter a particle. Counsel could not turn a hair white or black.

DEFENDANTS TAKEN TO JAIL.

The prisoners with their counsel then retired to the Law Library and held a private consultation, after which they were taken to jail. No one but the prisoners, the deputy sheriffs and the counsel were allowed to enter. An immense crowd gathered at the jail door, but no remarks were made. Sheriff Reel will take the prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, at the usual time along with those convicted at the present term. This will not be until week after next.

A Sad Discovery.

Flemington, N. J., April 27.—A curious and shocking accident occured in Readington, a small town eight miles from here, on Friday last, resulting in the death of a daughter of Peter Hyler, a well-known farmer. The little one, 4 years old, accompanied her mother out to feed the chickens, and remained near the wagon-house to play after her mother had returned. When half an hour had elapsed, the mother grew anxious about the child, and went to look for her. To her horror she found her child suspended by the neck to the corn-crib door, which was built in the wagon house. The door is composed of boards which slide up and down in a grove. Some of the upper boards had previously been shoved up, where they had caught fast, thus leaving a hole about four feet from the ground. It is supposed that in playing the little girl put her head through the hole and swung her feet against the boards forming the lower part of the door. The jar must have caused the upper boards to fall and, catching the child's head, they imprisoned her and choked her to death. Her feet did not reach the ground by about three inches, so that she could not free herself from the terrible position.

Murdered by Indians.

St. Louis, April 29.—A letter to a business house in this city, dated Las Vegas, New Mexico, 25th inst., says: It is reported that Joseph Brown, ex-mayor of this city, and party, were murdered by Indians, at or near White Oaks, Staunton county, New Mexico, on the 27th inst.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

KALLOCH HELD FOR TRIAL WITHOUT BAIL—A CARD FROM THE PRISONER—DE YOUNG ALLEGED TO HAVE FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

San Francisco, April 29.—In the Police Court, this afternoon, I. M. Kalloch had a preliminary examination on the charge of killing Charles De Young. The prosecution offered the testimony of eye-witnesses of the shooting, the medical men who were in attendance and performed the autopsy, and the arresting officer. The defense offered no testimony, and the prisoner was held without bail. The *Post* this afternoon publishes the following card from young Kalloch: I have not a word to say about the facts or merits of my case. I wish to be tried with ordinary fair play, especially towards a man charged with murder. It is supposed to be characteristic of American communities, but I expect no fair play on or before my trial, if the fast men and corrupt detectives who surround the *Chronicle* office and assume to run this city can prevent it. It is infamous that public officers, who are paid by the community, should work illegitimately for private individuals, and convert what ought to be honorable prosecution into malignant persecution. The drivel published in the *Chronicle* of last Sunday shows how some of our detectives will invade private houses and try to frighten ignorant people. As for the arrest of Clement Shaw (for perjury at the inquest) I have to say this, I do not know the man, and I make no statement as to my version of what transpired. I do not say whether his testimony was correct or incorrect, but I do declare that he had no motive, so far as I can see, to conceal or pervert the truth, and that there is nothing in his evidence to indicate perjury. It looks to me as if his arrest is intended by the *Chronicle* and detectives to warn citizens of San Francisco that they must not testify to any facts that would even tend towards my exculpation.

Yours truly,
I. M. Kalloch.

The *Post* in another column says: "However improbable it may appear in the face of testimony given at the inquest on the body of the late Chas. De Young, it is confidently asserted by friends of I. M. Kalloch that at least a dozen witnesses will support the testimony of Clement Shaw to the effect that De Young did fire the first shot. The rumor is given for what it is worth. But there is no possible doubt that such evidence will be offered and form a part of the defense."

Pardon Granted.

Harrisburg, April 30.—The Board of Pardons met this morning, in special session, Secretary of State, Quay, Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel and Lieutenant Governor Stone being present. Attorney General Palmer is confined to his room by illness. The counsel for the prosecution in the cases of Kemble, Rumberger, Crawford, Salter and Petroff were called but were not in attendance. Messrs. Casidy, Armstrong, Mann and Brewster, representing the prisoners, were present.

