# The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....August 4, 1880


REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY GREEN, Northampton Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Bor.
SAM MIER, Elklick Twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
GEORGE R. SCULL, Somerset Bor.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ALEX. KORNS, Jenner Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
WILLIAM BAKER, Milford Twp.

REPORTS from all parts of the State show that the Republicans are in capital fighting trim, eager for the fray, and confident of carrying the State by a rousing majority.

DURING the last year the Pennsylvania Railroad carried over a hundred million tons of freight for which it received over $17,000,000. The gross receipts of the road were over $21,000,000.

THE Republicans of Ohio are cock sure of carrying that State in October, and about the only effort being made by the Democrats is to so keep down the majority that a stampede to Garfield will not occur at the November election.

THE Southern States have, since the war, repudiated $300,000,000 of State and municipal indebtedness, and it is to the dishonest knaves controlling those States that the North is asked to entrust the finances of the National government.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR clubs have been organized in every ward in the city of Philadelphia, and the number of these clubs is constantly increasing. The Republicans of the Quaker City will give a good account of themselves in November.

THEY say that Col. "Mat" Quay, Secretary of State, illustrated the virtue of brevity recently, when at a Republican meeting he was called on for a speech. He responded by saying: "Gentlemen, this campaign requires work and not talk; here is my check for five hundred dollars."

WEAVER, the Greenback candidate for President, with Congressman La Matyr, of Indiana, and other orators of that party have been stumping Alabama for several weeks.

The election came off on Monday and we shall soon know what impression they have made on that Democratic State.

To keep up the impression of large accessions to Hancock, the Democratic papers have commenced a course of announcing Republican converts. Scarcely a day passes without our seeing published a card of denial from some prominent Republican, who has been claimed as a Hancock convert.

THE Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine have fused on an electoral ticket, pledged to Hancock. This is rough on Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, but as this "unholy alliance" has the weight of the Garcelon swindle to carry, it is likely to be buried so deep that it will not be heard of in November.

SINCE the Presidential candidates were nominated nine postoffices have been established which are to be called Garfield, distributed in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado, Kentucky and Georgia. One postoffice to be known as Hancock has been established in Texas.

THE increase in the Internal Revenue taxes for the year ending June 30, 1880, conclusively shows the improvement in business, caused by resumption. Although the tax on manufactured tobacco was reduced from twenty-four to sixteen cents a pound, and the revenue from this source fell off $3,534,150 31 for the year, yet the total collections show an increase of $10,532,298 08 over those of last year.

THE Indiana Democrats are now in a sweet muss. As between the two old parties the State is Republican, but it was carried in 1878 by a fusion of Greenbackers and Democrats, and De La Matyr, the head and front of the Greenback party, was elected to Congress. The two parties this year coalesced on Landers, a Greenbacker, for Governor, but the New Albany *Standard*, the leading Democratic paper, is fighting him, and the Democrats of De La Matyr's District have repudiated him and have nominated a straight out Democrat for Congress. This act of bad faith has raised a terrific row, and unless the Democrats back out of their present position the Republicans will carry the State in October without any trouble.

GEN. GRANT has been elected president of a mining company, styled the "San Pedro and Canon da Legna." It owns 40,000 acres of land in New Mexico, including copper and gold mines. When the news of his election reached Boston, where much of the stock is held, it immediately advanced from $2 a share to $3 75.

OUR neighbor, the *Democrat*, must get its news by grape-vine telegraph, else it could not have had imposed on it the bogus opinion of Judge Swayne, denouncing General Garfield in the De Golyer case, as the denial of that eminent jurist was carried all over the country a couple of days before that paper published the false hood.

GEN. HANCOCK is still perspiring over that letter of acceptance. It is an awful job to please the Southern Brigadiers, and the Union veterans; the hard-money Eastern men and the fiat-money Westerners; the Pennsylvania protectionists and the New York free traders; the Tildenites and the Tammany braves; Solon Chase's steers, and the wild asses of the prairie, and the many other factions of the Democracy all in one letter.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, Commander-in-chief of the "Boys in Blue," believing "that the best interests of the whole country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur," has issued an order calling on the member for each State, of the National Committee of the Union Veterans' Union to at once proceed to organize the "Boys in Blue" in their respective districts. General Grant will lead the Boys in Blue to victory now as he did during the war.

In another portion of this paper we publish an extract from a speech made by Hon. Emery A. Storrs, at Chicago, in which he critically analyzes the claims just put forth by the Democracy in behalf of General Hancock for the statesmanship displayed by him when in command at New Orleans.

