The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY..... June 2, 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.

A BILL passed by Congress last week, appropriates over eight millions of dollars for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country.

THE debt of the United States in round numbers is two thousand millions, from which is to be deducted the hoarded coin in the Treasury.

FIVE hundred tons of standard silver dollars are stored away in the Treasury vaults, and it is estimated that instead of a horse and wagon, it will take a railroad train and two or three locomotives to get them into circulation.

TO-DAY (June 1st) the work of taking the census begins. If it is faithfully done, this will be the best compilation of statistics ever collected in this or any other country in reference to population, manufactures, improved land, advantages of education, &c., &c.

THE action of the Bedford Republicans in instructing their members of the Legislature to vote for Hon. Galusha A. Grow for U. S. Senator reminds us of the famous recipe of Mrs. Glass for cooking a hare, commencing with "first catch your hare." Hadn't our brethren down there better elect their members before they instruct them? Saith the adage, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

THE anti-Grant journals are trying to cover their defeat in Illinois by pointing to the fact that no other candidate was forced to wage so hot a struggle to retain his own State. While this is true, yet it must be remembered that the result in Illinois was looked upon as controlling the nomination and hence all the adversaries of the silent hero joined hands in the struggle against him in his own State. He won and thus assured his nomination.

THE effort made in Bedford county last week to instruct the delegates from this district in favor of Mr. Blaine does not possess any large amount of significance, as according to the Everett *Press*, but seven hundred votes were polled and returned, viz: 557 for Blaine and 143 for Grant. As the Republicans of Bedford county on ordinary occasions poll over three thousand votes, it may be pertinently inquired, do instructions from about one-sixth of the voters instruct? Evidently the Republicans of Bedford were content with the action of the State Convention and would not enthuse to any great extent in favor of the Senator from Maine.

WE presume that in the next issue of the HERALD, we will be able to lay before our readers the full details of the Chicago Convention, and therewith announce the names of the Republican nominees for President and Vice President. The struggle for the Presidential nomination has been an unusual one, and its warmth has engendered some irritation and ill feeling among the friends of the different candidates. During the canvass preceding a nomination it is the unquestioned privilege of every voter to urge upon the public the claims of his favorite, and to use all fair and legitimate means to procure his nomination, but the National Convention having selected the nominee, it is the duty of every good Republican to abide by the result. We trust, therefore, that every Republican voter within the limits of the county, will in advance highly resolve, that for himself, laying aside all personal feeling in the premises, he will at once accept and loyally support the REPUBLICAN NOMINEES OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ESQ., favors the public with a card in the last *Commercial*, in which after taking a personal shy at us, he denies the paternity of a couple of editorial articles in the issue of that paper of the 14th inst., entitled "The machine goes to pieces" and "The *Herald* on majority."

He further alleges that we charged him with being the author of these articles, and proposes that if we will give him the "opportunity" he will establish by satisfactory proof that he did not write them.

We are not conscious of having charged that Mr. Koontz wrote these particular articles, but we did and do allege, that he is and has for some time been writing editorial articles for that paper. It is the mere trick of this adroit special pleader, to select there two articles and deny their paternity, thereby avoiding reply to the general charge. We are not holding him by the tails of his coat, nor in any other way denying him the opportunity of establishing by "satisfactory proof" that he is guiltless of the self-made charge. We presume the public he is so anxious to satisfy, would accept his published affidavit as "satisfactory proof."

THE canvass for the Republican nomination for President will have ended before this issue of the HERALD reaches our subscribers, outside this borough. It has been the most heated canvass for a Presidential nomination that has ever occurred within the ranks of the Republican party. Heated, we mean, on part of our principal candidate, for to the friends of Senator Blaine can be ascribed most of the noise created by the indefatigable beating of political tom-toms. Doubtless they have derived much comfort from their performances, and if the country has not been commensurately edified, it may be perhaps because the country was too much amused to become terrified at the distracting din. Our own staid county has been made share the equivocal honor of booming (abroad) for Blaine, while a large majority of its Republican voters quietly persue the even tenor of their way, unmoved and unexcited by the clash of the political fray, which "innocents abroad" were led to believe was stirring the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" from top-knot to shoe-tie

The Blaine-Club-Koontz meeting was heralded abroad as a "revolt against the machine," a mighty uprising of the people against political leaders, a foray against corruption, a splendid piece of strategy on part of our local political chieftain which would end in deposing the regularly appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention and substituting "uninstructed" Blaine men in their stead. But

"The best laid plans of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

The other counties in the district would'nt revolt, they clung to the "machine," they wouldn't follow the plume of the Somerset chieftain into the foray against their brethren, and in short, the conferees from this county "appointed to meet similar conferees from the other counties, &c.," began to feel mighty lonesome. A merciful Providence, however, has furnished relief, and the innocent conferees—victims of misplaced confidence—in the prowess of their leader have come to the front with the following deliverance, which we find in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.