"Is there any one here for the commonwealth?" asked Secretary Quay.

"There is not," said the Recorder.

"Then we might as well go into executive session," said the Secretary, and the few spectators retired.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

After the lapse of about an hour Recorder Farr appeared and announced the following as the result of the conference:

"*To His Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania*—The board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Session of Dauphin county imposing imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, on William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger, Emil J. Petroff and Charles B. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature be remitted, and that the remainder thereof, imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the commonwealth, be executed, for the following reasons: The act of 1874, defining the crimes of corrupt solicitation, provides for simple imprisonment. No power is lodged in the courts by the constitution or laws to add to or impose conditions not contained in the statue. The sentence in these cases superadds to the statutory punishment the conditions that the imprisonment shall be by seperate and solitary confinement at labor in the penitentiary, and the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by the law. In numerous analogous cases the Supreme Court of the State has enlarged sentences unlawful, and by the common law imprisonment in the penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts, and the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for an offence recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the foregoing recommendation."

William F. Rumberger Reported to be Insane.

Harrisburg, April 28.—It became apparent to-day that Wm. F. Rumberger, one of the defendants sentenced yesterday for corrupt solicitation, was acting in a strange manner. He was greatly agitated and his mind seemed confused. Many of his friends who called upon him noticed that when they entered into conversation with the prisoner he would talk in an incoherent manner, and ramble from subject to subject, not speaking a connected sentence in the course of a talk of fifteen or twenty minutes. Toward night his condition became such that the warden sent for the prison physician, Dr W. H. Eagle, who made an examination of Rumberger. This confirmed all that had been feared. The doctor found Rumberger in a greatly prostrated condition and his mind seriously impaired. When he attempted to engage him in conversation Rumberger would say: "Let's talk about my sentence." Immediately he would turn to an other topic and address the Doctor. His mind wandered in a most distressing manner.

Grant's Strength in Massachusetts.

Boston, April 29.—At the Republican Convention, Seventh district, in Lowell, to-day, Geo. A. Marden, of Lowell, editor, and ex-Governor Geo. S. Boutwell were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Both are prominent men. It is thought Grant will have a good following of delegates from Massachusetts.

Storms in the South.

Columbia, S. C., April 26.—There was a heavy rainfall here this afternoon, during which a cyclone swept across the southeastern portion of the city. Large trees were blown down and two houses, one with a family of eight negroes and the other with three, were completely wrecked. A woman and three children were seriously injured. News from below the city is to the effect that many farm buildings were carried away.

Galveston, April 29.—Specials to the *News* show that a severe storm prevailed in various parts of the state yesterday and to-day doing some damage. The Methodist Church at Piano was utterly destroyed. Near McKinney a gin-shed was blown away. Peach and plum trees were stripped, and considerable damage was done to the crops. The storm passed to the northeast of Brenham, unrooting trees, levelling fences and unroofing out-houses. At Navilla, yesterday, several buildings were totally destroyed, and others seriously damaged. Among those destroyed were Murrah's Hotel, Murrah and wife being slightly, and a young man seriously, injured. The seminary building at Greenville was destroyed.

Barns and fences were also levelled. No loss of life is reported.

The Last of Two Prominent Citizens.

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—Benjamin Scroggins and Rainey Chastain, prominent citizens of Thomasville, were both killed yesterday as the result of an old feud. Scroggins seeing that Chastain had procured a shotgun with heavy loads of buckshot, and was approaching, fired both barrels. Chastain fell dead. A crowd rushed to arrest Scroggins, but with a cocked revolver he made his way out of town. The Sheriff summoned a posse and pursued Scroggins. In a wood near town he warned the posse not to approach. As they came he began firing. Twenty shots were fired in return, and Scroggins fell dead with six bullets in his breast.

Murderous Freak of a Mother.

Austin, Tex., April 28.—Mrs. Houston, living in the country, yesterday, in a fit of insanity, attempted to munder her five children by driving knitting needles into their brain through their ears. One was killed, and two other are seriously injured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENT.