The facts stated by the speaker are all matters of history, and his skillful handling of them and scathing comments thereon show what a pitiful figure the "superb," General cuts as a civilian playing into the hands of Andrew Johnson and the White League cut-throats of Louisiana. By all means read what the brilliant and able lawyer of Illinois has to say of Hancock's brief civil career, and then ask yourself is this man fit to be entrusted with the destinies of this great country?

THE first meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The attendance of members was very large, nearly every county in the State being represented. The organization of the Committee was completed, and the reports of the members show Republican prospects in all parts of the State to be most cheering. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Hon. John Cessna, who made a capital speech. He spoke of each separate county in the State, and said that his advices from each of them showed that an organization had been perfected in each, adding, that in all his experience he never knew the counties so well organized, and that he was being crowded with letters from all parts of the State giving assurance of a rattling fight during the campaign, and of certain victory at its close. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was introduced by Mr. Cessna, and said that the outlook was more encouraging than it had been at the commencement of a campaign for many years. Enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, and that the party in every section of the country was being well organized. He concluded his remarks by pledging Connecticut to be on the right side year, and said that every indication pointed to the success of the Republican ticket in the coming fight. After the business of the Committee was completed, stirring speeches were made by Gen. Negley, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Generals Beamer, White, Lilly and others. Great enthusiasm was exhibited over the cheering reports from all parts of the State that harmony reigns and no defections are heard of as far as the National ticket is concerned, and it is now felt certain that the State will be carried handsomely.

FOR twenty years Pennsylvania has been a Republican State. Since 1860 the Democrats have not elected a governor, nor secured the electoral vote for a Presidential candidate. In that time they have had two United States Senator, and have occasionally secured some of the State officers, but at no time have they controlled the State government.

That Pennsylvania is a decided Republican State, and has been for these twenty years, will not admit of a doubt, and yet, during these many years, the Democratic leaders have been constantly boasting of their strength and assuring their blind followers that they were sure to carry it at each succeeding election. Again we are encountering the old game of brag, and, as many times heretofore, the assertion is made that it will be carried by Hancock. Outside the State the Democrats appreciate this brag at its true value, and you see no estimate which places the Keystone State in the Democratic column. No well informed Democrat has the faintest hope of carrying Pennsylvania for Hancock, and the game of brag is only kept up for the purpose of fooling the greenhorns and inducing them to "vote the ticket," as usual.

GEN. HARTRANFT has accepted the command of the Boys in Blue of this State, and has notified the National Veterans' Soldiers committee of his acceptance.

IN front and behind and on all sides of General Hancock stand the men who led and directed the Democratic party, and the rebel soldiers during the entire war. To elect him would simply be handing over the government to the control of those who tried to destroy it.

### Accounting for Democratic Zeal.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democracy are digging in and out-of-the way places and with much perseverance, but their only reason for supposing that they will find a ground hog is simply the illogical reason of the boy in the story; they are out of meat.

### The Racket in Indiana.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

There is a great racket in the Democratic camp in Indiana. The New Albany *Ledger-Standard*, the leading organ of the party in the southern part of the State, is violently opposing Landers, whom it pleasantly calls "a boor, a simpleton, and an ass," "the miserable, illiterate demagogue and professional office hunter who disgraces the head of the State ticket," and other like tender epithets. With the *Scatind* soured on English, the Greenbackers mad, and the other butternut elements generally disatisfied, the party of the spoils is in a bad way in Indiana.

### Sound Talk.

New York Herald.

For the present the Republicans are holding their own in the campaign, if not positively gaining ground against their opponents, who are still wasting themselves in frothy carousings and self-gratulations. It is utterly profitless for Democratic managers to be loafing around headquarters in New York boasting and bragging of the certainty of General Hancock's success. No mere boasts and brags will suffice to infect the people with that conviction, so long as they see the Republican canvass in steady, vigorous operation, filling the public ear everywhere with admirably ingenious arguments addressed to memory and reason, like the speech of Secretary Schurz, while nothing is visible on the other side to counterbalance them.

### A Periodic Penitent.

From the New Haven Palladium (Rep.)

An old reprobate once lived in this city who always reformed whenever a season of revival came, and as invariably lapsed from virtue as soon as the excitement was over. On one occasion he rose at an experience meeting and gave vent to his renewed joy in loud, triumphant tones. "I have been plucked as a brand from the burning," shouted he; "I am pure and holy, and sure of heaven at last." "Amen, Brother B.," was the response of the shrewd leader of the meeting; "may the Lord take you now, before you have another chance to backslide." The Democratic party is the Brother B. in the church political. Once every four years it takes its seat on the mourners' bench, passes through a reforming spasm, and then shouts aloud that it is "once more pure and clean." The people put it on probation, but long before the time is up the old story is repeated of the return of "the sow that washed to its wallowing in the mire."