SOMERSET, PA., May 26.—The following letter has been addressed by the Somerset county conferees to Hon. John Cessna and David Over, the delegates selected at the State Convention to represent this Congressional district in the Chicago Convention:

"The undersigned selected by the Republicans of Somerset county as conferees to meet like conferees from the other counties of the Seventeenth Congressional district to select delegates for said district to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago June 2, in view of the action of the Republicans of Blair and Bedford counties, hereby concur in their action, and for Somerset county join them in instructions to Hon. John Cessna and David Over, Esq., as delegates from this (Seventeenth) Congressional district, to vote against the unit rule and for the nomination of James G. Blaine for President.

"H. C. MCKINLEY,
"W. B. FERGUS,
"H. B. BARNES,"

As we said above, the canvass for the nomination is over, and anticipating that all true Republicans will at once discard personal preferences, and heartily fall in to the support of the candidate be he who he may, we forebear all unkind allusions to the political fiasco of these brethren, suggesting only that it is "always best to look before you leap."

In Blair county an unauthorized set of delegates elected for an entirely different purpose undertook to impress their views of a fitting nomination upon the delegates to Chicago. In Bedford county so little interest was felt in the matter that after a regularly called and well advertised election, but seven hundred voters—one fifth of the Republicans of the county attended the polls, and in this county, three conferees appointed at a club meeting, at which not one-eighth of the Republican voters of the county were present, undertake to issue instructions to the delegates how to vote, while Cambria county, unmoved by the factious clamor, and satisfied with the action of the State Convention made no sign. Will any loyal, dispassionate Republican anywhere, say that the voice of the party in this district is heard through the action of these professed Blaine men.

Hon. John Cessna and David Over, editor of this paper, at the Republican State Convention, last winter, were appointed delegates to the Republican National Convention, and instructed to vote as a unit for General U. S. Grant. Their appointment was regular, and according to the usages of the party, for a generation. No other body has a right to instruct them. They owe their allegiance to the party—to the Convention that acted for the Republican party of the State. One county of a district cannot instruct, but it can "earnestly urge" the delegates, as our County Convention only did, to vote for another candidate, than the one for whom the higher power from whom they received their appointment, instructed them. The delegates both, no doubt, will vote right—for the best interests of the party—and will receive the credit for so doing, after their labors have been accomplished. —*Hollidaysburg Register.*

SPEAKING of General Grant and his friends, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

If ever any man had reason to be proud of his friends, General Grant may well feel exultation in the presence of his supporters. No man, since the days of Jackson and Clay, had truer or stouter friends than those who rally around Grant. And the beauty of their line of conduct is that they make no attack on any of his rivals—that they never indulge in vituperation or disparagement, and seek no unfair comparisons with any who are supposed to be his rivals. There is not a newspaper in the country, favoring Grant's nomination and there are scores of them in every part of Pennsylvania, which in any manner detract from the public service or private character of any Republican whose friends have named him for the presidency. We cannot too often repeat this fact. It reveals alike the good sense, fairness, and prudence of General Grant's friends.

PORT HOPE, Ont., May 22.—At an early hour this morning Miss Mary E. Faran, residing with Mrs. Stack in Englishtown, arose out of her bed and walked out of a window, falling heavily to the ground. The unfortunate woman was so badly injured that she died within three hours after the fall.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1880.

The resignation of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in the Senate, has been the principal topic of conversation among politicians last week, and especially so with the Democrats, for they don't like the way ex-Governor Brown has been appointed in his stead. Senator Brown is expected to arrive and relieve General Gordon tomorrow. It is reported that General Gordon has accepted the position of associate and consulting council in some southern railroad at a salary of $15,000 a year.

Every person in the land who knows Senator Gordon, will regret to learn of his resignation. Men of Senator Gordon's mold and character are not found any too plentiful in any locality, so that their retirement from public life is always at the expense and loss of the public service.

In all the history of the Government but two men have ever resigned seats in the United States Senate prior to the voluntary retirement of Senator Gordon. The first was Henry Clay who resigned in 1842, his term then having about a year to run. His purpose was to retire from public life and seek rest and repose, but he evidently found private life irksome as he was re-elected to the Senate in 1848.