Statement of settlement of supervisors of Milford township for the year ending April 12, 1880.

Dr.

Duplicate of J. H. Miller	$472 23
" J. Hoover	876 13
" A. Growall	897 60
" S. Geisler	937 59
Orders	35 00
	$3218 [illegible]

Cr.

By labor J. H. Miller	$375 40
" J. Hoover	881 13
" A. Growall	932 60
" S. Geisler	937 59
	$3203 [illegible]
Due supervisors	$ 8 17
Due twp. from former sup'ors	23 21
Total assets	$ 15 04

We the undersigned Auditors of Milford township, hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the supervisors of said township for the year ending April 12, 1880, and find them correct as here set forth.

Attest: G. M. Baker, Clerk.
Peter Dull, J. M. Meyers, W. H. Walter, Auditors.

april 12

MORGAN'S
WOOLEN MILLS.
ESTABLISHED 1812.

Having for the past year or two, been entirely unable to supply the increasing demand for my goods I have built an addition to my mill and put in a large amount of

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY

and thereby almost doubled my capacity for manufacturing.

I have now on hand a large stock consisting of BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, REPELLANTS, FLANNELS, COVERLETS, CARPETS, YARNS, &C.,

which I wish to

TRADE FOR WOOL.

Farmers, I have the kind of goods you need. I want your

WOOL!

to work up

RIGHT IN YOUR OWN COUNTY,

and in order to reach all my customers in good time, I have employed the same agents I had last year, and in addition Mr. Joseph L. Daugherty, who first introduced my goods into many parts of this county.

I will strive, as in the past, to give first class goods and full value to all.

New customers and those we failed to find last year, will please address card to

WM. S. MORGAN,
Quemahoning, Pa.

Apr 7

STATEMENT AND REPORT OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY Poor House and House of Employment,
From April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880.

Live Stock on the farm, April 1st 1880:

head of horse	5
" cows	[illegible]
" young cattle (yearlings)	[illegible]
" spring calves	7
" sheep	[illegible]
" lambs	[illegible]
" hogs	[illegible]

Farm and garden products raised in 1879:

tons of hay	40
bush of wheat	172
" oats	507
" barley	[illegible]
" corn in ear	[illegible]
" rye	22
" buckwheat	40
" peas	[illegible]
" beans	[illegible]
" potatoes	[illegible]
" beets	10
" tomatoes	25
" winter apples	[illegible]
" onions	[illegible]
heads of cabbage	[illegible]
galls of applebutter	122
head of kraut	4
lbs of wool	[illegible]
" veal	[illegible]
" beef	[illegible]
" tallow	[illegible]
" pork	[illegible]
" lard	[illegible]
" butter	[illegible]
" calf skins	[illegible]
" beef	[illegible]
bbls of soft soap	[illegible]
" pickles	[illegible]

Articles manufactured by the matron:

pairs of men's pants	[illegible]
" boy's pants	[illegible]
women's dresses (calico)	[illegible]
" " (woolen)	14
children's "	[illegible]
men's shirts	[illegible]
boy's "	[illegible]
women's skirts	[illegible]
childrens "	[illegible]
women's chemise	[illegible]
children's "	11
boy's waists	[illegible]
bolsters	[illegible]
yards of flannel	[illegible]
cuts of stocking yarn	120
pairs of stocking	18
" stocking footed	70
" mittens	7
coats for boys	10
" men	[illegible]
vests for boys	[illegible]
aprons for women	41
" children	[illegible]
sacques	[illegible]
women's caps	[illegible]
handkerchiefs	[illegible]
pairs of drawers	14
" suspenders	12
bed sheets	25
comforts	18
bed ticks	12
pillow cases	40
sun bonnets	12
towels	[illegible]
shrouds	[illegible]
sheets for burial	[illegible]
died during the year	7
average number of inmates during the year	94
number of children indentured	6
vagrants and tramps lodged	[illegible]
meals to vagrants and tramps	[illegible]
average out door paupers	[illegible]

Apr. 21.
WM. H. BERKEY, Steward.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.