### Coffee-Colored Naturalization Papers.

[Philadelphia Evening News.]

The recent developments regarding the outrageous naturalization frauds before the Wallace committee in New York, wherein Commissioner John Davenport showed up the perjuries and forgeries of the Democracy in connection with the issuing of more than sixty thousand fraudulent naturalization certificates, which have been doing their work in keeping up Democratic majorities in New York, could not have astonished United States Senator Wallace, for he was very familiar with this sort of Democratic "still hunt." It was, I think, in 1869, that Wallace engineered the same plan in the Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Senatorial district. Col. Robinson, a one-legged soldier, was the Republican candidate for Senator, and Dr. Shugart the Democratic candidate. Shugart was declared elected by a small majority. Robinson contested the election, and it was in this case that the proof showed that more than two hundred aliens, railroad hands, were colonized at Phillipsburg, in the district, for about two weeks prior to the election, all of whom presented their naturalization papers and voted for Shugart, thus defeating Robinson. A poor Irishman, John Cleary, by name, told the story to the committee about how the certificates of naturalization were colored with coffee to give them the appearance of age. He also testified that he voted at said election for Shugart, and that he had not resided a year in the United States. He it was teat opened up the whole outrageous transaction. After his discharge by the Senate committee he returned to his home at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county. He was killed within twenty minutes after he got off the cars, and up to the present day his murderer has never been arrested. Also, a Catholic priest, a resident of Clearfield, Senator Wallace's home, swore before the said committee that the money that paid the board bills for the gang of voters came from the bank in Clearfield, in which Senator Wallace was interested. The records in this case at Harrisburg will establish the truth of these statements, and "Coffee-pot Wallace" also knows the truth whereof I affirm. And he is for Hancock. The Senator who was chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate that passed the seven-million appropriation for the Star route mail contractors at the recent session of Congress, can tell how much the contractors of the Star routes were bled, and who it was that carried the swag to Cincinnati, brought out Hancock, and thus defeated Hon. Sam Randall's man, Sammy Tilden. Thereby hangs a tale, and like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

### The Situation in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The *Commercial's* Nashville, Tenn., says: "Horace Shoemaker, on Saturday evening, shot and killed, in the most unprovoking manner, William Tiggirt, in the Ninth District of Montgomery county. A double-barreled shotgun was the weapon used. Tiggirt had interfered some time ago in one of Shoemaker's fights and this was the cause of the murder. Shoemaker has taken refuge with friends and defies arrest."

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1880.

The excursion for poor women and children, given under the auspices of the committee having in charge the fund realized from the sacred concert given at Abner's beer garden on Sunday before last, went down the river to Mount Vernon Springs on Saturday. Between three and four hundred poor children were taken down and the enjoyment afforded them would have more than satisfied every contributor to the fund could they have witnessed it. The weather did nobly. Not even a hypercritic could have wished better weather. At ten o'clock in the morning, when the Mary Washington blew her last whistle and steamed down the narrow channel between the unwholesome flats and the arsenal, the sun shone brightly, but the heat was tempered by a cool breeze. The light clouds which then lingered about the horizon, later interposed their translucent semi-shade as they flitted across the sun's face, affording a grateful adjunct to the breeze in modifying the heat with an agreeable temperature. Famished faces and well-fed faces with about equal frequency met the eye as the crowd of children passed to and fro in restless motion over the decks of the boat. No very small children without protectors or care takers were permitted to embark, as a sufficient force was not available to convert the boat into a nursery, so several eager litts chaps who had gotton hold of the coveted piece of blue card board had to be turned away with disappointed faces. The police who had the giving out of the tickets exercised all the care they could that they should go into proper hands, but in spite of them there was a lively traffic done in the tickets, which could be bought at from five to ten cents from the young vagabonds, who wanted cigarettes or candy more than a trip down the river. Well worth seeing was the comfortable expression which came over some of the mothers as they saw the hot and too familiar city fade from their view, and began to inhale the fresh river breeze.

A plentiful supply of provisions had been laid in under the supervision of Mr. Abner and the citizens committee.

In addition Mr. F. K. Ward, contributed, unasked, but by no means unwelcome, sixty gallons of Alderny milk. This and the bread sliced from some 400 loaves forming the stock of the staff of life constituted the lunch which was served out on the boat going down. With all the care possible, many children and mothers went unserved, while the more active and unscrupulous *gamins* had double and even quadruple helpings, each of bountiful dimensions, at this distribution. To obviate this, it was resolved to issue tickets for the next and more substantial meal. These were extemporized from a reporter's note-book, and issued to every individual as he passed off the boat at Mount Vernon Springs. In this way it was hoped many who did not understand that they were entitled to anything to eat or were too proud to come forward and ask for it, would be placed at their ease and the too forward ones kept from encroaching.