Senator Caldwell, of Kansas resigned in 1873, but under such circumstances that it seemed to be a not entirely voluntary act upon his part. No Senator has ever, like Gordon, retired almost at the beginning of a term. He was re-elected scarcely more than a year ago by a practical unanimous vote of the Georgia Legislature—a compliment expressive of confidence that has seldom been conferred in the election of Senators. Usually men struggle for years for a seat in the senate, often spending the best part of their life in their efforts to attain the seat, feeling that the honor and dignity of the position amply compensate for the time and labor expended, and they are loth to surrender the place when the inevitable time comes.

It is given out as probable that in a day or two, Governor Hampton of South Carolina, will submit a motion for the indefinite postponement of Kellog's case, and that General Gordon will make a grand farewell speech of conciliation and peace.

A bill to appropriate $15,000 for a statue of the late Professor Joseph Henry, has been favorably reported on by a committee of Congress and will undoubtedly pass this session. It is stated that Mr. W. W. Story will be engaged to make the statue, and that it will be put up in the Smithsonian Grounds.

The work of underpinning the Washington monument which has been done in the most substantial and costly manner, after the plans of the best engineers, has advanced so far that most of the earth upon which the old foundation rested has been removed and a more solid foundation substituted, against which piles of solid masonry are built that secure this from the possibility of lateral expansion. The cost of the new foundation will be $92,000. The present shaft has been built to the height of 170 feet above the foundation, or 156 feet of complete work as the monument proper. Its original design was that of an obelisk, 600 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and 30 feet square at the top, with a massive circular collonade at its base 100 feet high and 250 feet in diameter, with an interior wall 25 feet square for a stairway.

A hundred or more designs have been proposed since the progress of the monument was stopped in 1856, one of them, which had many supporters, being to tear down the monument and erect in its stead a triumphal arch out of the material. Of late, however, a general support has been given to a proposition to carry out the original design as to the shaft but to omit the colonnade below.

The latest of the new plans, and one which it seems likely will be adopted to finish the monument, is that reported by the House District Committee to Congress which provides for carrying up the shaft to the height of 550 feet, 500 feet to be of masonry, as now, and 50 feet of glass and iron of a novel and appropriate design. The Committee urge an appropriation of $667,000 for this purpose, and it is thought if the bill passes this year the monument will be completed in time for the centennial of the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783. The whole cost of the monument, if this plan is carried out, and the estimates prove accurate, will be; cost of present shaft $260,000; cost of new foundation $92,000; cost of completing shaft $677,000; total $999,000. So that it will take but a very slight contingent to make the cost of the monument exactly one million of dollars, and this, indeed has always been the popular guess as to what the cost of the monument would be.

It is generally well known, one of the principle features of this monument is that it is intended to be the highest in the world. This point is forcibly presented in the memorial recently laid before Congress by the Monument Society, as follows:

"A simple, sublime shaft, on a commanding bank of the Potomac and within view of Mount Vernon, resting on the very spot selected by Washington himself for a monument of the American Revolution, and rising nearer to the skies than any known monument on earth, will be no unworthy memorial, or inappropriate emblem, of his own exalted character and pre-eminent services. It will certainly need no elaborate sculpture or ornamentation to impress upon all who behold it, from generation to generation, a becoming sense or the grandeur of his career and of the undying veneration and gratitude of the people of the United States.

The Hanlan and Courtney boat race is over at last, and all that can now be said of it is that it was a fraud, a fizzle, a fiasco, a swindle, a hippodrome, and all that those terms apply. With every conceivable element of success, it turned out a miserable failure. And all through the faint heartedness of Courtney who complained at the last moment of being sick. He may have been sick, but if so it was only the result of fear of his competitor and not through any serious bodily ailment. No sporting event in this country ever attracted so much attention as this, and never was a suffering community ever treated to such a sorry exhibition. He disappointed over one hundred thousand people who paid him every consideration, and their disgust at his conduct on the occasion is certainly justifiable. The arrangements for the race were perfect, and the course and weather splendid. Everybody was there.

The scene along the river bank from Georgetown to the Long Bridge a distance of about three miles on either side of the Potomac, was a picturesque one. Everybody seemed to have taken advantage of the occasion for a general holiday and as early as twelve o'clock the eligible points from which the race might be seen commenced to fill up with all class and conditions of people. Back on the hills were crowded together, in a dense mass, everything in the shape of a vehicle which could be pressed into service for the occasion. Fine carriages and the private turn outs of wealthy citizens were mixed up with delivery wagons and every manner of conveyance, and one could scarcely force his way through this confusion of people and vehicles. On the Naval Observatory grounds, from every point where a glimpse of the course could be obtained, were crowded together immense throngs of women and children, the welcome shade of the trees and the beautiful green grass affording shelter from the sun and desirable spots for the long period of waiting which the postponement of the race from 4 o'clock to six had occasioned. It was a sort of a picnic affair. Many persons brought lunch with them, and ate it while the busy preparations were going on. Gentlemen whiled away their time smoking, chatting and speculating over the result, while the more enthusiastic badgered each other for bets, which were taken and a good deal of money was put upon the stands and along the river during the afternoon. Every housetop was filled with people and walls, fences, rocks and every available spot accommodated multitudes of anxious sight-seers. One zealous individual amid the crowd on the hill improved the lull in waiting by preaching upon the sinfulness of races in general and betting in particular. The point circling around below the observatory was black with people, and indeed it is difficult to tell where the crowd was the thickest, for way back from the hills people were congregated everywhere and it was only as the oarsmen passed down, when they crowded into sight, that any idea could be formed of the immense masses that were watching the race. The numerous stands erected in a continuous line along the wharves for the accommodation of the people who were willing to pay for the privililege of getting a good look, were densely filled. Especially was this the case near the starting point, standing room there being at a premium. So densely were the people packed, that from the vicinity of the Analostan boat-house, as seen through the haze of the evening, nothing else seemed visible put human beings. The canal boats and barges were all heavily laden with sight-seers, and each coal chute in that neighborhood where all Cumberland soft coal is handled, was alive with men and boys perched at every spot upon it where a foothold could be secured. Never was such a crowd congregated to witness a contest, and the immense addition to our population helped to swell it to a size which was almost beyond computation.

Hanlan was early on the river in his shell, but Courtney lagged back, and at one time it was thought he would not pull at all and Riley the third oarsman was notified by Referee Blakie to get ready for the race. It was the understanding all along that in case either Hanlan or Courtney failed to start, the third man Riley would be entered for the six thousand "Hop Bitters Prize," so the people would not be disappointed in seeing a race after all the fuss that has been made about these crack oarsmen. Courtney, however, came to time and at six o'clock the gun announced the start, Hanlan skipped ahead easily without much effort and run away from him right from the start while Courtney as he passed the boat house was seen not rowing and the hearts of his friends and backers fell. He came near falling into the river through apparent dizziness. As Courtney neared his headquarters with hanging head and a dogged suffering look, a few people cheered him but this soon ceased and he landed in silence. He held his head in both hands as the steam boats united in a hoarse blare of triumph for his rival, and remarked to his trainer, "Well, two of us couldn't come in first I suppose."

When the gun announced the Toronto oarsman had been victorious shouts went from the Virginia hills and echoed back again. Hanlan returned to the starting point in fine style, the course being five miles long, two and a half miles down and back, and on his return to the boat house he met a perfect ovation from his friends who had crowded on the wharf to meet him. Picking him up bodily out of his boat his enthusiastic admirers carried him on their shoulders into his dressing room where the heartiest congratulation were extended.

The race was a regular walk away for Hanlan, the Englishman, to the great disgust of all "Young America" who had put their money up on Courtney. If Courtney's ears did not burn that night it would not be because he was not cussed by his backers. A great many charge him with selling the race, some say the Canada people paid him $25,000 to lose the race. He of course says he was sick and could not row on account of a pain in his head, the sun in Washington being too much for him. This might be so but it looks gauzy to old soldiers in the business who seen twenty thousand women and children broil in the sun for four long hours in order that a brawny oarsman might row late in the evening, and none of them were seriously affected by the heat. Playing sunstruck might do among politicians in Congress who are housed up all the time but to out door man who are used to Old Sol's rays, it wont work gracefully, especially if your money is all upon the sunstruck. A majority of the people here are of the opinion that Courtney could have won if he had wanted to win.

Hanlans manly bearing throughout won for him many friends and the community share in his regret that he didn't have a chance to win the race on his merits alone. The alleged race has given quite an impetus to sporting matters in the District and the possibility of making a match between Hanlan and Riley being publicly discussed a subscription was started to make a purse with that object in view and met with most flattering success. Hanlan and Riley each signified a willingness to row. Next Wednesday is the time and $2,000 the purse.

This race will attract a large crowd of people to the river but nothing that I know of will ever get together again on the Potomac such a hipodrome of human beings as was seen there last Wednesday.