The landing was soon effected and half an hour later dinner was served. This consisted of a substantial ham sandwich, cup of coffee or milk and peaches. The tickets had an excellent influence on the turbulent spirits, and none of the backward ones failed to come to the front with their provision passports. Calls for more were made by boys who had eaten so much that their eyes fairly stood out and when they got their fresh supplies found it impossible to dispose of it except by giving it to less pushing companions.

Everybody seemed to have acquaintances on board except two individuals, one an old Irish woman dressed in a faded brown silk gown, white muslin saque and old-time bonnet. She was recognized by the police as Irish Mary, a cow-keeper of South Washington, but how she got a ticket no one knew, and she spoke to no one except to claim her dinner ticket and what it called for. Whenever the boys, in playing, ran near her, she would raise her tattered umbrella in vengeful menace, as if accustomed to annoyance from the street Arab class, so largely represented on the boat. The other solitary figure was a middle aged man dressed in a gray linen suit and straw hat. He did not even communicate his desire for something to eat, and every body was too busy to run after those who neglected the obvious channels to get fed. So he sat and hungered for all the others could know. Some one hinted that he was preparing to run a fast with Dr. Tanner by practicing self-restraint. On the boat also were the children from St. Vincent's orphanage, accompanied by the white-hooded and black draped Sisters. They were kept severely by themselves, and even when on shore were not allowed to leave the pavillion where the dinner was served. The poor vagabonds had a great deal better time of it. The latter had no sooner landed than a dozen or so made for the water and were soon engaged in pelting each other with the sea-weed. Cries from the boat for them to go round the projecting bank to bathe were entirely ignored, and not until an officer who had accompanied them from the city had fired his pistol over their heads could they be got to attend. Then there was a perfect stampede for the other side of the point where they could bathe in safety and decency.

The start home was made at five o'clock and all were got on board in safety and comfort. Another lunch was served out when about half way back, consisting of milk sandwiches and peaches. In distributing the latter Mr. Abner got fairly mobbed by the little folks. Finding that his free hand was not sufficient to deal them out with, he, after tossing a plentiful supply to those outside the crowd which so tightly environed him turned the last box over and let the boys scramble for the fruit. Such a scene is seldom witnessed. Suddenly the boys who had been standing on tiptoes and with arms and hands extended were seen to fall flat on the deck, and then for a few minutes nothing but a confused mass of heads and legs was visable. Then the mass uprose and not a peach was visible. Every boy had stowed his prize away and was looking for more. When they found all were in their possession they commenced their fruit feast, pelting each other with the stones until the loss of amunition in the river deprived the sport of interest. With all the mischeivous tricks not one really bad act was known to have been committed by the boys on the whole trip. They were prompt to obey orders and gave no unnecessary trouble. No little of this good conduct was doubtless owing to the excellent arrangements to keep their stomachs filled. The wharf was safely reached about 7 o'clock and the living freight debarked without accident of any kind. All appeared to have had a splendid time, many inquiries being made for the date of "the next free 'scursion."

Since the presidential candidates were nominated there have been established by the post office department nine post offices to be known as Garfield. They are distributed in Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Colorado, and Michigan. One office to be known as Hancock has been established in Texes. Oregon applied to name a new post office Garfield, but there already being an office known by that name in Ohio, the Oregon parties compromised on the name of Arthur. This sort of thing happens, the post officials say, whenever any public man comes into unusual prominence.

Politics is getting red-hot. Pole raising and banner dedications are all the go here now. If the interest manifested by both parties in their candidates continues to increase as it has in the past month I don't know what we will come to before the election takes place. Of course the people in the district are disfranchised and have no voice in electing the President or any other officers but at the same time a majority of the Government employees go home to vote. State associations that were in full blast when President Hayes went into office are being reorganized for campaign work, besides the G. A. R. and Veteran Associations are pushing things in the interest of good government and the republican ticket with the "volunteer" soldier as their captain. You hear no doubt rose-colored reports from here as elsewhere about the "Boys in Blue" going to vote for Hancock. It is all humbuggery. I dont believe there is a dozen soldiers of the late war in Washington that would vote for him if they could. We have seen enough of the "Brigadiers" turning crippled comrades into the street when they got hold of the capital a couple years ago and putting rebels in their places. All the old soldiers are heartily in favor of Garfield and Arthur and every one of them that has a residence in a Northern state will go home and vote this fall, the way they shot.