Doctor Long, from Enterprise Bedford County passed a few days in Washington last week taking in the sights besides dabbling moderately in politics. The doctor wants the scalp of the present P. M. at Enterprise Charles Buck. Charges "looseness" in the conducting of the post office specifications, too many people fumbling over the mail in the country store to suit the residents of the place. Recommendation, that his sister would make a good post-mistress. This is nepotism and "Enterprise" with a vengeance, but I suppose the Doctor is taking pattern after the Democrats who believe in getting their relations into office. But the funny thing about the movements of the Doctor was to try to get Buck ousted by Democratic influence, as he came to Senator Wallace, with credentials from influencial Bedford County men now in Harrisburg. What the aforesaid citizens of Harrisburg, formely of Bedford County, said on paper, I don't know and probably never will find out, but I am pretty sure that Wallace and Cofroth gave their recommendations as wide a berth as their dignity would allow; else their prestige at the department is on a decline since Don Cameron runs the machine, or that they don't want to get mixed up in a republican squabble for office. However this is mere conjecture and I will have to wait further developments in the case and simply "report progress," I dont know if the Republican Senator's influence has been sought to effect Buck's removal or not but one thing I do know if Don finds out before hand that an endeavor for Buck's removal has been made through democratic influence he will kick the other way on general principles and kick hard, for Don don't like underhand work, but on the contrary wants a man to bolt right up to him, his case, attell him what he wants and he generly says Yes or No "right smart," losing no time, and it don't need much watching his respirations, noting his pulse or examining his tongue to diagnose his feelings in an instant.

E. V. Goodchild Esq., of the "Keystone *Courier*," Connellsville, passed a day or two in Washington last week.

T. S. Flemming, Esq. and John McCloskey, Gallitzin, Cambria County, were here a few days ago pushing pension claims.

The running meeting of the National Fair Association opened last Monday under the most favorable auspices. Both Houses of Congress the foreign embassadors, and the intelligence and refinement of Washington society were largely represented. Such an audience cannot be gotton together upon any other track on this continent. The improvements made since last fall add greatly to the comfort of all. The track was in fine condition and the weather warm and pleasant. All of the best stables in the country were well represented, and all of the races were hotly contested, and in some cases the favorites were beaten.

I judge from the large audiences present each day that the meeting was a great success financially as well as otherwise. In a year or two the National Fair Grounds will be the handsomest piece of property of of its kind in the United States.

On Monday May 31, the association will inaugurate its spring trotting meeting, continuing it up to June 3.

The second annual Fair will commence October 4 and continue four days when will occur the fall trotting meeting. Now don't say, "I would have come down" after its all over, if I had known the date. Here will be a chance to come to see the Capitol at low rates again. Cut this out stick it up in a conspicuous place, and girls (for I know you all want to come), make your fellers bring you. Should any happy couple contemplate matrimony soon, put it off and have the business done here in Washington. How romantic it would be to be married in the White House in the East room. Such a thing can be done and "Picket" will assist in getting the license, preacher, &c, if notification is sent to the *Herald*. Here is a chance for some of you. And, I promise the *Herald* will contain a full account of the ceremony. Now as Jesse Slick used to say "Don't all speak at once."

PICKET.

The Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, one of the most memorable organizations of the war, has not held a reunion for four years, but they will meet again on the 15th of July at the opera house, in Harrisburg, as before announced in the *Patriot*. Ex-Governor Curtin will preside, and the following soldiers from the twelve regiments and the cavalry, artillery and staff, will be vice presidents;

First—John R. Dobson, Phœnixville.

Second—Charles Dovine, Philadelphia.

Third—Horatio G. Sickle, Philadelphia.

Fourth—E. L. Christman, Washington.

Fifth—James A. M'Pheran, Huntingdon.

Sixth—William Burgess, Richmond Furnace.

Seventh—Jesse Merrill, Lock Haven, P.

Eighth—S M. Bailey, Uniontown, Pa.

Ninth—A. P. Morrison, Pittsburgh.

Tenth—Latshaw Maguire, Pittsburgh.

Eleventh—Thomas F. Gallagher, New Alexandria

Twelfth—A J. Bolar, Saltsburg, Pa.

First Rifles—Thomas L. Kane, Kane, Pa.

Cavalry—John P. Taylor, Reedsville, Pa.

Artillery—R. Bruce Ricketts, Willkesbarre, Pa.

Staff—Elbridge M'Conkey, T. B. Swearingen.

Judge Henderson will deliver the reunion address, and Elbridge M'Conkey, W. C. Fox, J. N. Clarke, John Fagan, Benjamin Brightbill, Jacob Hess, W. R. Hartshorne, C. A. Spicer, J. R Cockley, C. W. Diven and W. H. Ennis will be in charge as the committee of arrangements. It is expected that the reunion will be one of the most interesting ever held by the old veterans of the Reserves.

Rain in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 22.—From Friday at 9 A. M., to Saturday, at 8 A. M., ninety-two hundredth inches of rain fell, eight and fifty hundredths falling in ten hours. All the railroads are injured and no trains have arrived or departed to-day. The through freight train from Macon to Montgomery last night ran into the Schatulga creek, on the Southwestern road, nine miles east of this place. The engineer, John T. Wade, the fireman, George Sheafer, and two wood-passers, Charlie Taylor and Joseph T. Brown, were killed. All are white and from Macon, Georgia. The engin and eleven cars were wrecked. A construction train is repairing the break from here to the accident. All crops are likely to be damaged. Much cotton will have to be replanted.

The Reading Rail Road and Coal and Iron Companies Fail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The suspensions of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which were officially announced to-day, will be far-reaching in their effects. The interests of the two corporations were identical, and when it was stated early in the day that the coal company had suspended, the conclusion was at once formed that the railroad company must follow. The causes which brought about this failure of the gigantic concerns were inability to meet the floating indebtedness. This amounted to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and a large part of it fell due on Thursday. Checks were drawn to pay the indebtedness, and they were deposited in the Central National, Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Girard National, and National Banks of the Republic. When the Clearing-House Association met this morning, a large number of the checks were thrown out, marked "No funds." When this was sent to the Reading Railroad Company, and, under the rules, the company was allowed until 1 o'clock to-day to make the checks good. At that hour a reply was received that it was impossible to pay, and immediately the suspension of the Reading Coal and Iron Company was announced. The Board of Directors of the railroad company was convened, and, after a two hours' session, the following circular was sent out:

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have been compelled to suspend payments. The Managers will take immediate measures to protect intact the property of both companies and continue their business, and for this purpose the daily revenues will be applied, so far as required to wages and supplies. By order of the Board of Managers.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN,
President.

The monthly bills for materials and current expenses were due on Thursday, and it was the failure to meet the notes for these that caused the failure. The sum needed is estimated all the way from $300,000 to $600,000. Of this, the larger part is dus in New York City. A part of this is also due for short loans made to the company. The aggregate sum is divided up in amounts of all sorts, some checks being as small as $500.

Crime in Clinton County.

LOCK HAVEN, May 24.—The *Daily Journal*, in its morning edition, speaking of the burning of Mrs. Friedel on Saturday morning, says:

"As the facts become known regarding the burning to death of Mrs. Mary Friedel, with her house and its contents, on Saturday morning last, sufficient evidence is being gathered to substanciate the belief that the unfortunate woman was murdered for the money known to be kept in the house; $1,585 was the sum in the woman's possession. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning George Wagner, a German carpenter, residing on Susquehanna avenue, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. He frequently visited Mrs. Friedel, and says he last visited her on Sunday of last week. He is confined in the county jail, and seems very much broken down, being scarcely able to talk about the affair. He totally denies any knowledge of the crime, but his wife said she expected his arrest. A number of physicians examined the remains of Mrs. Friedel yesterday and all agree that the woman was foully dealt with. The fracture of her skull could not be made by falling timber, as the kitchen was constructed of light material. The screams, thumping and moans heard by a neighbor, and the established fact that the woman was not buried alive, and many other incidents lead to the belief that Mrs. Friedel was brutally murdered, and that the perpetrator of the deed sought to cover his crime by burning the body."

A Terrible Texas Storm.

BRACKETT, Texas, May 23.—At 1:30 this morning the heaviest rain storm set in known to the oldest inhabitant. It is still pouring in torrents. All of Brackett, except a portion on two hills, was inundated. In Main street the water is from five to eight feet deep, and rushing down the street at almost incredible rapidity. The floor of every business house is under water. Several men who were at the mercy of the water went down, all efforts to save them was of no avail.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of families along the Los Moras Creek. More than twenty people were drowned. A dozen houses were washed away, and it is thought some of them bore human freight. Many houses were washed from their foundations, all the residents in the lower part of town are being taken out as fast as possible. The greatest excitement prevails.

A Big Strike

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 25.—The workmen in the principal rolling mill in this city have stopped work to-day on account of a reduction of twenty per cent. in their wages. The workmen say that they are willing to stand a reduction of fifty cents per ton, but that they will not accept twenty per cent. The manufactors claim that the reduction was made necessary by the present low prices which have been caused by large importations of English iron. They also say that a further reduction will be necessary if the price of iron goes any lower. By this strike about 2,500 men are thrown out of employment.

Fire in Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A fire broke out in the Fulton House stables at eight o'clock this evening. The roof was ablaze when the alarm was given, but the buildings were saved with the loss of the roof of the centre building and hay on the mow. The Hope hand engine was playing on it within five minutes after the first alarm, thus proving its value in quick work by holding the fire in check until reinforced by the steamer. The insurance is $1,000, held in the North American. Loss probably less than $500.

A Flash of Lightning.

EASTON, PA., May 28.—A young man named Osterstock was killed by lightning in his home, near Phillipsburg, last night. A brother on the same mattress on the floor, and two others in the same room were not even wakened. The parents, who were in the lower part of the house, were stunned, the mother being unconscious for half an hour, and the father for upward of two hours. The storm was a violent one, and the wind and hail did much damage to grain and fruit.