New York will be the battle-ground for the democrats, as they have about given up the idea of carrying Pennsylvania with a veil, since Don Cameron recovered his health. A good many of the democrtic leaders who loaf around in front of Williards and Ebbits this hot weather waiting for some one to come along and ask them in to take some genuine Hancock bitters, are of the opinion that Hancock made a mistake in not allowing Wallace to blow his horn and run the campaign for him, while others up in the tricks of Wallace say it was a god send to the Democracy that him and his coffee pots were cast to the rear as he surely would have manipulated affairs in Pennsylvania, with one object, to put himself in the Senate again and let Don Cameron have the state for Garfield.

I think "our Alex." did well in cutting him and joining the Randall wing of the gushing democracy.

Wallace is a worker and in my opinion the republican party should watch his movements closely. He never stirred up the business end of a hornets nest as he did when he and his committee got hold of Little Johnny Davenport last week in New York. While they were searching for the torpedo that was to blow the republicans out of water it exploded under the democratic party and made a terrible exposure of their frauds and outrages against honest suffrage. Tilden sent for Hancock at once took him up to Greystone, embraced him and got him in the name of common sense to persuade Wallace and his committee to get out of New York as rapidly as possible. The committee thereupon hastily gathered up the fragments and left the field of their discomfiture.

Thomas Murphy, the ex-collector of the port of New York, is in the city for a few days on a pleasure trip. He is well known as an intimate friend of Gen. Grant and was appointed by him collector. In conversation the ex-collector said: "Do you know we are going to elect Garfield? It will be hard work but we are going to elect him. I think Grant would have been the strongest nominee in New York, and we could have swept the state for him. Next to Grant Sherman would have been the strongest. Next to Grant and Sherman I think Garfield was the third strongest man. Conkling will of course engage actively in the campaign. He and Gen. Arthur are on a fishing excursion up in Canada but they will be back next week and the music will then begin."

Grant will also be there.

The patriotic army of the union is beating the long roll in New York, and every boy in blue, save here and there one whose democratic affiliations are stronger than his love of country, and has forgotton which way his gun pointed during the war, is preparing to fall in and attend roll-call. The following documents show that the veterans, headed by General Grant, are earnestly preparing for the contest. The movement leads off in this wise:

MANITOU, COL., July 21, 1880.

*Colonel Drake DeKay, Adjutant-General "Boys in Blue," New York City:*

Publish order telegraphed. In my opinion the best interests of the whole country, north and south, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arther.

U. S. GRANT.

The following is the order referred to in the dispatch:

THE ORDER FOR ORGANIZATION.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. OF VETERANS' UNION, "BOYS IN BLUE," NEW YORK, July 22, 1880.

General Orders, No. 1.

1. The member for each state of the national committee of the Union Veterans' Union will at once proceed to organize the "Boys in Blue" in their respective states to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur.

2. The organization of "Boys in Blue" will report to the department commanders in their respective states.

By order of U. S. GRANT.

Commander-in-Chief "Boys in Blue."

DRAKE DEKAY, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1880.

1. In compliance with general orders No. 1, from our commander-in-chief, the "Boys in Blue" throughout the state of New York are hereby invited to organize companies at once to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur.

2. The maximum number of men to constitute a company is fixed at 100, and the minimum at fifty.

3. As soon as any company is recruited to the minimum quota, it should proceed to elect by ballot its commissioned officers, viz., captain, first-lieutenant and second-lieutenant. The captain will appoint the proper non-commissioned officers.

4. The captain of each company, as soon as elected, will forward by mail a signed muster-roll of his command to J. C. Reed, secretary (*pro tem.*), care of the republican state committee, Fifth-Avenue hotel, New York.

5. Blank muster-rolls will be furnished on application of any recruiting party by letter to Colonel C. B. Coster, acting head quartermaster, No. 398 Canal street, New York.

6. Any squad of four veterans of the war for the Union may constitute themselves a recruiting party. All such recruiting parties should by postal card at once notify the temporary secretary of their intention to raise a company, and every Monday thereafter report the progress made until the minimum is enlisted and the commissioned officers elected.

7. The maximum number of men to constitute a regiment is fixed at 1,000 and the minimum at 300.

8. The captains of any six companies may consolidate their respective commands into a regiment, and the commissioned officers of the companies merged should then elect by ballot the proper regimental field officers. The colonel will appoint the regimental commissioned and non-commissioned staff. Notice of such regimental formation and election should be promptly mailed by the colonel to the temporary secretary.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Member for New York State,
National Committee, "Boys in Blue".