Found Gagged and Bound.

Information has reached Lebanon from Union Deposit, Dauphin county, of the finding, in an exausted condition, of Samuel Smith, a Dunkard, who resides in the handsome brick mansion of John A. Yingst, east Cumberland street. Mr. Smith is a son-in-law of Henry O. Light, and for several days has been missing from home, his whereabouts not being known to any one. On Sunday while a party of people were coming home from a love feast they came upon this almost exhausted man, who had rolled from the top of a steep hill to the foot of it. He was bound in chains, and was gagged in such a manner as to be unable to talk, and a closer examination revealed the fact that the pocket of his vest had been cut out, and in doing this, his side was punctured sufficiently to draw blood and soil his vest and linen. The gag was fastened in his mouth by means of a stout piece of wire which was dexterously drawn around the back of his head where it was firmly twisted, and making it almost impossible for Mr. Smith to release himself, even if he had the free use of his hands, which as before stated, were tied together. When found he was in a semi-conscious condition, frothing from the mouth and unable to give any intelligent information regarding himself, even after the gag was removed. Finally he was asked whether he could read and write, to which he replied with a shake of the head that he could, when paper and pencil were given him and he wrote down the name Samuel Smith. A physician was immediately summoned, when he revived sufficiently to state that he had been brought by a party in a spring wagon to the top of the hill and there left in his helpless condition. It is believed that he was the victim of a conspiracy; that he was gagged by the party and then robbed. The chains were cut from him with axes and great excitement existed in the neighborhood over the affair.

A Fight With Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A telegraph was received at the War Department this morning confirming the press despatches of yesterday regarding the engagement between Gen. Hatch's command and Victoria's Indians. Another despatch has reached the War Department from Gen. Hatch at Fort Craig, dated May 26th, announcing his arrival there, and stating that "Kramer, who joined me yesterday, coming to San Jose, reports more fighting since killing the 55 Indians. No particulars yet." The battle with the hostiles was at the head of the Potomas river. He reports that Mejor Morrow had joined him with four companies. He was arranging for an active campaign.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A special despatch from fort Montana says that the redskins at Poplar Creek Agency have repeatedly sent word to Gen. Hazen, desiring to surrender, and that three councils had been held with these hostile Sioux. They are very hungry, but fear treachery and dread being put in irons, preferring even death by starvation. Sitting Bull himself has sent Gen. Hazen a special envoy, but Gen. Hazen told him that the terms of surrender were the same as heretofore expressed.

A Man Hung in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 29.—Thomas Edmunds suffered the penalty of death to-day at Ozark, for the murder of his supposed wife and child one year ago. Edmunds lived in Kentucky where he was married, and had a wife and children. He left his family in company with the woman whom he killed and settled in Washington county eighteen months ago. The illicit connection being discovered, he left, as he said, to return to Kentucky with the woman and their children. Their arrival at Arkansas river in Johnson county was the last occasion on which the woman and child were ever seen alive. A few months after this the receding river exposed the skeleton of the woman and some articles known to have been in their possession when last seen, and a wonderful chain of circumstances led to his detection, arrest, conviction and sentence to death. At twelve o'clock he was transported to the scaffold sitting on his coffin. He displayed remarkable courage to the end, but was frequently in tears. He protested entire innocence of his crime to the last. After the customary religious ceremonies the cap was drawn over his face and the trap sprung. In eleven minutes he was pronounced dead, and his body delivered to his friends for proper burial.

A Brave Woman

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—In East Greenwich this morning a tramp entered the farm house of Charles T. Hopkins, and when Mrs. Hopkins returned after a brief absence, she found him gathering up the spoons and other silver. He turned on her, threw her down, pounded her shockingly, and striped off her clothing, when she told him he could have the money which was in the house if he would let her get up. Eager for the money, he relaxed his hold, when she seized a loaded gun. The tramp tried to wrest it from her, but unable to do so, he sprang from a window, when Mrs. Hopkins fired. He gave a scream and fled to the woods, where search is now being made for him. A doctor was summoned for the brave woman. She is dangerously hurt.

Gasoline Explosion.

PIQUA O., May 25.—At six o'clock this morning a barrel of gasoline exploded in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Dr. Jones. The house immediately caught fire and the inmates were in the greatest danger. Two boys aged respectively ten and fourteen perished. Miss Kate Newland, sister of Mrs. Jones, and Fred Amendt were severely injured. Mr. Amendt a grocer, and the two Perdue boys, had gone into the cellar to look for a leak in the gasoline barrel. One of them lit a match and the explosion followed instantly. Amendt died this afternoon. Miss Newland is not expected to live through night. Mrs. Perdue, mother of the two boys who were killed, is in spasms and not expected to live.