This is followed by an appeal to the Union soldiers and sailors of the state of New York, whose good fortune it was to oppose insurrection and to save the country in the pains of rebellion, now, in the words of their great commander, to "push things." This appeal is signed by a regiment of soldiers and sailors who promptly step to the front and lead in the campaign. This is but the initiative step. The campaign will open in September with a white heat and will not lull until the democrats and "brigadiers" find their second Appomattox.

"And if asked what state he hails from,
This, our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox,
And the famous apple tree."

PICKET.

### Lynch Law in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—John Diggs, the negro, who brutally outraged Mrs. James Tschiffely last Saturday night, near Darnestown, Md., was captured last night at Mechanicsville, and carried to Rockville and lodged in jail. Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning about fifty men appeared at the jail and one of them demanded admission on the plea of identification. Sheriff Kelchner refused admittance to any one while the crowd remained, and they fell backward a few feet.

Another formal demand being made, a slight demur was made by the Deputy Sheriff at the door, but this was only the signal for an assault. The door was then broken in, despite the resistance of the Sheriff. While the door was being forced, quite a melee occurred with the officers, and even after the negro had been brought out into the open air Mr. Kelchner made another attempt to rescue his prisoner. He was immediately caught and held by two or three of the party. In his struggles he received a cut on his arm.

The crowd hurried Diggs off, his ankle irons clanking as he was forced down the road at a quick trot.

He was taken up the road leading to Darnestown, a man guarding him on each side. While being taken to the scene of his execution he seemed quite calm, and said he was willing to die. The indifference he showed is said to have awakened suspicion even among the party who thus took the law in their own hands. An effort was made to force him to relate the details of his assault upon Mrs. Tschiffely, but beyond acknowledging the fact that he committed the crime he would make no confession.

Arriving at a point on the road some distance from town the party met a horse. This had evidently been a preconcerted arrangement by confederates of the crowd, and showed that they were determined that nothing should fail. Opportunity was given for the villain to make his peace with his maker, although he appeared callous to this part of the proceedings. The necessary ropes were within reach, and the brute's hands and arms were pinioned. It was then found that the idea to place the negro on the horse and hang him by running the animal from under him was impracticable. The noose was placed around his neck and willing hands lifted his body from the ground. He made but little resistance, evidently knowing from the first that any such effort would be worse than foolish. The body was left hanging. Sheriff Kelchner stated this morning that Diggs made a full confession of the crime to him previous to the jail being forced.

[The details of the crime committed by Diggs are that he entered the residence of Mrs. James Tschiffely, a highly esteemed married lady, whose husband, a prominent citizen of Montgomery, was absent in another county on business. The lady was seated at a table engaged in reading, when the negro suddenly sprang into the room, and, seizing her by the throat, choked her into a condition of semi-consciousness, and threatened if she made an appeal for aid, to murder her and burn the house. He then dragged the terrified woman up the staircase and kept her a prisoner in her room during the night, repeatedly assaulting her. He left the room early in the morning, and thinking that he had fled, his victim managed to leave the house and started to the residence of a neighbor. The negro, however, was lying in wait, and upon the lawn, seized her by the hair of the head and dragged her back to the house, where, after subjecting her to further gross assaults, he struck her over the head with a chair. The blow fell with crushing force, cutting the head and face of the lady, forcing her eyes almost from their sockets. She was, besides, terribly disfigured, her neck and face being horribly cut, swollen and discolored. The negro then escaped. Mrs. Tschiffely regained consciousness, and under the care of a physician is improving. She is 35 years of age and a lady of recognized social position, attractive personally and entertaining in manner].

Dr. Tanner, the man who has undertaken to live forty days without eating, has completed the thirty-sixth day of his fast.

## AN AFGHAN MASSACRE

### OF A WHOLE BRITISH BRIGADE.

**Tremendous Sensation in Parliament; When Hartington Announces the Destruction at Candahar of the Command of General Burrows.**

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Hartington startled the House this morning by announcing that the Government had received news from Candahar, stating that an engagement had taken place between the Afghans and General Burrows' brigade, in which the latter was completely annihilated. Lord Hartington further said that the Government was not yet in possession of full details of the disastrous engagement, but from what is known of the relative position of the British and Afghan troops, it is inferred that the Afghans who are reported to have destroyed Gen. Burrows' brigade were under command of Ayoob Khan, who is supposed to have been reinforced by the mutineers consisting of the old Cabul regiment, who deserted from Sheere Ali's command at Candahar on Wednesday, the 14th inst. At that date Ayoob Kahn was at Sars, two marches distant from Candahar, with his whole regular force of ten regiments of infantry, exclusive of the mutineers, who are believed to have joined him subsequently, three regiments of cavalry, numbering about four hundred bayonets and nine hundred sabers, with thirty guns. In addition to these troops, he had the irregular cavalry, variously estimated from fifteen to thirty-five thousand men. Of these, one thousand men under Shahagassi Khusdil, the late Governor of Turkestan, formed the advance guard. This force left Herst about the 19th, and marched directly toward Candahar, with the evident purpose of trying conclusions with the British garrson at that place as soon as a favorable opportunity offered. Ayoob is known to have had plenty of ammunition.

The morning news is confirmed by a later dispatch. It will explain the reticence of the Siradoirs at the late meeting, when they were implored by General Dugald Stewart to sink their differences and unite with Abdurrahman Kahn, the new Ameer, to pacify and unite the country under the new administration. Ayoob is merely the tool of the Cabul chiefs, who are all friendly to Russia and against English rule. Notwithstanding the apparent friendliness of some of them, these Cabul chiefs have been suspected for some time of stimulating Ayoob Kahn to the desperate enterprise of attacking Candahar, and to get up an enthusiasm among his soldiers he made them profuse promises of plunder at Candahar in case of success. The doubtful state of affairs in Southern Afghanistan also explains why the British representative at the late meeting at Cabul declined to go further than to recognize Abdurrhman Kahn as Ameer of Cabul and not of Afghanistan, which had been the title of his predecessors.

It is believed that in some way General Burrows was enticed beyond the walls of the Candahar fortifications and entrapped into a fatal ambuscade. If Ayoob's victory is as sweeping as reported it is conceded that the war in South Afghanistan is reopened in all its horrors, the evacuation of the country by the British indefinitely postponed, and possible the New Ameer's seat made more than doubtful through a probable early revolution in his own capital.

Still later dispatches say that Ayoob Khan crossed the Helmund river on the 23rd inst. and surprised General Burrows, whose force was encamped on the left bank of that stream, opposite Girrushk. Since the battle General Primrose has retired with a portion of General Burrows' force, which succeeded in escaping to the citadel of Candahar and will try and hold the place until the arrival of reinforcements. Meanwhile Ayoob Khan, who has marched in front of Candahar, threatens an assault, and fears are entertained that he may take the citadel before assistance can arrive. A relief force under General Phayre is said to be concentrating for a march on Candahar.

Owing to the recent dry weather the Helmund is everywhere fordable and this fact probably facilitated the surprise against which it would appear General Burrows had taken insufficient protection.

### Lynch Law in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Moberly, Mo., says that an armed mob of about a hundred men from adjoining counties came into the town yesterday and opened fire on J. C. Corlew, whom Sheriff Matlock was taking into the court house to be tried for committing rape on the person of Mrs. Crump, at a hotel in this city last March. Corlew ran into the court room followed by three of the mob, where he was shot again. He then escaped into the street and fell, but quickly regaining his feet he received another shot. He then ran through a dry goods store closely followed by his assailants, thence out into an alley and again into the street, finally making his way into a room over a saloon. Here his pursuers cornered him, and the husband of the outraged woman ended the pursuit by firing five more shots into Corlew's body and one into his forehead. Corlew died in ten minutes. Intense excitement prevailed while these proceedings were in progress, and the officers of the law made no effort to stop them.

### Murdered by his Alleged Wife.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Shortly after midnight last, Thomas Delano, proprietor of a livery stable on Sherman street, was found on State St. with his bowels protruding from his abdomen, where he had been fatally stabbed. The alarm was given by a woman named Minnie Dixon, who claimed to be his wife. At first she said she had found him in that condition lying on the sidewalk, but later acknowledged that she had inflicted the wound herself. It was done with an ugly-looking butcher-knife. She says he wanted him to go home and when he refused struck at him.

When asked if the woman did the cutting, Delano nodded assent. He was a quiet, industrious man, and had only left his office for home a short time before the cutting occurred. He is still alive, but death is certain. The woman gives no coherent account of the affair.

### Smothered in a Mine.

POTTSVILLE, July 27.—A most distressing calamity has cast the shadow of mourning over this community, by the terrible death of three men in a mine.

At 11 o'clock last night Jonathan Waeley, superintendent; Frank Williman, inside boss, and John Reese, district superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and Iron company, descended the Keely Run colliery to examine the ventilation. Nothing further was heard of them until this morning, when it was discovered that the gangways were choked with black damp, and the men were cut off from the open air. Rescuing parties were at once organized and every effort made to break through the deadly damp, but not until a dozen miners were taken out overcome, did success crown their efforts. At last however they were reached, but when they were brought to the surface the worst apprehensions were realized for they had been dead for some time. Pending the efforts to recover the unfortunate men the most intense excitement prevailed. Hundreds of persons gathered at the the mines, and the bereaved families and friends of the unfortunate men were impatiently waiting tidings of them, their evidences of distress being perfectly heartrending.