Murdered by a Woman

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Near California, a village six miles up the river, this morning Mrs. Slinger, a widow, about thirty years of age, went to cut grass along the roadside, near the residence of Mrs. Bateman, also a widow. Mrs. Bateman order Mrs. Slinger to leave. It appears she refused, whereupon Mrs. B. went back to her house, got a double-barreled shotgun and deliberately fired the contents into the face and breast of Mrs. Slinger. The murder was witnessed by two men in a field near by, and Mrs. Bateman was arrested.

A Bloody Riot.

CONNELLSVILLE, May 29.—A bloody riot occurred this afternoon at Falls City, seventeen miles east of here, on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An excursion train left Pittsburgh for Falls City this morning, and at this point it was boarded by two parties of roughs, one belonging to Uniontown and the other to Connellsville. For a long time a feud has existed between these fellows, and after their arrival at the Falls it was not long until there were indications of trouble. The boys were pretty well soaked with "mountain dew," and it only required a few more drinks of the fighting beverage to bring on a riot. The drinks were soon taken and the trouble commenced. Bill McCormick, a Uniontown boy, opened the ball by hitting a Connellsvillian on the nose. This occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the riot which followed continued until the arrival of the through mail, about 6 P. M., when the excursionists took passage for their homes. G Costolo, a plucky little rooster, who is employed in Frank Huston's drug store, at Uniontown tackled a Connellsville rough named Conn, when the latter seized a hatchet and dealt the young medicine man two heavy blows on the top of his head, cutting through his hat and inflicting two ugly scalp wounds. After getting his work in with his little hatchet Conn beat an inglorious retreat, and as he ran Tom Barre, of Uniontown fired two shots at him from a revolver, both of which missed the mark. Escaping the bullets, Conn was sent to grass by a blow on the temple from a stone hurled by a Uniontown boy named Morgan. He was gathered up and placed on the through mail, which was just starting else he would have been killed by the friends of Costolo. One Uniontown man was left on the porch at the hotel in an insensible condition, from injuries received during the riot. A well known physician of Connellsville was severely pummeled. There were at least fifty persons engaged in the riot, and the wonder is that nobody was killed.

In a Bottle.

MOBILE, May 22.—The following memorandum was found in a bottle picked up on South Beach near Fort Morgan:

MAY 12, 1878.

Ship Hesperia, bound to London from South Australia; in approximate latitude 37° 25' N., and longitude 28° 29' W. Finder please report to the Royal Geographical Society, London, for ocean currents. Cast off by E. L. Wraggle, F. R. A. S."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of certain writs of Vend. Ex., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Somerset, Pa., on

Friday, June 18, 1880,

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants Joseph Meyers and Clarissa S. Meyers of, in and to the following described real estate: Two certain lots of ground, situate in Ursina borough, Somerset county, Pa., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, with a one and a-half plank dwelling house and stable thereon erected, fronting on Mechanic street, and adjoined by High street on the north, W. J. Baer on the east, and alley on the south—with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of W. J. Baer, use of Eliza Heffley.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants John Knable, A. C. Davis and Vincent McCoy, of, in and to the following real estate, viz: A parcel of land situate in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Penna., being so much of the lot known as the Somerset Foundry lot as is contained within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of West and Patriot streets; thence extending along the west side of West street, 150 feet, to corner of part of the same lot heretofore sold to G. F. Schaeffer; thence by same, due west 66 feet, to lot of Joseph Snyder; thence by same due south, 150 feet, to Patriot street; thence by Patriot, east 66 feet, to the beginning—with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of W. J. Baer, use of Jonathan Bowman.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant Samuel Brubaker, of, in and to the following described real estate situate in Jenner ownship, Somerset county, Penna., containing 166 acres, more or less, of which there are about sixty acres clear and the arrea in meadow, with a two-story plank dwelling-house, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Harry Slipe, Michael Slipe and John A. Slipe—with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Frank Sipe, use of H. L. Baer and J. G. Ogle, assignees of J. O. Kimmel, use of Leah Keesler.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants Henry Ream and John R. Miller, Trustees of the Evangelical Church at Garrett, of, in and to the following real estate in Garrett, Summit township, Somerset county, Penna.: A certain lot of ground, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, and known on the general plan of said town as lot No. 134 and one-half of lot No. 135, with a one-story plank church thereon erected; bounded on the north by Jackson street, on the east by lot of Wm. L. Hoover, on the west by Centre street, and on the south by B. & O. Railroad—with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Baltzer Walter, use of W. J. Baer.