### Honest Collection of Revenues.

A recent statement issued from the Treasury Department shows by official figures the losses sustained by the government in the collection of the revenue from the beginning of Washington's administration to the close of Grant's. From this it appears that the losses on customs receipts alone were greatest during the Democratic administration of Jackson, amounting to $6 29 per $1,000 collected, and least during Grant's Republican administration, being only two cents on $1,000. The greatest loss per $1,000 on the total revenue was during Van Buren's term, and the least was during Grant's two terms. The following are the figures, giving the total losses and the losses per $1,000:

| | Years' service. | Total losses. | Loss on $1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 8 | $ 290,970 31 | $2 22 |
| Adams | 4 | 225,411 87 | 2 59 |
| Jefferson | 8 | 603,467 79 | 2 75 |
| Madison | 8 | 2,991,660 16 | 4 18 |
| Monroe | 8 | 3,229,787 20 | 2 58 |
| Adams | 4 | 886,574 05 | 4 99 |
| Jackson | 8 | 5,241,111 87 | 7 93 |
| Van Buren | 4 | 3,340,282 64 | 11 73 |
| Harrison } Tyler } | 4 | 1,565,605 29 | 6 40 |
| Polk | 4 | 1,732,851 04 | 4 09 |
| Taylor } Fillmore } | 4 | 1,914,269 16 | 4 19 |
| Pierce | 4 | 2,187,982 47 | 5 56 |
| Buchanan | 4 | 2,659,107 81 | 3 84 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 7,200,988 14 | 76 |
| Johnson | 4 | 4,619,599 81 | 32 |
| Grant | 8 | 2,846,192 12 | 24 |
| Total | | $39,199,605 29 | $1 29 |

### Burglars Shot.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 27.—At an early hour this morning one of two burglars was shot and killed while attempting to enter the residence of Hon. D. H. Solomon, on the latter's farm, about thirty miles from this city. The fatal shot was fired by Mr. Solomon's son, B. L. Solomon.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, the undersigned Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel D. Hoover, late of Milford township, deceased, will sell at public outcry on

*Friday, August 20th, 1880,*

At the Court House in Somerset Bor., at 1 o'clock P. M.:

No. 1.—A farm containing 125 acres more or less, of which 75 acres are clear, about 10 acres in meadow, with a bank barn, dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon erected, with a fine bearing orchard of various fruits thereon. It is well supplied with many never failing springs, and adjoins lands of Wilson Humbert, Hiram Baker, Val. Hay and others.

No. 2.—Also the interest of deceased in 60 acres of land, situate in Brothervalley Twp., of which 20 acres are clear. Adjoining lands of Daniel Coleman, Mary Hoover and others, the interest in said land being 25 acres.

Terms reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale.

EDWARD HOOVER,
July 28. Trustee.

State Normal School,

*INDIANA, Pa.*

**Building**, the best of the kind in the United States.

**Accommodations** for **100** boarders.

**School**, first class in all respects.

**Departments**—Normal, Classical, Commercial, Musical.

**The Fall Term** of 15 weeks will open on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1880

**Expenses**, as low at those of any other School affording equal advantages and accommodations.

For Catalogue, address,

JOHN H. FRENCH, LL. D.,
July 28, 2 mos. PRINCIPAL.

ASSIGNEES' &c. ACCOUNTS.—The following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on

*Thursday, August 26, 1880,*

When and where all persons interested can attend:

First and final account of George G. Walker, Assignee of Emmanuel Hershiser.

First and final account of George Spangler, Assignee of David H. Young and wife.

First and final account of Josiah Miller, Assignee of Samuel Staffl.

First and final account of W. F. Friedline, Assignee of Calvin Maurer.

First and final account of Valentine Hay, Assignee of N. H. Walker.

First and final account of H. B. Barnes, committee of Rebecca Phillippi.

H. F. SCHELL,
July 28, 1880. Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., to the undersigned Administratrix and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Freidline, late of Somerset township, dec'd, will on

*Saturday, August 7, 1880,*

at public outcry, on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M. sell the following real estate:

A certain tract of land situate in Somerset Twp., Somerset county, Pa., containing 37 acres, more or less, all cleared except about 7 acres which has timber thereon, 8 acres in meadow, orchard and small sugar camp thereon, with mill house, barn and other outbuildings, adjoining lands of Henry Barnhart, Joseph Good, Oliver Shafer, Philip Ogline and others.

TERMS.—One-third in six months, one-third in twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by payments to be secured by judg